



University of Glasgow | Institute of Cardiovascular
& Medical Sciences



Angina with no obstructive CAD: new directions in diagnosis and management

Prof. Colin Berry

*Golden Jubilee National Hospital
University of Glasgow, UK.*

**COVADIS Steering Committee,
Barcelona, 30 August 2017**

Thank you for the invitation.

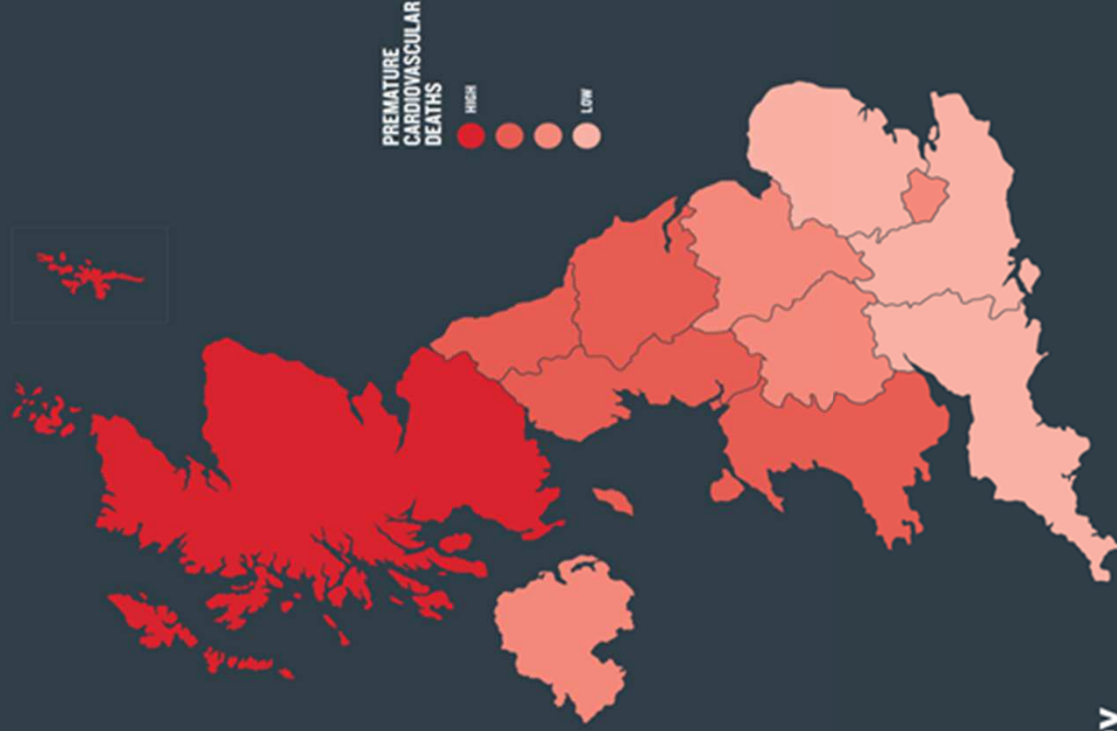
Acknowledgement - COVADIS Steering Committee members & their seminal research.

Vision

Close the gap in evidence for coronary function tests by undertaking randomised controlled trials in patients with chest pain but no obstructive CAD.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE STATISTICS 2014

British Heart Foundation Centre on Population Approaches for Non-Communicable
Disease Prevention, Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford



**Chest pain clinic attendances
650,000 – 1.3 million**

Angina: 2013/2014

In-patient episodes

Men - 71,435

Women - 47,653

Angina prevalence, UK

3.9% men, 2.5% women

3.2% overall, 53 million

>2 million people with angina

>1 in 3, microvascular

disease = 600,000 +

Angina drug prescriptions

55,051 (15% of all, 370,000)

Angiograms (2014)

247,363

NHS CHD costs - £954 million

Golden Jubilee National Hospital, Glasgow



Largest cardiothoracic centre in UK

770 STEMI, 2600 NSTEMI, 1200 elective angiograms, pa

National Services for heart & lung disease

Electronic case record linkage for life-long follow-up

1202 patients

- 1 year 01/10/13 to 30/09/14
- Cath. Lab. database
- Elective angiogram for stable angina



**Golden Jubilee
National Hospital**

Patients at the heart of progress

Audit

448 patients

37%

- Normal or near normal angiogram

336 with non-invasive stress test:

Positive

155 ETT

43 MPS

3 perfusion CMR

112 No test

55 pressure wire

1 with CFR !

Database - symptoms

220 typical angina

219 atypical chest pain

9 asymptomatic ischaemia

Visit to Dr Bill and Francis Fulton Braemar, Scotland July 17th, 2010





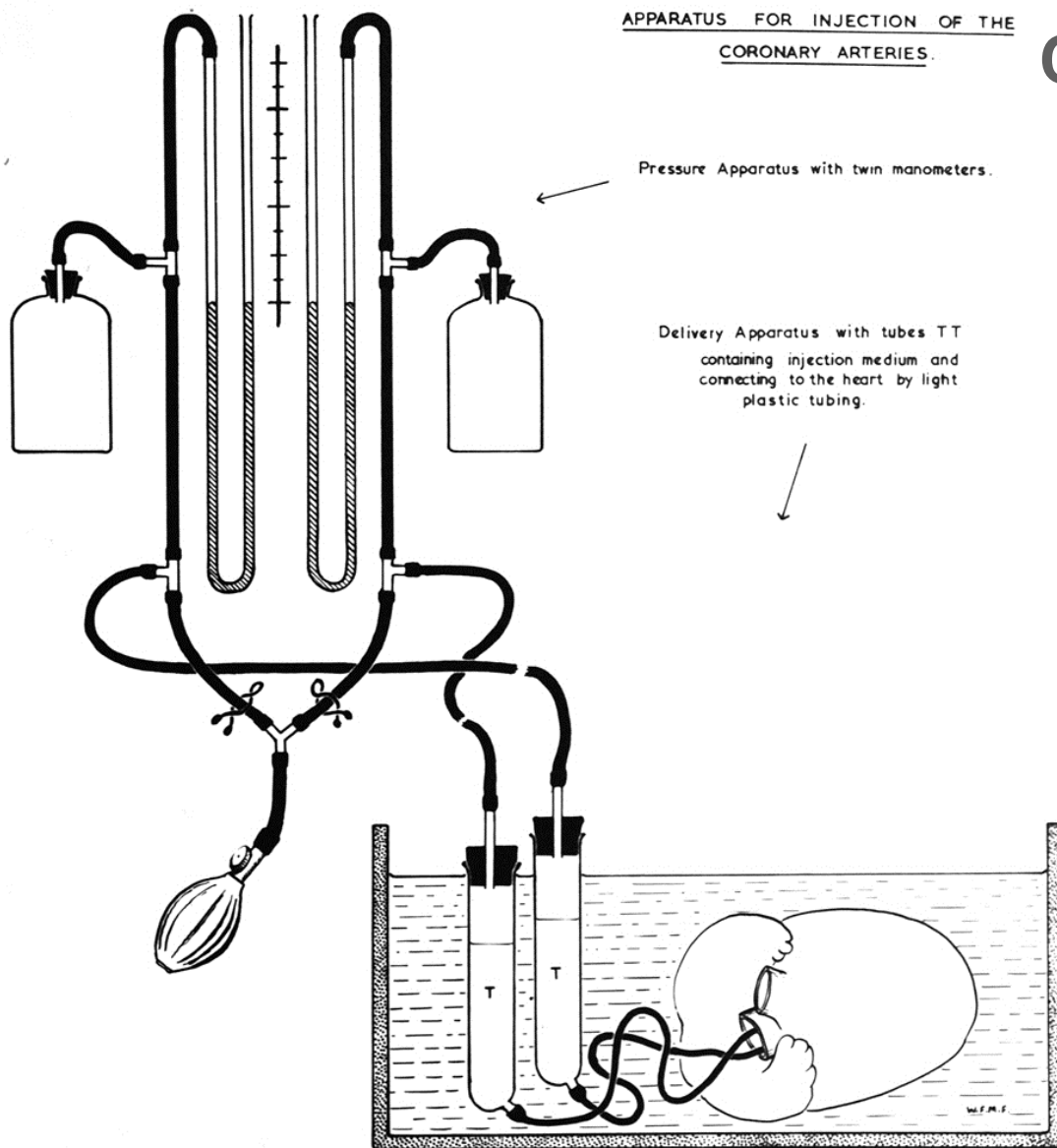
William and Francis Fulton, Braemar, Scotland, July 2010

William Fulton, MD



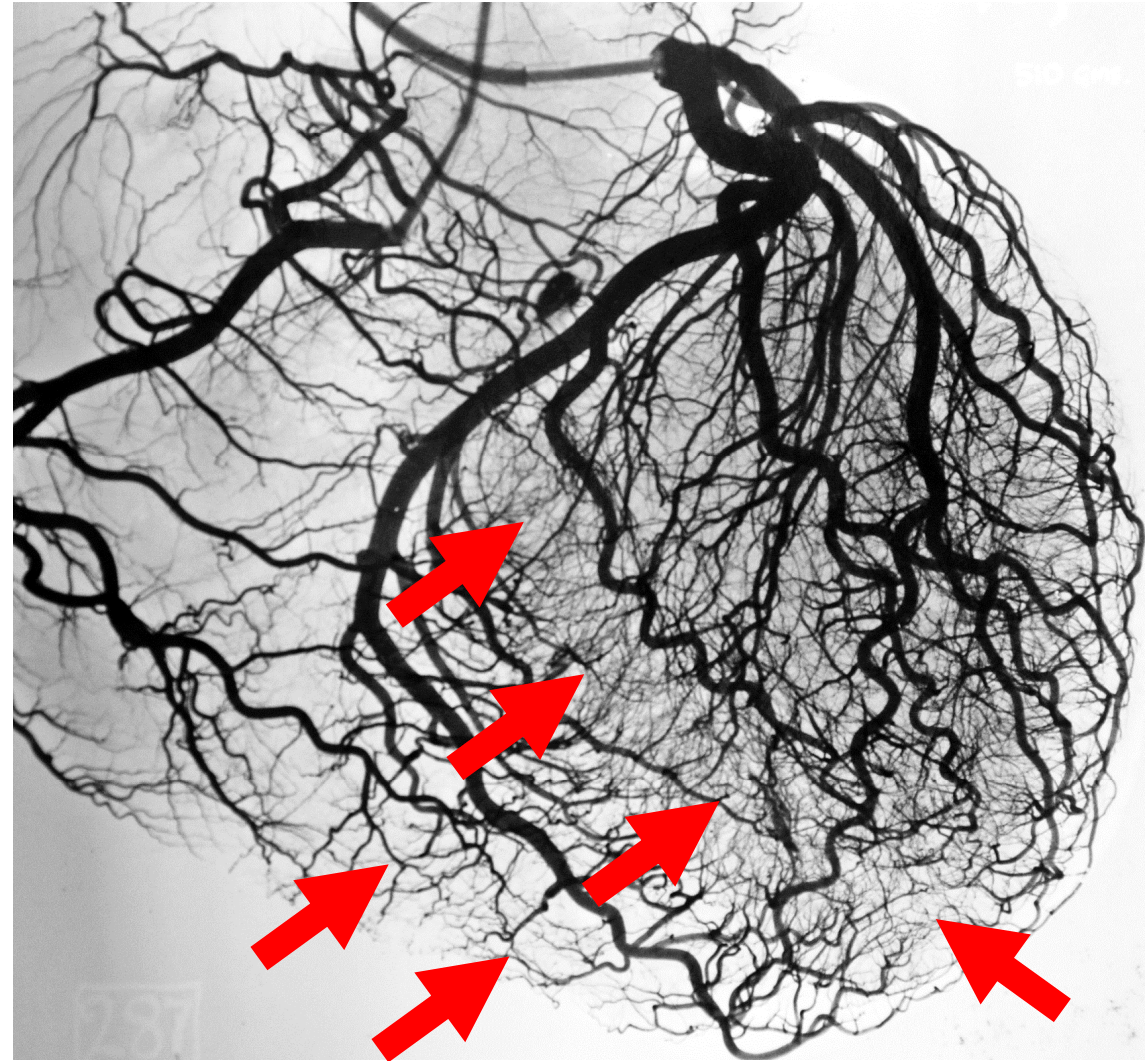
William Fulton MD, University of Glasgow. July 2010

Intact perfused human heart



Reproduced with permission William Fulton .MD Thesis, 1963.

3D stereo-arteriography resolves:
Collateral connections vs. 2D overlap



Adult, 'normal' coronary arteries

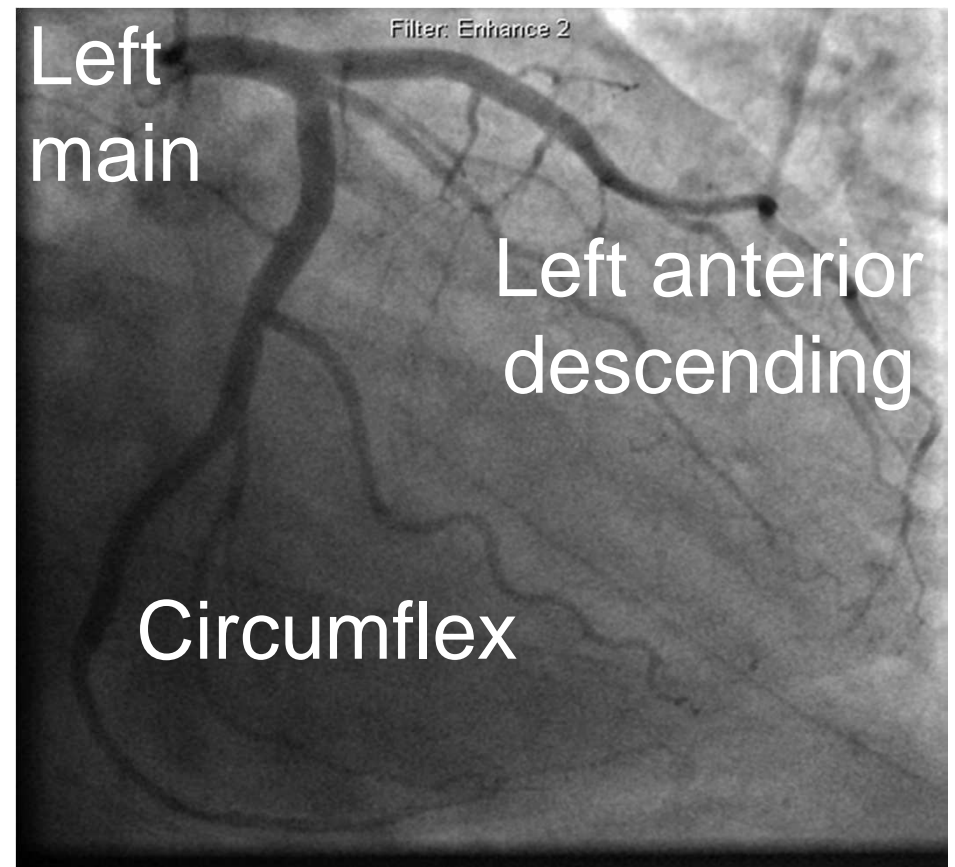
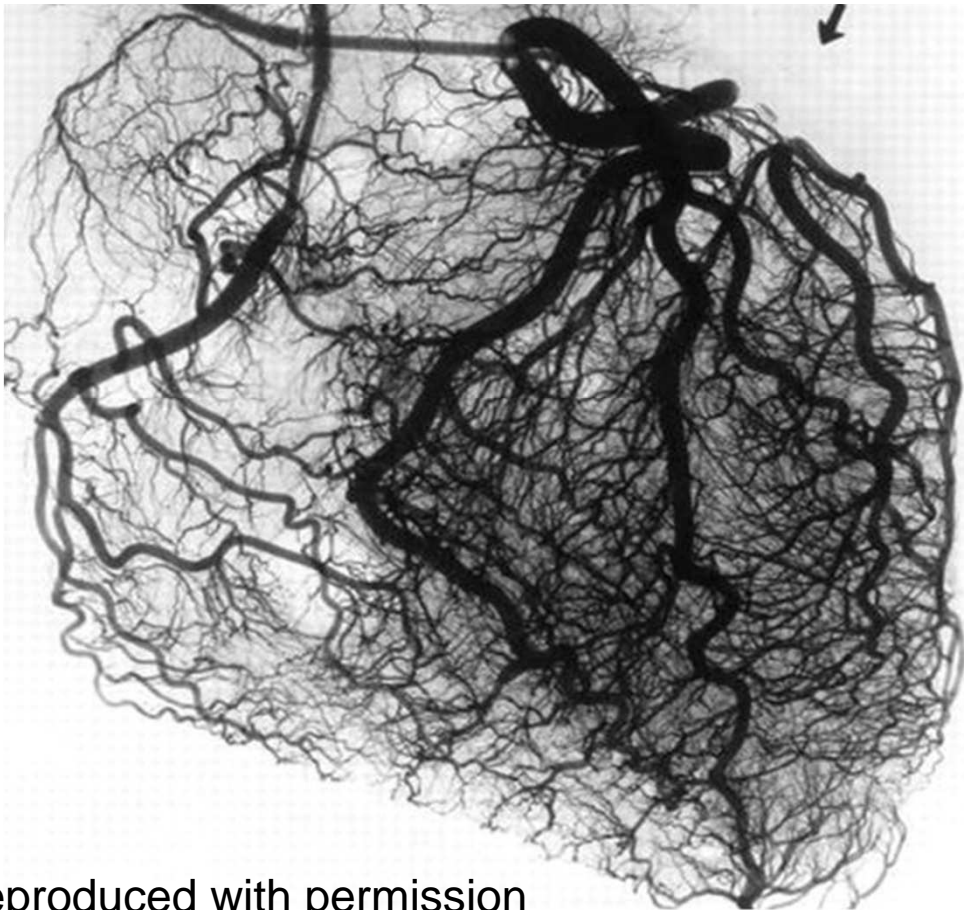
The human coronary microcirculation

- Stereo-arteriogram
- Coronary angiogram

30 μm

Resolution

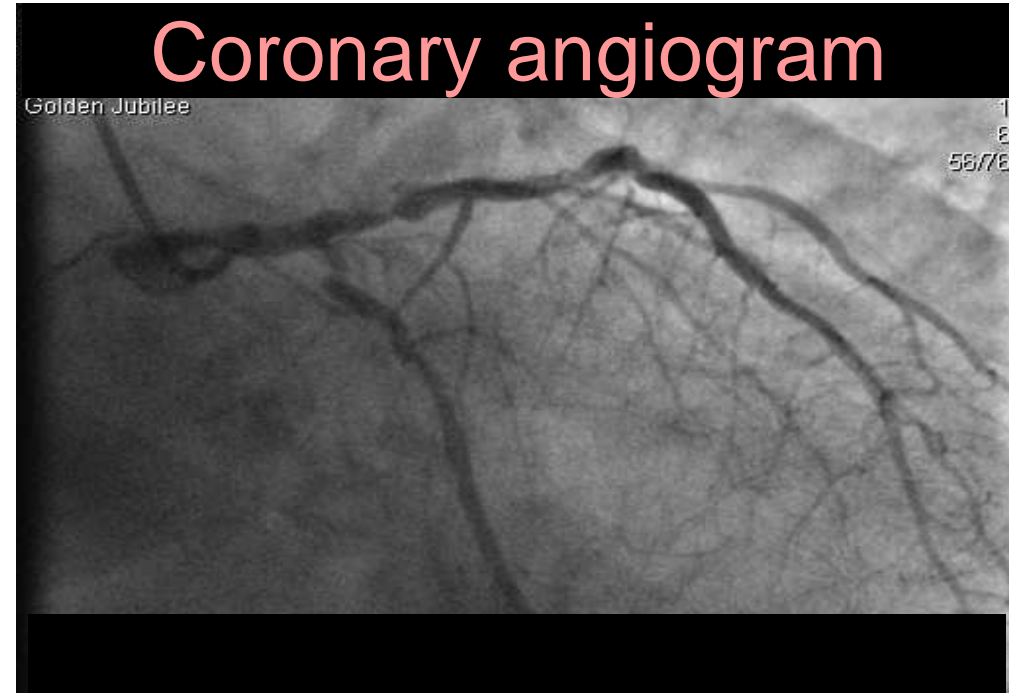
300 μm +



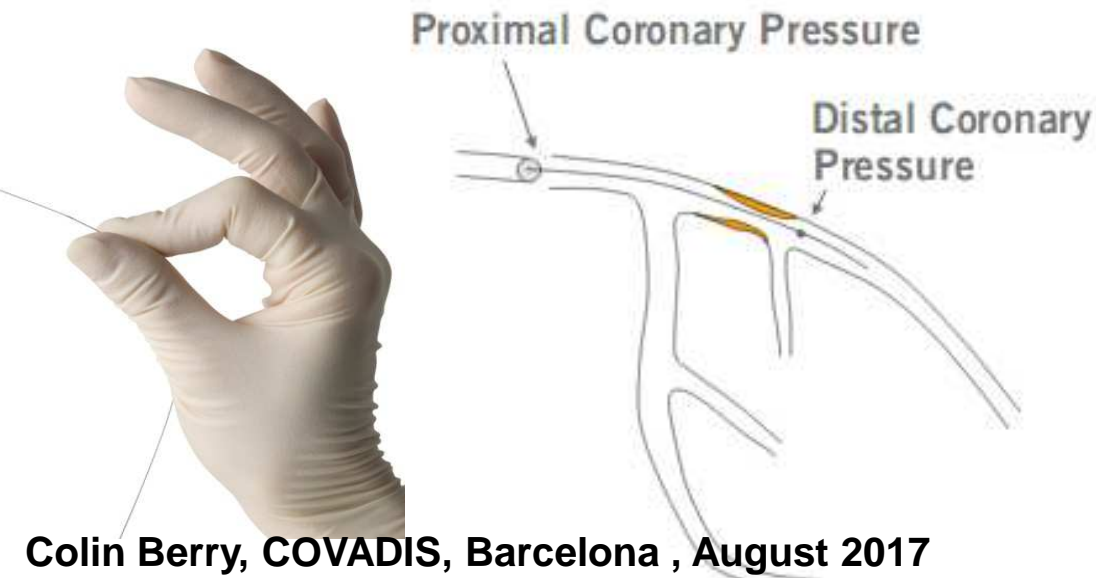
Reproduced with permission
University of Glasgow, William Fulton MD, 1963.

Colin Berry, COVADIS, Barcelona , August 2017

Clinical conundrums in daily practice



Diagnostic wire to assess flow-limitation



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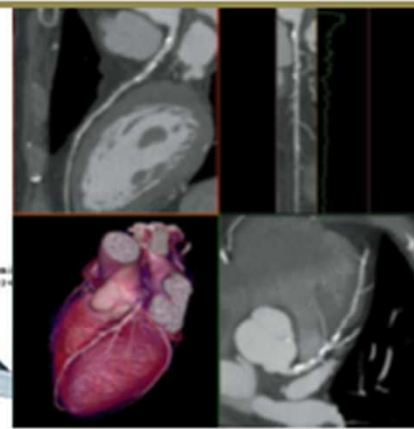
Standard care pathways

Outpatient clinic

Catheter Laboratory



Medical assessment
Exercise test



Anatomical imaging
Cardiac CT scan

NICE-95 Update
Nov. 2016



Anatomical imaging
Coronary angiogram

No tests of small vessel function

Diagnostic Group

Undifferentiated
chest pain

Non cardiac, 2 in 5
No diagnosis, 2 in 5

Non-obstructive
disease or normal, 2 in 3

1 in 3 - 5

Obstructive disease
>70% narrowed artery, 2 in 3

Non-obstructive
or normal, 1 in 3

Small vessel disease unknown or uncertain

Negative coronary angiogram in a patient with angina?

✓ **True negative**

Alternative non-cardiac
chest pain

False negative

Angina
microvascular, spasm

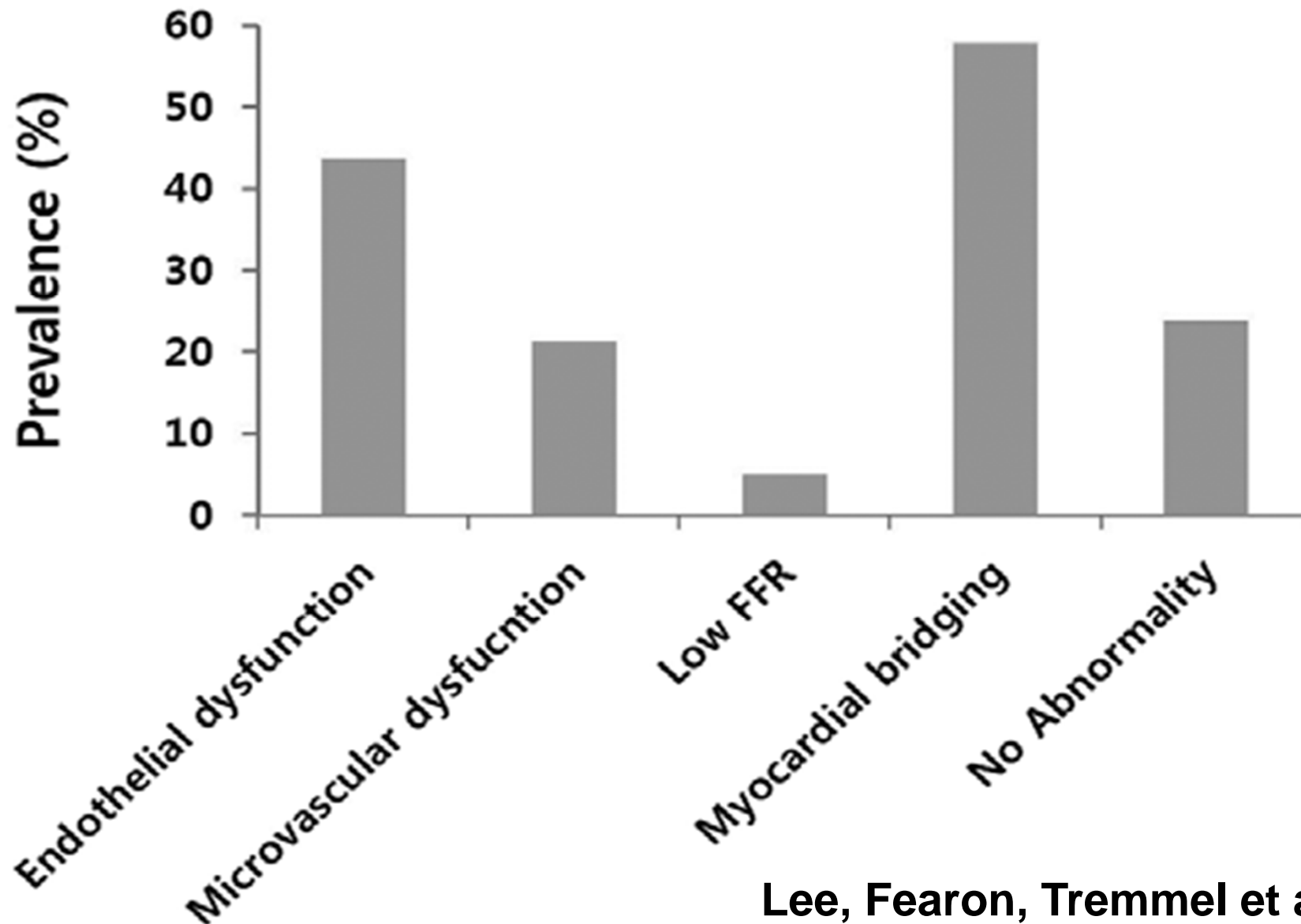
**False positive
non-invasive test**
i.e. artefact, mis-
diagnosis

Test failure
True obstructive CAD,
mis-diagnosis

Abnormalities of coronary function are common

Case series, Stanford Medical Centre

Angina, negative angiogram, n = 139



Endothelial dysfunction
61 (44%)

IMR ≥ 25
29 (21%)

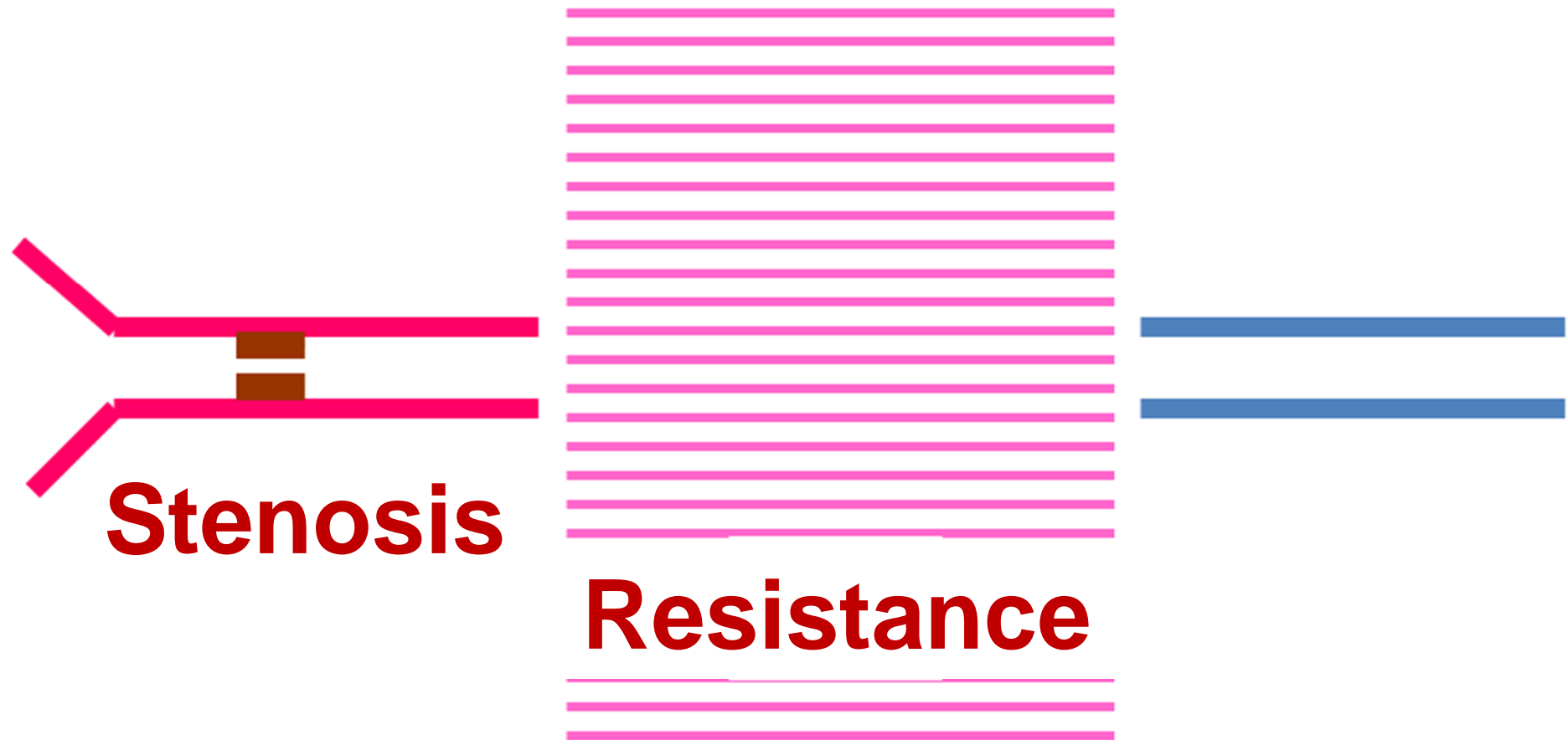
CFR < 2.0
9 (7%)

NAD
32 (23%)

Artery

Microcirculation

Vein

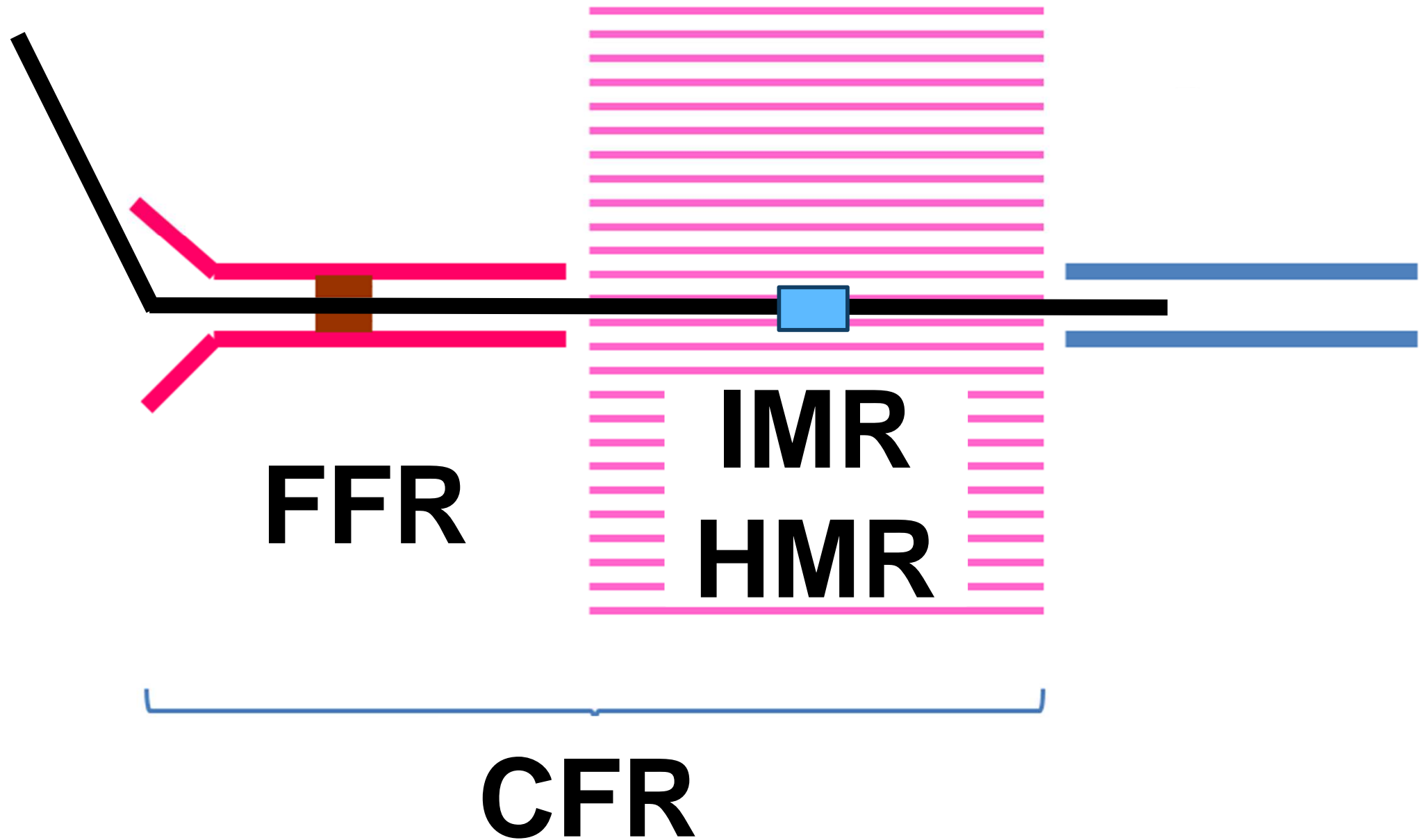


Coronary artery circulation

Artery

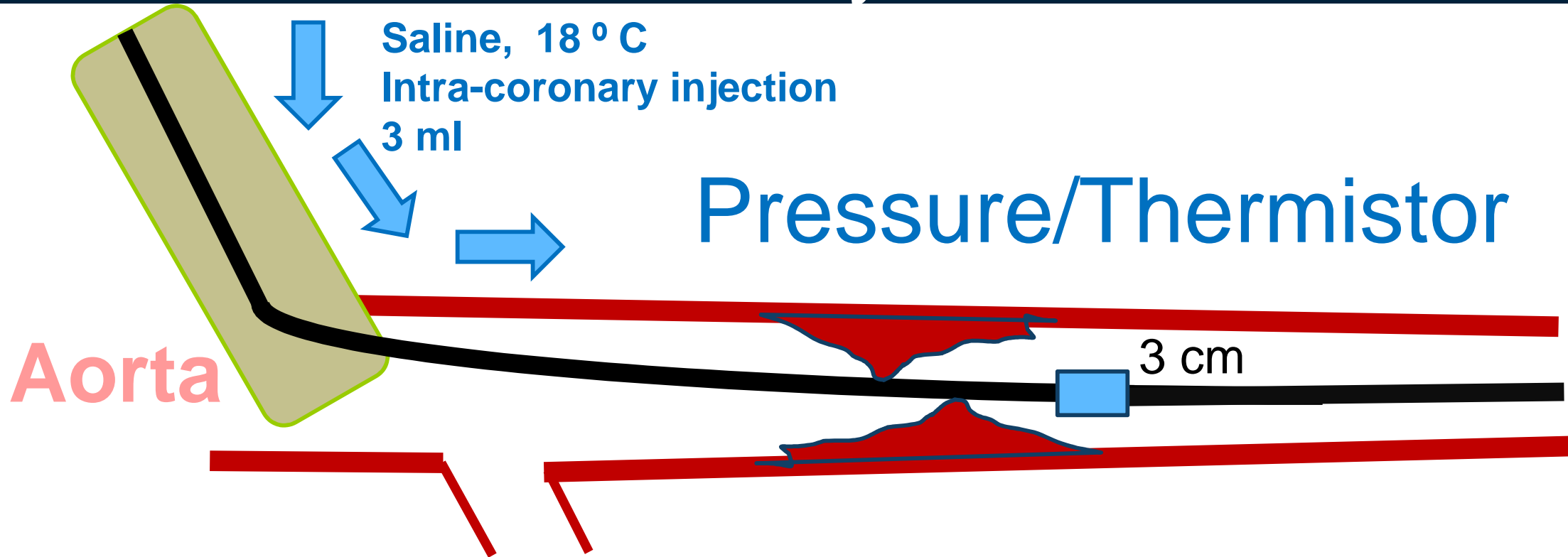
Microcirculation

Vein

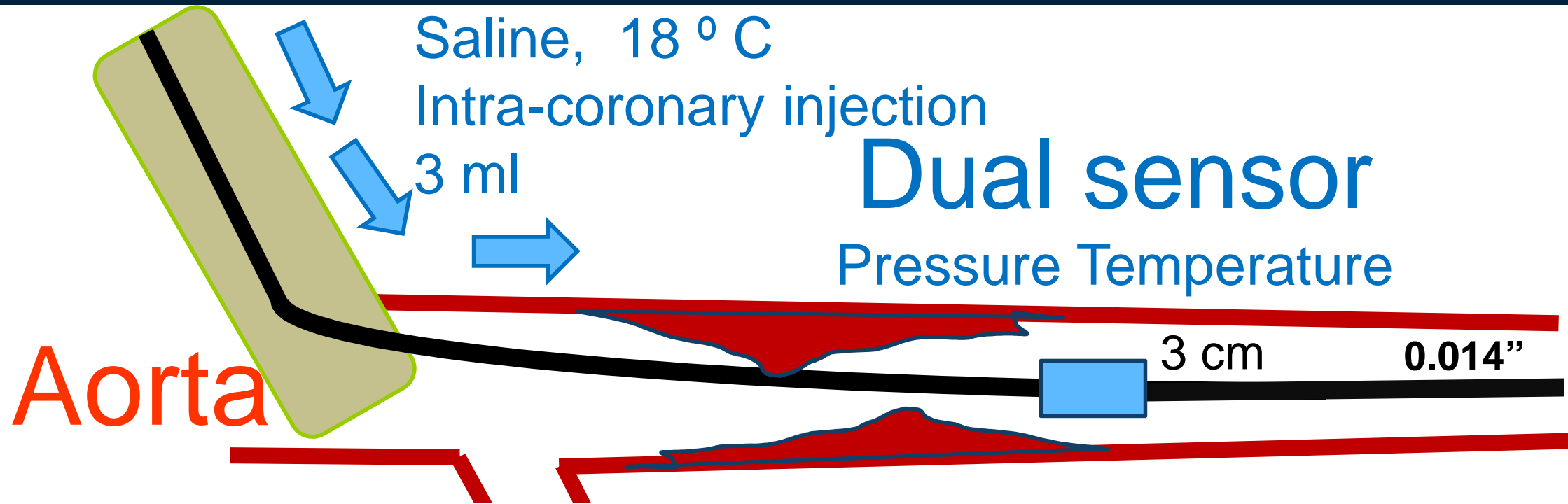


CFR
IMR

Microvascular function assessed by thermodilution



METHODS: Direct measurement of coronary microvascular function in acute MI patients



Coronary flow reserve, CFR

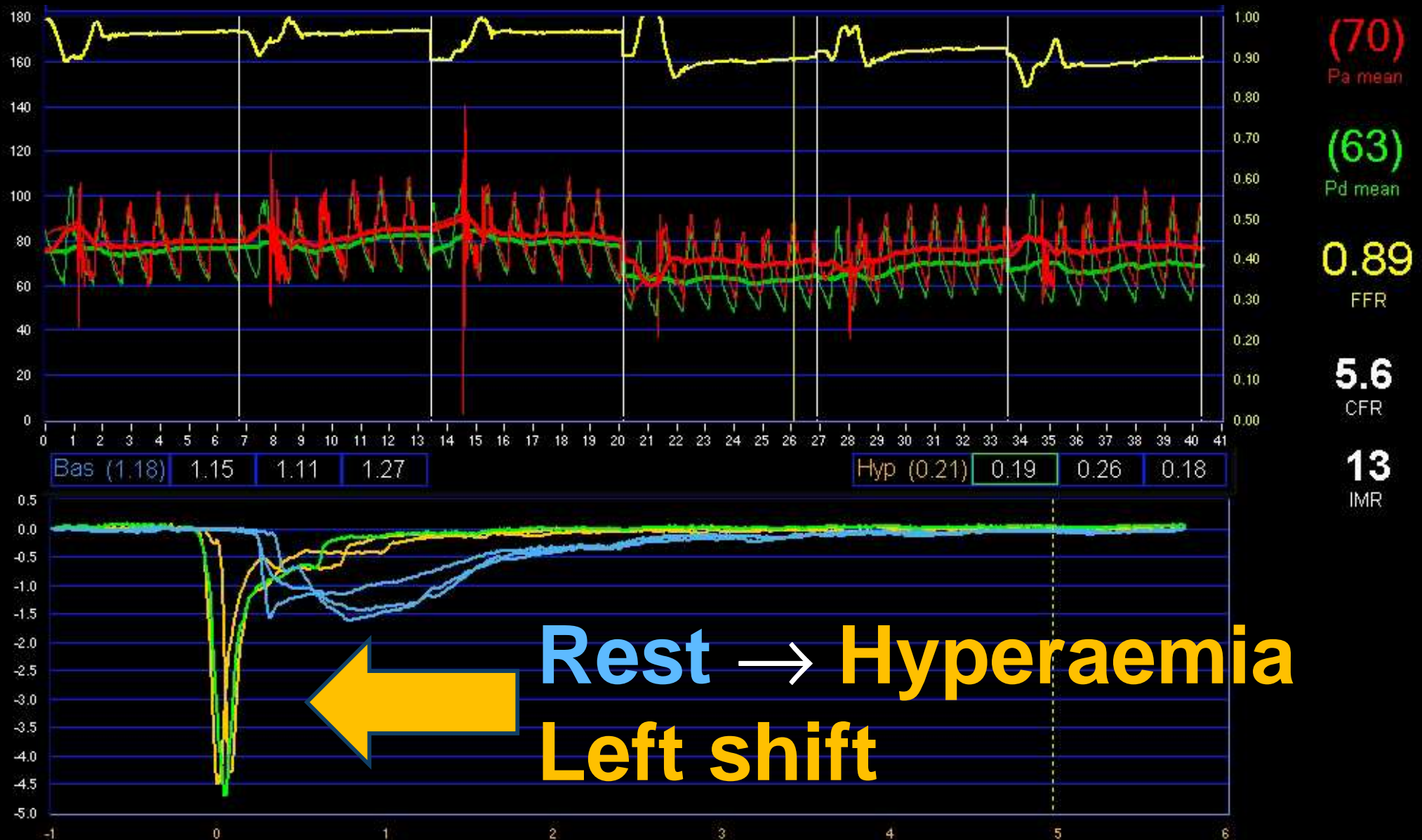
= $T_{mn \text{ rest}} / T_{mn \text{ hyperaemia}}$

Index of microvascular resistance, IMR

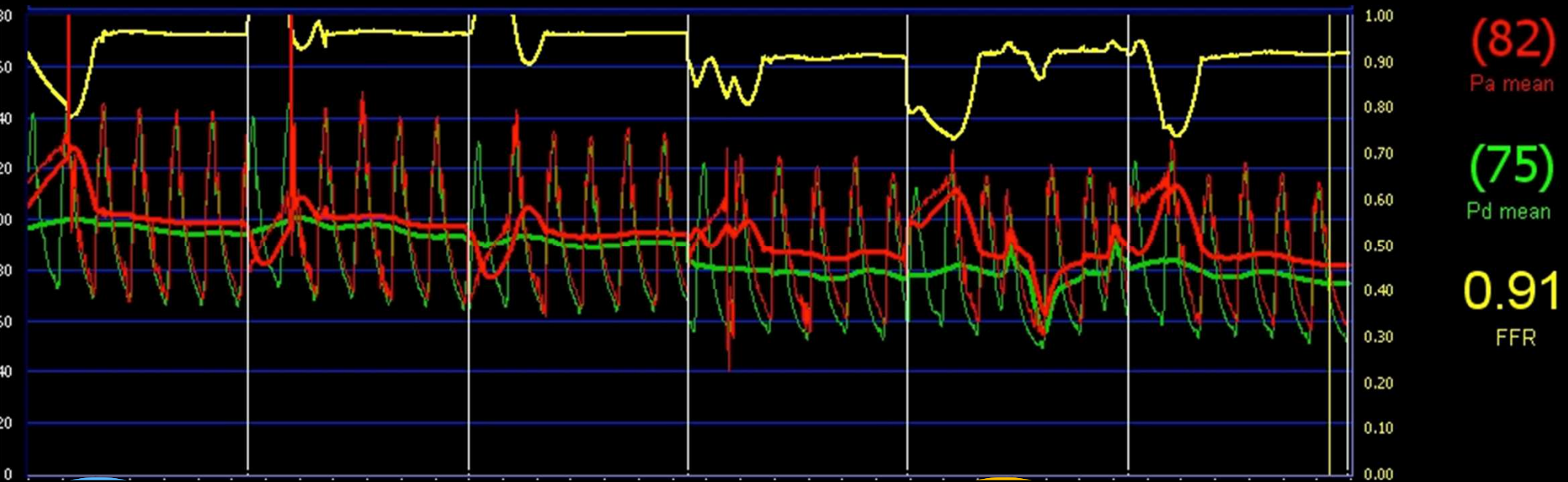
= Distal coronary pressure x mean transit time during hyperaemia

Coronary thermodilution

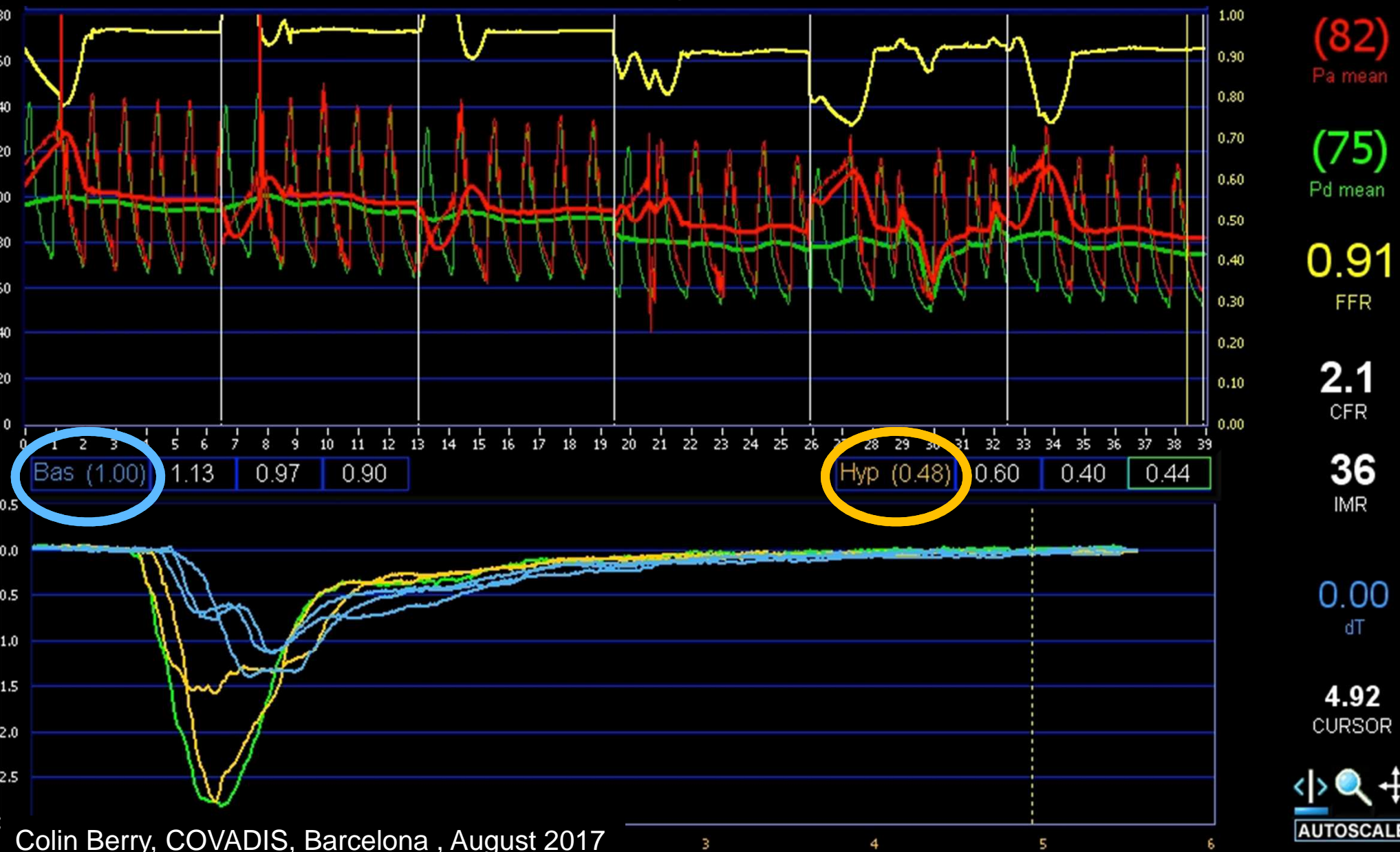
Normal microvascular function



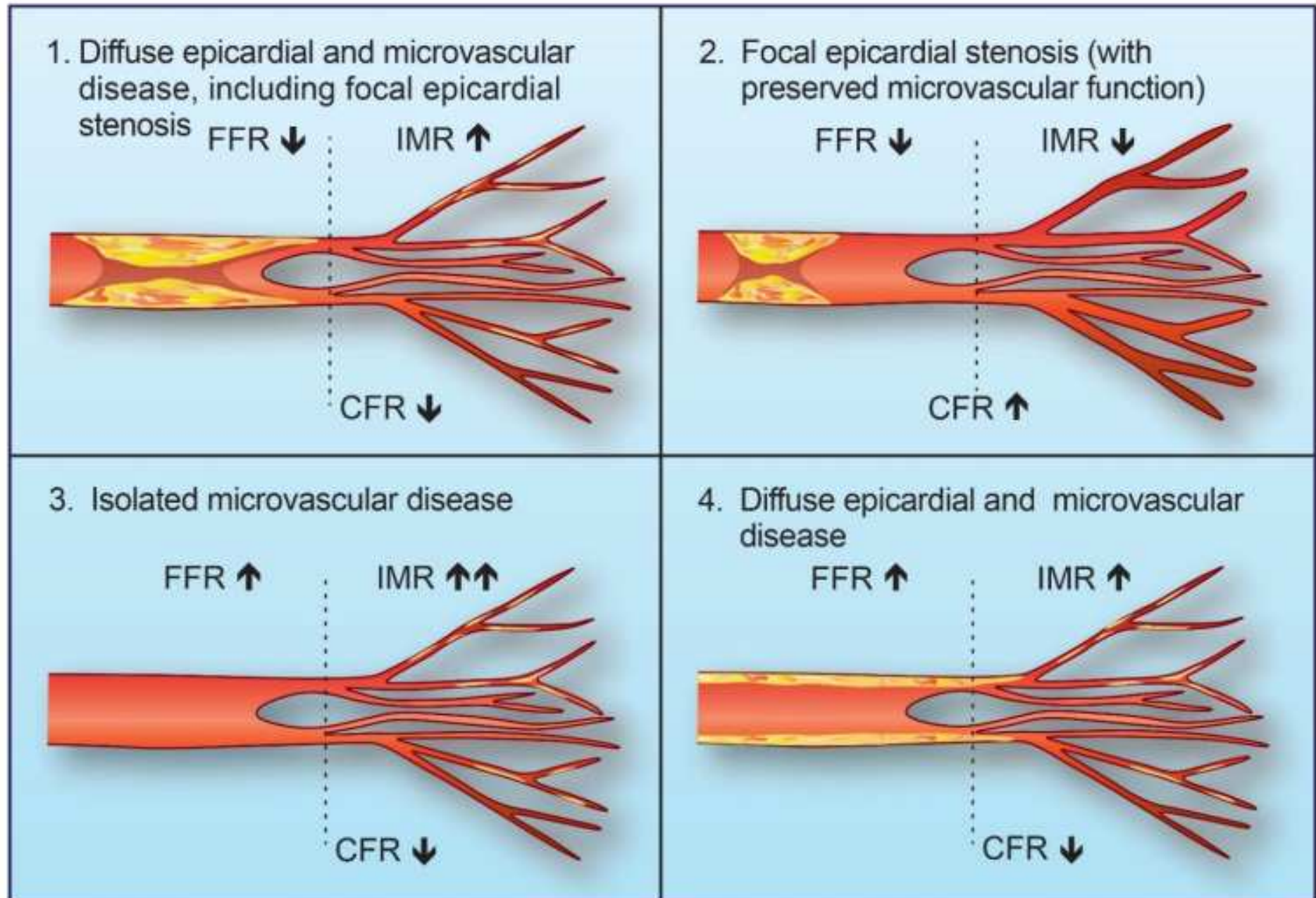
Invasive diagnostic testing of coronary artery function



Invasive diagnostic testing of coronary artery function



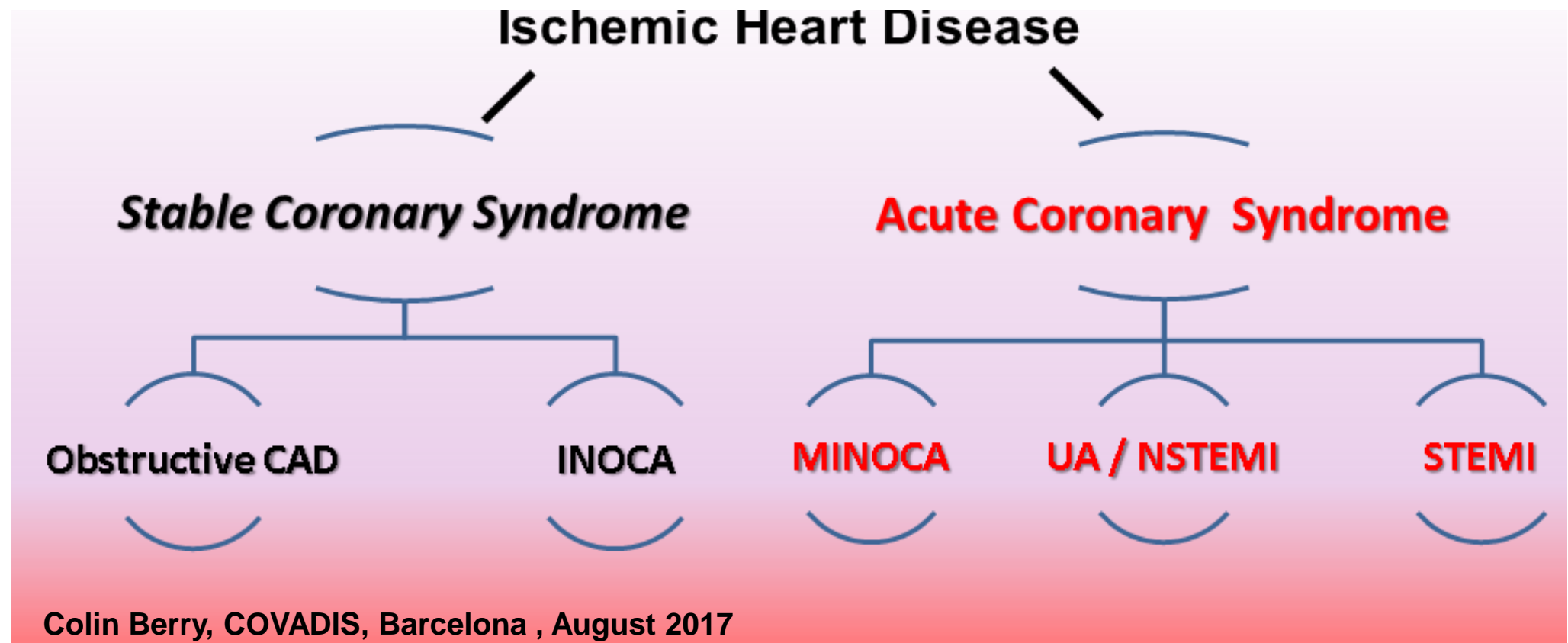
Diagnosis of coronary endotypes



Colin Berry, Frame of reference article Stable Coronary Syndromes

The Case for Consolidating the Nomenclature of Stable Ischemic Heart Disease

Circulation. 2017;136:00–00. DOI: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.117.028991



Close the gap in evidence for coronary function tests by undertaking randomised controlled trials in patients with chest pain but no obstructive CAD.



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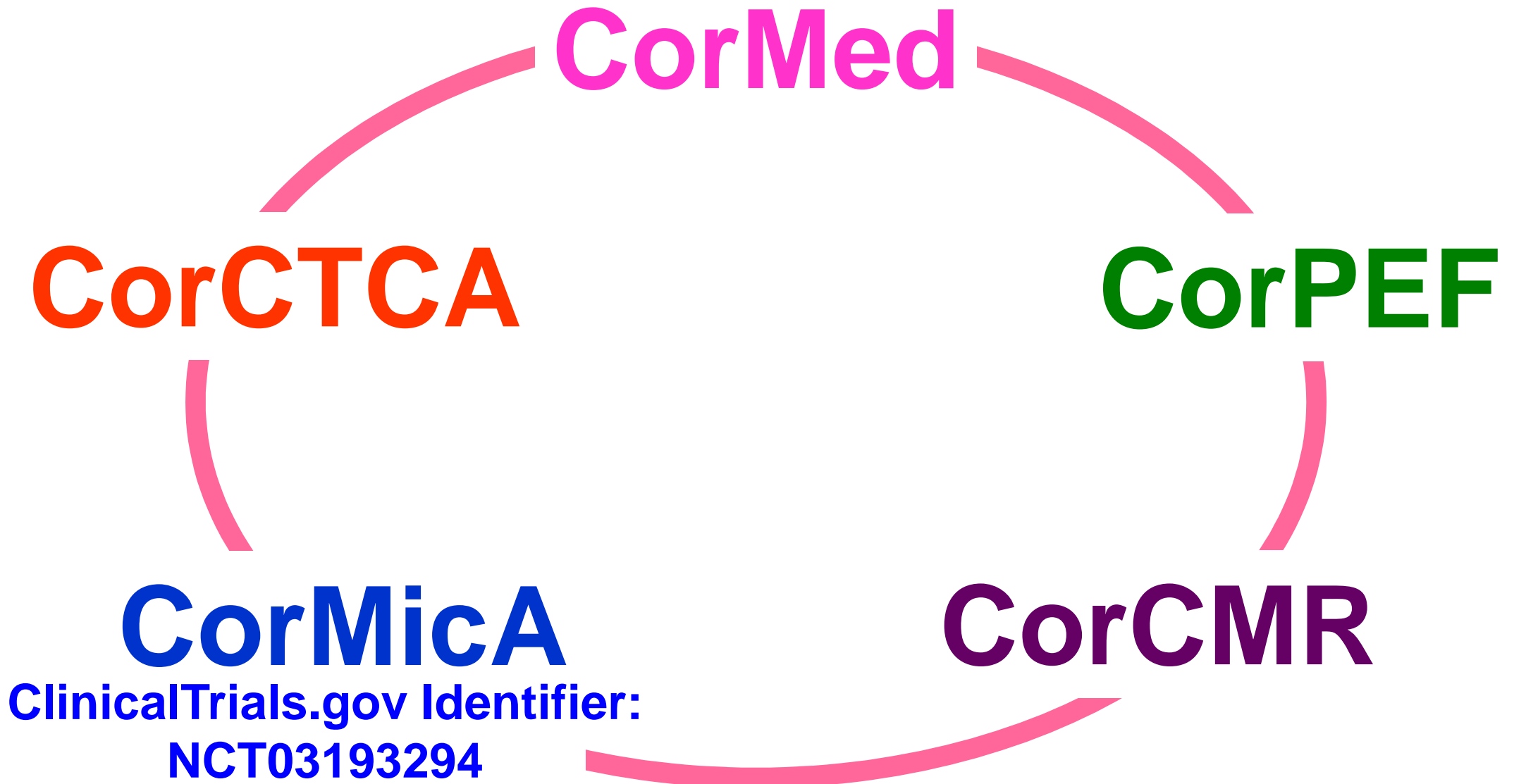
Clinical trials



Proof of concept → Phase 3

CorMicA, CorMed,
CorPEF, CorCTCA,
CorCMR, STRAT-MED-C.

CorFamily of randomised trials



CorMed

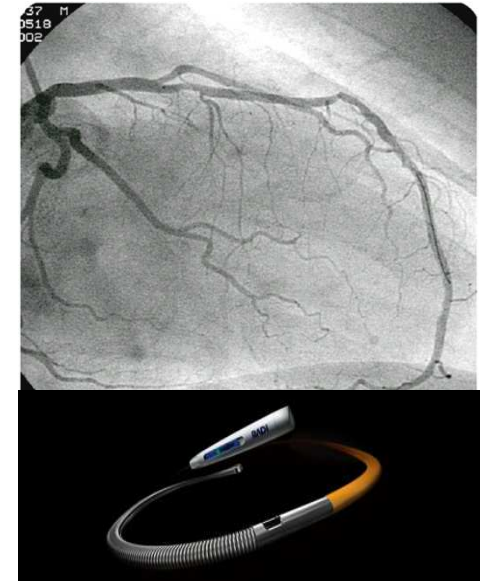
Natural history study, life-long

Angiogram
± coronary function tests

MRI scan
Pixel-mapping of perfusion

1200 – 2460 patients

Started – August 2016; 10 year study
Dr. David Corcoran, Ness Orchard



Colin Berry, COVADIS,
Barcelona , August 2017

Key questions

- (1) Does a routine strategy of adjunctive tests of coronary function change the diagnosis and management?
- (2) Does a treatment plan informed by endotype classification improve health and well being, compared to standard care without knowledge of coronary function.

Endotypes, $n = 5$

Obstructive CAD, MVA, VSA, both, none (other)

CorMicA
NCT03193294

Golden
Jubilee
hospital,
Glasgow

Hairmyres
Hospital

Tom Ford



**Invitation & informed consent on the
ward**



Angiogram

**No obstructive disease
Randomise**



Coronary function tests

**Tests disclosed
Intervention group**

**Not-disclosed
Standard care**



**Quality of life,
Treatment satisfaction
healthcare resources, 24 months**

N

**Screen
500**

**Randomise
150**

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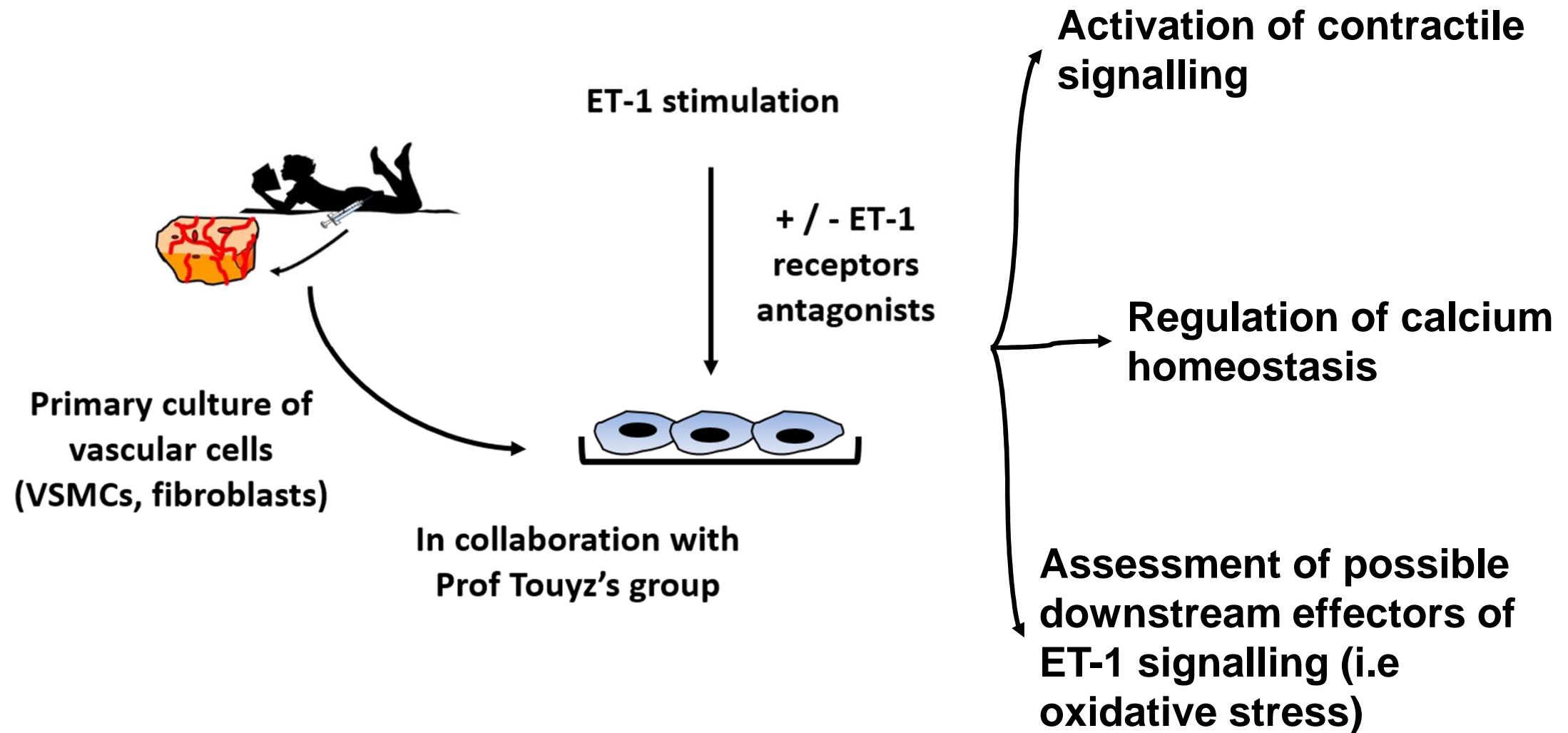
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Mechanisms of disease

Peripheral Small Vessel Function in Patients with Coronary Microvascular Angina – a CorMicA Substudy

Studies of intracellular signalling



Conclusions

1. Ischaemic heart disease persists as the major global cause of premature death and disability, notably in women.
2. Disorders of coronary vasomotion & microvascular disease are an unmet need.
3. Evidence gap from randomised trials
4. Proof of concept trials initiated ✓
5. Stratification of enotypes → Personalised medicine



Acknowledgements

Patients

*Tom Ford, David Corcoran, Novalia Sidik
Ness Orchard*

*Rhian Touyz, Adam Harvey, Guto Montezano,
Elizabeth Beattie, Laura McPherson
Clinical Colleagues*

MRC

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