Coronary Artery Calcium Scoring – Position Statement

Development of this position statement was coordinated by
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Executive Summary
Coronary Artery Calcium Scoring (CAC) is a non-invasive quantitation of coronary artery calcification
using computed tomography (CT). It is a marker of atherosclerotic plaque burden and an independent
predictor of future myocardial infarction and mortality.

CAC provides incremental risk information beyond traditional risk calculators (eg. Framingham Risk
Score). Its use for risk stratification is confined to primary prevention of cardiovascular events, and can be
considered as “individualized coronary risk scoring” for those not considered to be of high or low risk.
Medical practitioners should carefully counsel patients prior to CAC. CAC should only be undertaken if
an alteration in therapy including embarking on pharmacotherapy is being considered based on the test
result.

Patient groups to consider Coronary Calcium Scoring
1. CAC is of most value in intermediate risk patients (absolute 10-year cardiovascular risk of 10-20%)
   who are asymptomatic, do not have known coronary artery disease and aged 45 – 75 years, where it
   has the ability to reclassify patients into lower or higher risk groups.

2. It may also be considered for lower risk patients (absolute 10-year cardiovascular risk 6-10%)
   particularly in those where traditionally risk scores underestimate risk e.g. especially in context of
   family history of premature CVD and possibly in patients with diabetes aged 40 to 60 years old.

Patient groups in whom Coronary Calcium Scoring should not be considered
CAC is not recommended for patients who are:
1. At very low risk (<5% absolute 10 year risk); or,

2. High risk (>20% absolute 10 year risk) - as testing is unlikely to alter the recommended
   management. This includes some patients who are automatically considered to be high risk (eg.
   diabetics over 60 years old or diabetics with albuminuria, chronic kidney disease (eGFR < 45
   mL/min), BP > 180/110, familial hypercholesterolaemia and cholesterol > 7.5 mmol/L) and
   therefore should be managed aggressively with optimal medical therapy; or

3. Patients with documented coronary disease, and

4. Symptomatic patients with possible cardiac chest pain
Interpretation of CAC
CAC = 0. A zero score confers a very low risk of death, <1% at 10 years.
CAC = 1-100. Low risk, <10%
CAC = 101-400. Intermediate risk, 10-20%
CAC = 101-400 & >75th centile. Moderately high risk, 15-20%
CAC > 400. High risk, >20%

Management recommendations based on CAC
Optimal diet and lifestyle measures are encouraged in all risk groups and form the basis of primary prevention strategies. Patients with moderately-high or high risk based on CAC score are recommended to receive preventative medical therapy such as aspirin and statins. The evidence for pharmacotherapy is less robust in patients at intermediate levels of CAC 100-400, with modest benefit for aspirin use; though statins maybe reasonable if they are above 75th centile.

Repeat CAC testing
In patients with a CAC of 0, a repeat CAC may be considered in 5 years but not sooner.
In patients with positive calcium score, routine re-scanning is not currently recommended. However, an annual increase in CAC of >15% or annual increase of CAC >100 units are predictive of future myocardial infarction and mortality.

Cost effectiveness of CAC based primary prevention recommendations
There is currently no data in Australia & New Zealand that CAC is cost-effective in informing primary prevention decisions. Given the cost of testing is currently borne entirely by the patient, extensive discussions regarding the implications of CAC results should occur before CAC is recommended and undertaken.