

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Diagnostic performance of quantitative coronary artery disease assessment using computed tomography in patients with aortic stenosis undergoing transcatheter aortic-valve implantation

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Abstract

Background: Computed tomography angiography (CTA) is a cornerstone in the pre-transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVI) assessment. We evaluated the diagnostic performance of CTA and coronary artery calcium score (CACS) for CAD evaluation compared to invasive coronary angiography in a cohort of TAVI patients.

Methods: In consecutive TAVI patients without prior coronary revascularization and device implants, CAD was assessed by quantitative analysis in CTA. (a) Patients with non-evaluable segments were classified as obstructive CAD. (b) In patients with non-evaluable segments a CACS cut-off of 100 was applied for obstructive CAD. The reference standard was quantitative invasive coronary angiography (QCA, i.e. $\geq 50\%$ stenosis).

Results: 100 consecutive patients were retrospectively included, age was 82.3 ± 6.5 years and 30% of patients had CAD. In 16% of the patients, adequate visualization of the entire coronary tree (all 16 segments) was possible with CTA, while 84% had at least one segment which was not evaluable for CAD analysis due to impaired image quality. On a per-patient analysis, where patients with low image quality were classified as CAD, CTA showed a sensitivity of 100% (95% CI 88.4–100.0), specificity of 11.4% (95% CI 5.1–21.3), PPV of 32.6% (95% CI 30.8–34.5), NPV of 100% and diagnostic accuracy of 38% (95% CI 28.5–48.3) for obstructive CAD. When applying a combined approach of CTA (in patients with good image quality) and CACS (in patients with low image quality), the sensitivity and NPV remained at 100% and obstructive CAD could be ruled out in 20% of the TAVI patients, versus 8% using CTA alone.

Conclusion: In routinely acquired pre-TAVI CTA, the image quality was insufficient in a high proportion of patients for the assessment of the entire coronary artery tree. However, when adding CACS in patients with low image quality to quantitative CTA assessment in patients with good image quality, obstructive CAD could be ruled-out in 1/5 of the

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patients and may therefore constitute a strategy to streamline pre-procedural workup, and reduce risk, radiation and costs in selected TAVI patients without prior coronary revascularization or device implants.

Keywords: Transcatheter aortic valve replacement, Computed tomography angiography, CTA, TAVI, CAD, Coronary artery disease, QCA, Invasive angiography

Background

Computed tomography angiography (CTA) is an essential component of the pre-interventional transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVI) assessment [1]. It provides detailed cross-sectional information of the aortic root including the aortic valvular apparatus and ascending aorta as well as the peripheral vessels. The use of this modality has been found to improve procedural outcomes [2–4].

All patients undergoing TAVI require pre-procedural assessment of coronary anatomy [5]. Invasive coronary angiography (ICA) has been considered the gold standard for assessment of coronary artery disease (CAD) in these patients with rather high pre-test probability [6]. Traditionally, CTA has had limited use in the clarification of coronary anatomy in patients with severe symptomatic aortic stenosis because the medications that facilitate visualization of the coronary tree, namely beta blockers and nitroglycerine, are frequently not well tolerated by patients with preload dependence and fixed afterload.

As the indication for TAVI expands to lower risk patients with modest pre-test probabilities for obstructive CAD, the added benefit of an invasive test that is associated with incremental risk, radiation and cost may be of limited value with important implications to both patients and healthcare systems [7]. Whether CTA may serve in this clinical setting in the future, as a rule-out test for CAD is unclear. The diagnostic accuracy of pre-procedural CTA in TAVI patients as compared to ICA with regard to CAD has previously been investigated, with conflicting findings [8–15]. This may be partly attributable to the use of visual (instead of quantitative) assessment as a means of grading the stenosis on both CTA and ICA. Furthermore, previous studies have not systematically included the Coronary artery calcium score (CACS) as part of the CT assessment for CAD.

The aim of the current investigation therefore, was to clarify the value of pre-TAVI CTA in delineating coronary anatomy by assessing its diagnostic performance (using both quantitative assessment of CTA and CACS and its combination) as compared to invasive quantitative coronary angiography (QCA) in a prospective cohort of consecutive TAVI patients. We hypothesize that the diagnostic performance of combined quantitative CTA/CACS assessment is such that CAD can be safely and reliably ruled out in select TAVI patients and ultimately

obviate the need for additional evaluation with invasive coronary angiography.

Methods

Study population

All patients undergoing TAVI at Bern University Hospital, Bern, Switzerland, are consecutively enrolled into a prospective institutional registry that is a part of the Swiss TAVI registry (NCT01368250) [16]. The registry was approved by the local ethics committee (Kantonale Ethikkommission Bern, Switzerland), and patients provided written informed consent to participate. We are confirming that all experiments were performed in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations. For the purpose of the present study, the sample size ($n = 100$) was aligned to previous studies with comparable hypothesis and baseline characteristics [8–15, 17, 18]. Consecutive patients with symptomatic, severe aortic stenosis undergoing CT angiography as part of the routine, pre-procedural TAVI work-up starting from 06/2018 were enrolled. Exclusion criteria were prior percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary artery bypass grafting, prior pacemaker implantation or valve in valve intervention. Furthermore, patients where CTAs were performed in external institutions were excluded. One independent blinded reader assessed CTA with regard to the coronary arteries and one independent blinded reader performed QCA.

CT acquisition

Pre-TAVI CT was performed as previously published [19]. A standardized native CT scan of the entire heart for the CACS was routinely performed, followed by the electrocardiogram-gated multi-slice CT on a Siemens Somatom Definition Flash Dual-Source scanner with a slice collimation of 128×0.6 mm, tube voltage of 100 or 120 kV, and tube current according to patient size (Siemens Medical Solutions, Inc., Forchheim, Germany). Each patient received an intravenous injection of 80–120 mL of contrast medium at a flow rate of 4 mL/s and image acquisition was performed during an inspiratory breath-hold in a cranio-caudal direction. As per our institutional protocol all TAVI-CT scans were performed without the use of beta-blocker or nitroglycerin prior to CTA scanning. Acquired CT images were then transferred to a dedicated workstation.

CT data assessment

A blinded experienced reader (MH), unaware of the clinical history and results from the invasive measurements, retrospectively performed quantitative CTA data analysis of the coronary arteries on a dedicated software (Syngo.via, CT Coronary, Siemens Healthineers) after selecting the optimal reconstructed phase with regard to image quality. Coronary arteries were assessed according to the AHA segments [20] and each coronary artery segment larger than 1.5 mm in diameter was evaluated. As a first step, coronary artery segments were judged as either evaluable or non-evaluable, and the cross-sectional area of evaluable segments was measured. The lumen borders were generated by a dedicated software and manually edited as needed. To quantify the degree of stenosis, the smallest diameter of the cross-sectional area at the level of the lesion was compared to the smallest diameter of the disease-free segments immediately distal to the lesion. The percentage of stenosis was derived according to the formula: $((\text{reference diameter} - \text{minimum diameter}) / \text{reference diameter}) \times 100$.

The CACS from each coronary artery was obtained using the Agatston method [21] and summed using native CT images obtained from the pre-interventional CT using dedicated workstations (i.E. Syngo.via CaScore Siemens Healthineers, Forchheim, Germany).

Invasive coronary angiography assessment

As in the case of the CT assessment, an experienced blinded reader (AC) analyzed coronary angiograms without the knowledge of clinical history or results from CT angiography. Coronary arteries were assessed according to the same segmented model used for the CT analysis [20]. Quantitative coronary angiography (QCA) was performed using QAngio XA 3D (Medis Medical Imaging, Schuttersveld, Leiden, The Netherlands). Identical to the CT analysis, the degree of stenosis was assessed measuring the smallest diameter of the cross-sectional area at the level of the lesion, and was compared to the smallest diameter of the disease-free segments immediately distal to the lesion. The percentage of stenosis was derived according to the same formula as for the CT analysis: $((\text{reference minimum diameter} - \text{stenosis minimum diameter}) / (\text{reference minimum diameter})) \times 100$.

Statistics

Patient information and results are reported for the entire cohort and grouped according to the presence or absence of obstructive CAD. Data are reported as median \pm IQR from 25 to 75th percentile, mean \pm SD or percentages, as appropriate. Continuous variables were analysed using the Student *t* test or Mann–Whitney U

test, as appropriate. Categorical data were analysed with χ^2 test or Fisher's exact test. The *p* values of all outcomes were two-sided and values less than 0.05 were considered as statistically significant. CI was defined as 95%.

The pre-specified diagnostic accuracy was performed on a per-patient level with the reference standard of CAD as $\geq 50\%$ and $\geq 70\%$ stenosis on invasive QCA in one of the major epicardial coronary arteries according to the AHA-segment model. Furthermore, using the same cut-off in QCA was used on a per vessel level and on a per segment and patient level. In the first analysis, diagnostic accuracy of CTA was determined on an intention-to-diagnose basis, meaning that no coronary segment was excluded; non-evaluable segments were rated as stenosed, as previously reported [17]. In a separate analysis, we combined CTA results only from patients in whom all coronary segments were evaluable and different CACS thresholds were applied to those patients with non-evaluable segments in CTA. In patients with completely evaluable segments on CTA, the results from CACS were not included. The diagnostic accuracy and rule-out performance of CAD (sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value) in CTA/CACS as compared to the gold standard invasive QCA was determined on a per-patient and per-vessel/segment level. Receiver-operating characteristics (ROC) analysis was carried out to further assess the performance of CACS using $\geq 50\%$ and $\geq 70\%$ stenosis on invasive QCA as the reference standard. All statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, V.25 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, New York, USA).

Results

Between 06/2018 and 02/2019, 100 consecutive patients with severe aortic stenosis undergoing pre-TAVI CT at the Swiss Cardiovascular Center, Bern University Hospital, who fulfill the inclusion and exclusion criteria were analyzed for the present study. In detail, of the 211 patients with severe aortic stenosis who underwent a pre-TAVI CT, 45 patients with prior percutaneous coronary interventions with stent implantation, 15 patients with coronary artery bypass grafting, 7 patients with valve-in valve procedure, 5 patients with pacemakers, and 39 patients with external CTAs were excluded, resulting in 100 patients for the purpose of the present analysis.

Baseline clinical characteristics

The baseline clinical characteristics of the cohort are shown in Table 1. The average age of patients was 82.3 ± 6.5 years, 70% were female and the mean Euro SCORE II Value of 4.9 ± 6.1 . 30 patients had CAD and thereof 16 patients with 1-vessel-disease, 13 with 2-vessel-disease and 1 patient with 3-vessel-disease. TAVI patients with CAD had

Table 1 Baseline characteristics

| | Total/mean \pm SD | Invasive coronary angiography (QCA) | | p value |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| | | No obstructive CAD | Obstructive CAD | |
| Number of patients | 100 | 70 | 30 | |
| Female gender | 70 | 50 (71.4%) | 20 (66.7%) | 0.812 |
| BMI (kg/m ²) | 25.5 \pm 5.6 | 24.9 \pm 5.4 | 25.1 \pm 3.7 | 0.116 |
| Age (years) | 82.3 \pm 6.5 | 81.6 \pm 6.7 | 83.8 \pm 5.8 | 0.254 |
| Arterial hypertension | 84 | 56 (80.0%) | 28 (93.3%) | 0.138 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 20 | 15 (21.4%) | 5 (16.7%) | 0.786 |
| Peripheral artery disease | 5 | 5 (7.2%) | 0 (0%) | 0.318 |
| Stroke/TIA | 15 | 7 (9.1%) | 8 (24.2%) | 1.000 |
| Pacemaker | 3 | 2 (2.9%) | 1 (3.3%) | 1.000 |
| Atrial fibrillation | 14 | 9 (12.9%) | 5 (16.7%) | 0.754 |
| Hemoglobin (g/l) | 114.7 \pm 17.8 | 116.9 \pm 17.8 | 109.6 \pm 17.0 | 0.120 |
| COPD | 6 | 6 (8.6%) | 0 (0%) | 0.174 |
| GFR (Cockcroft Gault; ml/min/1.73 m ²) | 52.0 \pm 21.8 | 53.9 \pm 22.6 | 47.5 \pm 19.3 | 0.218 |
| STS score | 4.6 \pm 2.9 | 4.2 \pm 2.6 | 5.2 \pm 3.0 | 0.080 |
| Aortic valve area (cm ²) | 0.60 \pm 0.23 | 0.61 \pm 0.22 | 0.58 \pm 0.27 | 0.420 |
| Mean aortic gradient (mmHg) | 41 \pm 16 | 40 \pm 17 | 43 \pm 14 | 0.336 |
| LVEF (%) | 57 \pm 13 | 56 \pm 13 | 58 \pm 12 | 0.319 |
| Reduced LVEF < 45% | 17 | 14 (20.0%) | 3 (10.0%) | 0.262 |
| Total CACS (Median IQR [25–75]) | 564 [160–1045] | 386 [75–765] | 1019 [542–1907] | 0.001 |

BMI body mass index, CAD coronary artery disease, COPD chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, CACS coronary artery calcium score, GFR glomerular filtration rate, LVEF left ventricular ejection fraction, IQR Interquartile range, QCA quantitative coronary angiography, TIA transient ischemic attack

significantly higher CACS as compared with those with no CAD (1019 [542–1907] versus 386 [75–765]; $p < 0.001$).

CTA and image quality

In 16 (16%) out of 100 patients, adequate visualization of the entire coronary tree (all 16 segments) was possible with CTA, while 84 (84%) of 100 patients had at least one segment which was not evaluable for CAD analysis due to impaired image quality (e.g. motion artefacts). Out of the 84 patients with non-evaluable segments, a total of 578 segments (578/1533 = 38%) showed a CTA image quality that was insufficient for quantitative CAD evaluation. When focusing only on the left main and proximal segments, 54 out of 100 patients could be assessed, whereas 46% of patients showed at least one segment (i.e. left main or proximal segment) which depicted impaired image quality. On a segment analysis, 301 (75%) out of 400 left main and proximal segments showed good image quality.

Per patient analysis entire coronary artery tree: the diagnostic performance of CTA and combined CTA/CACS

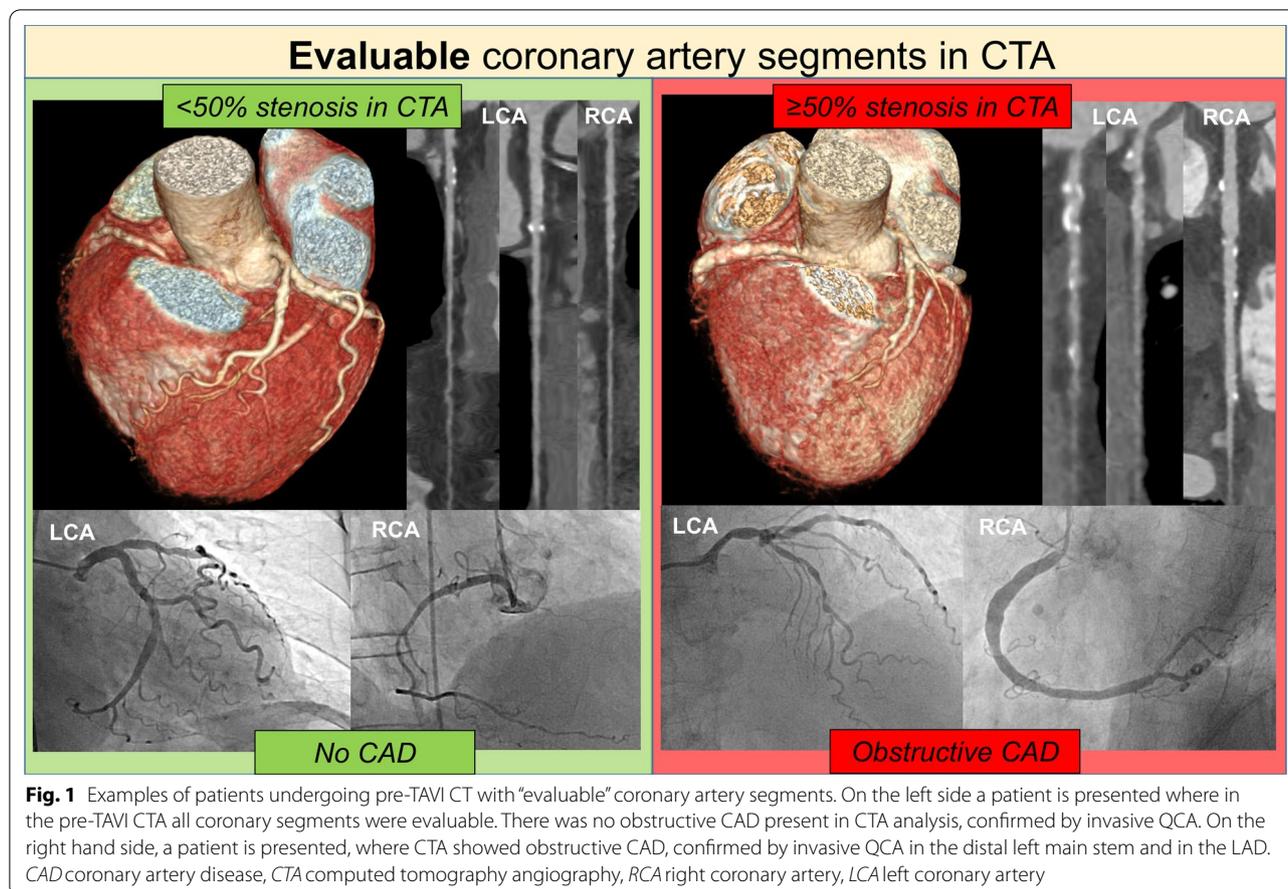
The findings of the performance of CTA in diagnosing CAD using 50% diameter stenosis in invasive QCA as a reference are summarized in Table 2 (and for 70%

diameter stenosis in Additional file 1: Table S1). On a per-patient analysis, when non-evaluable segments were rated as possible obstructive CAD, CTA showed a sensitivity of 100% (95% CI 88.4–100), specificity of 11.4% (95% CI 5.1–21.3), positive predictive value of 32.6% (95% CI 30.8–34.5), negative predictive value of 100% and diagnostic accuracy of 38% (95% CI 28.5–48.3) for obstructive CAD. On a per-patient analysis excluding patients with non-evaluable segments, (n = 16 included, n = 84 excluded), CTA had a sensitivity of 100% (95% CI 29.2–100), specificity of 61.5% (95% CI 31.6–86.1), positive predictive value 37.5% (95% CI 23.2–54.4), negative predictive value of 100% and diagnostic accuracy of 68.8% (95% CI 41.3–89). On a per-patient analysis including those with non-evaluable segments (n = 100; note that non-evaluable segments are counted as being positive for stenosis) with incorporation of CACS (cut-off ≥ 400), combined CTA/CACS had a sensitivity of 83.3% (95% CI 65.3–94.4), specificity of 50% (95% CI 37.8–62.2), positive predictive value of 41.7% (95% CI 35.0–48.7), negative predictive value of 87.5% (95% CI 75.3–94.2) and diagnostic accuracy of 60% (95% CI 49.7–69.7), see Figs. 1 and 2. Thirty-five percent of the patients were true negative and 5% were false negative. When applying a combined CTA/CACS approach with a CACS

Table 2 (continued)

| | True positive | False positive | False negative | True negative | Sensitivity (%) | Specificity (%) | PPV (%) | NPV (%) | Positive LLR | Negative LLR | Accuracy |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Excluding non-evaluable segments (n = 165 included, n = 35 excluded) (95% CI) | 3 | 21 | 1 | 140 | 75.0 | 87.0 | 12.5 | 99.3 | 5.75 | 0.29 | 86.7 |
| <i>LAD vessel based analysis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Including all non-evaluable segments (n = 500 included) (95% CI) | 16 | 207 | 8 | 269 | 19.4–99.4 | 80.8–91.7 | 6.7–22.2 | 99.29–99.9 | 2.88–11.49 | 0.05–1.57 | 80.5–91.5 |
| Excluding non-evaluable segments (n = 338 included, n = 162 excluded) (95% CI) | 8 | 53 | 8 | 269 | 66.7 | 56.5 | 7.2 | 97.1 | 1.53 | 0.59 | 57 |
| <i>LCX vessel based analysis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Including non-evaluable segments (n = 500 included) (95% CI) | 15 | 218 | 4 | 263 | 44.7–84.4 | 51.9–61.0 | 5.4–9.5 | 95.0–98.4 | 1.13–2.07 | 0.33–1.04 | 52.5–61.4 |
| Excluding non-evaluable segments (n = 299 included, n = 201 excluded) (95% CI) | 6 | 26 | 4 | 263 | 50.0 | 83.5 | 13.1 | 97.1 | 3.04 | 0.60 | 82.0 |
| <i>RCA vessel based analysis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Including all non-evaluable segments (n = 400 included) (95% CI) | 10 | 214 | 3 | 173 | 24.7–75.4 | 79.0–87.4 | 8.0–20.7 | 95.4–98.2 | 1.76–5.26 | 0.37–0.98 | 77.4–85.9 |
| Excluding non-evaluable segments (n = 209 included, n = 191 excluded) (95% CI) | 5 | 28 | 3 | 173 | 26.2–87.8 | 87.1–94.0 | 11.0–30.1 | 96.9–99.3 | 3.57–12.46 | 0.21–0.94 | 86.0–93.1 |
| <i>CAD coronary artery disease, CI confidence interval, CTA computed tomography angiography, LAD left anterior descending artery, LCX left circumflex artery, LLR likelihood ratio, nc not computable/calculable, NPV negative predictive value, PPV positive predictive value, QCA quantitative coronary angiography, RCA right coronary artery</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 24.5–91.5 | 80.5–90.5 | 8.6–25.3 | 95.9–99.3 | 2.37–8.49 | 0.18–1.07 | 79.6–89.7 |

CAD coronary artery disease, CI confidence interval, CTA computed tomography angiography, LAD left anterior descending artery, LCX left circumflex artery, LLR likelihood ratio, nc not computable/calculable, NPV negative predictive value, PPV positive predictive value, QCA quantitative coronary angiography, RCA right coronary artery



cut-off of 100 for patients with non-evaluable segments, the sensitivity and negative predictive value increased to 100% and obstructive CAD could be ruled out in 20% of the patients versus 8%, using CTA alone.

Per patient analysis assessing only left main and proximal segments of LAD, RCA and RCX

When assessing only the left main and proximal segments, 15% showed at least a 50% stenosis in invasive QCA. On a per-patient analysis, when non-evaluable segments were rated as possible obstructive CAD, CTA showed a sensitivity of 80% (95% CI 51.9–95.7), specificity of 29.4% (95% CI 20.0–40.03), positive predictive value of 16.7% (95% CI 13.0–21.1), negative predictive value of 89.3% and diagnostic accuracy of 37% (95% CI 27.6–47.2) for obstructive CAD. On a per-patient analysis excluding patients with non-evaluable segments, (n=54 included, n=46 excluded), CTA had a sensitivity of 57.1% (95% CI 18.4–90.1), specificity of 53.2% (95% CI 38.1–68.9), positive predictive value 15.4% (95% CI 8.2–27.0), negative predictive value of 89.3% and diagnostic accuracy of 53.7% (95% CI 39.6–67.4).

Per segment analysis: the diagnostic performance of CTA

The findings on a per segment analysis for 50% diameter stenosis are depicted in Table 2 (and for 70% stenosis in Additional file 1: Table S1). The per segment analysis, where non-evaluable segments were rated as obstructive CAD, the sensitivity was 73.2% (95% CI 59.7–84.2), specificity 54.8% (95% CI 52.2–57.3), positive predictive value 5.8% (95% CI 4.9–6.8), negative predictive value 98.2% (95% CI 97.2–98.8) and accuracy of 55.5% (95% CI 52.9–58.0).

Diagnostic performance of CACS versus QCA

The sensitivities and specificities of different CACS thresholds to diagnose a $\geq 50\%$ diameter stenosis on invasive coronary angiography are shown in Fig. 3. In our cohort, no patient with CACS of less than or equal to 114 was found to have obstructive CAD ($\geq 50\%$ stenosis on invasive QCA). Similarly, no patient with a CACS of less than or equal to 187 had $\geq 70\%$ stenosis on invasive coronary angiography. Of the patients who had CACSs ≥ 400 , the majority (25/30 or 83%) had at least one $\geq 50\%$ diameter stenosis on QCA while 9/11 (82%) had at least

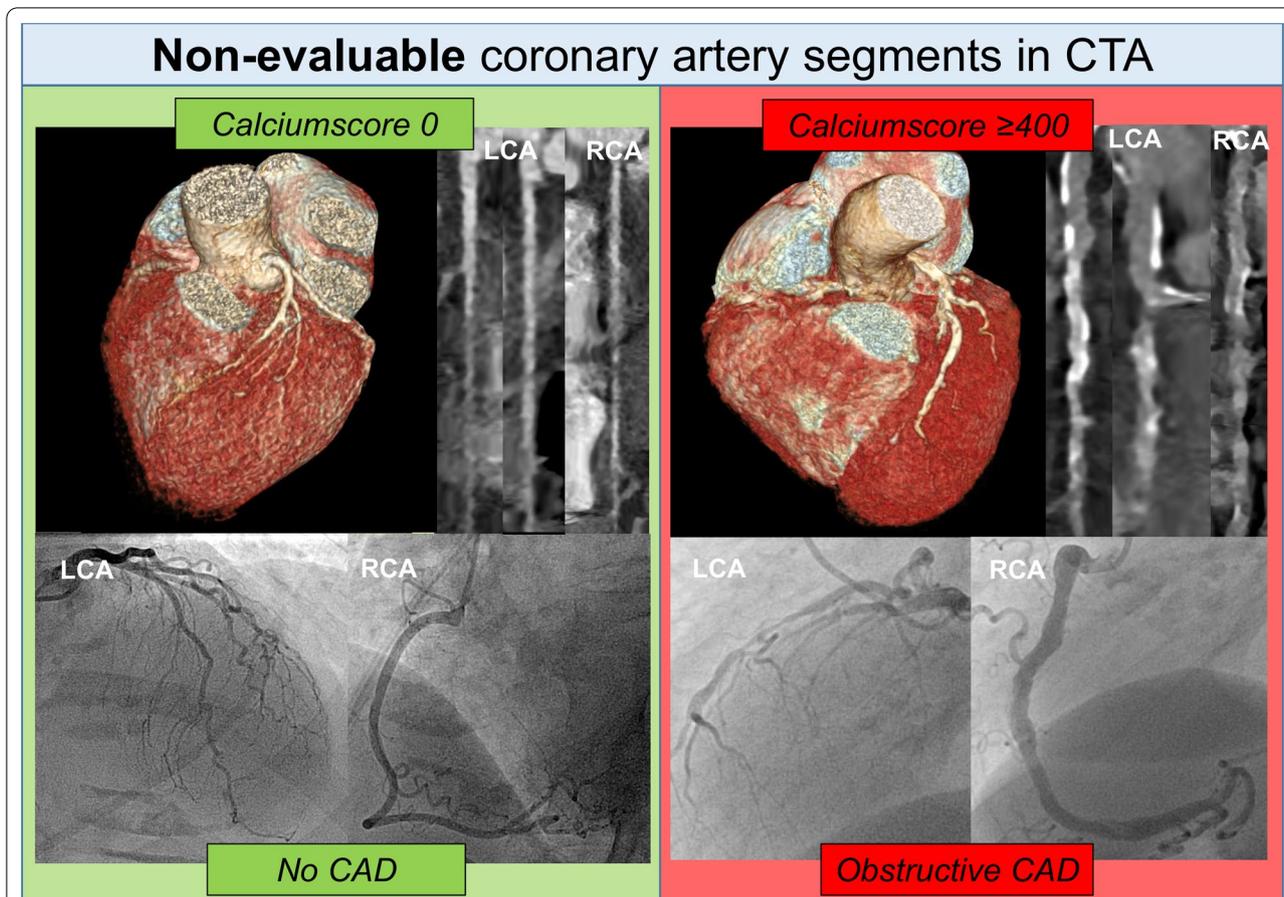


Fig. 2 Examples of patients undergoing pre-TAVI CT with “non-evaluable” coronary artery segments and consecutive application of CACS. On the left side a patient is presented where pre-TAVI CTA coronary segments were non-evaluable, however CACS was 0 and no obstructive CAD was confirmed by invasive QCA. On the right hand side, a patient is presented, where CTA was non-evaluable, but CACS was above 400 and invasive QCA confirmed obstructive CAD (i.e. high grade stenosis in the LAD/1.diagonal branch). CACS coronary artery calcium score, CAD coronary artery disease, CTA computed tomography angiography, RCA right coronary artery, LCA left coronary artery

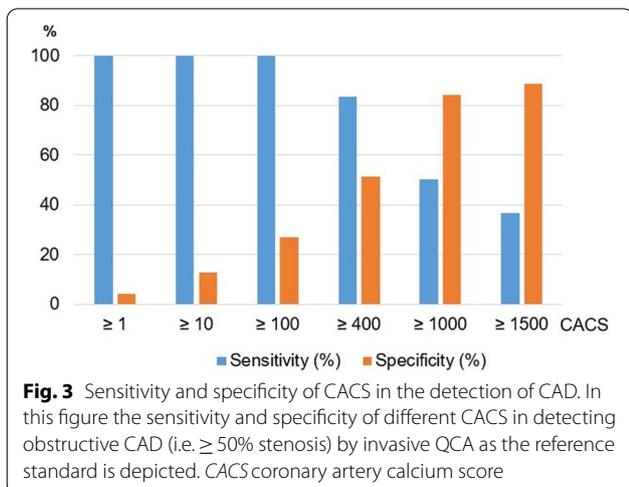
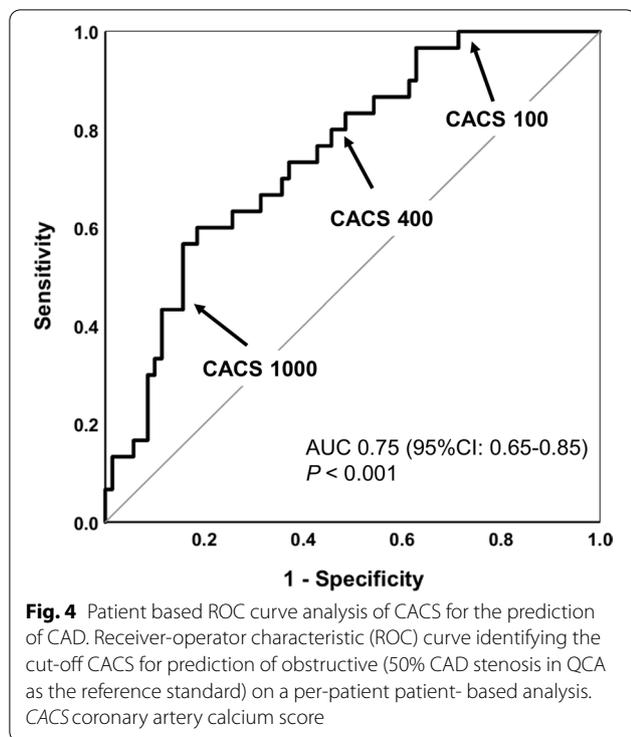


Fig. 3 Sensitivity and specificity of CACS in the detection of CAD. In this figure the sensitivity and specificity of different CACS in detecting obstructive CAD (i.e. $\geq 50\%$ stenosis) by invasive QCA as the reference standard is depicted. CACS coronary artery calcium score

one $\geq 70\%$ diameter stenosis. Figure 4 summarizes the ROC of CACS with different cut-offs in detecting $\geq 50\%$ diameter stenosis by using QCA as the reference standard in patients being assessed for TAVI. An area under the curve of 0.75 was observed with a standard deviation of 0.051 (95% CI 0.651–0.850; $p < 0.001$).

Discussion

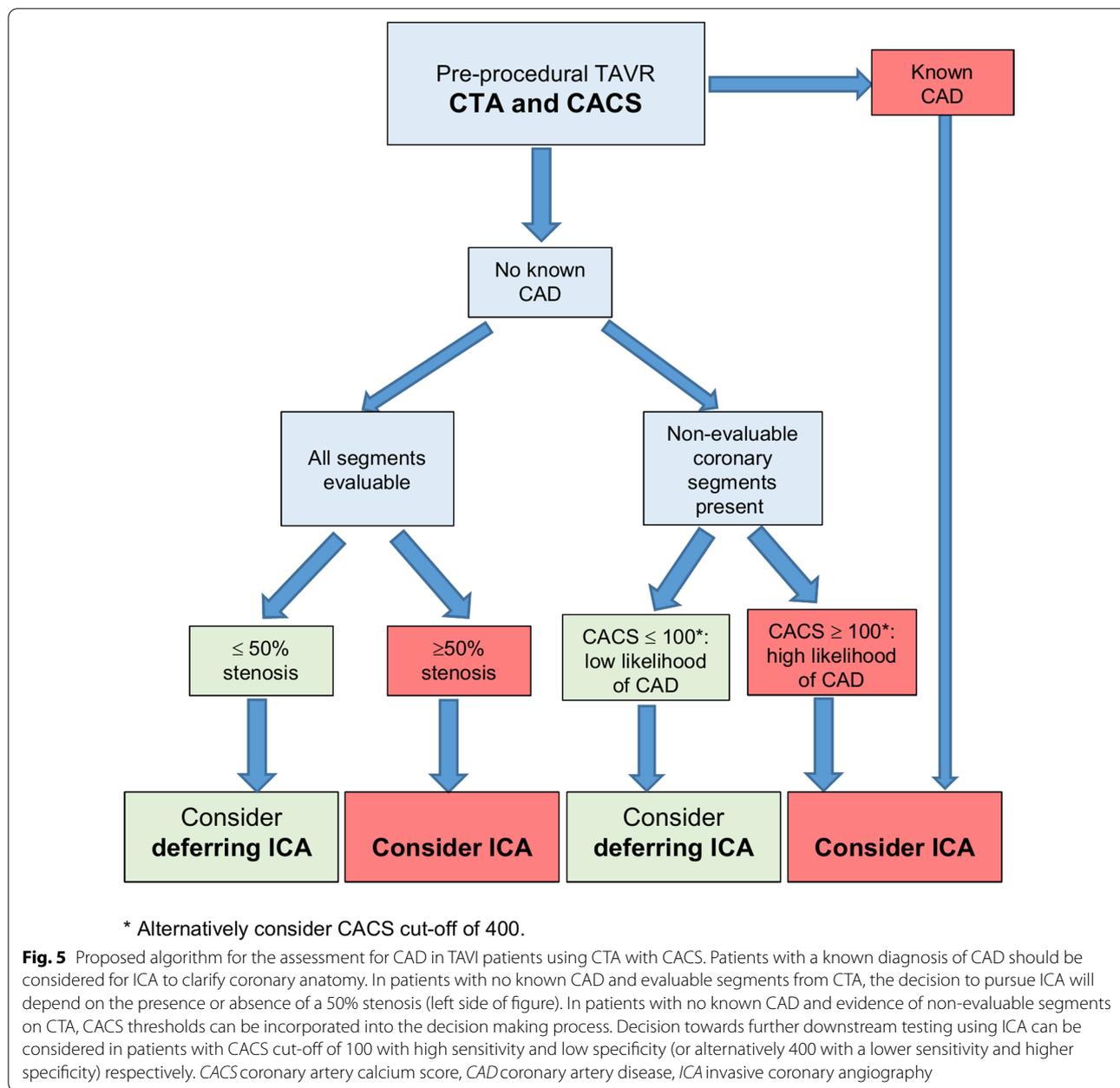
To our knowledge, this is the first blinded study assessing the diagnostic performance of quantitative CTA, CACS and combined quantitative CTA/CACS for CAD in a cohort of consecutive patients undergoing TAVI as compared to the gold standard of quantitative invasive coronary angiography. Our analysis shows that (1) a significant proportion of patients (>80% of patients) have coronary artery segments that are not evaluable by pre-TAVI CTA where per our institutional protocol



no medication for rate control or vasodilatation was used; however, when only focusing on the left main and proximal segments, 56% of the patients and 75% of the segments could be assessed (2) in patients with non-evaluable coronary artery segments, a combined approach using CTA and CACS, resulted in high accuracy for ruling-out CAD (i.e. in 20% of the patients), however with poor diagnostic accuracy. These findings provide evidence that pre-procedural diagnostic workup may be streamlined in selected TAVI patients by potentially omitting routine invasive coronary angiography in selected patients. However, as we have only included patients without prior revascularization or device implants, it has to be noted that these findings are only applicable to these selected patient cohorts. Further, as a high number of TAVI patients show evidence of CAD in CTA or may present with impaired CTA image quality, invasive coronary angiography will still be necessary in a large proportion of patients.

Previous investigations have evaluated the pre-TAVI CTA as a diagnostic tool to assess CAD [7, 14, 17, 18, 22, 23]. Similar to our study, in a retrospective analysis of 200 patients with a CAD prevalence of 35.5% ($\geq 50\%$ diameter stenosis), CTA without CACS showed a sensitivity and specificity of 100% and 42% respectively and positive and negative predictive values of 48% and 100% respectively. Of note, in this study, the reference standard of invasive CAD was scored by visual assessment

as opposed to the validated tool of QCA. Furthermore, the interventional cardiologists who scored the coronary angiograms were not always blinded to the results of CTA. Indeed, when sensitivity analysis was performed, in which the effect of CTA knowledge bias was eliminated, the specificity and positive predictive values were lower. In the current study, coronary angiograms were reviewed without any knowledge of the results from CTA (and vice versa), and the specificity was found to be lower (11.4% vs 42%) with high sensitivity of 100%. A recent review where data were pooled in a patient-level meta-analysis reported similar diagnostic performance compared to our study [23]. In fact, Van den Boogert and colleagues evaluated 7 studies comprising a cumulative sample size of 1275 patients. The per-patient based analysis revealed a pooled sensitivity, specificity, PPV and NPV of 95%, 65%, 71% and 94% respectively. The PPV is somewhat higher than the findings obtained in the current investigation and this may be related to a number of factors. Beta-blocker medications were used in some studies while others did not report whether nitroglycerine was used which may result in increased visualization of the coronary artery tree. Additionally, unblinding effects related to ICA and CTA cannot be ruled out in all studies included. In the current analysis, per our institutional protocol no patient with severe aortic stenosis received heart rate slowing or coronary vasodilating agents, which may both lead to motion artifacts and impaired stenosis quantification. In order to reduce the comparable high reported false positive rates [14, 22, 23], adding CACS might be beneficial in the evaluation of CAD. No patient with a CACS of less than 114 showed obstructive CAD (compared to the $\geq 50\%$ stenosis reference on ICA). The majority of patients with CAD on ICA had a CACS of ≥ 400 . When adding CACS to the CTA evaluation in the per patient analysis with non-evaluable segments, the specificity increased from 11 to 29% when using a CACS cut-off of 400, and to 50% when using a CACS cut-off of 100. The true negatives increased from 8 to 20% when using a CACS cut-off of 100 without any false negative patients. The true negative rate could be even increased to 35% when using a CACS cut-off of 400, however with a false positive rate of 5%. CACS thresholds may therefore play an important role when contemplating the added value of CTA in pre-procedural TAVI patients (see proposed flow chart, Fig. 5). This is represented by the fact that when using a combined approach of CTA/CACS, 1/5 of our patient cohort could have safely avoided additional invasive assessment of coronary artery anatomy which may have practical implications as ICA is associated with incremental procedural risk, radiation and



risk for contrast induced nephropathy. Furthermore, as the TAVI procedure continues to expand to lower risk patient populations with lower CAD prevalence, assessment of CAD in pre-TAVI CT may streamline the diagnostic work-up and lower cost. A selective approach to ICA in pre-TAVI patients was investigated in a study by Chieffo et al. [7], where 491 patients were evaluated from 2007 to 2013. CTA (without CACS) was used as a first line diagnostic tool and invasive assessment was only performed when coronary segments were not evaluable or if significant CAD was identified on CTA.

This approach has been found to be feasible and safe with respect to clinical outcomes.

Limitations

Although a strength of the current study is the inclusion of a prospective cohort of contemporary patients who underwent TAVI with blinded quantitative CTA/CACS and QCA analysis, the results may not be generalizable to all TAVI patients due the inclusion criteria and low patient number. In fact, as there were quite a large patient number excluded due to prior PCI/stent

implantation, coronary artery bypass grafting and previous device implants, the results are only applicable for these selected patients. It remains unclear whether different approaches using CTA alone, combined with CACS or CACS alone using different thresholds according to age, gender and clinical CAD pre-test likelihood are required. Moreover, future studies should aim to investigate these research question in a larger cohort, e.g. in a multi-center trial.

Conclusions

In routinely acquired pre-TAVI CTA, the image quality was insufficient in a high proportion of patients for the assessment of the entire coronary artery tree. However, when adding CACS in patients with low image quality to quantitative CTA assessment in patients with good image quality, obstructive CAD could be ruled-out in 1/5 of the patients and may therefore constitute a strategy to streamline pre-procedural workup, and reduce risk, radiation and costs in selected TAVI patients without prior coronary revascularization or device implants.

Abbreviations

CACS: Coronary artery calcium score; CAD: Coronary artery disease; CT: Computed tomography; CTA: Computed tomography angiography; ICA: Invasive coronary angiography; LAD: Left anterior descending artery; LCX: Left circumflex artery; LM: Left main; QCA: Quantitative coronary angiography; RCA: Right coronary artery; ROC: Receiver operating characteristics; TAVI: Transcatheter aortic valve implantation.

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12872-022-02623-8>.

Additional file 1: Table S1. CTA/CACS versus QCA as the reference standard ($\geq 70\%$ stenosis).

Acknowledgements

We thank Laura Morf, Lukas Lüthi, Sakthivel Subramaniam and Nicole Reusser from the research study team for their excellent administrative support.

Author contributions

DM and MKMH analyzed the images, statistical analysis and drafted the manuscript. AC analyzed images. ATH, GS, BB, JB, TO, JL, LR, FP, SS, SW, TP and CG were involved in scientific contribution, statistical analysis and writing the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The registry was approved by the local ethics committee (Kantonale Ethikkommission Bern, Switzerland), and patients provided written informed consent to participate (NCT01368250). We are confirming that all experiments were performed in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations.

Consent for publication

The registry was approved by the local ethics committee (Kantonale Ethikkommission Bern, Switzerland), and patients provided written informed consent to participate (NCT01368250). We are confirming that all experiments were performed in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations.

Competing interests

Dr Windecker has received research grants to his institution from Abbott, Amgen, Boston, Biotronik, and St. Jude Medical, he has received no speaker fee. Dr Pilgrim has received research grants to his institution from Edwards Lifesciences, Symetis, and Biotronik; has received speaker fees from Boston Scientific; and has received reimbursement for travel expenses from St. Jude Medical. Dr Räber reports having received research grants to the institution by Biotronik, Sanofi and Regeneron. Dr Stortecky reports having received research grants to the institution by Edwards Lifesciences. Dr Gräni received travel fees from Amgen and Bayer. Dr Praz is a consultant for Edwards Lifesciences. All other authors report no conflicts.

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Received: 7 September 2021 Accepted: 10 April 2022

Published online: 18 April 2022

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