

Meta-analysis.

Meta Analysis

Supplementary Fig. S8. Forest plot showing pooled odd ratio of thoracic aorta calcifications in severe coronary artery disease vs. that in mild coronary artery disease [1,4,10,11,13,14,17]. CI, confidence interval.

References

1. Yamamoto H, Shavelle D, Takasu J, et al. Valvular and thoracic aortic calcium as a marker of the extent and severity of angiographic coronary artery disease. Am Heart J 2003; 146: 153-9.

2. Goland S, Trento A, Czer LS, et al. Thoracic aortic arteriosclerosis in patients with degenerative aortic stenosis with and without coexisting coronary artery disease. Ann Thorac Surg 2008; 85: 113-9.

3. van 't Klooster CC, Nathoe HM, Hjortnaes J, et al. Multifocal cardiovascular calcification in patients with established cardiovascular disease; prevalence, risk factors, and relation with recurrent cardiovascular disease. Int J Cardiol Heart Vasc 2020; 27: 100499.

4. Ma X, Hou F, Tian J, et al. Aortic arch calcification is a strong predictor of the severity of coronary artery disease in patients with acute coronary syndrome. Biomed Res Int 2019; 2019: 7659239.

5. Atak R, Ileri M, Yetkin O, et al. The role of valvular and thoracic aortic calcifications in distinction between ischemic and nonischemic cardiomyopathy. Angiology 2004; 55: 661-7.

6. Watanabe K, Hiroki T, Koga N. Relation of thoracic aorta calcification on computed tomography and coronary risk factors to obstructive coronary artery disease on angiography. Angiology 2003; 54: 433-41.

7. Kim J, Budoff MJ, Nasir K, et al. Thoracic aortic calcium, cardiovascular disease events, and all-cause mortality in asymptomatic individuals with zero coronary calcium: the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA). Atherosclerosis 2017; 257: 1-8.

8. Yuce G, Turkvatan A, Yener O. Can aortic atherosclerosis or epicardial adipose tissue volume be used as a marker for predicting coronary artery disease? J Cardiol 2015; 65: 143-9.

9. Kim EJ, Yong HS, Seo HS, et al. Association between aortic calcification and stable obstructive coronary artery disease. Int J Cardiol 2011; 153: 192-5.

10. Takeda Y, Hoshiga M, Tatsugami F, et al. Clinical significance of calcification in ascending aorta as a marker for the requirement of coronary revascularization. J Atheroscler Thromb 2009; 16: 346-54.

11. Li J, Galvin HK, Johnson SC, Langston CS, Sclamberg J, Preston CA. Aortic calcification on plain chest radiography increases risk for coronary artery disease. Chest 2002; 121: 1468-71.

12. Takasu J, Mao S, Budoff MJ. Aortic atherosclerosis detected with electron-beam CT as a predictor of obstructive coronary artery disease. Acad Radiol 2003; 10: 631-7.

 Nafakhi H, Al-Nafakh HA, Al-Mosawi AA, Al Garaty F. Correlations between aortic root calcification and coronary artery atherosclerotic markers assessed using multidetector computed tomography. Acad Radiol 2015; 22: 357-62.

 Hu X, Frellesen C, Kerl JM, et al. Association of aortic root calcification severity with the extent of coronary artery calcification assessed by calcium-scoring dual-source computed tomography. Eur J Radiol 2015; 84: 1910-4.

15. Tesche C, De Cecco CN, Stubenrauch A, et al. Correlation and predictive value of aortic root calcification markers with coronary artery calcification and obstructive coronary artery disease. Radiol Med 2017; 122: 113-20.

16. Parthenakis F, Skalidis E, Simantirakis E, Kounali D, Vardas P, Nihoyannopoulos P. Absence of atherosclerotic lesions in the thoracic aorta indicates absence of significant coronary artery disease. Am J Cardiol 1996; 77: 1118-21.

Otsuka K, Ishikawa H, Kono Y, et al. Aortic arch plaque morphology in patients with coronary artery disease undergoing coronary computed tomography angiography with wide-volume scan. Coron Artery Dis 2022; 33: 531-9.