

Quality Control and Re-read Worksheet

Today's date: 8/14/20

QC Received by Heidi

Practice/Physician: Dr. Sims

Office contact: Dr. Sims

Patient name: Hans Hor Lam Cheuk

Scan date: 7/28/20

Reviewed by Todd

Response is made: _____

1 patient

Concerns:

"Hi Todd,

Patient H.C. dob 5/20/49 tested 7/28/20 has much better IMT mean and max but new plaque 1.1 to 1.4mm. I wouldn't ask, but I don't see the image of the plaque. Pt has liver condition, so statin is less simple than usual.

I should say that images of plaque have been harder to locate, on the reports, recently.

Would you be able to please ask that the 1.4 plaque thickness be rechecked? I am hoping that is a few minute process, since I don't think anything else would help re-checking.

Thank you very much!!

Steve"

CardioRisk™ Scan Patient Results

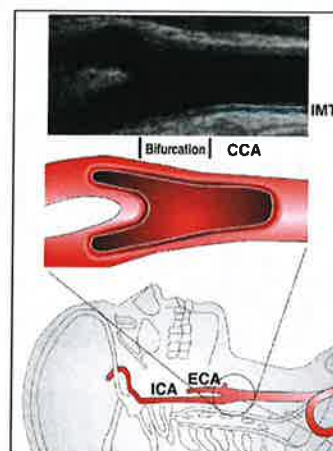
Patient Name: **CHEUK, HANS HOR LAM**
 Gender: **M**
 Date of Exam: **7/28/2020**
 Date of Birth: **5/20/1949**
 Referring Provider: **STEPHEN SIMS**

Patient Age	71	Patient IMT	0.64 mm
Arterial Age	48	Normal IMT	<.50 mm

CV Event Risk

All measurements in mm

Test Criteria:	Normal	Moderate	High	Last Visit (2018) [†]	Alert Value*
Early Event Risk**	1.4			1.1	3
Average CCA Mean IMT	0.64			0.70	0.73
Average CCA Max Region		0.78		0.82	0.75
Plaque Burden**			1.4		



Comments:

The following values are the largest intima-media thickness (IMT) measurements found in each carotid artery segment. Any measurement equal to or 1.3mm is defined as 'plaque' and is characterized as being: **S = Soft; H = Heterogeneous; or E = Echogenic** (includes mineral deposits like calcium). All measurements are in millimeters.

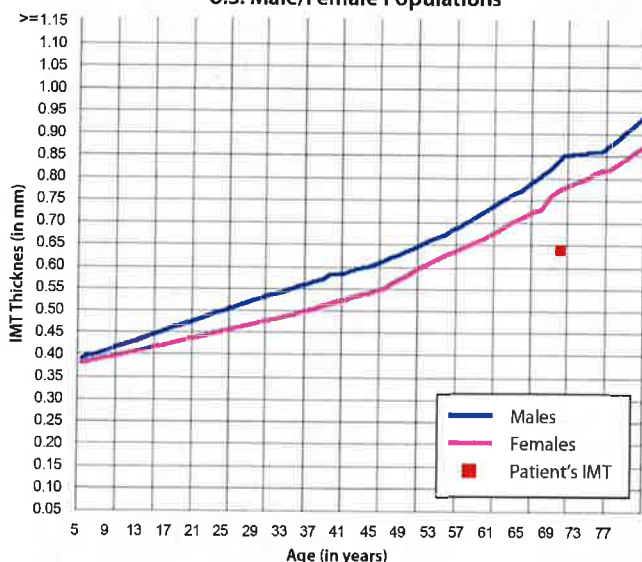
Right CCA .7; Bulb 1.0; Internal Carotid 1.1
Left CCA .9; Bulb 1.4 H; Internal Carotid .9
Doppler was used bilaterally.

Comments from 3/14/2018 Scan

Right CCA .7; Bulb 1.1; Internal Carotid .8
Left CCA .8; Bulb 1.1; Internal Carotid 1.0
Doppler was used bilaterally.

- ++ Early Event Risk refers to a patient's increased risk of having an event in the next 5.1 years \pm 2.3 years. It does not suggest the patient will have an event in that time frame, only that the hazard ratio significantly increases (from 1 to between 4.1 and 6.7 depending on the patient's Framingham risk score) (D Baldessare et al / Atherosclerosis xxx 2006 xxx-xxxx)
 - + A progression rate of .034 mm or greater in the thickness of the mean IMT per year, increases the risk of future events significantly. (Hodis HN, et al / Ann Intern Med 1998;128:262-9)
 - * The Alert Value is the threshold measurement at which this patient's risk is inflated beyond a 'Normal' reading.
 - ** Plaque Burden is the sum of the plaques found and measured. It does not have an Alert Value because plaques of any size are atherosclerotic and increase patient risk. The Plaque Burden score is intended to help physicians track progression of disease over time.
- Patients with values in yellow or red on ANY risk test criteria have inflated risk.

Patient Arterial Age Compared to U.S. Male/Female Populations



Your Doctor should interpret the results from this report in conjunction with your other risk factors. Medical decision making takes a multitude of factors into account, and risk factor modification should be made in consultation with your Doctor. Arterial Age™: The mean distal 1 cm common carotid artery (CCA) IMT measured looks like the average same gender person in a general population which had no coronary heart history expressed as Arterial Age above. The risk assessment data provided above should be used with caution. Data from five different studies which used different criteria for participation, different training methods, and different scanning and reading protocols [A: Tonstad, S (1996) Arterioscler Thromb; B: Urbina, E (2002) Am J Cardiol; C: Oren, A. (2003) Arch Intern Med.; D: Tonstad, S. (1998) Eur J Clin Invest; E: Aminbakhsh, A (1999) Clin Invest Med] were used to create an approximate arterial age compared to normal populations found in these studies. Regression analyses was used to estimate population age over time based on the cited studies above. In a careful literature review, the data cited above is an approximation of the relationship between CIMT and age in epidemiologic studies. The above data relating age to CIMT is useful in comparing a single patient's result with a population mean, and takes on additional meaning when comparing a current CardioRisk CIMT score with a previous CardioRisk CIMT score on the same patient. It is important to note that these studies do not account for the highest risk patients, those who died from the disease.



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