

Federaal Kenniscentrum voor de Gezondheidszorg Centre Fédéral d'Expertise des Soins de Santé Belgian Health Care Knowledge Centre

NOVEL SERUM BIOMARKERS FOR THE PREDICTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR RISK

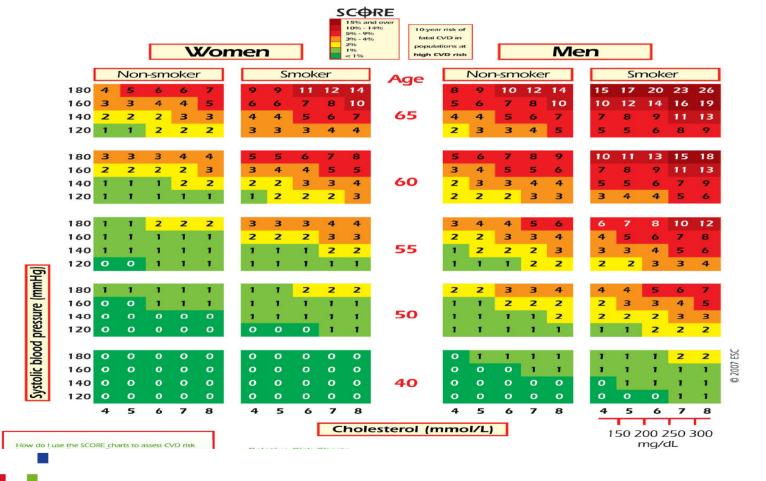
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Background

Prediction of cardiovascular disease (CVD)





Background

- Risk prediction models are:
 - key components of primary prevention
 - based on conventional risk factors
 - age, sex, smoking, blood pressure, cholesterol
 - not so performant
 - 55% of CVD deaths had been classified at "high risk" by SCORE

Research question

- How to measure predictive increments?
- Can we improve established prediction models by measuring biomarkers?
- Would it be cost effective?



Metrics of predictive increment

Net Reclassification Improvement (NRI)

$$NRI = (P_{up|D=1} - P_{down|D=1}) - (P_{up|D=0} - P_{down|D=0})$$
=(event NRI)+(non-event NRI)

 Clinical Net Reclassification Improvement (CNRI)

CNRI=NRI for subjects classified at intermediate CVD risk by the conventional model



Major biomarkers - Clinical

CRP

(C-reactive protein)

- 12 studies
- NRI range: 1.52% to 11.8%
- CNRI range: 6.5% to 31.4%

NT-proBNP

(Peptide natriuretic)



Major biomarkers - Clinical

Lipid-based markers

- 6 studies
- NRI HDL-C range: 1.2% to 12.1%
- No added value of other markers

Effect on risk management



Cost-effectiveness

CRP

- Only 1 over 5 study using established model (FRS)
- Non robust results due to current gaps in clinical evidence

No clear conclusions drawn from the analysis



Conclusions

 Emerging evidence but insufficient to support measurement of biomarkers at this stage

- Knowledge gaps:
 - Sources of variations inter-studies
 - Predictive value of conventional factors not fully exploited



Recommendations

Clinicians

- SCORE
- No added biomarkers

Cardiology society

- Harmonize the versions of SCORE
- Integrate other conventional risk factors

Research

 Assess benefits of measuring CRP or NT-proBNP in intermediate risk categories



Colophon from KCE reports 201

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