GEN36 - GenTAC Dissection: Prevalence, Pattern, and Prognostic Implications of Aortic Dissection among Patients with Genetically Medicated Thoracic Aortic Aneurysm

OBJECTIVE: This proposed study is designed to examine differences in prevalence, pattern, and longitudinal outcomes of aortic dissection in relation to GenTAC diagnostic categories.

ORGANIZATION

Lead Investigator: Jonathan Weinsaft, MD, PhD

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BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Patients with thoracic aortic aneurysms (TAA) are predisposed to develop aortic dissection (AoD), a sudden onset and devastating clinical condition that confers markedly increased morbidity and mortality risks. Better understanding of factors that pre-dispose to AoD is important for development of new targeted strategies to prevent or treat AoD and its associated clinical complications.

DESIGN

Hypotheses:

- Subjects with AoD will be at increased risk for clinical adverse events as compared to GenTAC subjects without AoD even after controlling for enrollment diagnosis as well as baseline imaging and demographic characteristics.
- Pattern of AoD will incrementally stratify risk for clinical adverse events even after controlling for AoD presence as well as baseline imaging and demographic characteristics.
- Subjects with genetically-mediated TAA and AoD) will differ significantly from patients with sporadic AoD with respect to longitudinal risk for clinical adverse events (following initial AoD.

Inclusion criteria:

- The study population will consist of all subjects enrolled in the GenTAC registry for whom primary imaging data (CT, MRI, or echocardiography) is available

Samples:

- None

Data:

- Demographic, clinical, surgical, family history, follow-up and imaging data

CONCLUSIONS

Results:

- *Results pending*