

openheart Diagnostic role of coronary CT angiography in paroxysmal or first diagnosed atrial fibrillation

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ABSTRACT

Objectives The presence of coronary artery disease (CAD) in patients hospitalised with paroxysmal or first diagnosed atrial fibrillation (AF) has major implications for antithrombotic therapy and cardiovascular event rate. Coronary CT angiography (CCTA) is a feasible tool to identify patients with concealed CAD. We aimed to evaluate the diagnostic role of early CCTA in patients hospitalised with paroxysmal or first diagnosed AF.

Methods In a 5-year single-centre retrospective analysis, 566 patients with paroxysmal or first diagnosed AF who underwent CCTA were enrolled to investigate the presence of CAD.

Results In patients with paroxysmal or first diagnosed AF, CCTA revealed CAD (coronary artery stenosis $\geq 50\%$) in 39.2%. Cardiac catheterisation was performed in 31.6%, confirming CAD in 13.1% of all patients. In 8.0% percutaneous coronary intervention and in 0.5% coronary artery bypass grafting was performed. In patients with paroxysmal or first diagnosed AF: (1) angina pectoris per se does not predict CAD; (2) multivariable regression analysis revealed age, male sex and diabetes as risk factors for CAD in AF; (3) Framingham Risk Score for coronary heart disease and CHA₂DS₂-VASc-Score were relevant risk scores of CAD and (4) the classification of Coronary Artery Calcium score reference values according to the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis was a predictor of CAD.

Conclusion Patients with paroxysmal or first diagnosed AF are at risk for CAD, while CCTA is a feasible diagnostic tool for CAD. We recommend to integrate CT calcium scoring and CCTA into the diagnostic workup of patients with new-onset or paroxysmal AF.

INTRODUCTION

Atrial fibrillation (AF) is associated with an elevated risk of cardiovascular disease such as stroke and myocardial infarction.¹ Even in patients with idiopathic AF without underlying cardiovascular disease, the cardiovascular event rate is significantly higher than in the general population.² Coronary CT angiography (CCTA) revealed that patients with idiopathic AF more often suffer from concealed and sometimes advanced underlying coronary artery disease (CAD) than

Key questions

What is already known about this subject?

- ▶ Coronary CT angiography (CCTA) is a feasible tool to identify patients with concealed coronary artery disease (CAD).

What does this study add?

- ▶ Patients with paroxysmal or first diagnosed atrial fibrillation (AF) are at risk of CAD, while angina pectoris per se does not predict CAD in these patients. Male sex and diabetes are risk factors for CAD in AF and Framingham Risk Score for coronary heart disease and CHA₂DS₂-VASc-Score relevant risk scores of CAD. The classification of Coronary Artery Calcium score reference values according to the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis is a predictor of CAD in first diagnosed or paroxysmal AF.

How might this impact on clinical practice?

- ▶ CT calcium scoring and CCTA should be considered in the diagnostic workup of patients with new-onset or paroxysmal AF.

controls with sinus rhythm (SR).^{3 4} Early treatment of concealed arteriosclerosis could reduce progression of CAD and has major influence on the CHA₂DS₂-VASc-Score, thus, on potential stroke risk and indication of oral anticoagulation.⁵ CCTA clarifies the diagnosis of CAD, identifies patients requiring percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) and might reduce the risk of myocardial infarction. The relevance and clinical consequences of CCTA for patients admitted to hospital with first-diagnosed or paroxysmal AF, regardless of their symptoms at the time of admission, remain unclear. The prevalence of CAD might even be higher than in patients with idiopathic AF, since CAD is present in over 20% of the AF population.⁶ Whether CAD per se predisposes via atrial ischaemia to AF and how AF interacts with coronary artery perfusion are uncertain. Recent studies suggest sympathetic activation driven positive



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feedback mechanisms contributing to higher mortality of both diseases.⁷

Several studies of patients admitted to a chest pain unit suggest a beneficial effect of Coronary Artery Calcium (CAC) scoring in risk stratification in AF patients with intermediate pretest likelihood for CAD.^{8,9} Yet, these studies were conducted in comparably small and preselected study populations at a priori elevated risk for CAD. Recently, Nous *et al*⁴ reported the prognostic value of CCTA in identifying CAD in a small AF patient cohort, emphasising the benefit of CCTA in long term clinical follow-up, but lacking short-term clinical consequences.⁴ Also, none of the published trials used cardiac catheterisation to further evaluate CAD in pathological CCTA.

We aimed to describe the prevalence of CAD diagnosed by CCTA in a representative cohort with paroxysmal or first diagnosed AF and to evaluate the benefit of CCTA derived CAD diagnosis. For the first time, we provide data of invasive coronary angiography and the need of coronary intervention in patients admitted to hospital with first diagnosed or paroxysmal AF with significant CAD detected by prior CCTA.

METHODS

The study was performed in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki. An individual written consent was obtained by every patient. Patients or the public were not involved in the design, or conduct, or reporting, or dissemination plans of our research.

Study participants

The study design is summarised in [figure 1](#). The study cohort comprised 1308 consecutive patients admitted to our hospital with AF between 1 January 2009 and 1 May 2014 who underwent CCTA. Exclusion criteria are listed in [figure 1](#). Patients with persistent, long-term persistent or permanent AF were excluded because of impaired myocardial perfusion, low CCTA image quality due to pulsation artefacts and advanced atrial remodelling leading to atrial cardiomyopathy.^{10,11} Patients with spontaneous or iatrogenic conversion into SR were included into the final study cohort. Furthermore, in all patients ECG, echocardiography, CCTA and where available coronary angiography were analysed. Patients were afterwards divided into two groups: (1) patients with AF and significant CAD (CAD-AF) and (2) patients with AF in the absence of significant coronary stenosis (noCAD-AF). Symptoms in AF patients were classified according to the European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA) classification.¹²

Definition of AF

AF was defined as the presence of AF on ECG during the admission to hospital. Electrocardiographic AF was defined as the presence of an irregular rhythm with fibrillatory waves, no defined P-waves and irregular R-wave distances. AF was subclassified into newly diagnosed or paroxysmal AF.¹

Definition of CAD

Diagnosis of CAD was established if CCTA or coronary angiography presented a reduction of 50% or more of the luminal diameter of the coronary arteries.¹³ A significant stenosis of the left main artery was considered to be a two vessel disease. Localisation of coronary stenosis was established according to definitions of coronary artery segment as previously described.¹⁴

Coronary CT angiography

In all patients calcium scoring including determination of the Agatston score¹⁵ and calcium mass were performed. Patients were categorised using the CAC score reference values assessed by the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA).¹⁶ CT scans were performed using a multislice Brilliance iCT scanner (Phillips Healthcare, Cleveland, Ohio, USA) with a collimation of 256*0.6mm and rotation time 0.26s in accordance with the Society of Cardiovascular CT guidelines.¹⁷ CCTA was preferably performed in ECG-gated step and shoot technique with a tube current of 200–360 mA at a voltage of 10 kV. Native CT for calculation of the calcium mass was performed at 120 kV. For automatic bolus tracking, a region of interest was placed in the descending thoracic aorta at a threshold of 150 HU. Sublingual application of 0.4 mg glyceroltrinitrate was mandatory before each examination. When necessary, intravenous metoprolol (5 mg) was injected to reach heart rates <65/min. Steady injection of 70 mL contrast agent (Imeron 350) with a flow of 5.7 mL/s was followed by flushing with 50 mL saline. The majority of CCTAs was performed by prospective ECG gating at 78% RR-interval with a slice thickness of 0.5 mm and a reconstruction interval of 0.3 mm. CCTAs were analysed by two investigators with long-term experience on the field of cardiac CT evaluation (one radiologist and one cardiologist), which were both blinded to the medical data. Coronary arteries were evaluated according to the segment classification of the American Heart Association.¹⁴

Left heart catheterisation

Left heart catheterisation was performed as previously described and left ventricular ejection fraction was estimated via angiocardiography.¹⁸ Coronary arteriography was carried out according to the technique of Judkins using 5F catheters.¹⁹

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using PASW statistics V.18 software (SPSS). All variables were tested for normal distribution with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. In the case of normal distribution the results are given as mean±SE of mean, otherwise as median and 95% CI. Differences between groups and subgroups were evaluated by χ^2 test for discrete variables and Student's-t test for continuous variables. For ordinal data Mann-Whitney-U test was used. All clinical covariates showing a univariate relation with the presence of CAD were included in a logistic regression model and 95% CIs were calculated.

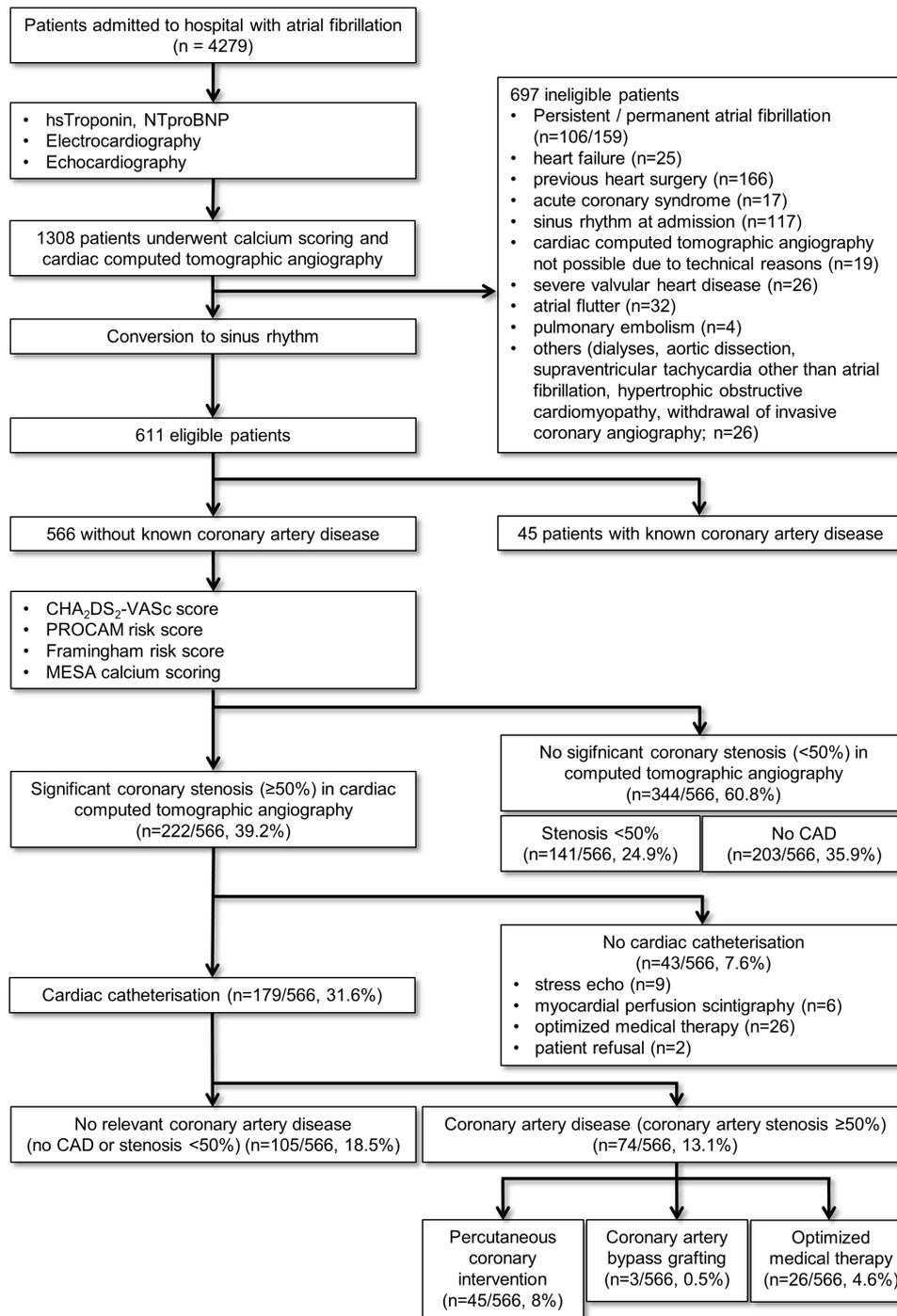


Figure 1 Study design CCTA-AF trial. AF, atrial fibrillation; CCTA, coronary CT angiography; CAD, coronary artery disease; MESA, Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis; PROCAM, Prospective Cardiovascular Munster (study); NTproBNP, N-terminal pro Brain natriuretic peptide.

Calibration of the model was checked by the Hosmer-Lemeshow statistic. Statistical significance was assumed at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Baseline characteristics

A total of 566 patients with paroxysmal or first diagnosed AF were identified to meet inclusion criteria in this retrospective study (figure 1). Forty-five patients were excluded

due to a known history of CAD. In the study population, 27.4% had paroxysmal AF, whereas 72.6% presented with first diagnosed AF. The demographic variables of the study population are shown in table 1.

A total of 48.6% of the patients were male. Mean age accounts for 67.8 ± 0.5 years. Dyspnoea at admission was found in 29.3% and angina pectoris in 26.3%. Most of the patients at admission were categorised in EHRA class II (EHRA I 18.2%, EHRA II 56.4%, EHRA III 23.5%, EHRA

Table 1 Baseline characteristics

Characteristics	CTA-AF		noCAD-AF		CAD-AF		P value*
	n	% or mean±SEM	n	% or mean±SEM	n	% or mean±SEM	
Age (years)	566	67.8±0.5	492	67.2±0.5	74	71.5±1.1	<0.01
Male	275	48.6%	230	46.7%	45	60.8%	0.02
Female	291	51.4%	262	53.3%	29	39.2%	0.02
Heart rate (1/min)	566	116.1±1.1	492	116.2±1.2	74	115.4±3.0	0.79
Type of atrial fibrillation							
First diagnosed AF	411	72.6%	362	73.6%	49	66.2%	0.02
Paroxysmal AF	155	27.4%	130	26.4%	25	33.8%	0.02
Conversion to SR							
Spontaneous conversion	296	52.3%	257	52.2%	39	52.7%	0.75
Medical cardioversion	7	1.2%	6	1.2%	1	1.4%	0.75
Electrical cardioversion	263	46.5%	229	46.5%	34	45.9%	0.75
Patients history							
Arterial hypertension	420	74.2%	358	72.8%	62	83.8%	0.04
RR systolic (at admission, mm Hg)	566	137.2±0.8	492	136.7±0.9	74	140.6±2.4	0.11
RR diastolic (at admission, mm Hg)	566	83.1±0.7	492	83.3±0.6	74	81.6±1.6	0.32
Hyperlipidaemia	222	39.2%	197	40.0%	25	33.8%	0.30
Obesity	157	27.7%	135	27.4%	22	29.7%	0.92
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	566	27.9±0.2	492	27.9±0.2	74	27.8±0.5	0.79
Family history of cardiovascular disease	106	18.7%	88	17.9%	18	24.3%	0.19
Diabetes mellitus	83	14.7%	61	12.4%	22	29.7%	<0.01
Pulmonary disease	53	9.4%	45	9.1%	8	10.8%	0.65
History of smoking	51	9.0%	44	9.0%	7	9.5%	0.89
Current smoking	49	8.7%	43	8.7%	6	8.1%	0.86
TIA/stroke	23	4.1%	19	3.9%	4	5.4%	0.80
Hyperthyroidism	14	2.5%	12	2.4%	2	2.7%	0.89
CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc-Score	566	2.5±0.1	492	2.4±0.1	74	3.4±0.2	<0.01
PROCAM score (%)	422	17.0±0.9	378	15.7±0.8	44	27.6±1.7	<0.01
Framingham Risk Score (%)	467	10.8±0.4	403	10.3±0.4	64	14.2±0.9	0.01
Echocardiography parameters							
Left ventricular hypertrophy	320	56.5%	274	55.7%	46	62.2%	0.25
Interventricular septum thickness (diastole, mm)	566	1.1±0.1	492	1.1±0.1	74	1.2±0.1	0.18
Left atrial dilatation	197	34.8%	176	35.8%	21	28.4%	0.15
Left atrial diameter (cm)	566	3.7±0.1	492	3.7±0.1	74	3.7±0.1	0.91
LVEF (%)	566	60.3±0.3	492	60.4±0.3	74	59.6±0.8	0.37
sPAP (mm Hg)	566	25.5±0.6	492	25.1±0.6	74	27.8±1.5	0.12
Laboratory results							
NT-pro-BNP (pg/mL)	566	1412.5±59.7	492	1359.6±62.6	74	1674.7±85.2	0.02
Estimated glomerular filtration rate (mL/min)	566	74.8±0.8	492	75.4±0.8	74	71.0±2.3	0.08
Glucose (mg/dL)	566	118.9±1.5	492	117.9±1.6	74	125.1±5.4	0.11
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	468	203.7±1.9	404	204.2±1.9	64	200.8±6.0	0.54

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Characteristics	CTA-AF		noCAD-AF		CAD-AF		P value*
	n	% or mean±SEM	n	% or mean±SEM	n	% or mean±SEM	
High-density lipoprotein cholesterol (mg/dL)	468	56.5±0.8	404	56.8±0.9	64	54.2±2.4	0.27
Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (mg/dL)	468	123.9±1.7	404	124.1±1.8	64	123.2±5.3	0.87
Medication							
ACE-inhibitor/AT-1 antagonist	408	72.1%	340	60.1%	68	91.9%	<0.01
Diuretics	253	44.7%	211	37.3%	42	56.8%	0.03
Acetylsalicylic acid	251	44.3%	220	44.7%	31	41.9%	0.24
Statins	197	34.8%	168	34.1%	29	39.2%	0.51
Thyroxine	129	22.8%	115	23.4%	14	18.9%	0.40
Non-cardioselective calciumantagonist	101	17.8%	83	16.9%	18	24.3%	0.12
Cumarine	89	15.7%	78	15.9%	11	14.9%	0.82
Oral antidiabetics	51	9.0%	41	8.3%	10	13.5%	0.15
DOAC	34	6.0%	27	5.5%	7	9.5%	0.31
Antiobstructive agents	32	5.7%	29	5.9%	3	4.1%	0.52
Clopidogrel	16	2.8%	13	2.6%	3	4.1%	0.32
Digitoxin	13	2.3%	12	2.4%	1	1.4%	0.56
Class-I antiarrhythmics	12	2.1%	12	2.4%	0	0.0%	0.18
Insulin	11	1.9%	8	1.6%	3	4.1%	0.16
Dronedaron	10	1.8%	10	2.0%	0	0.0%	0.22
Cardioselective calciumantagonist	3	0.5%	2	0.4%	1	1.4%	0.50
Amiodarone	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.70
Betablocker	433	76.5%	374	76.0%	59	79.7%	0.48
Dyspnoea	166	29.3%	139	28.3%	27	36.5%	0.15
Stable Angina	149	26.3%	131	26.6%	18	24.4%	0.42
EHRA I	103	18.2%	89	18.1%	14	18.9%	0.53
EHRA II	319	56.4%	282	57.3%	37	50.0%	0.53
EHRA III	133	23.5%	111	22.6%	22	29.7%	0.53
EHRA IV	11	1.9%	10	2.0%	1	1.4%	0.53

*noCAD-AF vs CAD-AF.

ACE, angiotensin converting enzyme; AF, atrial fibrillation; AT-1 antagonist, angiotensin-receptor-1 antagonist; CAD, coronary artery disease; CTA, cardiac CT angiography; DOAC, direct oral anticoagulants; EHRA, European Heart Rhythm Association; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; NT-pro-BNP, n-terminal pro brain natriuretic peptide; PROCAM, Prospective Cardiovascular Munster (study); RR, blood pressure; SEM, SE of mean; sPAP, systolic pulmonary artery pressure; SR, sinus rhythm.

IV 1.9%). Transthoracic echocardiography revealed preserved ejection fraction (60.3%±0.3%) and normal systolic pulmonary artery pressure (sPAP, 25.5 mm Hg ±0.6). Left ventricular hypertrophy was documented in 56.5% of the patients, while the left atrium was dilated in 34.8%. However, N-terminal pro brain natriuretic peptide (NT-pro-BNP) at admission was significantly elevated (1412.5 pg/mL±59.7). Spontaneous conversion into SR was observed in 52.3%, while in 1.2% medical cardioversion and in 46.5% electrical cardioversion was conducted. CHA₂DS₂-VASc-Score was determined, in most cases indicating long-term oral anticoagulation

(2.5±0.1). Prospective Cardiovascular Munster (PROCAM Risk Score) (17%±0.9% ; n=422) and Framingham Risk Score (10.8%±0.4% ; n=467) were obtained where applicable.^{20 21}

Coronary CT angiography

Mean Agatston score and mean calcium mass were elevated in patients with AF (120.91±8.7, 27.61±2.6; figure 2A). A negative calcium score was found in 35.9% of the study population (figure 2B). In patients with paroxysmal or first diagnosed AF CAD (≥50% stenosis) was found in 39.2% using CCTA (figure 2C). The mean

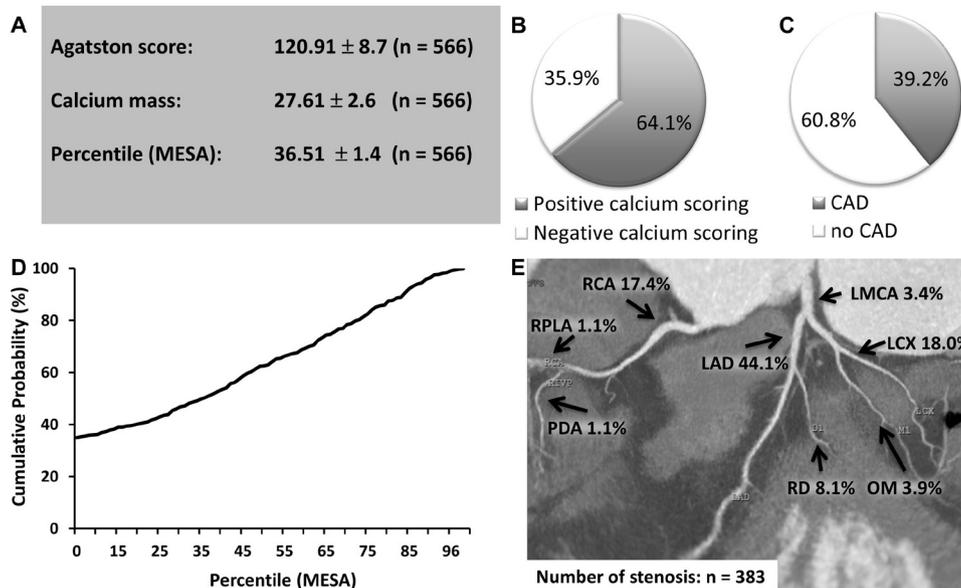


Figure 2 Coronary CT angiography (CCTA) in first diagnosed or paroxysmal AF. (A) Mean results ± SEM of the calcium scoring including Agatston Score, calcium mass and the Percentile Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). (B) Percentage of patients with positive and negative calcium scoring. (C) Percentage of CAD positive patients ($\geq 50\%$ stenosis) using CCTA. (D) Cumulative distribution function of the percentile MESA score. (E) Localisation of coronary artery stenosis using CCTA in patients with AF. AF, atrial fibrillation; CAD, coronary artery disease; LAD, left artery descending; LCX, left circumflex artery; LMCA, left main coronary artery; OM, Obtuse Marginal Branch; PDA, posterior descending artery; RCA, right coronary artery; RD, diagonal branch; RPLA, right posterolateral artery.

percentile MESA showed intermediate risk for significant CAD (36.51 ± 1.4 , [figure 2A,D](#)) in patients with AF. In CCTA, coronary stenosis was located in 44.1% in the left artery descending (LAD), while left circumflex artery (LCX) and right coronary artery (RCA) were affected by significant coronary stenosis in 18.0% and 17.4% of the study population, respectively ([figure 2E](#)).

Cardiac catheterisation

To verify the results of CCTA, cardiac catheterisation was performed in patients with significant coronary stenosis ($\geq 50\%$ stenosis) documented by CCTA. Due to the results of CCTA, cardiac catheterisation was performed in 179 patients (31.6%). Left ventricular angiocardiography revealed normal ejection fraction (LVEF, 74.44 ± 0.7 , [figure 3A](#)) and elevated left ventricular enddiastolic pressure (12.93 ± 0.4 , [figure 3A](#)). Significant CAD in the coronary angiogram was observed in 13.1% of all patients ([figure 3B](#)), resulting in PCI in 8.0% and in coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) in 0.5% ([figure 3C](#)). LAD was the predominantly affected segment (44.3%, [figure 3D](#)). Target vessels for PCI were the LAD (40%), followed by RCA (20%), LCX (15.5%) and OM (11.1%). Notably, in patients with negative calcium scoring (Agatston score 0) only one patient needed PCI due to a soft-plaque (0.5%) indicating these patients to be at very low risk of significant CAD.

Characteristics of patients with significant CAD in AF

In 74 patients significant CAD was documented using coronary angiography (AF-CAD). This subgroup was compared with patients without significant CAD

(AF-noCAD) in order to evaluate parameters or risk factors for CAD. Demographic variables of both groups are shown in [table 1](#). Univariate analysis revealed age, male sex, arterial hypertension and diabetes mellitus to be significant risk factors for CAD in AF (AF-CAD: 71.5 ± 1.1 years, 60.8%, 83.8%, 29.7% vs AF-noCAD: 67.2 ± 0.5 , 46.7%, 72.8%, 12.4%, $p < 0.05$). Furthermore, all evaluated risk scores (CHA₂DS₂-VASc-Score, Framingham Risk Score, PROCAM Risk Score) were markedly increased in the AF-CAD group (AF-CAD: 3.4 ± 0.2 , 14.2 ± 0.9 , 27.6 ± 1.7 vs AF-noCAD: 2.4 ± 0.1 , 10.3 ± 0.4 , 15.7 ± 0.8 , $p < 0.05$). No significant difference in symptoms at admission (angina pectoris or dyspnoea) between both groups could be observed (AF-CAD: 24.4%, 36.5% vs AF-noCAD: 26.6%, 28.3%, $p > 0.05$). Therefore, angina pectoris is no predictor for significant CAD in patients admitted to hospital with an episode of first diagnosed or paroxysmal AF. NT-pro-BNP was significantly increased in AF-CAD (AF-CAD: 1763.6 ± 184 vs AF-noCAD: 1359.6 ± 62.6 , $p < 0.05$).

EHRA classification showed no significant difference between both subgroups ([table 1](#)). Calcium scoring was higher in patients with significant CAD (Agatston score: AF-noCAD 96.5 ± 8.3 vs AF-CAD 283 ± 8.7 ; calcium mass: AF-noCAD 20.6 ± 1.7 vs AF-CAD 74.4 ± 14.9 , $p < 0.05$, [figure 4A](#)). The mean percentile CAC was increased in patients with significant CAD (AF-noCAD 33.1 ± 1.5 vs AF-CAD 59.4 ± 3.3 , $p < 0.05$, [figure 4A](#)).

In variables showing a univariate relation with CAD, a multivariable regression analysis was performed ([table 2](#)).

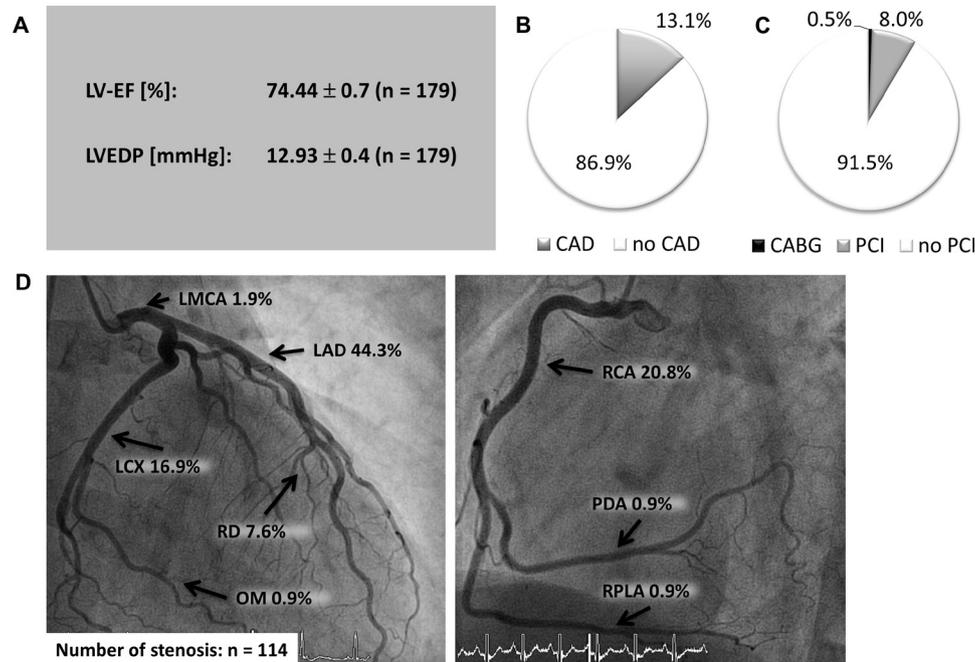


Figure 3 Coronary angiography in patients with AF and pathological CCTA. (A) Angiocardiography results (mean±SEM). (B) Percentage of CAD positive patients (≥50% stenosis) using coronary angiography. (C) Percentage of patients who underwent PCI or CABG. (D) Localisation of coronary artery stenosis using coronary angiography. AF, atrial fibrillation; CAD, coronary artery disease; LAD, left artery descending; LCX, left circumflex artery; LMCA, left main coronary artery; LV-EF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LVEDP, left ventricular enddiastolic pressure; OM, obtuse marginal branch; PDA, posterior descending artery; RCA, right coronary artery; RD, diagonal Branch; RPLA, right posterolateral artery.

DISCUSSION

In this retrospective analysis, we investigated the clinical relevance of early coronary calcium scoring and CCTA in patients with first diagnosed or paroxysmal AF. CCTA showed CAD in 39.2% of patients with AF. Subclinical CAD is known to be significantly more frequent in patients with idiopathic AF compared with SR controls (49% vs 34%), while obstructive CAD was found in 4% of patients with idiopathic AF.³ Furthermore, 40% of patients with paroxysmal and persisting AF showed obstructive CAD in CCTA,²² which matches our results. This strengthens the hypothesis that AF could be a marker of CAD. For the first time, we report data for calcium scoring and CCTA in AF followed by cardiac catheterisation in obstructive CAD. Invasive coronary angiography revealed obstructive CAD in 13.1% of the patients. Furthermore, 8.0% of the patients required PCI and 0.5% CABG. This demonstrates that patients with first diagnosed or paroxysmal AF are at risk of obstructive CAD.

Nous *et al*⁴ reported 26% of patients with obstructive CAD in CCTA and 29% of the patients with CAD underwent coronary revascularisation. This is moderately higher than in our study, where 20.3% underwent coronary intervention (45 of 222 patients with CAD in CCTA underwent PCI and two received CABG). This might be due to slightly different baseline characteristics, as our cohort presents less well factors for CAD, in particular regarding current or history of smoking. Yet, the need for PCI in our study was far higher than in studies investigating significant CAD by CCTA in a cohort of 73 patients admitted to a chest pain

unit.^{8,9} In this cohort, 7% needed coronary intervention (two patients with PCI and three with CABG). This comparably low necessity of intervention emphasises our findings that there is only a weak association between AF patients admitted to hospital due to chest pain and relevant CAD. This applies especially for patients presenting with atypical chest pain, which was one inclusion-criteria in the aforementioned studies.

Angina pectoris during AF was not a significant predictor of CAD in our cohort, which has major implications for the clinical management of patients with first diagnosed or paroxysmal AF. This suggests that patients with AF and concomitant angina pectoris need not universally be classified as acute coronary syndrome, unless further diagnostics confirm this diagnosis. In the long term, identification of patients at high risk for CAD might be mandatory to reduce cardiovascular events. Therefore, early detection of underlying CAD in AF using CCTA will lead to adequate clinical treatment of risk factors and CAD. For example, certain antiarrhythmics must be considered carefully and lipids need to be monitored and treated more intensively.^{23,24} Newly diagnosed CAD might also trigger the need for oral anticoagulation due to elevated CHA₂DS₂-VASC-Score.¹ Furthermore, we showed calcium scoring to be a useful diagnostic tool. Diabetes mellitus is a major risk factor for CAD also in AF. In the Framingham Risk Score, but not in the PROCAM-Risk-Score, Diabetes mellitus is included in risk assessment indicating that Framingham Risk Score is more suitable for risk assessment in patients with AF.^{20,21,25} The non-inclusion

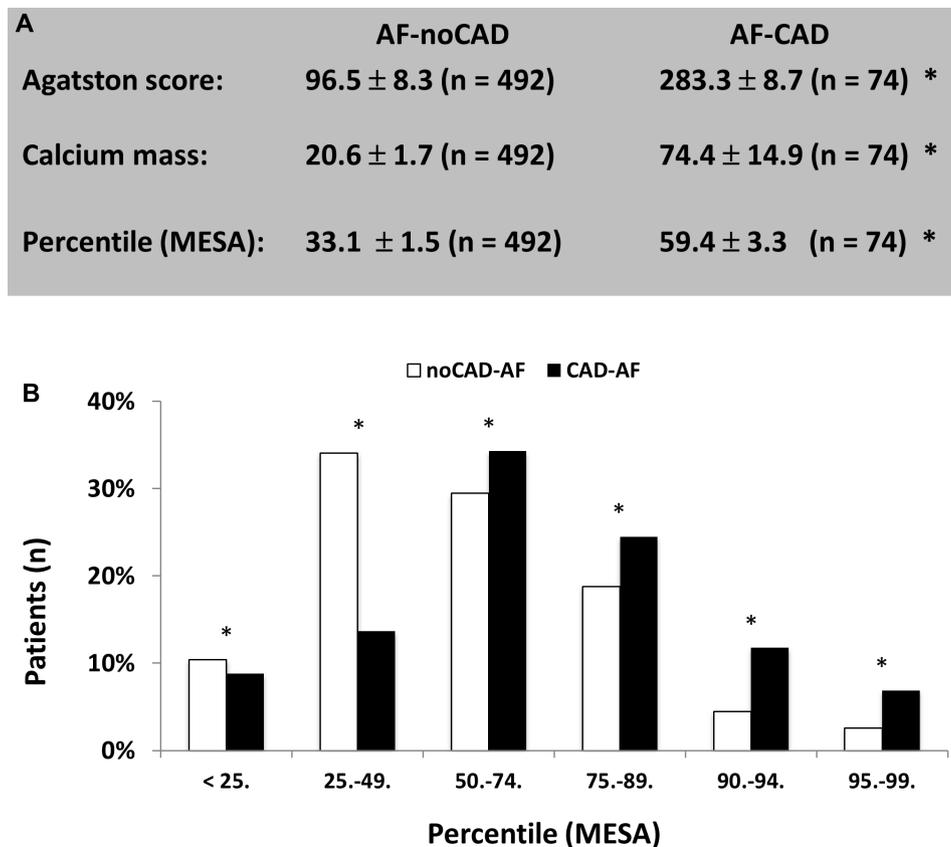


Figure 4 Comparison of patients with early stage AF in absence (AF-noCAD) or presence of significant CAD (AF-CAD). (A) Comparison of calcium scoring including the Agatston Score, calcium mass and percentile acquired by the Coronary Artery Calcium Score reference values assessed by the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA) (mean±SEM). (B) Patients categorised into groups using the Percentile MESA. *P<0.05. AF, atrial fibrillation; CAD, coronary artery disease;

Table 2 Regression analysis of risk factors, risk scores and calcium scoring

	OR	95% CI	P value
Risk factors			
Age (years)	1.053	1.023 to 1.084	<0.01
Male sex (%)	1.042	1.246 to 1.714	<0.01
Diabetes mellitus (%)	2.768	1.536 to 4.990	<0.01
Risk scores			
CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc-Sscore	1.398	1.060 to 1.844	0.018
Framingham Risk Score	1.851	1.060 to 3.244	0.047
Calcium scoring			
Calcium Mass	1.497	1.098 to 1.214	0.016
Percentile MESA	1.016	1.106 to 1.627	<0.01

Multivariable regression analysis of risk factors, risk scores and calcium scoring parameters related to the presence of significant coronary artery disease in paroxysmal or first diagnosed AF. Age, male sex and diabetes were significant risk factors for CAD in first diagnosed or paroxysmal AF. Furthermore, CHA₂DS₂-VASc-Sscore and Framingham Risk Score showed a significant association with CAD. PROCAM risk score failed to reach significance. The analysis of calcium scoring revealed calcium mass and mean percentile CAC to be predictive for significant CAD in AF.

AF, atrial fibrillation; CAC, coronary artery calcium; CAD, coronary artery disease; MESA, Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis.

of diabetes mellitus in the PROCAM-Risk-Score may be the reason, why it failed to reach significance in our study.

The incidence of coronary events in AF varies among studies, since the selection criteria of patients or the definition of coronary events are heterogeneous. The RE-LY trial showed an incidence of 0.53% for myocardial infarction during a 2-year follow-up in the warfarin arm.²⁶ The REACH registry, where patients with high-risk profiles were enrolled, reported 1.36% non-fatal myocardial infarction in AF patients.²⁷ To avoid cardiovascular events in patients with AF, the presence of CAD should carefully be controlled. The present study investigated the benefit of early CCTA in AF and aimed to identify the patients at high risk for relevant CAD. Early detection and treatment of even subclinical CAD is useful to prevent coronary events and to identify patients for oral anticoagulation regarding the CHA₂DS₂-VASc-Sscore.²⁸

In summary, this study demonstrated that patients with paroxysmal or first diagnosed AF are at risk for CAD. For the first time we evaluated a large cohort of patients with AF and CCTA which underwent invasive coronary angiography in case of pathological CCTA. Age, male sex and diabetes mellitus are risk factors for CAD in AF, while Framingham Risk Score and CHA₂DS₂-VASc-Sscore are significant risk scores for CAD in AF. The classification according to MESA is a valuable CT predictor for CAD in AF. This

has major impact on CHA₂DS₂-VASC-Score, antithrombotic therapy and probably on the cardiovascular event rate. Overall, CCTA is a feasible diagnostic tool for CAD in patients with first diagnosed or paroxysmal AF. Therefore, we recommend to integrate CT calcium scoring and CCTA into the diagnostic workup of patients with new-onset or paroxysmal AF.

STUDY LIMITATIONS

This study is of retrospective nature. A prospective randomised trial is needed to verify our results. Regarding prevention of cardiovascular events due to early detection of CAD in AF, a long-term follow-up would be needed to detect significant differences due to the low short-term incidence of cardiovascular events in these patients.

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Contributors DR: conceptualisation; data collection, analysis and interpretation; drafting; final approval. MS: data collection, analysis and interpretation; drafting; final approval. MG: data collection. HD: conceptualisation, critical revision. MH: conceptualisation; critical revision; final approval.

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Ethics approval Since we performed a retrospective analysis of our patient database, no ethical approval is required due to local regulations.

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Data availability statement Data are available on reasonable request.

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