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### Title

PREDICTION OF CORONARY EVENTS FROM NONINVASIVE CALCIUM SCREENING BY ULTRAFAST CT

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***Cardiovascular Radiology/  
Clinical Cardiology:***  
**Coronary Calcification by  
Ultrafast Computed Tomography:  
Clinical Implications**

Monday Morning

0070

Prediction of Coronary Events From Noninvasive Calcium Screening by Ultrafast CT

Nathan D. Wong, Anthony Vo, David Abrahamson, Harvey Eisenberg, Jonathan M. Tobis. University of California, Irvine, CA

Ultrafast computed tomography (UFCT) is becoming widely used to screen for coronary artery calcium (CAC) as a marker of coronary atherosclerosis. Although correlated strongly with risk factors and age, its value for predicting subsequent coronary events is not established. From follow-up data in 146 men and 59 women obtained 1-2 years after initial UFCT calcium scans, 38 events occurred in 26 patients: 2 deaths, 2 myocardial infarctions 6 revascularizations, 10 new angiograms, and 18 chest pain. Patients experiencing events did not differ between those with vs. without CAC (15% vs. 10%, n.s.). If only documented endpoints (death, infarction, revascularization, and angiogram) are included, 11% of those with CAC vs. 2% of those without ( $p < 0.01$ ) (6% vs. 1% if angiogram excluded,  $p < 0.05$ ) experienced events. These findings suggest a grave prognosis in persons found to have CAC upon UFCT screening, but do not exclude coronary event likelihood in those without CAC.