

A SMARTool project workshop

CAD RISK PREDICTION AND STRATIFICATION: THE ICT APPROACH

Scientific and Clinical Framework of the SMARTool Project

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Tuesday 6th November 2018

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Horizon 2020
689068



FROM FP7 TO HORIZON 2020 EU PROJECTS



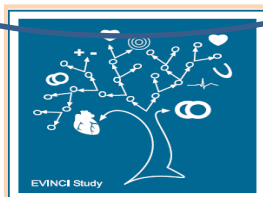
**CTA,
CA, IVUS, MRI,
BIOMARKERS**



RTreat
FP7-ICT, 2007-2013



**CTA,
CA, SPECT, PET,
MRI,
BIOMARKERS**



EVINCI FP7-Health, 2009-2012



**CTA,
BIOMARKERS**

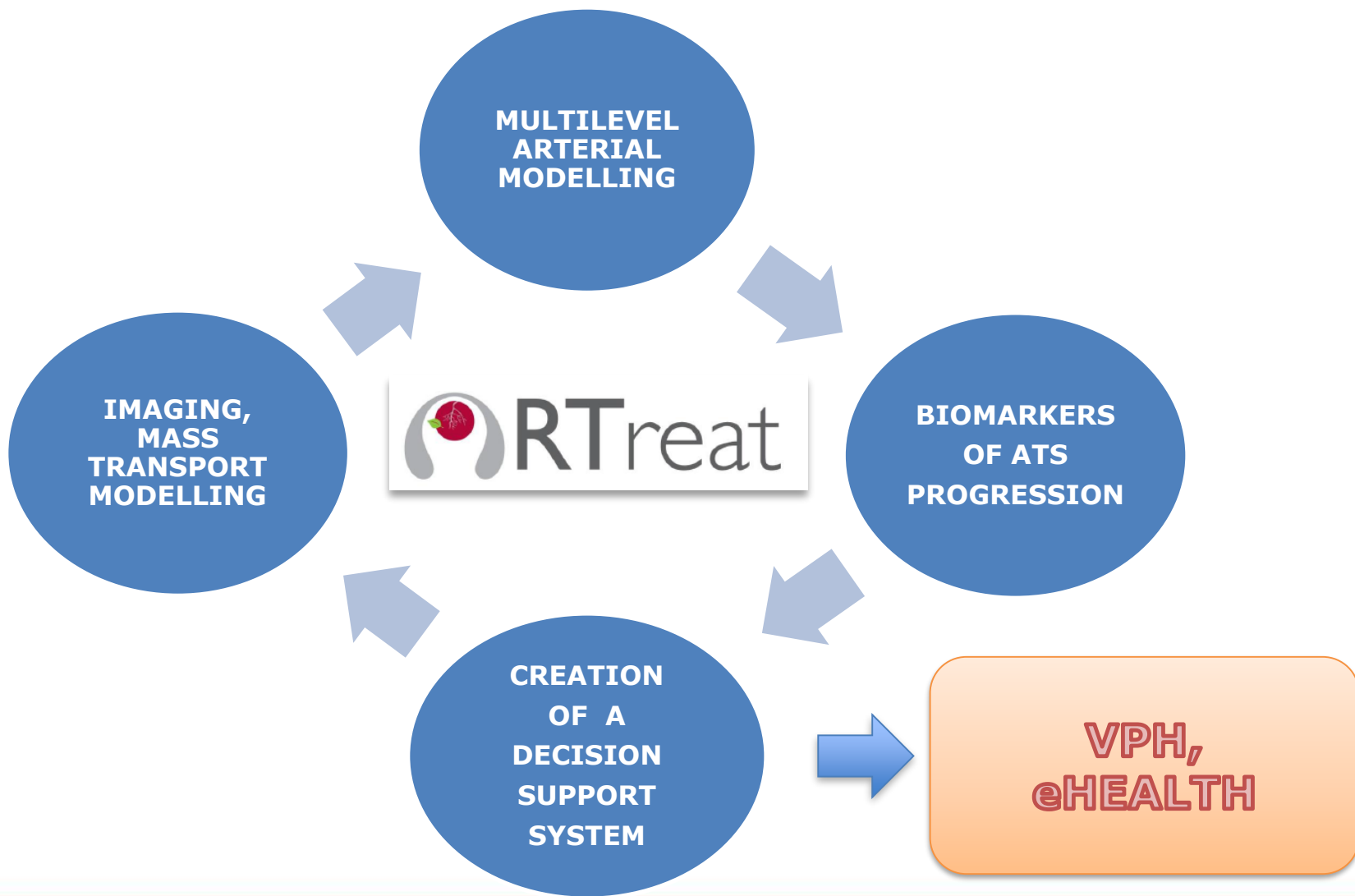


**A clinical decision support tool
for prediction of CAD progression
through a personalized
e-Health approach.**

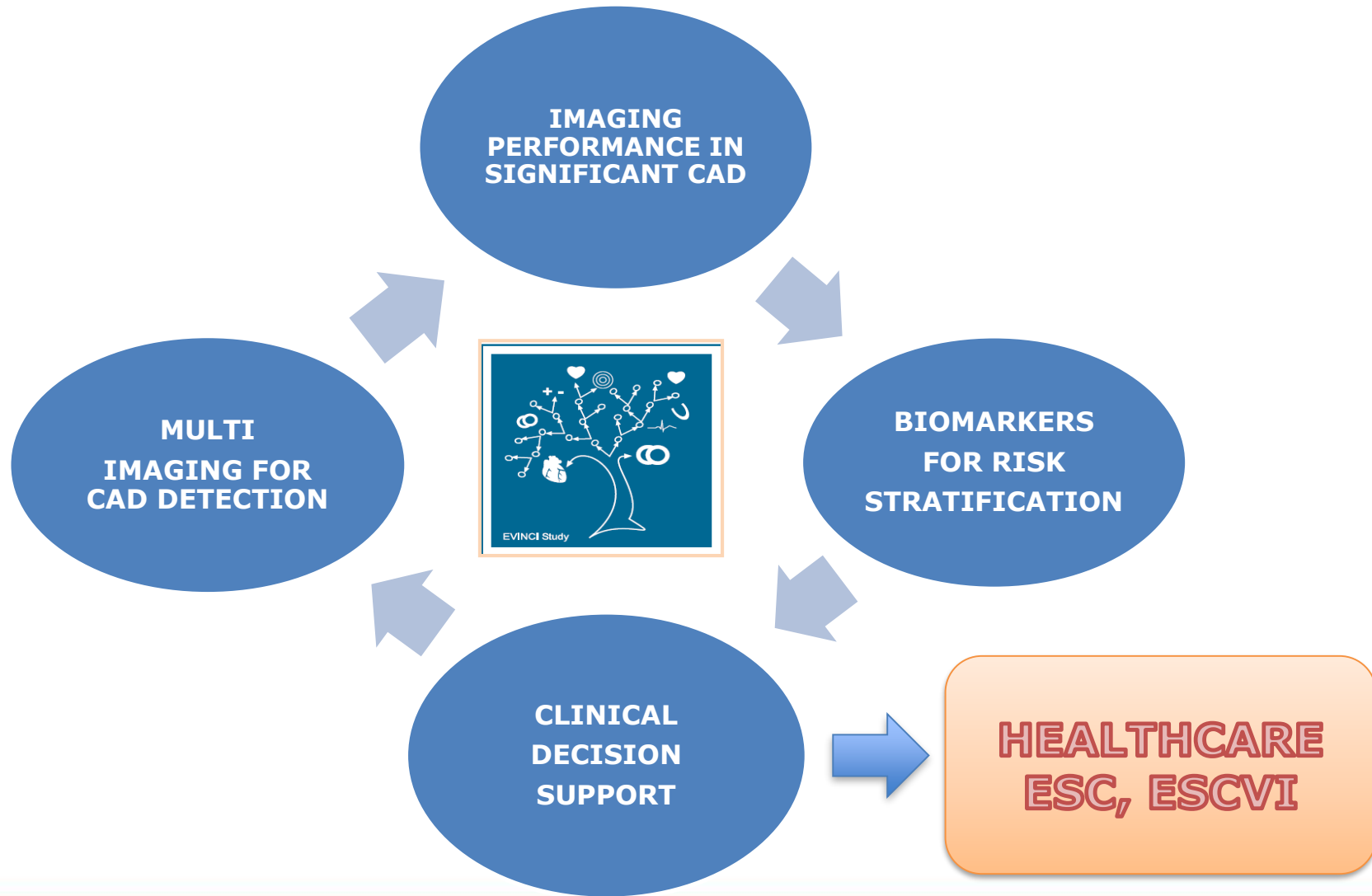
PHC30 - ICT, 2016-2019



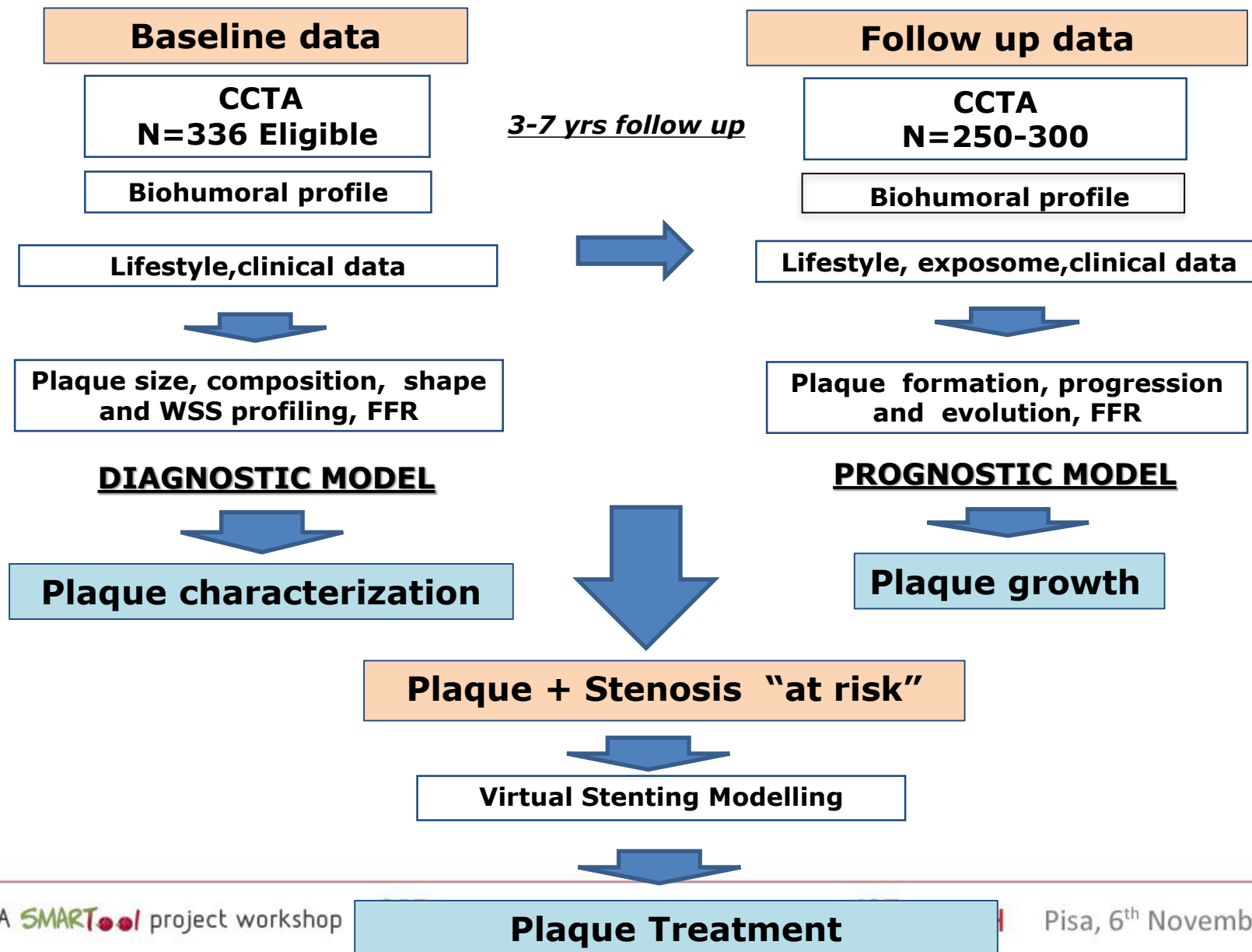
ARTreat END-POINT AND IMPACT



EVINCI END-POINT AND IMPACT



CLINICAL DATA FOR SMARTool MODEL IMPLEMENTATION/VALIDATION



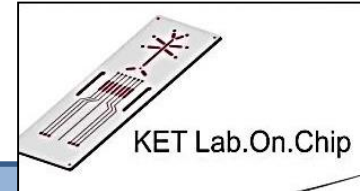
Underlying idea: a multilevel approach to a multifactorial disease



Local level →

CAD /MACE

← *Systemic level*



Coronary Anatomy

CTA

3D geometry, plaque composition, features, progression over time
+ *Coronary Function*
flow profile, WSS and vFFR

Plaque risk



Models

Patient Blood Genotype

DNA, RNA

+

Patient Blood Phenotype

LOC

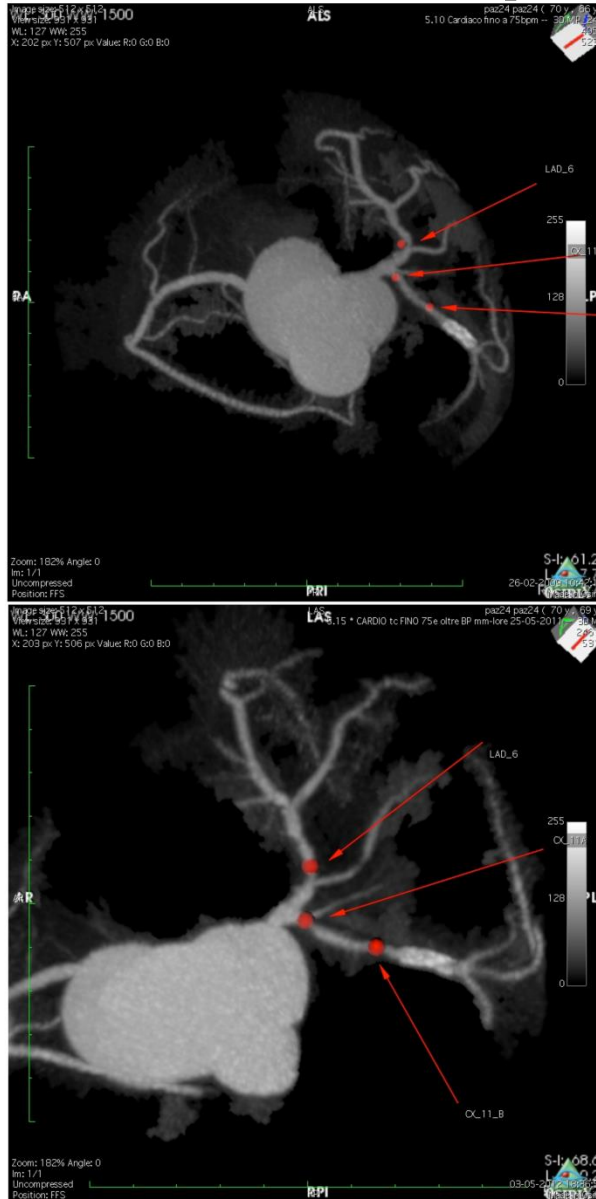
Lipidomics, inflammation
Molecules/MN markers

Patient risk

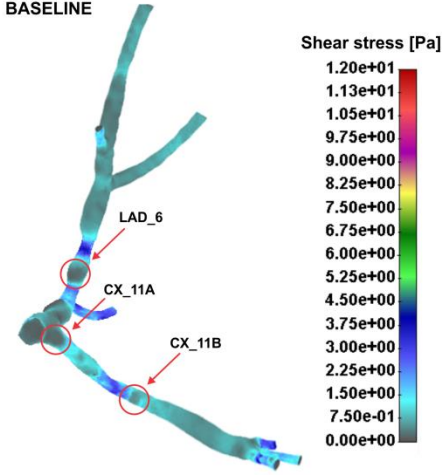
On cloud PLATFORM

- ❖ Patient-specific repository of imaging and non imaging data
- ❖ Integrated models of plaque/patient risk
- ❖ On cloud patient-specific CDSS

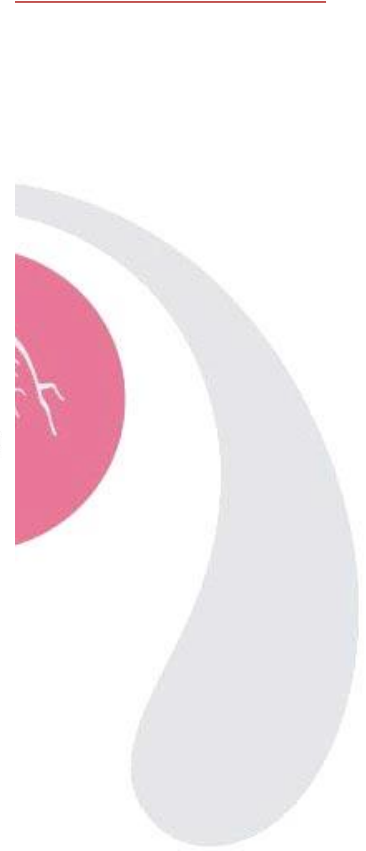
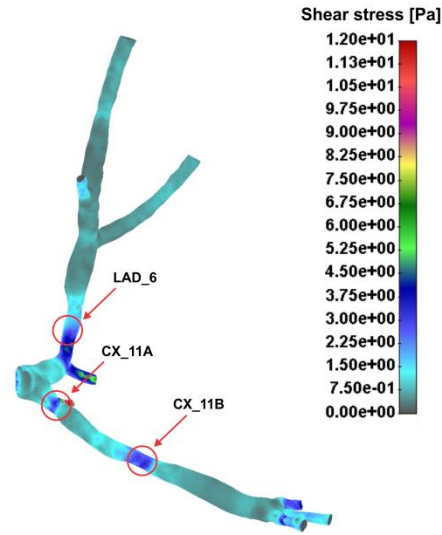


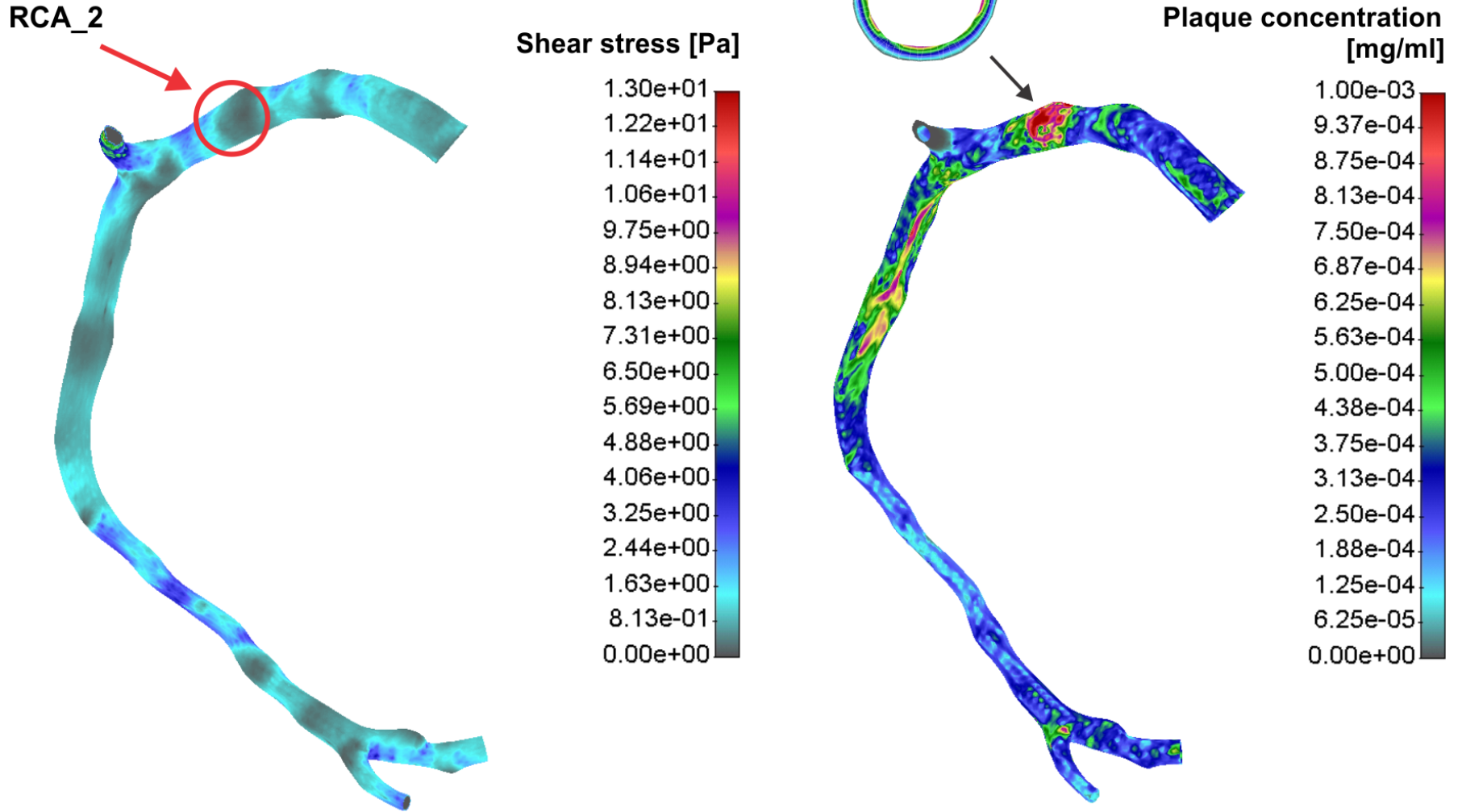


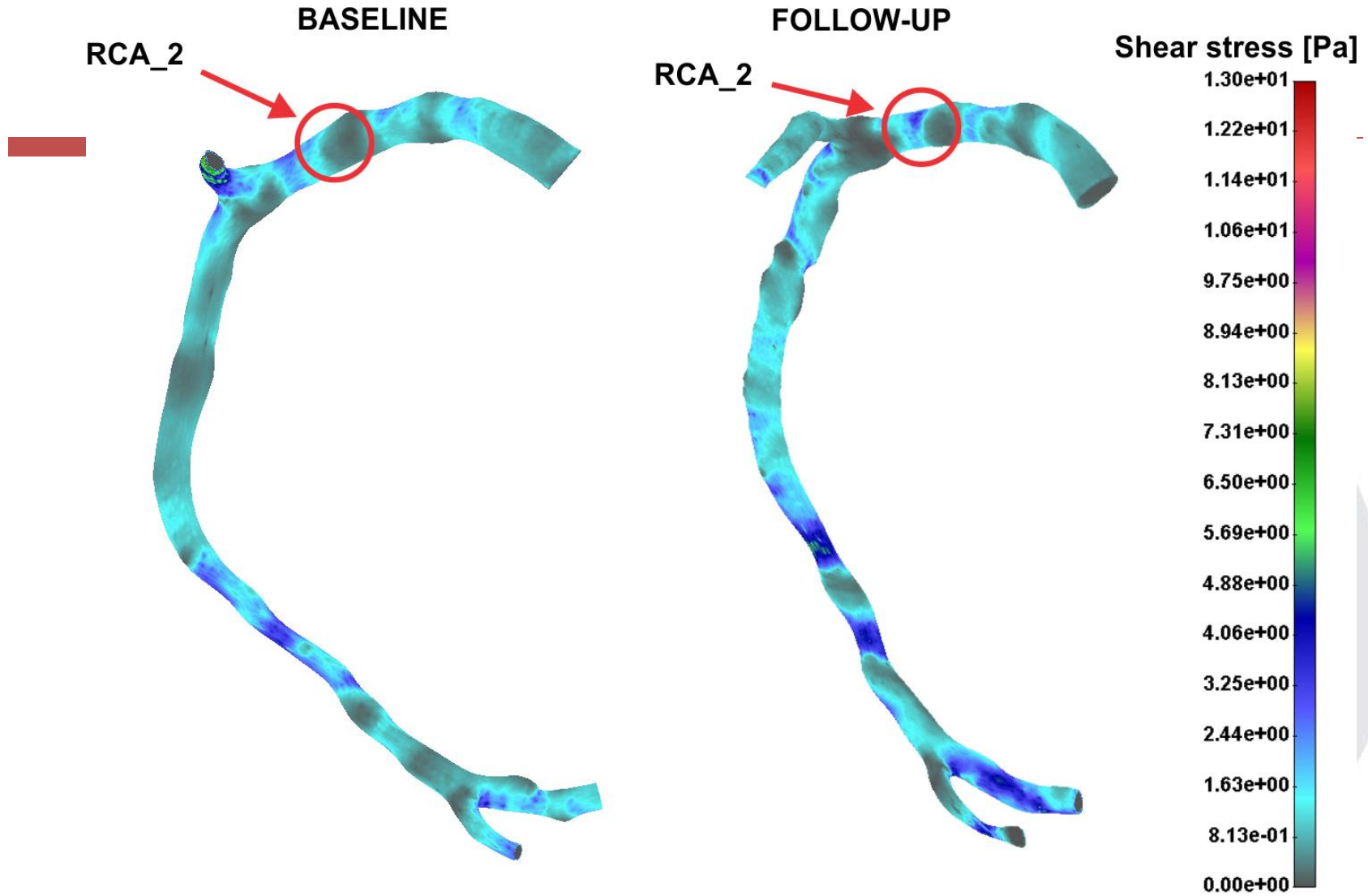
BASLINE



FOLLOW-UP

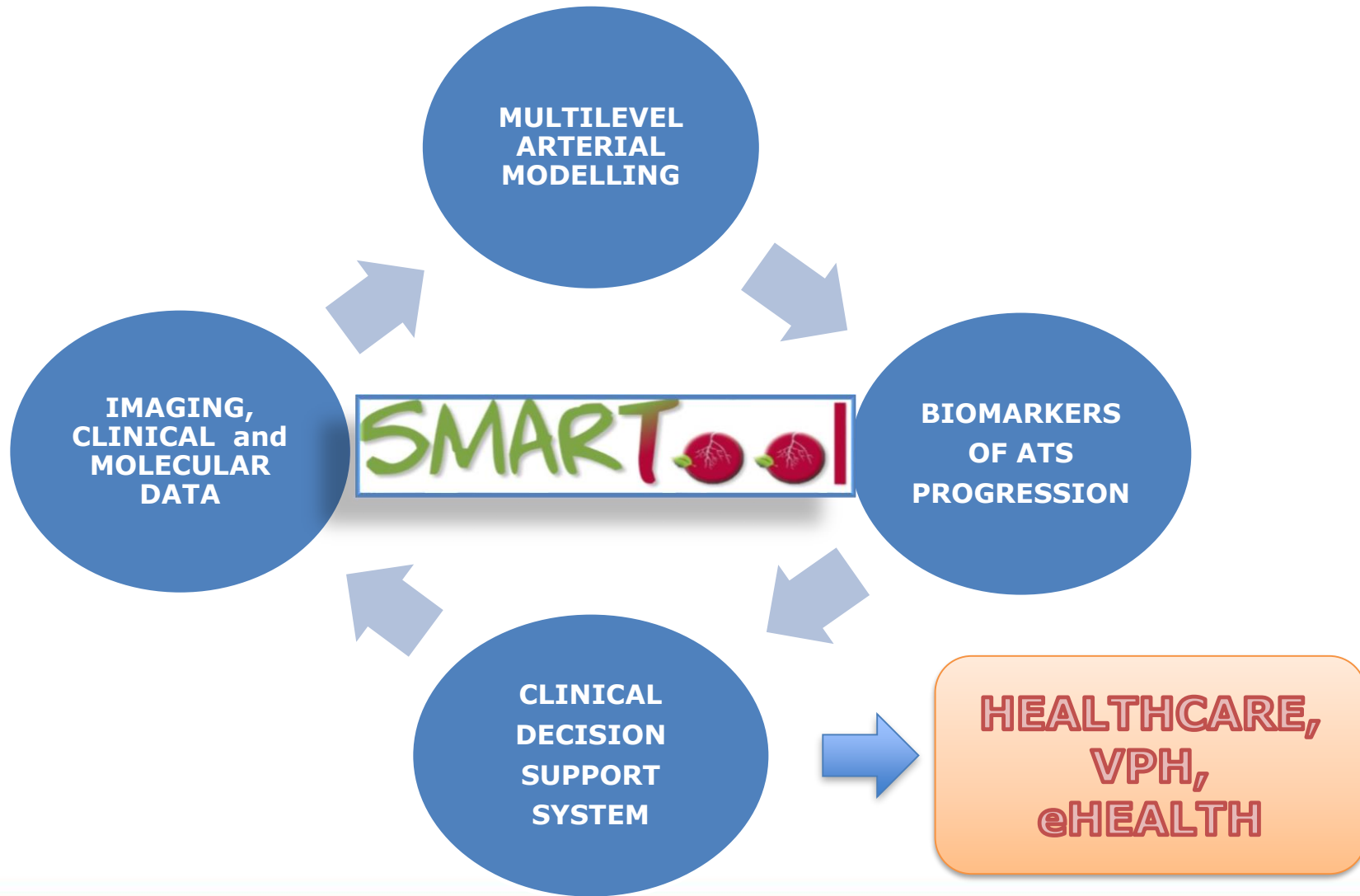




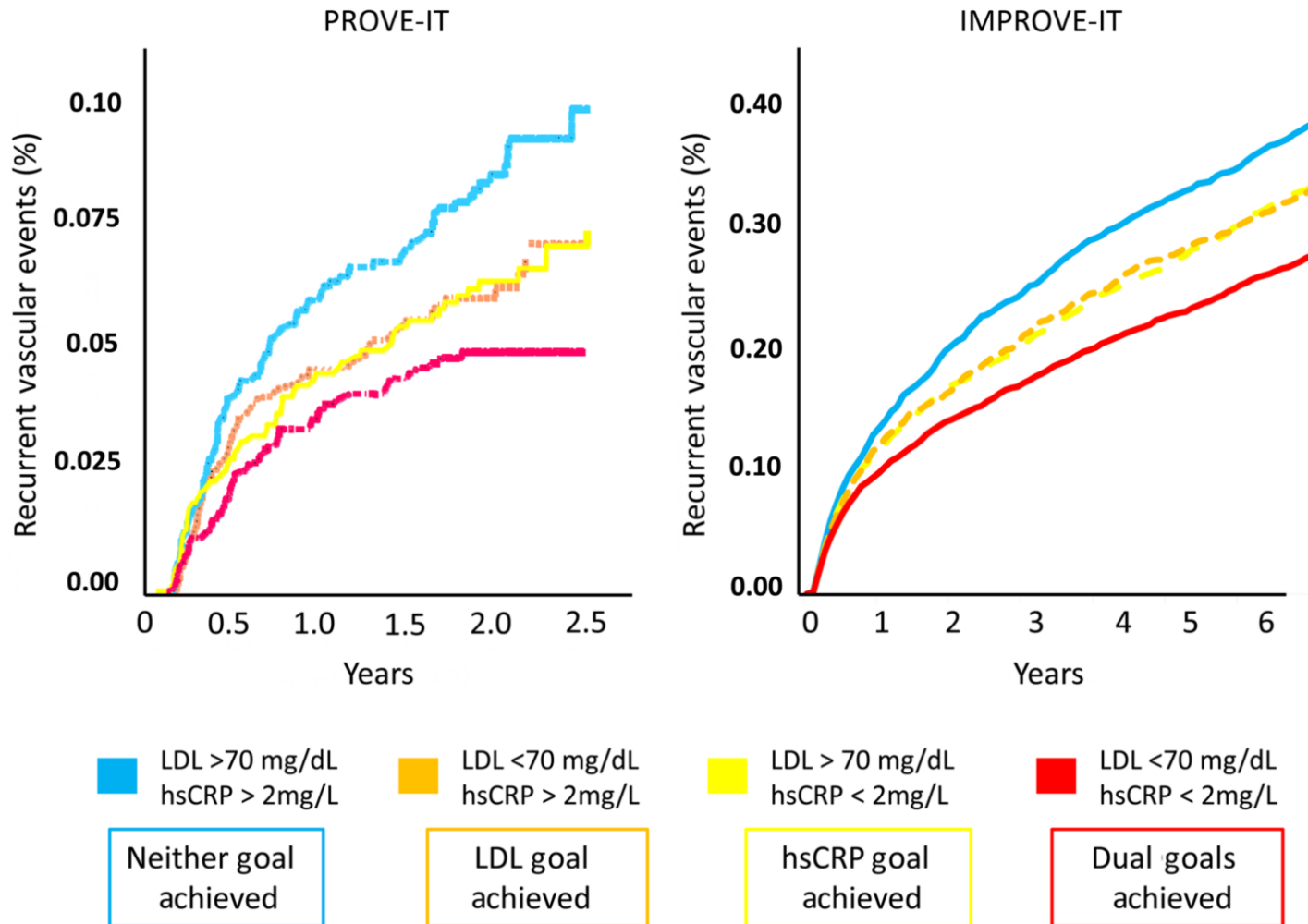


Review meeting, Brussels,
April 25, 2013

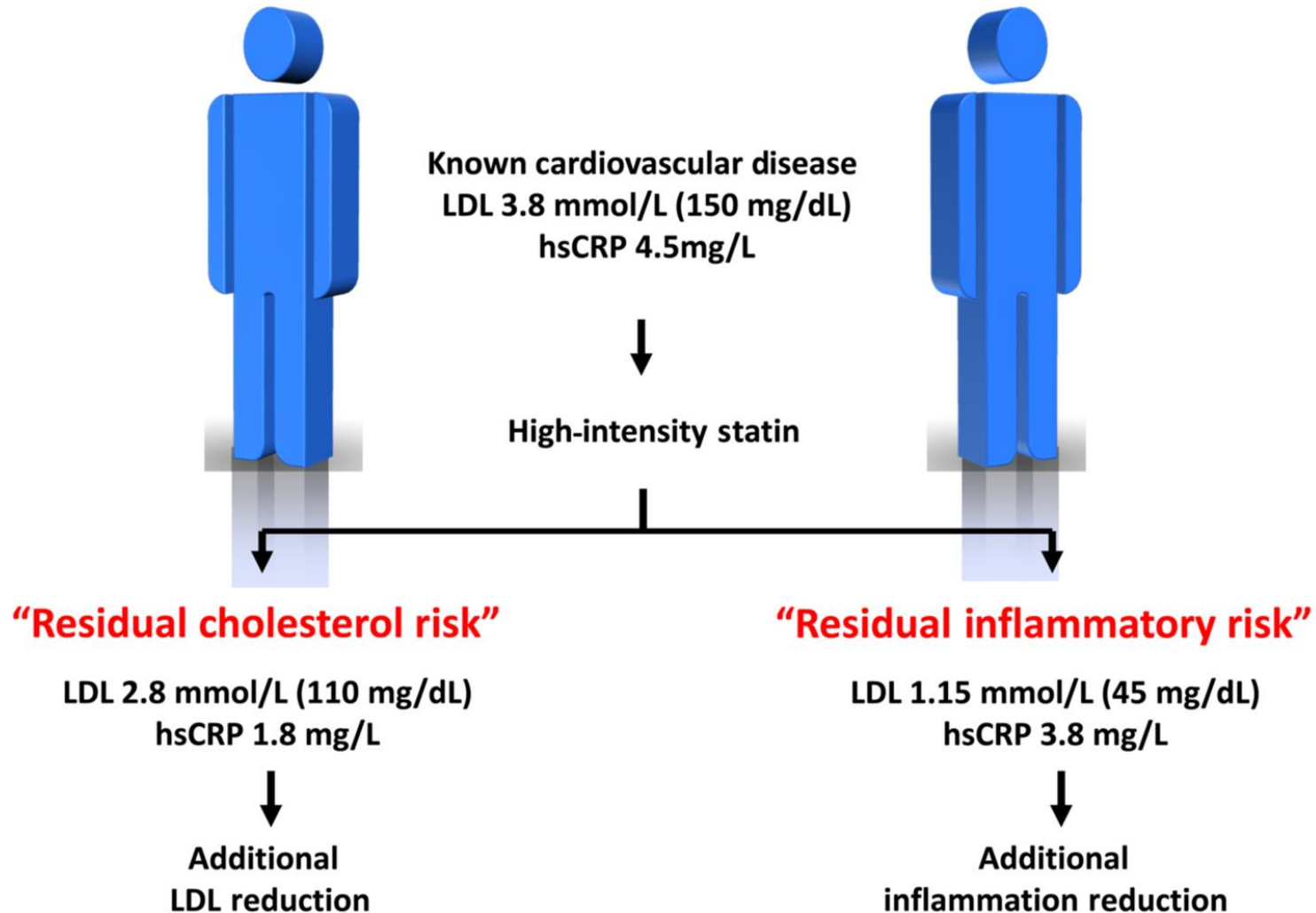
SMARTool END-POINT AND IMPACT



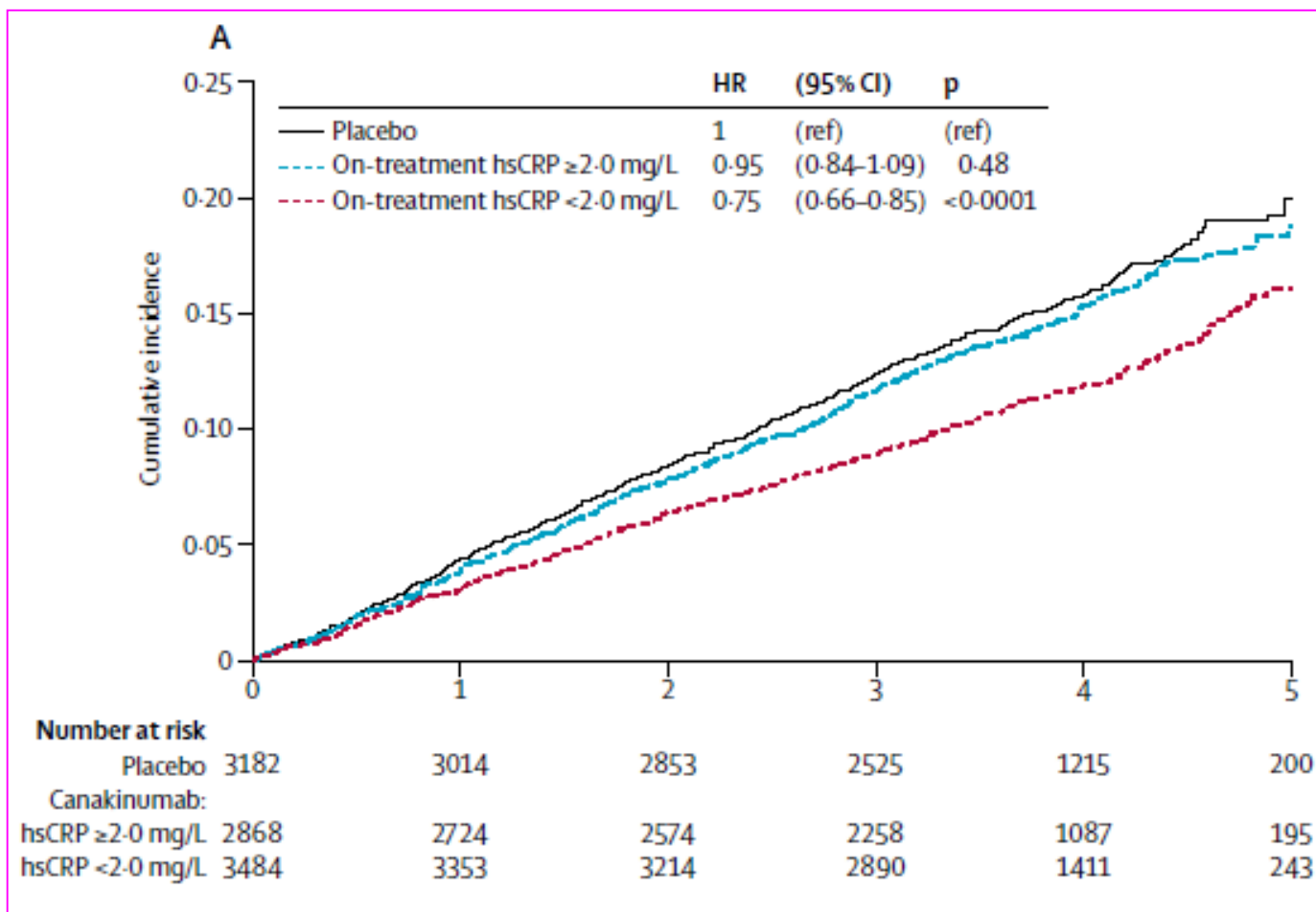
RESPONSE TO ANTI-INFLAMMATORY TREATMENT PROVIDES CV BENEFIT



Differential secondary prevention: treatment options for statin-treated patients



Cumulative incidence of CV events according to Kanakinumab effects on hsCRP



P.M. Ridker C ANTOS Study, Lancet 2018; 391:319



Exploitation of SMARTool Project in clinical practice

- SMARTool project has potential to provide comprehensive information on CAD progression
- Local model of plaque growth, PIM for risk stratification, or on-cloud integrated platform for CDSS represent different options offered to the specialist for better management of CAD patients
- Patient-specific CDSS, including residual lipid and inflammatory risk, may correctly approach the choice of innovative drugs proposed for prevention of ATS burden and progression

SMARTool Questionnaire

- 6 sections

- Generic questions
- System usage scenarios
- Risk Stratification DSS
- CCTA Imaging DSS
- DSS for Treatment of CAD patients (Virtual Stenting)
- Functional aspects (device choice, interface)

- Please give your feedback by the questionnaire provided to You today or online on SMARTool homepage (www.smartool.eu)

The screenshot shows the SMARTool website homepage. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'About SMARTool', 'R & D', and 'Outcomes'. The 'About SMARTool' tab is active, displaying a flowchart of the project's process. The flowchart starts with 'Background' (EVINCI data, 300-350 patient cases, baseline CCTA imaging, stored blood samples) leading to 'R & D' (ARtreat multicenter multilevel models, 3D arterial anatomy/plaque characterization, blood flow modeling, virtual stent deployment, FFE estimation, treatment decision support, multistake-multilevel models) and finally to 'Outcomes' (Stratification, Diagnosis, Prevention/Prediction, Treatment (pharmacological, interventional)). Below the flowchart, there is a section titled 'The concept of SMARTool project' and a 'VIEW MORE' button. On the right side, there is a section titled 'Our Ambition' and 'SMARTool questionnaire' (highlighted with a red box), which states that user inputs are important for supporting the design of the most suitable solution. Below this, there is a 'Funding' section with an image of the European Union flag and text indicating funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme.

