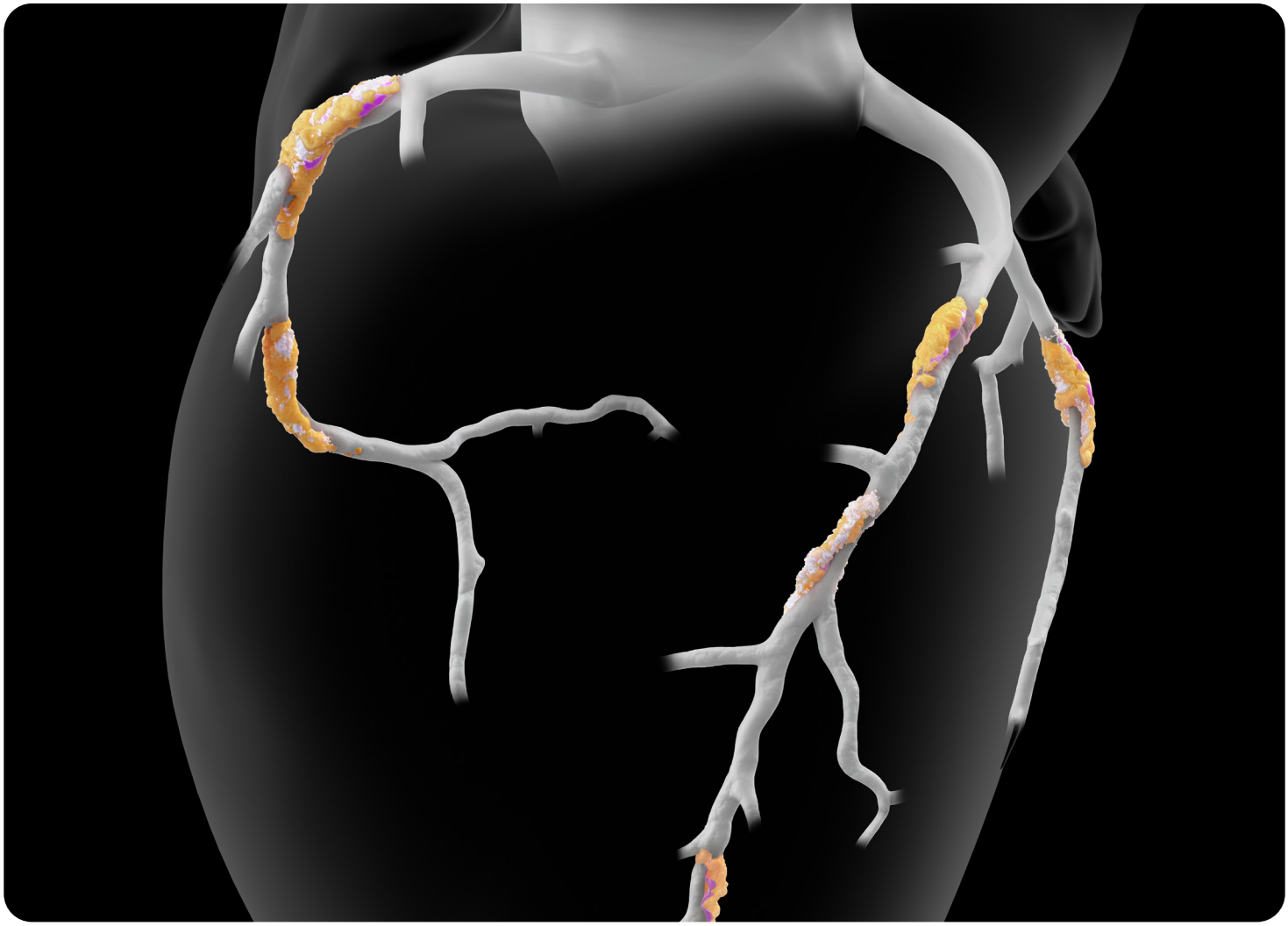
Heartflow Plaque Analysis: Insights into Heart Disease



*Representative images for illustrative purposes only.

Take a closer look with
Heartflow Plaque Analysis.

Heartflow

A Better Way to Understand Heart Health

Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) is the most common type of heart disease and the leading cause of heart attacks.[1,2] It occurs when plaque builds up in the coronary arteries, potentially restricting blood flow to the heart. This can result in chest pain or even lead to a heart attack.

Many people don't realize that plaque buildup can begin in childhood and progress silently for decades.

A heart attack shouldn't be the first sign of heart disease.

It's estimated that 80% of heart disease is preventable.[3] But preventing problems later begins with a check-in on heart health now.

Traditional Risk Measures Miss the Mark for Too Many Patients

Historically, providers have attempted to measure a patient's individual risk of CAD using a variety of risk factors, things like family history, cholesterol, activity levels, and blood pressure, among others. However, these measures are often less effective at assessing risk: 75% of heart attack patients are labeled "low risk" using traditional risk assessments.[4]

With Heartflow's AI-Driven Plaque Analysis, There's a Better Way

Heartflow's Plaque Analysis uses a Coronary CTA (CCTA) to measure plaque in the coronary arteries. A CCTA is a scan that takes detailed images of the heart. It is quick, easy and non-invasive, so no anesthesia or extensive preparation is required.

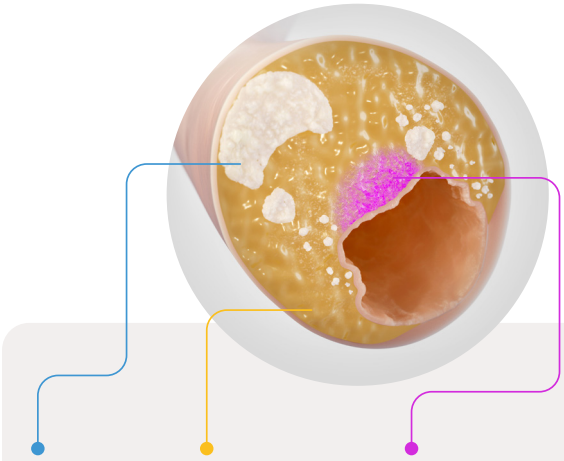
The CCTA images are processed with Heartflow's Plaque Analysis tool, which generates a personalized, 3D model of your coronary arteries. The Heartflow Plaque Analysis details analyzes the amount, type and location of plaque in your arteries, giving your provider information to guide a personalized treatment plan.[5]

What is Included in a Heartflow Plaque Analysis

Total Plaque Volume:
This is the total amount of plaque in the artery walls. High plaque volume can indicate a higher risk for future heart attacks.[6] The report also includes a breakdown of the plaque volume and plaque type within each of your arteries.

Plaque Types:
Plaque in the arteries is made up of different types of material. Soft plaque has a fragile center that can break open. When this happens, the plaque's contents can spill into the bloodstream and cause a clot to form. If the clot severely narrows or blocks the artery, it can stop blood flow to the heart and lead to a heart attack. Research shows that low-attenuation plaque, a specific type of soft plaque, is considered the highest risk plaque because it has the highest association with cardiac events.[7]

Stenosis (Narrowing):
As plaque builds up in the arteries, it can make them narrower, reducing the amount of blood reachingthe heart. Heartflow's Plaque Analysis helps find these narrow spots so providers can take a closer look if needed.



Calcified (Lower Risk)	**Non-calcified** (Higher Risk)	**Low Attenuation** (Higher Risk)
Stable, hardened	Softer, associated with cardiac events[7]	
Calcium score (CAC) gives amount, not location	Not available with calcium score (CAC)	

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