



EBT Predicts Heart Attack and Cardiac Death Better Than Standard Risk Factors

March 2001 issue of the American Heart Journal

The March 2001 issue of the American Heart Journal contains this article. The authors followed 676 people, mean age 52, for up to 32 months after their EBT coronary scan.

The intent of the article was to determine whether EBT could predict events better than standard risk factor analysis, or add incremental value to risk factor analysis. The authors found that by far the most powerful predictor of events was the calcium score percentile (that is, the calcium score compared to scores of others of the same age and sex- 90th percentile would mean 90% with a lower score, 10% with a higher score). Those in the 90th percentile of scores had 15 times the risk of those in the 10th percentile.

EBT calcium score was better than standard risk factor analysis at predicting adverse events, and also improved the diagnostic power of risk factor analysis, when they were combined. The conclusion was that calcium scores may significantly improve our ability to predict coronary events, and to identify high risk patients in need of more aggressive management.

Additional research articles can be found on the LifeScore web site at:

http://lifescore.com/ebt_documentation.htm