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Prognostic capabilities of coronary computed tomographic angiography before non-cardiac surgery: prospective cohort study

Tej Sheth,1 Matthew Chan,2 Craig Butler,3 Benjamin Chow,4 Vikas Tandon,5 Peter Nagele,6 Ayesha Mitha,7 Marko Mrkobrada,8 Wojciech Szczeklik,9 Yang Faridah,10 Bruce Biccard,11 Lori K Stewart,12 Diane Heels-ANSdell,13 P J Devereaux,14 on behalf of the Coronary Computed Tomographic Angiography and Vascular Events in Noncardiac Surgery Patients Cohort Evaluation (Coronary CTA VISION) Study Investigators

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES
To determine if coronary computed tomographic angiography enhances prediction of perioperative risk in patients before non-cardiac surgery and to assess the preoperative coronary anatomy in patients who experience a myocardial infarction after non-cardiac surgery.

DESIGN
Prospective cohort study.

SETTING
12 centers in eight countries.

PARTICIPANTS
955 patients with, or at risk of, atherosclerotic disease who underwent non-cardiac surgery.

INTERVENTIONS
Coronary computed tomographic angiography was performed preoperatively; clinicians were blinded to the results unless left main disease was suspected. Results were classified as normal, non-obstructive (<50% stenosis), obstructive (one or two vessels with ≥50% stenosis), or extensive obstructive (≥50% stenosis in two vessels including the proximal left anterior descending artery, three vessels, or left main).

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE
Composite of cardiovascular death and non-fatal myocardial infarction within 30 days after surgery (primary outcome). This was the dependent variable in Cox regression. The independent variables were scores on the revised cardiac risk index and findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography.

RESULTS
The primary outcome occurred in 74 patients (8%). The model that included both scores on the revised cardiac risk index and findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography showed that coronary computed tomographic angiography provided independent prognostic information (P=0.014; C Index=0.66). The adjusted hazard ratios were 1.51 (95% confidence interval 0.45 to 5.10) for non-obstructive disease; 2.05 (0.62 to 6.74) for obstructive disease; and 3.76 (1.12 to 12.62) for extensive obstructive disease. For the model with coronary computed tomographic angiography compared with the model based on the revised cardiac risk index alone, with 30 day risk categories of <5%, 5-15%, and >15% for the primary outcome, the results of risk reclassification indicate that in a sample of 1000 patients that coronary computed tomographic angiography would have resulted appropriately in 98 net patients receiving a higher risk estimation among the 77 patients who would have experienced the primary outcome (P<0.001). Coronary computed tomographic angiography, however, would have resulted inappropriately in 98 net patients receiving a higher risk estimation, among the 923 patients who would not have experienced the primary outcome (P<0.001). Among patients who had a perioperative myocardial infarction, preoperative coronary anatomy showed extensive obstructive disease in 31% (22/71), obstructive disease in 41% (29/71), non-obstructive disease in 24% (17/71), and normal findings in 4% (3/71).

CONCLUSIONS
Though findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography can improve estimation of risk for patients who will experience perioperative cardiovascular death or myocardial infarction, findings are more than five times as likely to lead to an inappropriate overestimation of risk among patients.
who will not experience these outcomes. Perioperative myocardial infarction occurs across the spectrum of coronary artery disease, suggesting that there could be several pathophysiological mechanisms.

**Introduction**

Although major cardiac complications after non-cardiac surgery are common, our capacity to predict these events in individual patients is limited. The ability to identify an increased risk of perioperative ischemic events could influence the type of operation performed or inform the decision whether to proceed with intervention or manage conservatively. Alternatively, patients with an anticipated low risk are likely to be operated on safely without delay. Clinical practice guidelines recommend assessment of preoperative risk, beginning with clinical risk indices. However, underestimates the risk of major perioperative complications, particularly in patients with limited mobility before surgery. It might, therefore, be worth using a supplemental method to enhance risk prediction. Though myocardial infarction is the most common major perioperative cardiac complication, little is known about its pathophysiology.

Coronary computed tomographic angiography is a non-invasive method for the detection of coronary artery disease. In contrast with stress nuclear and stress echocardiography imaging, which detect areas of ischemic myocardium, coronary computed tomographic angiography identifies the presence and distribution of coronary plaque and stenoses. In patients with stable angina, the extent of coronary artery disease shown on coronary computed tomographic angiography can predict the occurrence of major cardiac events. Its value in enhancing risk prediction among patients undergoing non-cardiac surgery, however, is unknown.

We conducted this study (the coronary computed tomographic angiography vascular events in non-cardiac surgery patients cohort evaluation (Coronary CTA VISION)) to determine if preoperative coronary computed tomographic angiography has additional predictive value, beyond clinical variables, for cardiovascular death or non-fatal myocardial infarction within 30 days after surgery and the preoperative coronary anatomy associated with perioperative myocardial infarction.

**Methods**

**Study design and eligibility criteria**

This was a prospective observational study. We have published details of the study objectives, design, and methods elsewhere.

Patients were eligible if they fulfilled the following criteria: age ≥45; undergoing elective vascular, orthopedic, thoracic, or abdominal surgery in hospital; had sufficient time to undergo coronary computed tomographic angiography before surgery; and had a history of, or risk factors for, atherosclerotic disease or a history of congestive heart failure.

Patients fulfilling any of the following criteria were excluded: planned invasive coronary angiography for preoperative investigation before surgery; history of coronary artery stent implantation; creatinine clearance <35 mL/min; known contrast reaction; current pregnancy; persistent atrial fibrillation or frequent premature beats; heart rate ≥70 beats/min (at centers with single source scanners) or ≥90 beats/min (at centers with dual source scanners), despite drugs to control heart rate just before scheduled coronary computed tomographic angiography; weight >300 lb (136 kg); more than four non-evaluable segments on coronary computed tomographic angiography (non-diagnostic scan); did not undergo non-cardiac surgery within six months after coronary computed tomographic angiography; surgery that did not require at least an overnight stay in hospital; or results of coronary computed tomographic angiography were unblinded because of suspected left main stenosis and patient underwent preoperative coronary revascularization.

**Coronary computed tomographic angiography**

The protocol we used for coronary computed tomographic angiography imaging is reported in appendix 1. A panel of expert evaluators (that is, a cardiologist or radiologist with level 3 training in interpretation of coronary computed tomographic angiography) read each angiogram using a 17 segment model of the coronary arteries without knowledge of the clinical data. Each of scans was scored as normal—no evidence of coronary atherosclerosis; non-obstructive coronary artery disease—evidence of at least one coronary artery plaque with a <50% stenosis; obstructive coronary artery disease—at least one coronary artery plaque with a ≥50% stenosis; or extensive obstructive disease—≥50% stenosis in two coronary arteries including the proximal left anterior descending artery, ≥50% stenosis in three coronary arteries, or ≥50% stenosis in the left main coronary artery.

Patients who had previously undergone coronary artery bypass grafting surgery were assessed for the number of unprotected coronary territories (bypass graft with ≥50% stenosis and native coronary artery with ≥50%). Patients with no or one unprotected coronary territory were classified as having obstructive coronary artery disease, and patients with two or three unprotected coronary territories were classified as having extensive obstructive disease.

Patients with a ≥50% stenosis in the left main artery had the results of their coronary computed tomographic angiography reported immediately to their attending physicians. Potentially important incidental non-cardiac findings were disclosed immediately after the scan was interpreted. All other patients had their results withheld from the attending clinical care team until 30 days after surgery.

**Study procedures**

Study personnel obtained data on patients’ characteristics. All patients had scheduled troponin measurements at six to 12 hours after surgery and on the first, second, and third days after surgery. An electrocardiogram was obtained immediately after an increased troponin measurement was detected.
Study personnel followed patients throughout their hospital stay and reviewed their medical records ensuring study orders were followed and noting any outcomes (such as mortality). We contacted patients by phone 30 days after surgery. If patients or their next of kin indicated that they had experienced an outcome (that is, myocardial infarction or mortality) or had been admitted to hospital, study personnel obtained the appropriate documentation from the attending clinicians.

Outcomes measures and definitions

Our primary outcome was a composite of cardiovascular death and non-fatal myocardial infarction within 30 days after surgery. For the diagnosis of myocardial infarction we used the criteria of the universal definition of myocardial infarction\(^1\)\(^2\) that required a typical rise of troponin concentration associated with one of the following: ischemic signs or symptoms, ischemic changes on electrocardiography, or new imaging abnormalities suggestive of myocardial infarction. A panel of clinicians who were blinded to the results of coronary computed tomographic angiography adjudicated the outcomes of cardiovascular death and myocardial infarction. We used the adjudicated results for all statistical analyses.

Patient involvement

We did not involve patients or lay people in the design of the study, selection of outcome measures, or recruitment plans and do not plan to disseminate the results to the study participants.

Statistical analyses

A priori, we determined that we needed 1000 patients to ensure a stable model if our primary event rate was 6%.\(^3\) After we had 30 day outcomes for 950 patients, we determined that our event rate was >7.5% and that we had enough patients to assess whether coronary computed tomographic angiography provided independent prognostic information beyond clinical variables. We therefore stopped recruitment without knowledge of the relation between the findings and the primary outcome and subsequently undertook the analyses. The data monitoring committee reviewed the data when about 40% of the data and separately when 65% of the data on 30 day outcomes were available.

The operations committee prespecified the data analysis plan. Patients who did not complete 30 day follow-up were censored on the last day that their vital status was known. We determined the percentage of patients who had a primary outcome event within 30 days after surgery.

We undertook Cox proportional hazards modeling in which the dependent variable was cardiovascular death and non-fatal myocardial infarction. In the first model, the independent variable was the score on the revised cardiac index.\(^1\)\(^3\) This risk score is well validated, widely used, and recommended for clinical risk stratification in recent guidelines.\(^2\)\(^4\) The model includes six variables: high risk surgery, history of coronary artery disease, history of heart failure, history of cerebrovascular disease, preoperative treatment with insulin, and preoperative creatinine >170 mmol/L. The presence of each variable adds one point, and patients obtain scores from 0-6, with higher scores indicating greater risk.\(^1\)\(^3\)

In the second model, the independent variable was findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography (that is, non-obstructive, obstructive, and extensive obstructive with a reference category of normal coronary arteries). The final model included both the clinical risk scores on the revised cardiac risk index and findings of coronary computed tomographic angiography as independent variables.

For all independent predictors of the primary outcome, we determined the adjusted hazard ratio and the associated 95% confidence intervals. A two sided \(P\) value was designated a priori as significant at an \(\alpha\) of 0.05. Discrimination was assessed through evaluation of the C index. Likelihood ratios were determined for each category of findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography.

We performed post hoc sensitivity analyses to determine if the results were influenced by whether or not a patient had a history of prior vascular disease, had prior coronary artery disease, or had undergone vascular or orthopedic surgery. For these analyses, we used an interaction term in our models for each of these factors. We also undertook another post hoc subgroup analysis restricted to patients without a history of a prior coronary artery bypass grafting.

We calculated reclassification of risk among patients who experienced the primary outcome and separately among patients who did not experience the primary outcome to determine if findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography improved risk classification beyond that achieved with the revised cardiac risk index clinical model.\(^2\)\(^6\) In this analysis, we classified the 30 day primary outcome as low risk (<5%), intermediate risk 5-15%, and high risk >15%. We also performed a sensitivity analysis for the net improvement in reclassification that included four risk categories (<5%, 5-10%, ≥10-15%, and ≥15%) and a post hoc evaluation of the risk categories recommended in the European Society of Cardiology guidelines (<1%, 1-5%, and >5%).\(^3\)

We performed post hoc analyses to evaluate the prognostic capabilities of coronary computed tomographic angiography using a ≥70% stenosis threshold to define obstructive coronary artery and extensive obstructive. We also performed post hoc analyses to evaluate the prognostic capabilities of coronary computed tomographic angiography in patients with one or two of the following: history of coronary artery disease, age >70, and diabetes requiring treatment.\(^1\)\(^5\) All analyses were performed with SAS version 9.2 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC).

Results

Patients were recruited from 12 centers from July 2008 to October 2013. Of the 1093 patients who underwent preoperative coronary computed tomographic
Coronary computed tomographic angiography was undertaken on 1067 patients, and 1093 of these patients underwent preoperative angiography. Of these, 81/955 (8%) had normal coronary arteries, 371/955 (39%) had non-obstructive coronary artery disease, 357/955 (37%) had obstructive coronary artery disease, and 146/955 (15%) had extensive obstructive disease. The primary outcome (that is, cardiovascular death or myocardial infarction) occurred in 74/955 patients (8%), of whom eight (1%) experienced cardiovascular death and 71 (7%) experienced a myocardial infarction. Fig 2 shows the Kaplan Meier curves for the primary outcome by findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography. The primary outcome occurred in 3/81 patients (4%) with normal findings, 19/371 (5%) with non-obstructive coronary artery disease, 29/357 (8%) with obstructive coronary artery disease, and 23/146 (16%) with extensive obstructive disease. None of the six patients with suspected left main stenosis, who underwent non-cardiac surgery without preoperative revascularization, experienced the primary outcome. Kaplan Meier curves for cardiovascular death and myocardial infarction separately are reported in figs A and B in appendix 2.

Table 2 shows the models to predict 30 day cardiovascular death and myocardial infarction. In the model with scores on the revised cardiac risk index as the only independent variables, the C index was 0.62 (95% confidence interval 0.56 to 0.68). A score ≥ 2 compared with a score of 0 had a hazard ratio of 5.25 (95% confidence interval 2.41 to 11.43). In the model with findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography as the only independent variables, the C index was 0.62 (0.56 to 0.68). Extensive obstructive coronary artery disease compared with normal findings resulted in a hazard ratio of 4.50 (1.35 to 15.00). In the model that included both coronary computed tomographic angiography and the revised cardiac risk index, the C index was 0.66 (0.60 to 0.73). In this model, that included scores on the revised cardiac risk index, extensive obstructive coronary artery disease had an adjusted hazard ratio of 3.76 (1.12 to 12.62). The likelihood ratios for findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography are reported in table A in appendix 3. Extensive obstructive disease had a likelihood ratio of 2.23 (1.53 to 3.26).

The post hoc sensitivity analyses to determine if the ability of coronary computed tomographic angiography to provide independent prognostic information varied by subgroups showed no significant effect of a history of vascular disease (interaction P = 0.984), a history of coronary artery disease (interaction P = 0.327), or type of coronary artery disease (interaction P = 0.325). For patients without prior coronary artery bypass grafting, the findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography in our model that included scores on the revised cardiac risk index are shown in table B in appendix 3. The hazard ratio point estimates for the findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography in patients who did not undergo prior coronary artery bypass grafting were similar to the results for the entire study population. For the model that included the findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography compared with the model that included only the scores on the revised cardiac risk index, the reclassification of risk was 22%
(16/74; 95% confidence interval 10% to 33%; P<0.001) for those who experienced the primary outcome and
−11% (−94/881; −14% to −7%; P<0.001) for those who did not experience the primary outcome (table 3). When we compared the model with coronary computed tomographic angiography with the model based on the revised cardiac risk index alone, using 30 day risk categories of <5%, 5-15%, and >15%, the results of risk reclassification indicate that in a sample of 1000 patients that coronary computed tomographic angiography would have resulted appropriately in 17 net patients receiving a higher risk estimation, among the 77 patients who would have experienced the primary outcome (P<0.001); however, coronary computed tomographic angiography would have resulted inappropriately in 98 net patients receiving a higher risk estimation, among the 923 patients who would not have experienced the primary outcome (P<0.001). The overall net effect in a sample of 1000 patients would be that coronary computed tomographic angiography would result in an inappropriate

| Table 1 | Characteristics of patients, risk factor profile, and type of surgery in study of prognostic capabilities of coronary computed tomographic angiography carried out before non-cardiac surgery. Figures are numbers (percentage) of patients unless stated otherwise |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Demographics   | All patients (n=955) | Did not experience cardiovascular death or myocardial infarction (n=881) | Experienced cardiovascular death or myocardial infarction (n=74) |
| Mean (SD) age (years) | 69.7 (8.5) | 69.5 (8.6) | 72.2 (7.9) |
| Men | 584 (61) | 536 (61) | 48 (65) |
| Mean (SD) BMI | 30.0 (6.2) | 30.1 (6.3) | 28.6 (5.0) |
| Known vascular disease: | | | |
| History of CAD | 305 (32) | 267 (30) | 38 (51) |
| History of PVD | 332 (35) | 295 (33) | 37 (50) |
| History of stroke | 88 (9) | 78 (9) | 10 (14) |
| History of CHF | 35 (4) | 30 (3) | 5 (7) |
| Any of the above | 579 (61) | 518 (59) | 61 (82) |
| Vascular risk factors: | | | |
| History of diabetes | 362 (38) | 328 (37) | 34 (46) |
| Age ≥70 | 512 (54) | 464 (51) | 48 (65) |
| History of smoking within 2 years of surgery | 257 (27) | 239 (27) | 18 (24) |
| History of treatment for hypercholesterolemia | 766 (80) | 711 (81) | 55 (74) |
| History of TIA | 91 (10) | 83 (9) | 8 (11) |
| History of hypertension | 838 (88) | 770 (87) | 68 (92) |
| Patients qualified based on risk factors alone (that is, ≥3 of 6 risk factors) | 376 (39) | 363 (41) | 13 (18) |
| Recent high risk CAD | 8 (1) | 6 (1) | 2 (3) |
| Myocardial infarction | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| CCS II Angina | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Patients with baseline: | | | |
| Stress nuclear imaging | 90 (9) | 78 (9) | 12 (16) |
| Stress echocardiography | 7 (1) | 7 (1) | 0 |
| Patient requires assistance with activities of daily living | 40 (4) | 36 (4) | 5 (5) |
| Patients with baseline factors before operation: | | | |
| Statins ≤24h | 457 (48) | 426 (48) | 33 (45) |
| Statins >24h to 7 days | 705 (74) | 650 (74) | 55 (74) |
| B blocker ≤24h | 294 (31) | 263 (30) | 31 (42) |
| B blocker >24h to 7 days | 369 (39) | 326 (37) | 43 (58) |
| Revised cardiac risk index score*: | | | |
| 0 | 320 (34) | 305 (35) | 15 (20) |
| 1 | 407 (43) | 378 (43) | 29 (39) |
| 2 | 178 (19) | 159 (18) | 19 (26) |
| 3 | 43 (5) | 33 (4) | 10 (14) |
| 4 | 6 (1) | 6 (1) | 0 |
| 5 | 1 (<1) | 0 | 1 (<1) |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Type of surgery: | | | |
| Vascular | 289 (30) | 259 (29) | 30 (41) |
| Intra-abdominal | 72 (8) | 67 (8) | 5 (7) |
| Orthopedic | 538 (56) | 502 (57) | 36 (49) |
| Major spine | 13 (1) | 13 (1) | 0 |
| Other | 53 (6) | 69 (6) | 4 (5) |

CAD=coronary artery disease; PVD=peripheral vascular disease; CHF=congestive heart failure; TIA=transient ischemic attack.

*Equally weighted clinical risk model including high risk surgery, history of coronary artery disease, history of heart failure, history of cerebrovascular disease, preoperative treatment with insulin, and preoperative creatinine >170 mmol/L.
A study found that the use of preoperative coronary computed tomographic angiography (CCTA) can help in better estimating the risk of cardiovascular events in patients undergoing non-cardiac surgery. The study analyzed data from 955 patients and compared the outcomes with and without the use of CCTA.

### Table 2: Models to predict 30 day cardiovascular death and myocardial infarction in study of prognostic capabilities of coronary computed tomographic angiography carried out before non-cardiac surgery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model type</th>
<th>No of patients</th>
<th>No with event (%)</th>
<th>Hazard ratio (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revised cardiac risk index scores as only independent variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCRI scores (overall <em>P</em>-value &lt; 0.001):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>15 (4.7)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>29 (7.1)</td>
<td>1.53 (0.82 to 2.86)</td>
<td>0.178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>19 (10.7)</td>
<td>2.37 (1.20 to 4.66)</td>
<td>0.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>11 (22.0)</td>
<td>5.25 (2.41 to 11.43)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCTA findings as only independent variables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCTA findings (overall <em>P</em>-value &lt; 0.001):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>3 (3.7)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-obstructive</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>19 (5.1)</td>
<td>1.40 (0.41 to 4.72)</td>
<td>0.590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstructive</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>29 (8.1)</td>
<td>2.26 (0.69 to 7.41)</td>
<td>0.180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensive obstructive</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>23 (15.8)</td>
<td>4.50 (1.35 to 15.00)</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combined CCTA findings and revised cardiac risk index scores</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCRI scores (overall <em>P</em>-value &lt; 0.001):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>15 (4.7)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>29 (7.1)</td>
<td>1.39 (0.74 to 2.61)</td>
<td>0.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>19 (10.7)</td>
<td>1.88 (0.94 to 3.79)</td>
<td>0.076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>11 (22.0)</td>
<td>4.02 (1.80 to 8.98)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCTA findings (overall <em>P</em>-value = 0.014):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>3 (3.7)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-obstructive</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>19 (5.1)</td>
<td>1.51 (0.45 to 5.10)</td>
<td>0.509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstructive</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>29 (8.1)</td>
<td>2.05 (0.62 to 6.74)</td>
<td>0.238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensive obstructive</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>23 (15.8)</td>
<td>3.76 (1.12 to 12.62)</td>
<td>0.032</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CCTA = coronary computed tomographic angiography; RCRI = revised cardiac risk index.

* *C*=0.62, 95% confidence interval 0.56 to 0.68.
1 Overall *P* value for four category RCRI.
2 Overall *P* value for four category CCTA.
3 *C*=0.66, 95% confidence interval 0.60 to 0.73.

---

**Discussion**

### Principal findings

In this international prospective blinded cohort study of 955 patients, multivariable analysis showed that compared with the revised cardiac risk index alone, findings on preoperative coronary computed tomographic angiography were associated with a lower risk of cardiovascular death and myocardial infarction. The use of preoperative CCTA helped in better reclassifying the risk of patients, which was particularly evident in those with extensive obstructive coronary artery disease. The findings were consistent with the overall study, and the results were therefore similar to the overall study.

Among patients experiencing a myocardial infarction, preoperative coronary computed tomographic angiography imaging showed extensive obstructive disease in 31% (22/71), obstructive disease in 41% (29/71), non-obstructive disease in 24% (17/71), and normal results in 4% (3/71) (see fig C in appendix 2).

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**Table E** in appendix 3 reports the post hoc sensitivity analysis evaluating the impact of using ≥70% stenosis to define obstructive and extensive obstructive coronary artery disease. The associated post hoc sensitivity analysis for the risk reclassification indicates that in a sample of 1000 patients, coronary computed tomographic angiography would result in a net overall inappropriate estimate of risk in 34 patients compared with risk estimation based on the revised cardiac risk index alone (table F in appendix 3). Table G in appendix 3 reports the post hoc risk reclassification analyses that included only patients with one or two of the following risk factors: history of coronary artery disease, age >70, diabetes requiring treatment. The risk reclassification in those with an event was 20.4% (*P*<0.001) and in those without an event was −12.4% (*P*<0.001). These results were therefore similar to the overall study.
angiography can appropriately improve risk estimation among patients who will experience perioperative cardiovascular death or have a myocardial infarction. Coronary computed tomographic angiography, however, is more than five times as likely to inaccurately overestimate risk among patients who will not experience cardiovascular death or a myocardial infarction within 30 days of non-cardiac surgery. Among patients who experienced myocardial infarction after surgery, we observed considerable variation in the extent of preoperative coronary artery disease.

Strengths and limitations of our study

Our study has several methodological strengths. We enrolled a large number of patients with a wide spectrum of clinical risk at multiple centers. Our results are therefore likely to be widely generalisable. With the exception of suspected left main stenosis, all results from coronary computed tomographic angiography were blinded until 30 days after surgery. Primary outcome events were adjudicated centrally by clinicians who were blinded to the angiographic findings. Clinical variables were prospectively ascertained and adjusted for in the multivariable analyses.

There were also, however, several limitations. We excluded patients who were likely to have technically suboptimal coronary computed tomographic angiography examinations (for instance, patients with prior intracoronary stents, atrial fibrillation, or raised heart rates). Only a relatively small number of recruited patients had normal findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography. Consequently, estimation of the event rate in this group was imprecise. Although our study is one of the largest evaluations of perioperative coronary angiography, 11 cardiovascular events occurred among the 37 patients who had multivessel disease (adjusted odds ratio 7.31, 95% confidence interval 2.25 to 23.69). This study was, however, unblinded, retrospective, and did not include routine evaluation of postoperative cardiac biomarkers to detect myocardial infarction. Although the investigators used a broad primary outcome, they had only 19 events, putting the multivariable model at risk of an overfitted result. In contrast, we conducted a prospective blinded study that included

Comparison with other modalities

In an effort to improve risk prediction in patients undergoing non-cardiac surgery, researchers have evaluated the prognostic capabilities of non-invasive cardiac stress tests. We hypothesized that coronary computed tomographic angiography could be advantageous for preoperative imaging because it does not require exercise or pharmacologic stress and has high sensitivity for the detection of coronary stenosis, including left main and multivessel coronary disease. In our study, the model with coronary computed tomographic angiographic findings alone was able to predict the risk of cardiovascular death and myocardial infarction. The C index was 0.62, with a progressive increase in the estimated hazard ratios with increasing burdens of coronary artery disease. The hazard ratio, however, was significant only for extensive obstructive disease.

Although coronary computed tomographic angiography is an anatomic imaging modality, there are important similarities between our results and those obtained in prior perioperative functional imaging studies with stress echocardiography and nuclear imaging. First, highly abnormal results that substantially increase estimated risk were seen in a minority of patients (that is, we observed extensive obstructive disease in only 15% of patients). In a meta-analysis of preoperative imaging studies, moderate to severe abnormalities were seen in 16% of stress echocardiogram tests and 15% of thallium imaging tests. Second, milder functional abnormalities, while much more common, did not significantly increase risk. We observed a non-significant hazard ratio of 2.26 for obstructive coronary artery disease, a finding that was seen in 37% of patients. In a meta-analysis of preoperative nuclear imaging studies, <40% ischemic myocardium was seen in 34% of patients, with likelihood ratios ranging from 1.3 to 2.9. Third, in our study 28% of events occurred in patients without obstructive coronary artery disease. Similarly, it has been observed that preoperative nuclear abnormalities are absent in about 30% of patients who have a perioperative myocardial infarction.

The results of our study differ from some prior perioperative imaging studies in that our estimated hazard ratios and C indices were lower. For example, in the only prior study of coronary computed tomographic angiography, 11 cardiovascular events occurred among the 37 patients who had multivessel disease (adjusted odds ratio 7.31, 95% confidence interval 2.25 to 23.69). This study was, however, unblinded, retrospective, and did not include routine evaluation of postoperative cardiac biomarkers to detect myocardial infarction. Although the investigators used a broad primary outcome, they had only 19 events, putting the multivariable model at risk of an overfitted result. In contrast, we conducted a prospective blinded study that included

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<tr>
<th>RCRI scores only</th>
<th>Model that included CCTA findings</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patients who had an event</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>5%-15%</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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*CCTA risk reclassification for those who experienced primary outcome was: (17−1)/74=22%, 95% confidence interval 10% to 33%, P<0.001. Risk reclassification for those who did not experience primary outcome was: 0.11%. Comparison with other thresholds produced qualitatively similar findings.
systematic monitoring of troponin measurements after surgery, and we had a more focused primary outcome (that is, cardiovascular death and myocardial infarction), and 71 of the 74 patients who experienced a primary outcome had a myocardial infarction.

Prior studies of preoperative functional imaging have shown that the presence of more extensive ischemia predicts a higher risk of perioperative events. Most of these studies were retrospective and did not have blinded evaluation of outcomes or routine screening for myocardial infarction. The confidence intervals on risk estimates associated with high risk findings were wide and overlapped between different modalities, showing that much larger comparative studies are required to determine if true differences exist between imaging techniques.

In contrast with the non-invasive imaging studies, several studies have shown that preoperative measurement B-type natriuretic peptides in blood is a strong independent predictor of cardiovascular death and non-fatal myocardial infarction in patients undergoing non-cardiac surgery. Moreover, this blood test improves risk estimation both in patients who do and do not experience cardiovascular death or myocardial infarction.

**Prediction beyond clinical variables**

Imaging tests are expensive and usually require an additional visit to the clinic or hospital. Coronary computed tomographic angiography and nuclear imaging also expose patients to contrast reaction and/or radiation hazards. It is therefore important to establish that imaging tests can improve risk evaluation beyond clinical variables. Most studies of preoperative imaging have not assessed whether non-invasive tests provide independent prognostic information, rather they have simply assessed the association between the imaging findings and the outcome without adjustment for the clinical information. The few studies that have assessed the independent prognostic information from imaging tests provide unreliable estimates because the analyses had too few events for the number of variables assessed.

In our study, we had 74 events and over 10 events per variable assessed in our model that combined scores on the revised cardiac risk index and findings of coronary computed tomographic angiography imaging. We found that findings on coronary computed tomographic angiography imaging independently affected risk estimation. Although these angiographic findings improved risk estimation among patients who experienced the primary event, they more commonly resulted in inappropriate overestimation of risk in patients who did not experience the primary outcome. This was also true for the results based on the post hoc analysis that evaluated the impact of using ≥70% stenosis to define obstructive and extensive obstructive coronary artery disease.

Overestimation of risk can have negative consequences. It could lead to patients deciding against undergoing surgery because they view the risk as too high, when they would have accepted their actual risk. Clinicians might refer patients perceived to be at increased risk to invasive angiography and revascularization, which would delay surgery and is of uncertain value in the perioperative period. There are limited resources for monitoring the highest risk patients after surgery, and if patients are inappropriately sent to a monitored bed because of an erroneous risk estimation this could preclude access for a patient who is actually genuinely at high risk.

A potential benefit of coronary computed tomographic angiography might be the ability to detect left main stenosis, which would likely prompt coronary revascularization before non-cardiac surgery. In our study, we identified 14 (1%) patients with suspected left main stenosis among 1067 who completed the coronary computed tomographic angiography scan, a detection rate that is possibly too low to justify routine such screening. Moreover, among the six patients with suspected left main stenosis who underwent non-cardiac surgery without preoperative revascularization, none experienced the primary outcome.

There is value in identifying clinical contexts in which routine imaging screening does not provide an incremental benefit in risk prediction or outcomes. Our findings suggest that the resources that would be spent on preoperative coronary computed tomographic angiography could be better utilized in other aspects of patient care. Similarly, a recent randomized controlled trial that evaluated coronary computed tomographic angiography screening in asymptomatic patients with diabetes showed no impact on cardiac events.

**Coronary anatomy associated with perioperative myocardial infarction**

The pathophysiology of perioperative myocardial infarction remains controversial. Evaluation of coronary angiograms from patients who have already experienced a perioperative myocardial infarction suggests that both thrombosis (type 1 myocardial infarction) and supply-demand mismatch (type 2 myocardial infarction) can play a role. These studies are limited by selection bias because patients with perioperative myocardial infarction often do not undergo coronary angiography.

Our study provides complimentary angiographic data on a large sample of patients before surgery, showing that 72% of patients who had a perioperative myocardial infarction had either obstructive or extensive obstructive coronary artery disease visible on preoperative coronary computed tomographic angiography. Patients with this pattern of coronary artery disease are at risk of type 1 and type 2 myocardial infarction. In contrast, no preoperative coronary stenosis ≥50% was seen in 28% of patients who experienced a perioperative myocardial infarction. In the absence of severe fixed coronary artery disease, mechanisms other than type 2 myocardial infarction are likely implicated. Further investigations into the pathophysiology of perioperative myocardial infarction and treatment interventions are needed.
Conclusions
Compared with the revised cardiac risk index alone, findings on preoperative coronary computed tomographic angiography will appropriately improve risk estimation among patients who will experience perioperative cardiovascular death or myocardial infarction but will inaccurately result in overestimation of risk among patients who will not experience such outcomes. With 30 day risk categories of <5%, 5-15%, and >15% for the primary outcome, the overall net effect in a sample of 1000 patients is that coronary computed tomographic angiography will result in an inappropriate estimate of risk in 81 patients compared with risk estimation based on the revised cardiac risk index alone. Perioperative myocardial infarction occurs across the spectrum of coronary artery disease, suggesting the existence of multiple pathophysiologic mechanisms.

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