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Coronary computed tomography angiography (CCTA) is a bene cial method for detection of coronary artery disease. In this study, we investigated diagnostic accuracy and predictive value of vessel speci c calcium scoring in detection of coronary stenosis b using 128-slice computed tomographic angiography (CTA) scanner. We used invasive angiography (IA) as the gold standard. 71 patients who had undergone both 128-slice CTA and IA were enrolled in the study. ree threshold for stenosis were considered (normal versus any kind of stenosis, stenosis<50% vs. >50%, stenosis<70% vs. >70%) in four major epicardial coronary arteries. Me calcium score and p-values were compared between these three groups of stenosis by T-test and Mann-Whitney test. ROC analys was done for evaluation of sensitivity/speci city, positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) of vessel speci c calcium scoring method. ere was a signi cant positive correlation between calcium score and coronary artery stenosis in our study. e p value of this correlation for LAD in normal versus any kind of stenosis, stenosis<50% vs. >50%, stenosis<70% vs. >70% was 0.004, 0.005 and 0.001 respectively. For RCA, it was 0.001, 0.001 and 0.00 respectively and for LCX 0.02, 0.003 and 0.017 respect In ROC analysis, we detected that by increasing in stenosis from normal to >70%, we had higher sensitivity, speci city and NPV in LAD, RCA and LCX arteries. Coronary artery calci cation score is a good predictive and diagnostic method for coronary stenosis evaluation; however, it's not enough in the case of high risk patients because it does not achieve 100% NPV.

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Shahriari Mozhgan completed her study from Babol University, Iran. She has worked as a Researcher in the Radiology Research Center of Tehran University for VL[PRQWKV DQG QRZ VKH LV ZRUNLQJ DV D *HQHUDO 3UDFWLWLRQHU DW KHU RI¿FH

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