

ASM/14/01 - An assessment of the efficacy and cost effectiveness of routine measurement of high sensitivity troponin T and troponin I to predict cardiovascular events

Estimating cardiovascular risk is the commonest form of stratified medicine in routine use. NICE recently reduced their recommended 10-year cardiovascular risk threshold for prescribing statins from 20% to 10%, and SIGN is now considering this issue for Scotland, underlining the importance of accurate risk assessment. The ASSIGN cardiovascular risk score used in Scotland may be improved by adding further information to it. Some of the most promising data for improving cardiovascular risk prediction have been yielded by measuring high sensitivity troponin. Troponin assays are already used in all major NHS Biochemistry laboratories, allowing rapid expansion of its use in routine practice. Utilising the Generation Scotland cohort (n=20,332) of stored plasma samples, we will (1) investigate whether troponin improves risk prediction and the allocation of statins, thus preventing cardiovascular events (2) translate these findings into real-life settings using NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Safe Haven data to assess true cost effectiveness.