Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting Versus Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Left Main Disease in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients

Aravdeep Jhand et al.

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.unmc.edu/gmerj

Part of the Higher Education Commons, and the Medicine and Health Sciences Commons

Recommended Citation
Jhand, A. Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting Versus Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Left Main Disease in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients. Graduate Medical Education Research Journal. 2020 Sep 29; 2(1).
https://digitalcommons.unmc.edu/gmerj/vol2/iss1/58

This Conference Proceeding is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@UNMC. It has been accepted for inclusion in Graduate Medical Education Research Journal by an authorized editor of DigitalCommons@UNMC. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@unmc.edu.
Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting Versus Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Left Main Disease in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients

Creative Commons License

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-No Derivative Works 4.0 License.
**Conclusion:** There is a significant association between upper and lower extremity fractures with snow/ice accumulation, but not rain/melted snow.

**The Diagnostic Utility of a Myeloid Mutational Panel for Myelodysplastic Syndromes and Myelodysplastic/Myeloproliferative Neoplasms**

**Warda Ibrar**, Jesse Cox, Catalina Amador, Hina N. Qureishi, Kai Fu, Timothy C. Greiner, Allison Vokoun, Weiwei Zhang, Yuan Ji

1University of Nebraska Medical Center, Department of Pathology

**Mentor:** Yuan Ji

**Program:** Pathology, Division of Hematopathology

**Type:** Original Research

**Background:** The diagnosis of myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) and myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative neoplasms (MDS/MPN) is based on morphology and cytogenetics/FISH findings per 2017 WHO classification. With rare exceptions (e.g., SF3B1 mutations), somatic mutations have not been incorporated as diagnostic criteria. In this study we analyzed the utility of mutational analysis with a targeted 54-gene or 40-gene next generation sequencing (NGS) panel in diagnosis of MDS and MDS/MPN.

**Methods:** The clinicopathologic data and NGS results of patients with unexplained cytopenia with or without cytosis who underwent a bone marrow (BM) biopsy and had sequencing with either a 54 gene Trusight Myeloid or a 40 gene Oncomine Myeloid NGS Assay performed at our institution from 2017 to 2019. Morphologic diagnosis of BM biopsy based on 2017 WHO classification was considered gold standard.

**Results:** A total 74 patients were identified, including 25 low-grade MDS (peripheral blood blasts <1% and BM blasts <5%), 16 high-grade MDS (peripheral blood blasts 2-19% and BM blasts 5-19%), 5 therapy-related MDS, 14 MDS/MPN, and 14 morphological negative ones. Of 74 patients, 158 somatic mutations involving 37 genes were detected and had variant allele frequency (VAF) ranging from 3% to 99%. 62% (23/37) genes showed recurrent mutations and 38% (14/37) genes had one mutation each. The most common mutated genes were TET2, ASXL1, RUNX1, SF3B1 and TP53. Morphological negative, low-grade MDS, high-grade MDS, therapy-related MDS and MDS/MPN showed an average number of somatic mutations with a mean VAF: 1.5/20%, 2/37%, 3.1/38%, 2/33% and 4.8/41%, respectively. Mutations in TP53, RUNX1, or ASXL1 were associated with high-grade and therapy-related MDS (p=0.004), while SF3B1 mutations were associated with low-grade MDS (p=0.001). In 60 of 74 patients with a diagnosis of MDS or MDS/MPN, 32 showed abnormal cytogenetics and 28 showed normal cytogenetics. One or more mutations were detected in 25 of 28 (89%) MDS or MDS/MPN patients with normal cytogenetics. The sensitivity, specificity, and positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) of mutations for MDS and MDS/MPN with different cutoffs are summarized in Table 1.

**Conclusion:** A myeloid mutational panel provides additional evidence of clonality besides cytogenetics/FISH studies in diagnosis of cytopenia with or without cytosis, and ≥2 mutations with ≥10% VAF highly predicts MDS and MDS/MPN with a PPV of 100%.

**Table 1.** Diagnostic performance of mutations for MDS and MDS/MPN with different cutoffs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Any mutations (VAF≥1%)</th>
<th>VAF≥20%</th>
<th>≥2 mutations</th>
<th>VAF≥10% and ≥2 mutations</th>
<th>VAF≥10% and ≥2 mutations, or abnormal cytogenetics/FISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specificity</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPV</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPV</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting Versus Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Left Main Disease in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients**

**Araavdeep Jhand**, Raahat Bansal, Rahul Dhwan, J. Dawn Brown, Thomas Porter, James Tcheng, Yiannis Chatzizisis, Andrew Goldsweig

1University of Nebraska Medical Center, Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular Disease
2Creighton University, Department of Internal Medicine
3Brown University, Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular Disease
4Duke University, Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular Disease

**Mentor:** Andrew Goldsweig

**Program:** Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular Disease

**Type:** Review/Meta-analysis

**Background:** Limited data exists on the optimal revascularization strategy for patients with left main coronary artery disease (LMCAD) and chronic kidney disease (CKD). We conducted this updated meta-analysis to compare the outcomes of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) versus percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in this population.

**Methods:** Multiple electronic databases were searched for studies comparing CABG and PCI in CKD patients undergoing revascularization of LMCAD (>50% diameter stenosis). CKD was defined as estimated glomerular filtration rate of < 60 ml/min/1.73 m2. Primary outcome of interest was long term major adverse cardiovascular and cerebral events (MACCE) which was a composite of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction (MI), stroke and repeat revascularization. Other outcomes of interest...
were all cause mortality, MI, stroke and repeat revascularization. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were calculated. The analysis was performed using DerSimonian and Laird random effect model.

**Results:** In total, six studies (four observational and two randomized controlled trials) met our inclusion criteria with a total of 2198 patients (CABG: 1050, PCI: 1148). Patients undergoing CABG had a higher incidence of multivessel disease (74.7% vs 65.7%, p = 0.01) At a mean follow-up of 3.4 +/- 1.1 years, the incidence of MACCE was significantly lower in CABG group as compared to PCI group (OR = 0.70, 95% CI = 0.57 – 0.87; p = 0.001) (Figure 1). The odds of MI or repeat revascularization were lower with CABG, whereas the odds of stroke were higher; no statistically significant difference was seen in all-cause mortality.

**Conclusion:** Our analysis shows that CABG is associated with better long-term outcomes as compared to PCI in LMCAD patients with CKD.

https://doi.org/10.32873/unmc.dc.gmerj.2.1.056

**Transradial vs. Transfemoral Access for Percutaneous Coronary Intervention in STEMI: Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials**

Aravdeep Jhand1, Varunsiri Atti2, Rahul Dhwan1, Mohit Turagam3, Mamas Mamas4, Natraj Kataa1, Yiannis Chatzizisis1, Ajay Kirtane5, Deepak Bhatt6, Poonam Velagapudi1

1 University of Nebraska Medical Center, Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular Disease
2 Michigan State University, Department of Internal Medicine
3 Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiac Electrophysiology
4 Keele University, Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular Disease
5 Columbia University, Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular Disease
6 Brigham and Women Hospital, Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular Disease

**Mentor:** Poonam Velagapudi

**Program:** Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular Disease

**Type:** Review/Meta-analysis

**Background:** Transradial access (TRA) is now increasingly used for percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) vis-à-vis Transfemoral access (TFA). We conducted a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials to evaluate the long term efficacy and safety of the two approaches in STEMI-PCI.

**Methods:** PubMed, Cochrane, Embase databases and major national conference proceedings were systematically searched for clinical trials comparing TRA and TFA in patients undergoing PCI for STEMI. Efficacy outcomes studied were all-cause mortality, major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE), myocardial infarction (MI) and stroke. Safety outcomes included major bleeding and vascular complications. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) were calculated. The analysis was performed using DerSimonian and Laird random effects model.

**Results:** In total, 17 trials met our inclusion criteria with a total of 12018 patients (TRA: 5958 and TFA: 6060). There was no statistically significant difference in procedure duration and fluoroscopy time among the two groups, however, hospital length of stay was significantly lower in the TRA group (Figure 1).