



**VŠEOBECNÁ FAKULTNÍ
NEMOCNICE V PRAZE**



**1. LÉKAŘSKÁ
FAKULTA**
Univerzita Karlova

Odhad kardiovaskulárního rizika: nejen běžné algoritmy

Michal Vrablík

Česko je
zemí s
vysokým KV
rizikem

● nízké riziko ● středně zvýšené riziko ● vysoké riziko ● velmi vysoké riziko

Vrablík M, Cífková R, Tuka V, Linhart A. Doporučený postup Evropské kardiologické společnosti pro prevenci kardiovaskulárních onemocnění v klinické praxi 2021. Souhrn dokumentu připravený Českou kardiologickou společností. Cor Vasa 2022;64:165–211.

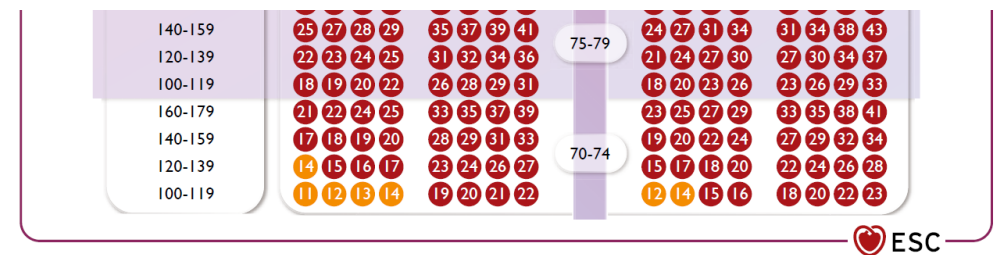
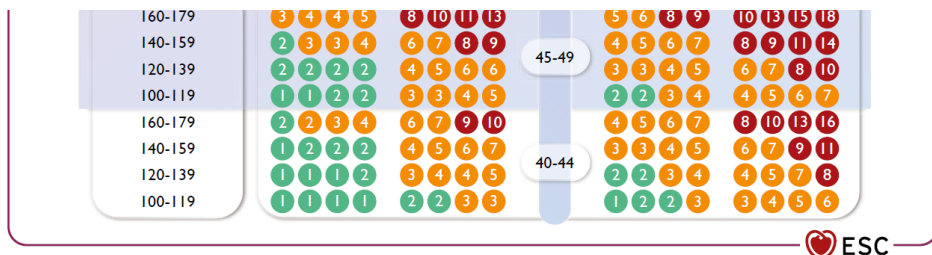
Odhad rizika běžně: SCORE2 a SCORE2 OP

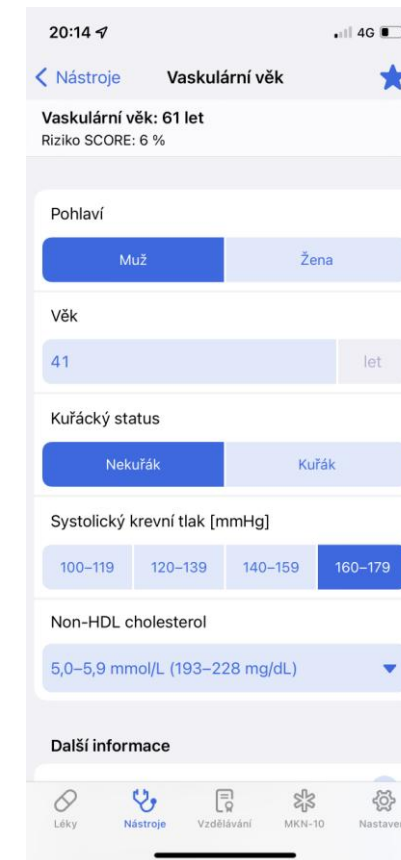
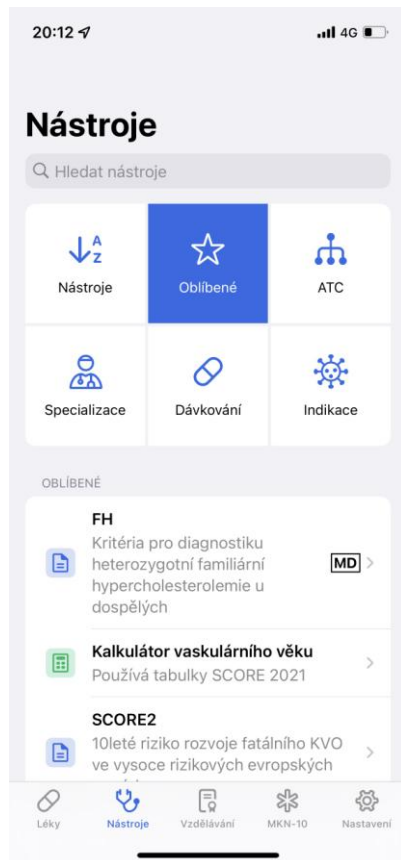
více kohort, modernější data, méně nadhodnocení, extenze do vyššího věku

SCORE 2

SCORE2 OP

| | < 50 let | 50–69 let | ≥ 70 let |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Nízké až středně zvýšené KV riziko Léčba rizikových faktorů není obecně doporučena | < 2,5 % | < 5 % | < 7,5 % |
| Vysoké KV riziko Léčba rizikových faktorů má být zvážena | 2,5 až < 7,5 % | 5 až < 10 % | 7,5 až < 15 % |
| Velmi vysoké KV riziko Léčba rizikových faktorů je doporučena | ≥ 7,5 % | ≥ 10 % | ≥ 15 % |





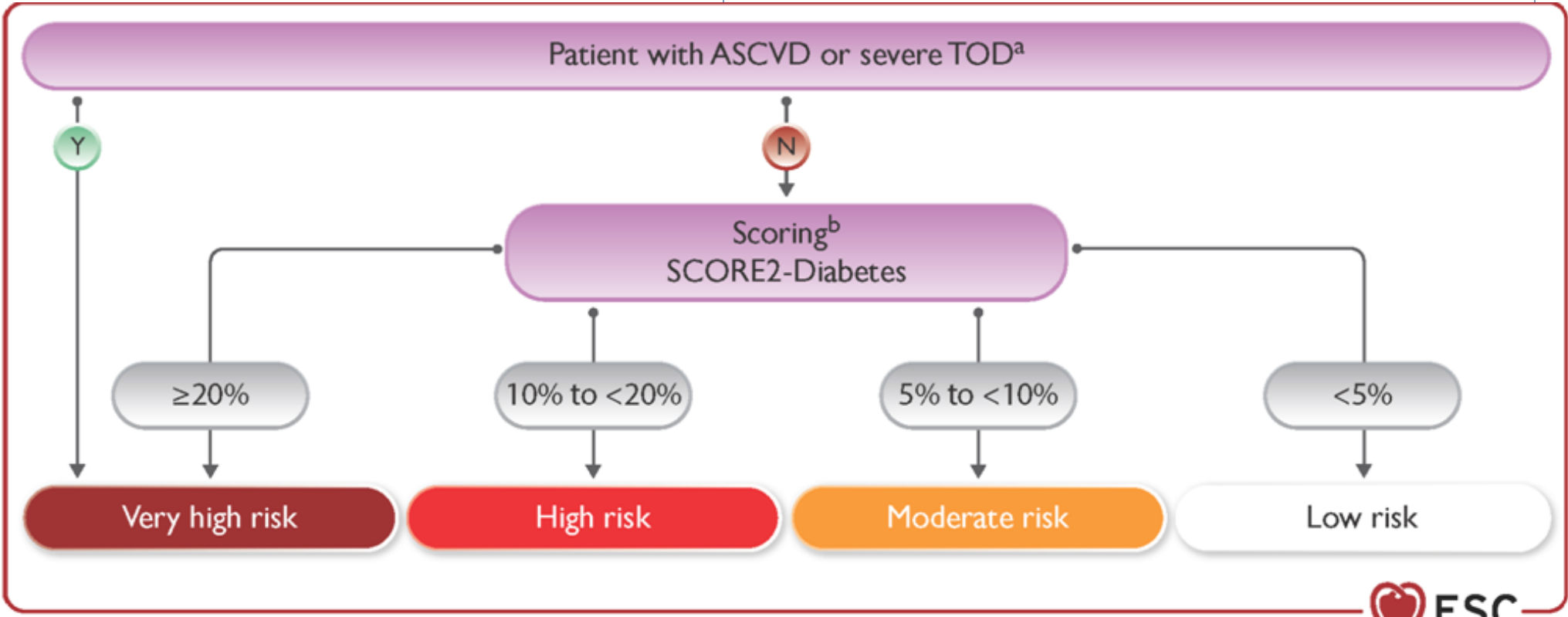
Elektronické nástroje v našich rukou

Určení rizika ASKVO u pacientů s DM2

SCORE 2- Diabetes

- 52 let starý muž
- Rodinná anamnéza: otec zemřel na AIM ve 48letech
- Kouří 20 cigaret denně/30 let
- Arteriální hypertenze, léčená ACEi/BKK
 - kazuální TK v ordinaci 150/90 mm Hg
- BMI = 31 kg/m², pas 108 cm
- lipidy
 - Celkový cholesterol = 6.7 mmol/l,
 - HDL-C = 1.4 mmol/l
 - LDL-C = 3.9 mmol/l
 - TG = 2.5 mmol/l
- Glukózový metabolismus (DM2 od 48let)
 - Glykemie 6.8 mmol/l
 - HBA1c 54 mmol/mol
- Ledvinné funkce: eGFR 0.94 ml/1,73m²/min





| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|
| | 60-69 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| | ≥70 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| eGFR (ml/min/1.73m ²) | 30-44 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| | 45-59 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| | 60-89 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | ≥90 | -1 | -1 | -1 |

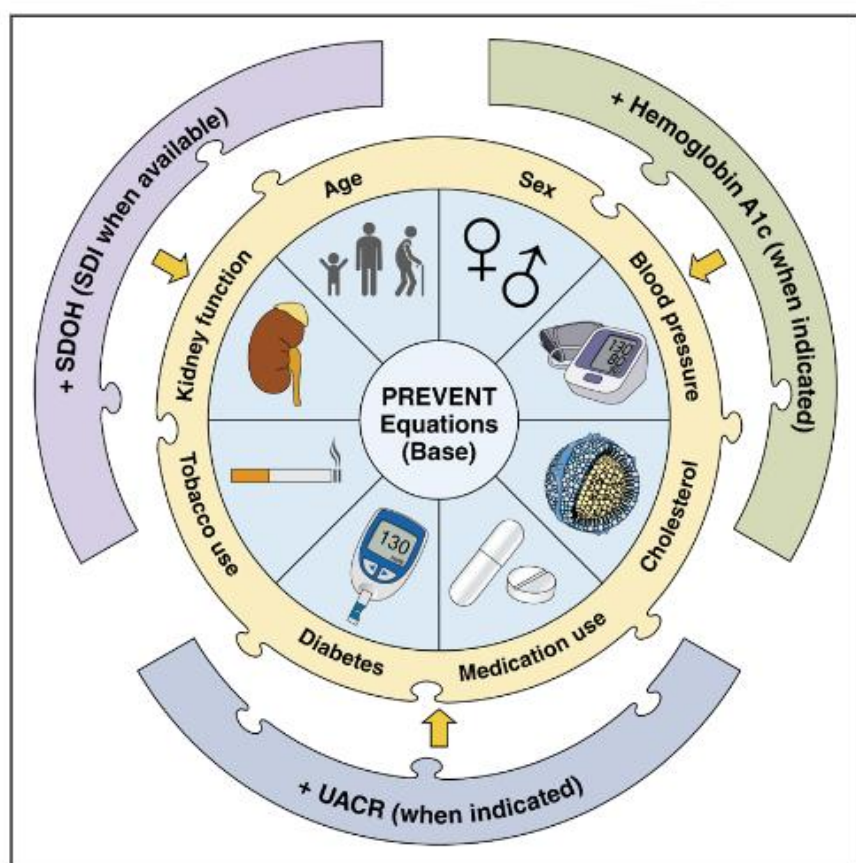
Points total: **10**

STEP 4: Match the Points Total to the corresponding risk in the Risk Table, selecting the value for the risk region of residence

| Risk region | | Points Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | -15 | -14 | -13 | -12 | -11 | -10 | -9 | -8 | -7 | -6 | -5 | -4 | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Low risk region | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 |
| Moderate risk region | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 41 | 43 | 46 | 49 | 51 | |
| High risk region | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 41 | 44 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 57 | 61 | 64 | 68 |
| Very high risk region | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 38 | 40 | 43 | 45 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 57 | 60 | 63 | 66 | 69 | 72 | 75 | 78 | |

Interpretation: The risk given is the % of people with the same risk estimation, who will experience a CVD event (heart attack, stroke, or other fatal CVD event) in the next 10-years. This estimate is an approximate/simplified value based on broad risk predictor categories. A more accurate risk estimation for the precise measured risk predictors can be obtained using the full risk equation provided in the online calculator. Estimates may differ by up to 4% points.

PREVENT: nový systém odhadu rizika KV příhody

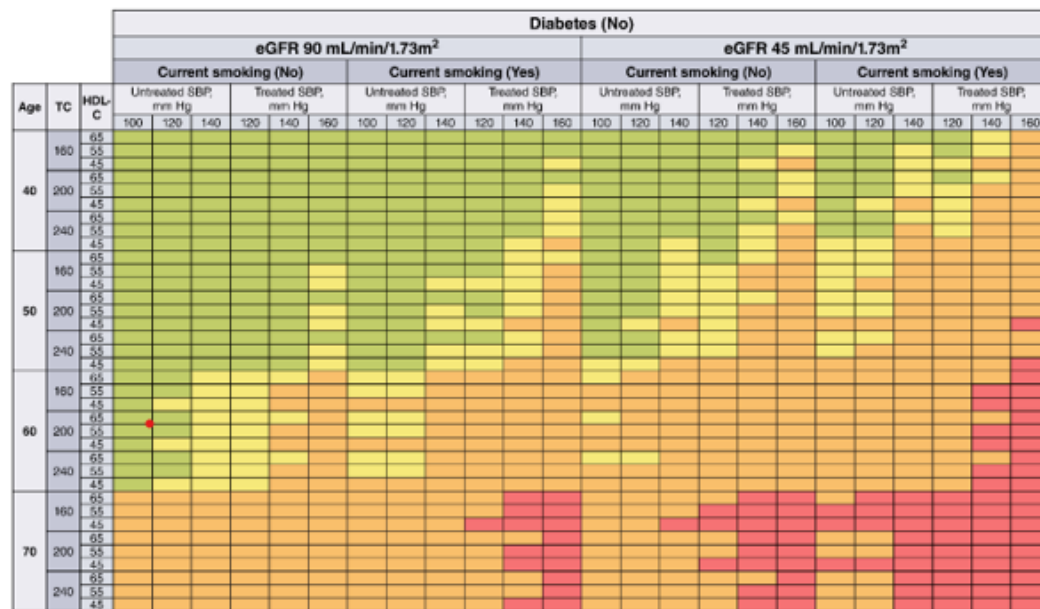


| | PREVENT | PCEs |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Demographic factors | | |
| Age | Modeled as the time scale | Predictor |
| Sex | Sex-specific equations | Sex-specific equations |
| Race | Race free | Race specific |
| Clinical predictors | | |
| Systolic blood pressure | X | X |
| Antihypertensive treatment | X | X |
| Total cholesterol | | X |
| Non-HDL cholesterol | X | |
| HDL cholesterol | | X |
| Statin treatment | X | |
| Diabetes | X | X |
| HbA1C* | X | |
| Tobacco use | X | X |
| eGFR | X | |
| UACR* | X | |
| Social Determinants of Health | | |
| Education | | |
| Income | | |
| SDI* | X | |
| Outcomes† | | |
| CHD | X | X |
| Stroke | X | X |
| HF | X | |

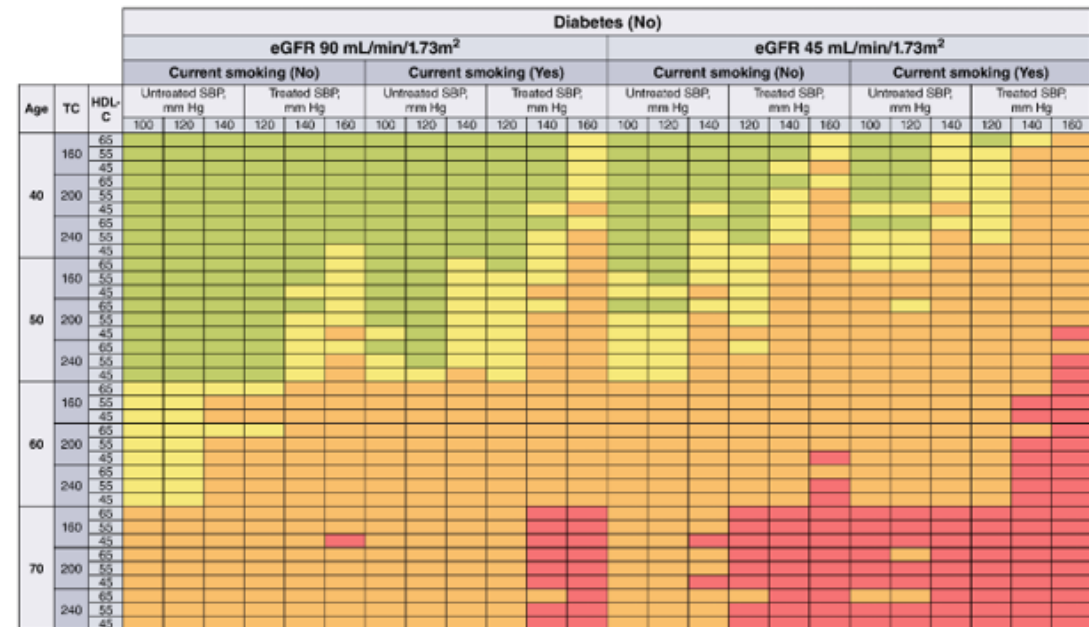
Khan SS, Coresh J, Pencina MJ, Ndumele CE, Rangaswami J, Chow SL, Palaniappan LP, Sperling LS, Virani SS, Ho JE, Neeland IJ, Tuttle KR, Rajgopal Singh R, Elkind MSV, Lloyd-Jones DM; on behalf of the American Heart Association. Novel prediction equations for absolute risk assessment of total cardiovascular disease incorporating cardiovascular-kidney-metabolic health: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation*. 2023;148:e•••–e•••. doi: 10.1161/CIR.0000000000001191

PREVENT: nový systém odhadu rizika KV příhody

Odhad 10letého rizika KV příhody u žen bez diabetu



Odhad 10letého rizika KV příhody u mužů bez diabetu



Khan SS, Coresh J, Pencina MJ, Ndumele CE, Rangaswami J, Chow SL, Palaniappan LP, Sperling LS, Virani SS, Ho JE, Neeland IJ, Tuttle KR, Rajgopal Singh R, Elkind MSV, Lloyd-Jones DM; on behalf of the American Heart Association. Novel prediction equations for absolute risk assessment of total cardiovascular disease incorporating cardiovascular-kidney-metabolic health: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation*. 2023;148:e•••–e•••. doi: 10.1161/CIR.000000000001191

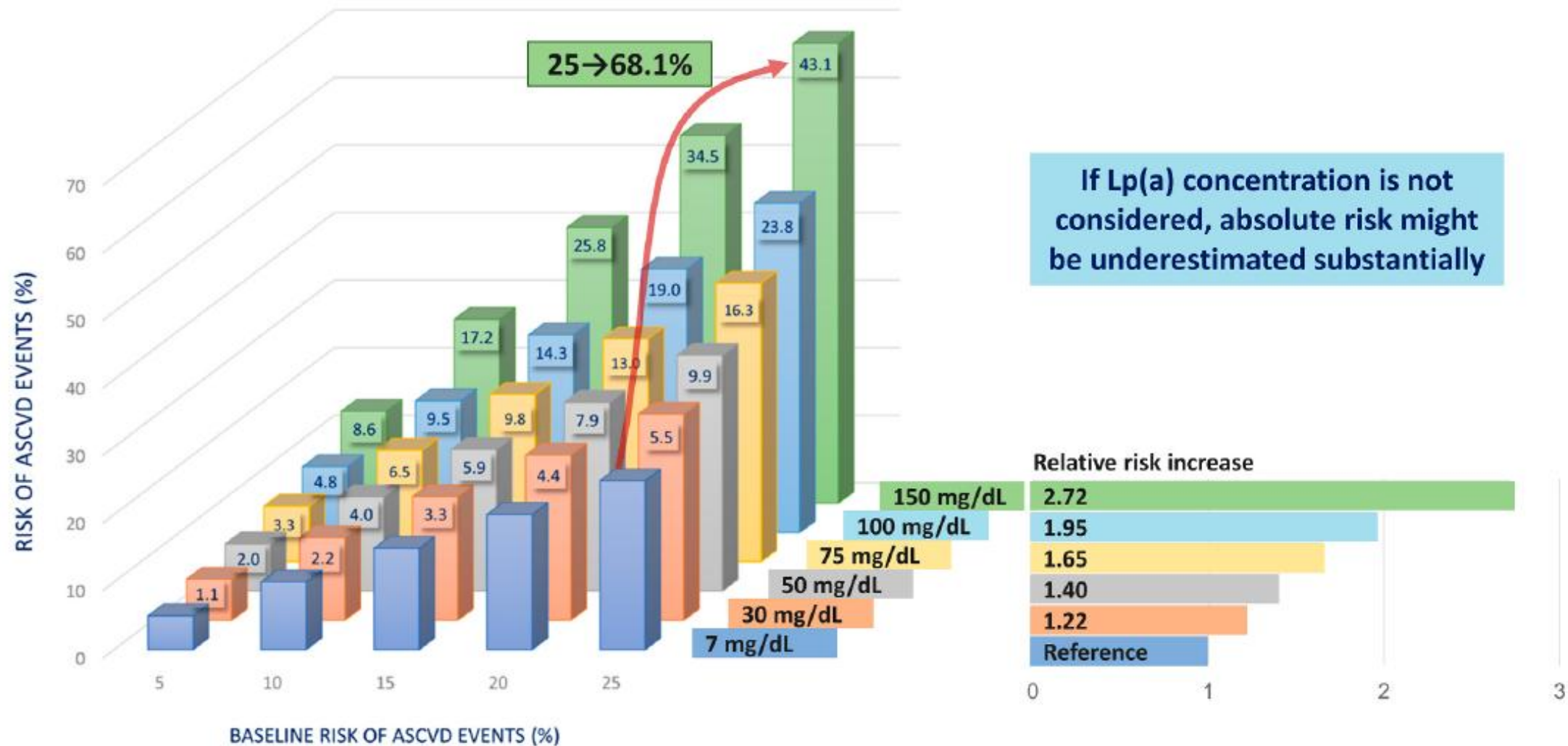
KDIGO
hodnocení
rizika na
základě ACR a
eGFR

Prognosis of CKD by GFR and albuminuria category

| Prognosis of CKD by GFR and albuminuria categories: KDIGO 2012 | | | | Persistent albuminuria categories | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Description and range | | |
| | | | | A1 | A2 | A3 |
| | | | | Normal to mildly increased | Moderately increased | Severely increased |
| | | | | < 30 mg/g < 3 mg/mmol | 30–300 mg/g 3–30 mg/mmol | > 300 mg/g > 30 mg/mmol |
| GFR categories (ml/min/1.73 m ²) Description and range | G1 | Normal or high | ≥ 90 | Green | Yellow | Orange |
| | G2 | Mildly decreased | 60–89 | Green | Yellow | Orange |
| | G3a | Mildly to moderately decreased | 45–59 | Yellow | Orange | Red |
| | G3b | Moderately to severely decreased | 30–44 | Orange | Red | Red |
| | G4 | Severely decreased | 15–29 | Red | Red | Red |
| | G5 | Kidney failure | < 15 | Red | Red | Red |

Green: low risk (if no other markers of kidney disease, no CKD); Yellow: moderately increased risk; Orange: high risk; Red: very high risk.

Riziko spojené s hladinami Lp(a) stoupá spojitě



Algoritmus zohledňující hladiny Lp(a) při hodnocení rizika ASKVO

A Enter your health information below

Cholesterol units:
 mmol/L mg/dL

Sex
 Male Female

Age (ages 30-75)

Cholesterol
 Total Cholesterol (mg/dL) (range 135 - 300)

 LDL Cholesterol (mg/dL) (range 80 - 200)

 HDL Cholesterol (mg/dL) (range 25 - 100)

 Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg) (range 90 - 200)

 Are you taking a medicine to lower blood pressure?
 No Yes

Height units:
 cm in

Weight units:
 kg lbs

Height (cm)

 Weight (kg)

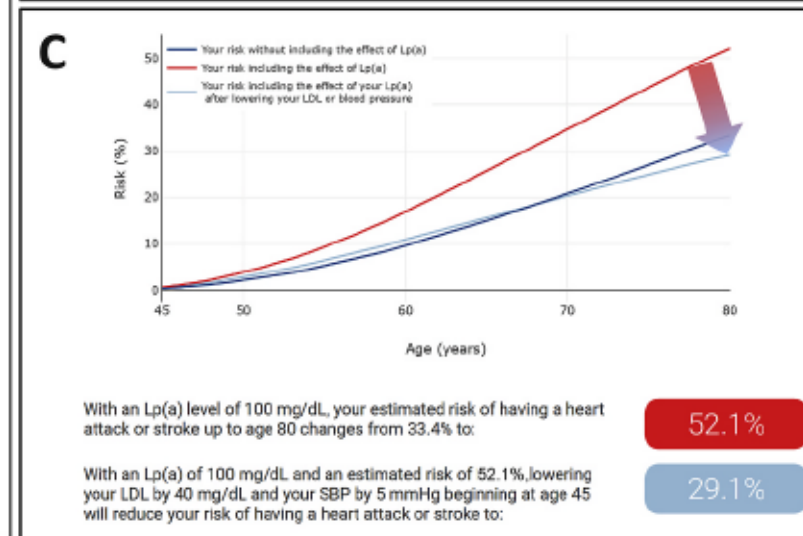
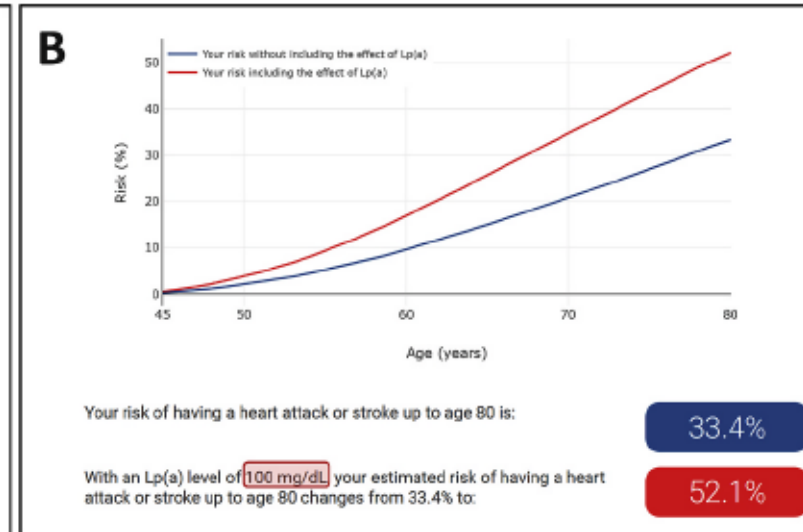
 Your BMI is calculated as:
 BMI:

Do you have diabetes?
 No Yes

Do you currently smoke?
 No Yes

Have you ever smoked?
 No Yes

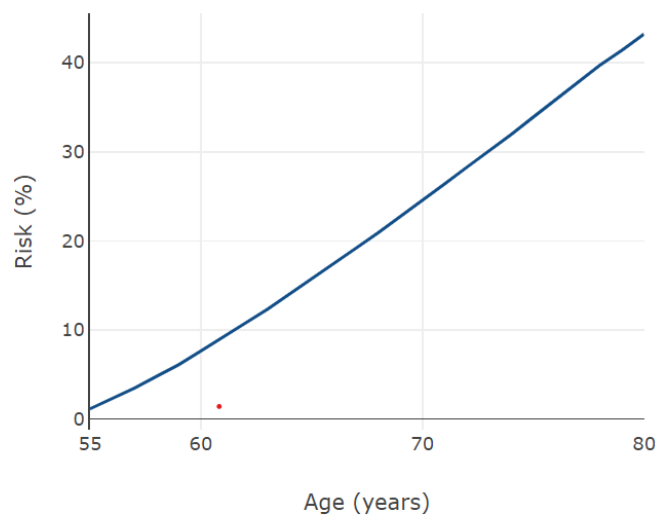
Has anyone in your family had a heart attack or stroke?
 No Yes



Muž, 55 let, LDL-C 4,5, HT, pozitivní RA ASKVO

Bez
Lp(a)

Your risk of having a heart attack or stroke

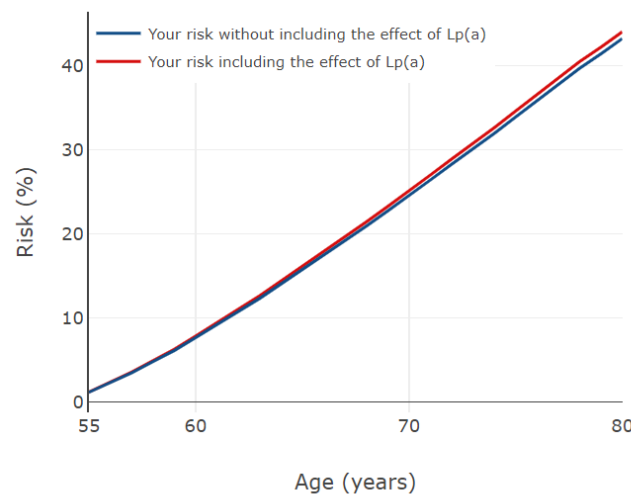


Your risk of having a heart attack or stroke up to age 80 is:

43.2%

Lp(a)
25 nmol/l

Your risk of having a heart attack or stroke



Your risk of having a heart attack or stroke up to age 80 is:

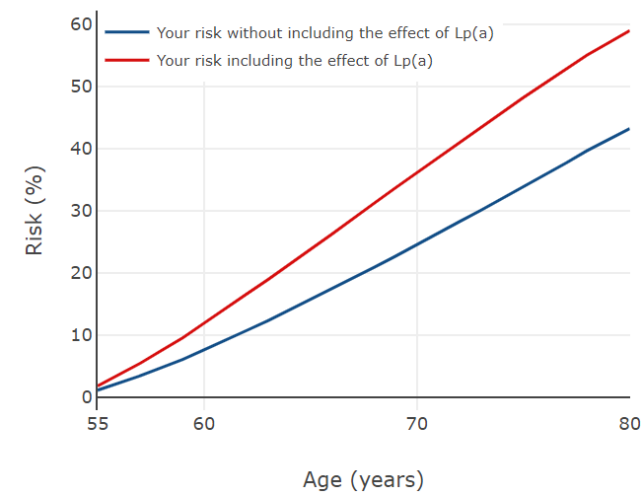
43.2%

With an Lp(a) level of 25 nmol/L, your estimated risk of having a heart attack or stroke up to age 80 changes from 43.2% to:

44.0%

Lp(a)
170 nmol/l

Your risk of having a heart attack or stroke




Your risk of having a heart attack or stroke up to age 80 is:

43.2%

With an Lp(a) level of 170 nmol/L, your estimated risk of having a heart attack or stroke up to age 80 changes from 43.2% to:

59.0%

 Klinická doporučení pro Lp(a)

Typ prevence

Primární


Sekundární

Hodnota Lp(a)

170

nmol/l 

Věk [roky]

50–59 

KV: kardiovaskulární; Lp(a): lipoprotein(a)

Výsledek

**Intervence životního stylu a léková intervence (např. LDL-C, krevní tlak, glykémie).**Poměr rizik (hazard ratio) pro MACE v důsledku zvýšeného Lp(a): **1,60–1,87**

LDL-C: lipoprotein o nízké hustotě; MACE: závažné kardiovaskulární příhody.

Snížení LDL-C potřebné k zmírnění zvýšeného rizika způsobeného Lp(a)Cílová hladina LDL-C pro zadaného pacienta je oproti hladině odpovídající kategorii KV rizika nižší o: **0,9–1,2 mmol/l**

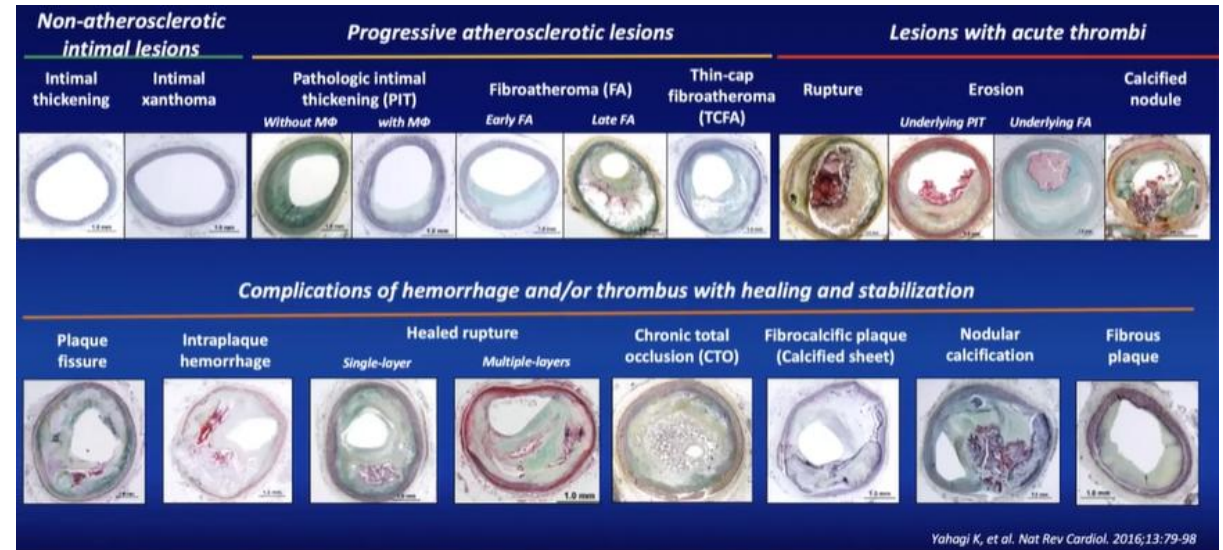
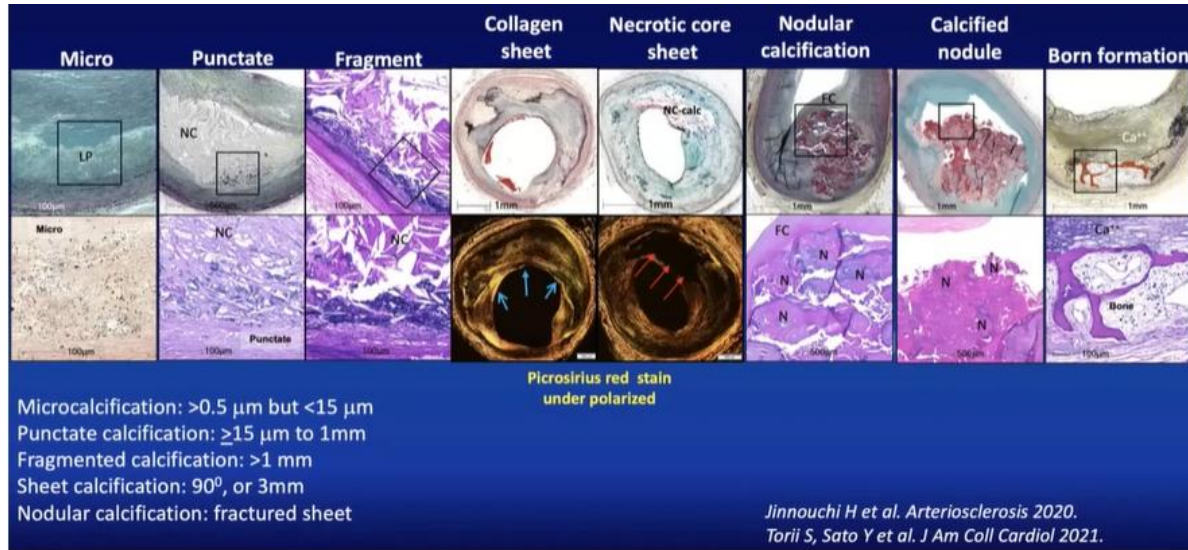
Poznámka: Snížení LDL snižuje absolutní kardiovaskulární riziko, ale nesnižuje hladinu Lp(a). Vzhledem k tomu reziduální riziko ze zvýšené hladiny Lp(a) přetrvává. V současné době se vyvíjejí účinné léčebné přípravky snižující hladinu Lp(a) a jejich dostupnost se očekává v blízké budoucnosti. Tyto nové terapie nabízí naději na přímé snížení kardiovaskulárního rizika u osob s vysokou hladinou Lp(a).

Doporučená intenzifikace snižování LDL-C na základě hladiny Lp(a)

B Intensification of LDL-C reduction needed to reduce the global cardiovascular risk to a similar extent as the risk attributable to elevated Lp(a) depending on age at which LDL-C reduction is initiated

| Lp(a) nmol/L | Δ Lp(a) compared to median | Lp(a) percentile | HR for MCVE due to increased Lp(a) | Intensification of LDL-C reduction (nmol/L) needed to mitigate the increased risk caused by Lp(a) | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | Begin age 30y | Begin age 40y | Begin age 50y | Begin age 60y |
| 320 | 300 | 99 | 2.56 | 1.2 mmol/L | 1.4 mmol/L | 1.7 mmol/L | 2.3 mmol/L |
| 270 | 250 | 97.5 | 2.19 | 1.0 mmol/L | 1.2 mmol/L | 1.5 mmol/L | 1.9 mmol/L |
| 220 | 200 | 93.5 | 1.87 | 0.8 mmol/L | 0.9 mmol/L | 1.2 mmol/L | 1.5 mmol/L |
| 170 | 150 | 90 | 1.60 | 0.6 mmol/L | 0.7 mmol/L | 0.9 mmol/L | 1.1 mmol/L |
| 120 | 100 | 82.5 | 1.37 | 0.4 mmol/L | 0.5 mmol/L | 0.6 mmol/L | 0.8 mmol/L |
| 70 | 50 | 75 | 1.17 | 0.2 mmol/L | 0.2 mmol/L | 0.3 mmol/L | 0.4 mmol/L |
| 20 | ref. | 50 | ref. | ref. | ref. | ref. | ref. |

Ateroskleróza má řadu forem: zaměřeno na vaskulární kalcifikace

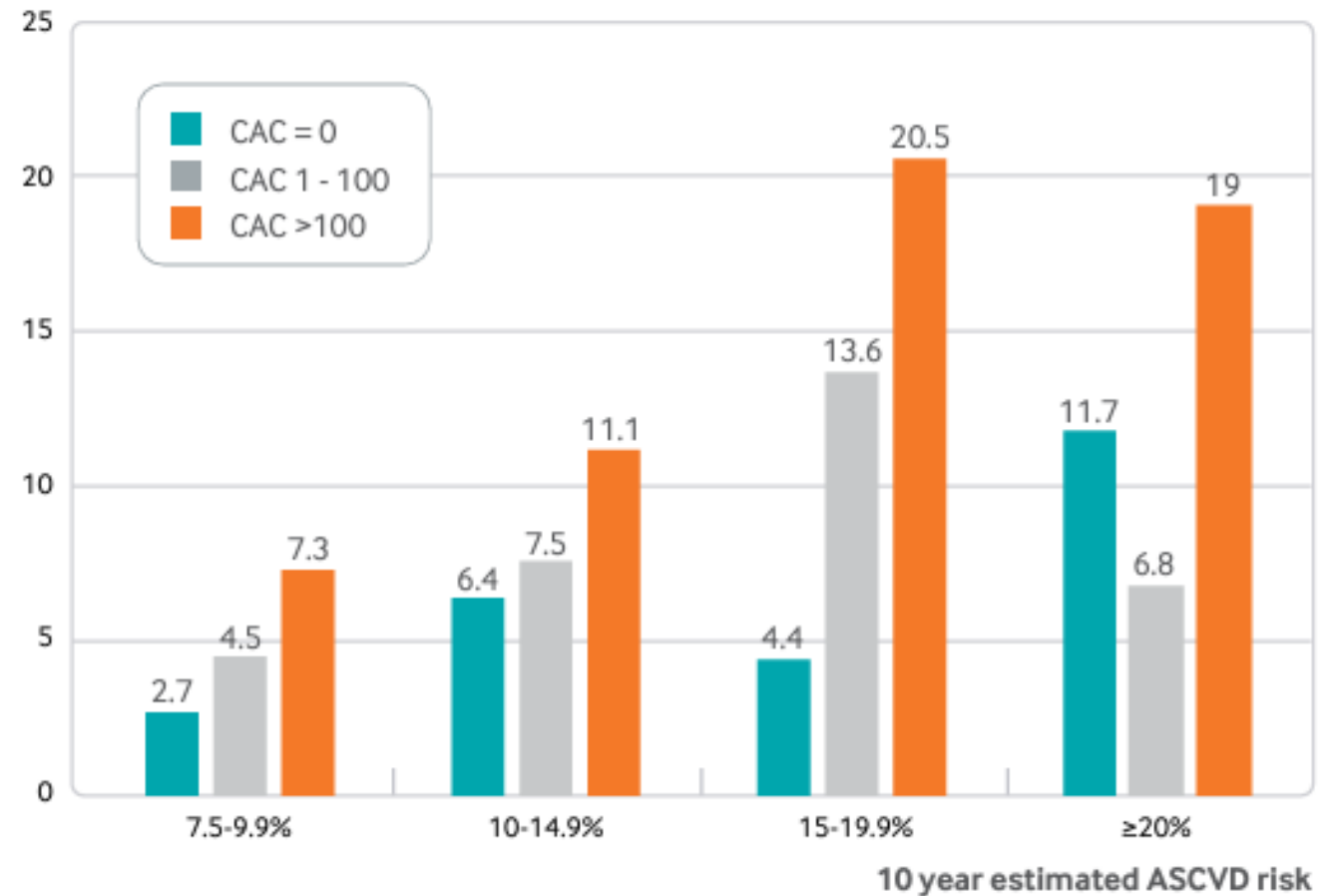


Coronary Artery Calcium (CAC) skóre: jediné doporučované zobrazovací vyšetření k reklasifikaci rizika

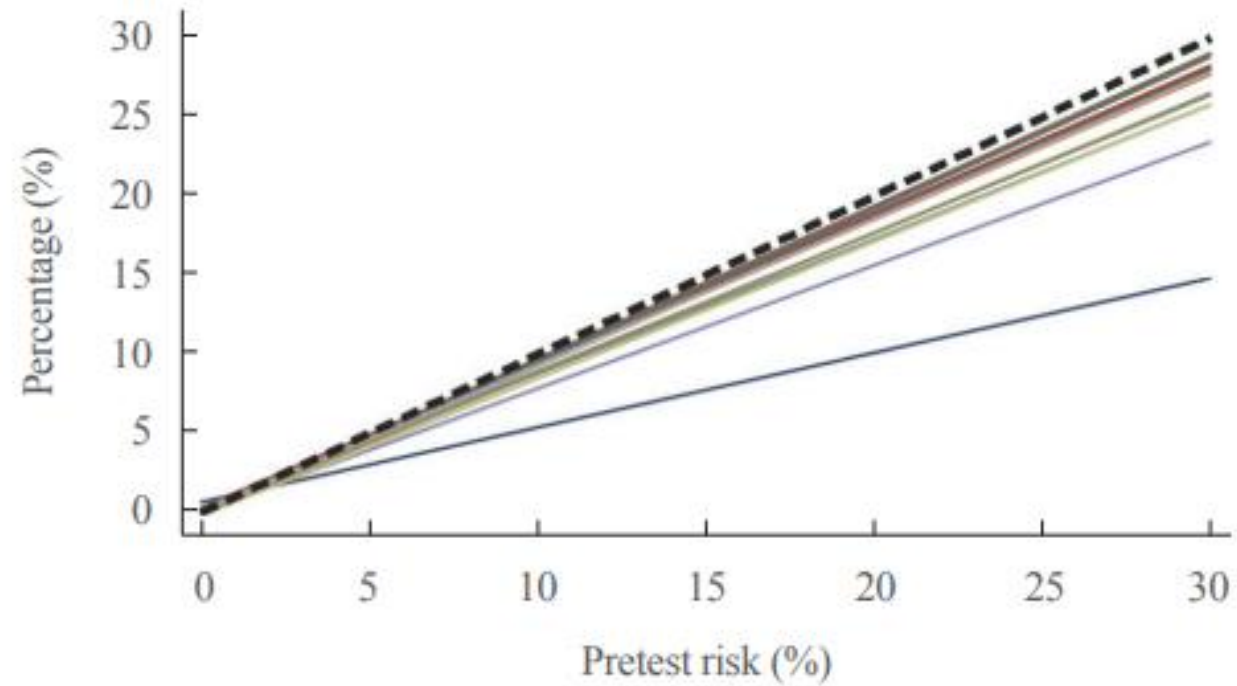
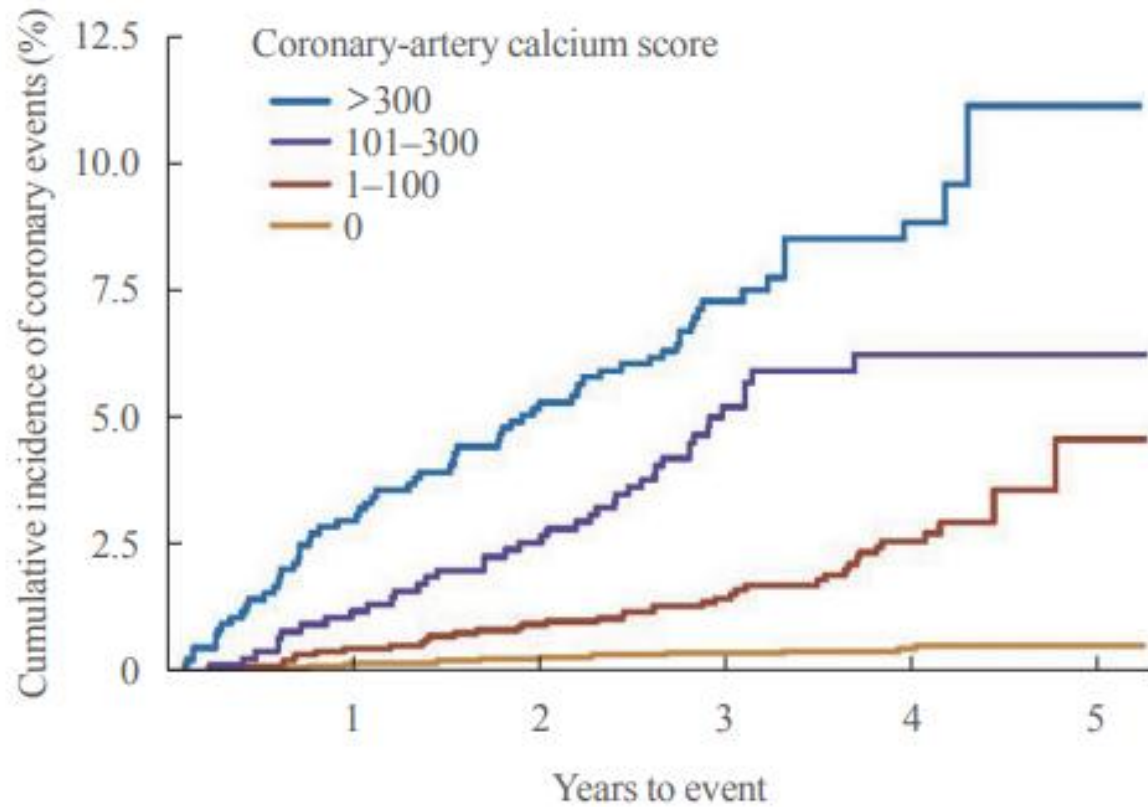
Závažné koronární kalficikace v RIA



Výskyt AS příhod dle CAC

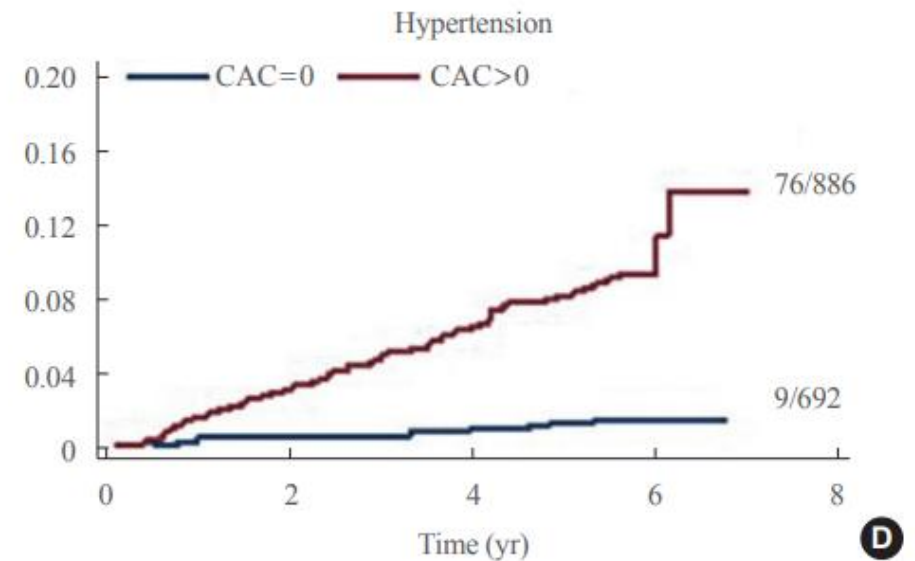
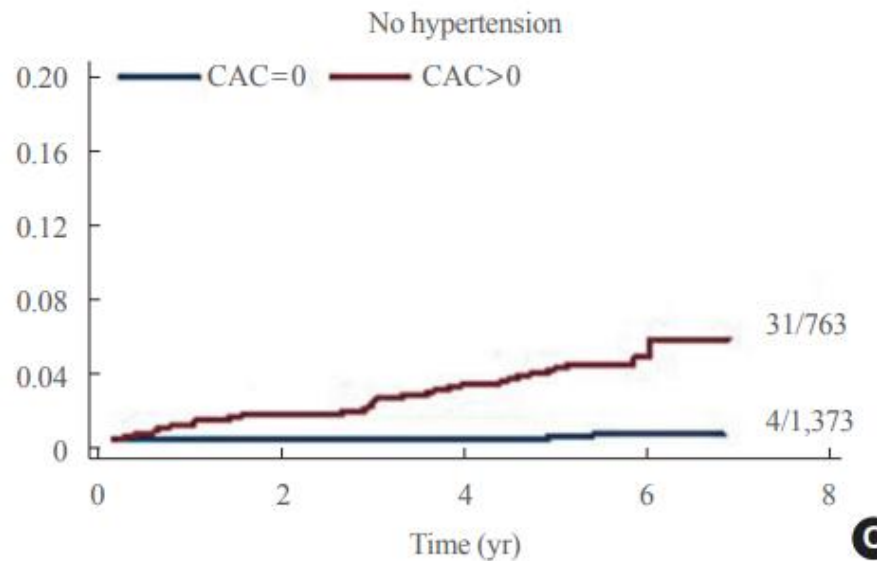
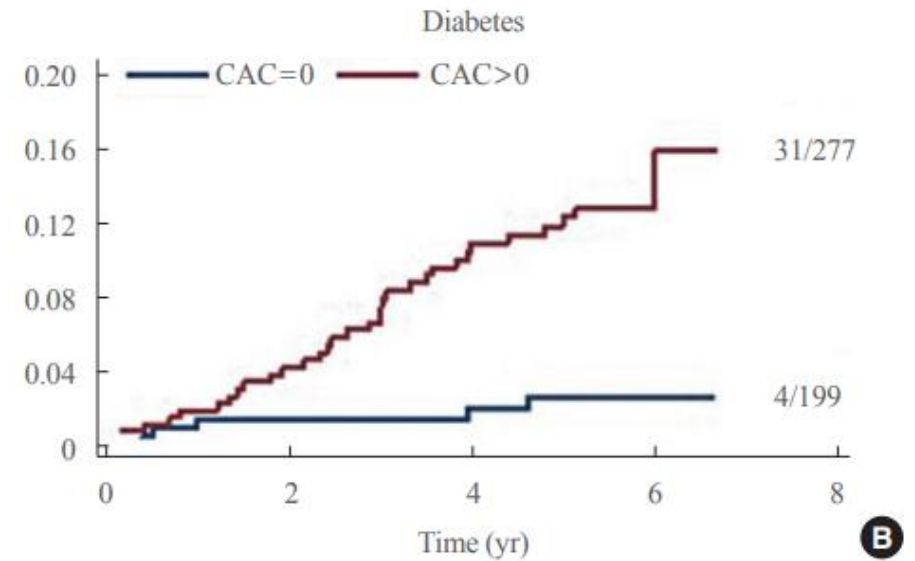
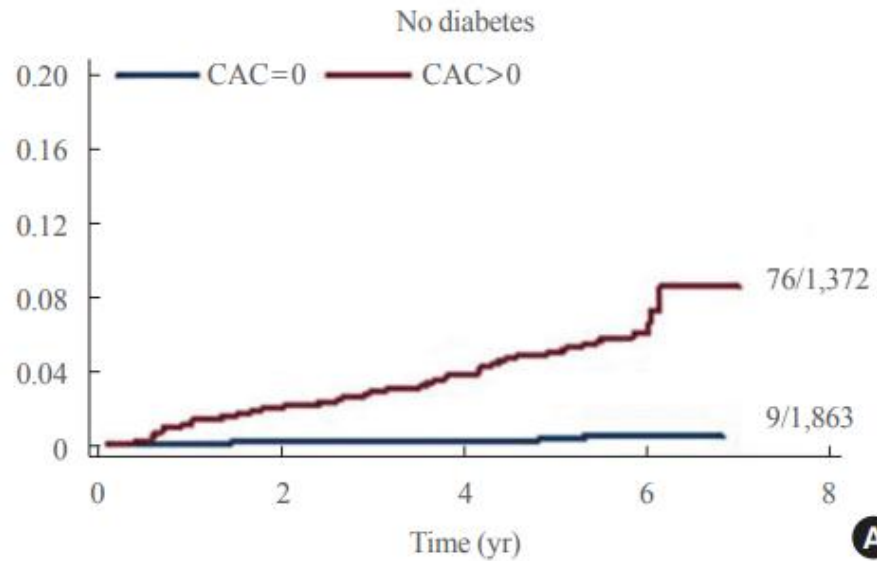


Coronary Artery Calcium (CAC) skóre: vysoká negativní prediktivní hodnota



- Zero CAC
- CIMT <25th percentile
- No carotid plaque
- Flow-mediated dilation >5%
- Normal ABI
- hs-CRP <2 ng/dL
- Homocysteine <10 µmol/L
- BNP <100 pg/mL
- No microalbuminuria
- No family history
- No family history of premature CHD
- No metabolic syndrome
- Healthy lifestyle

Coronary Artery Calcium (CAC) skóre: více než HT či DM2



A co dále ?

Změna strategie: skutečná primární prevence: časná intervence rizik

Fixní kombinace

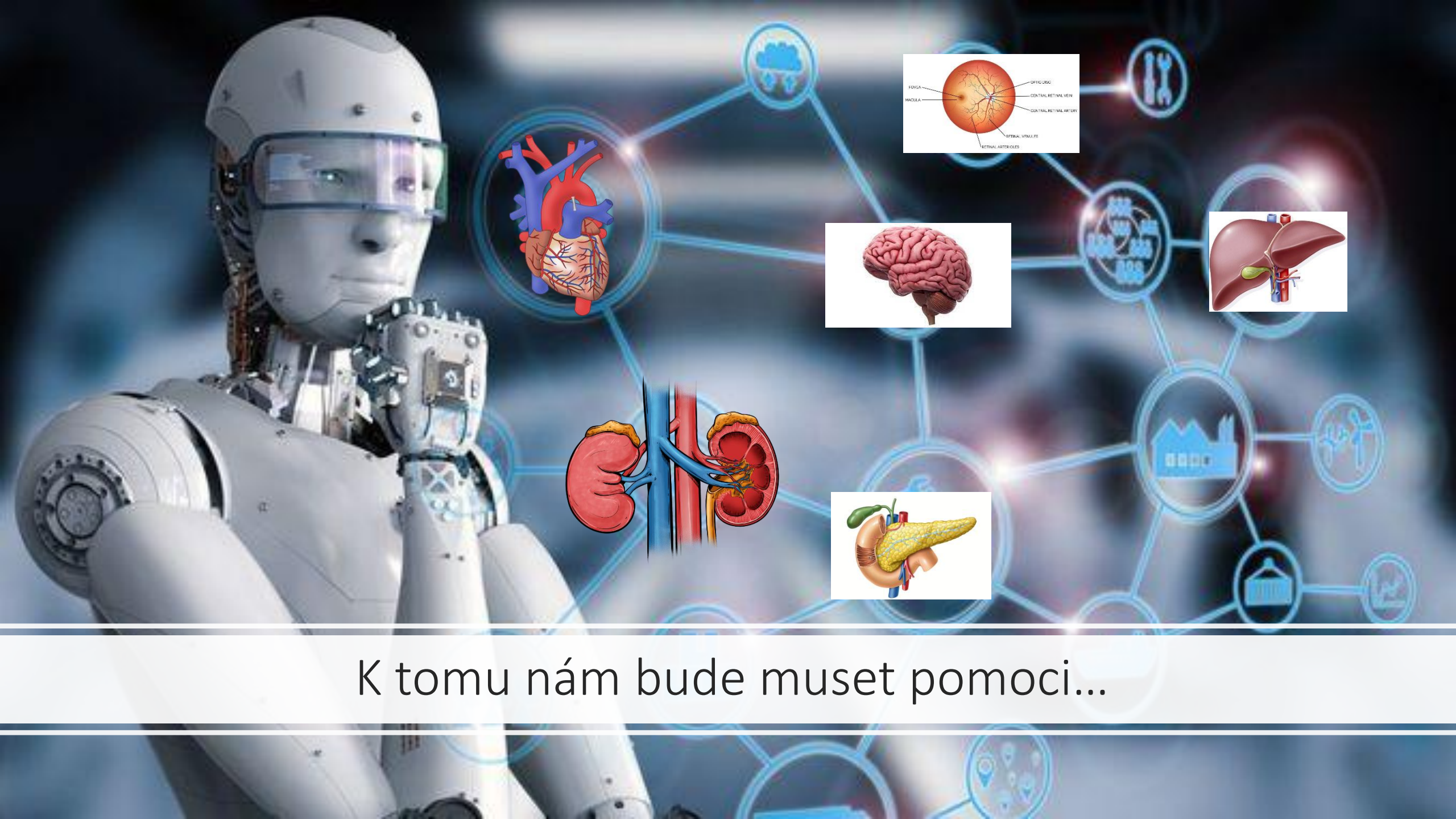
Protizánětlivé strategie: kolchicin, anti IL6

Antitrombotické strategie: inhibice f. XI

Hypolipidemické strategie: anti PCSK9, anti Lp(a)

Metabolické strategie: dutidy, trutidy

Genová léčba: CRISPR Cas 9 anti PCSK9 u HeFH



K tomu nám bude muset pomoci...