



GEN61 - Exploring the Link of BAV and HoFH in Primary Care Cohorts with Cardiovascular Disease

OBJECTIVE: To elevate awareness of thoracic aortic disease early in the disease progression stages, among primary care providers in the United States.

ORGANIZATION

Lead Investigator: Kenneth E. Korber, PA MHPE

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CONCLUSIONS

Results: • *Results pending*

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

There has been emerging data from electronic health records showing patients with congenital aortic heart disease being clinically-suspected of having homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HoFH). This project will create a scope-of-practice survey for a universe of 22,000 osteopathic family medicine physicians, who are ACOFP members. The goal is to determine the clinical characteristics, appropriate gene mutations, and other diagnostic markers that may be associated with such a clinical constellation of cardiovascular risk factors, signs, and symptoms. The GenTAC database will be queried for relevant parameters that will, in turn, provide the basis for development of the clinical practice survey questions about HoFH and BAV/aortic disease.

DESIGN

- Method:*
- Identify key parameters of the GenTAC dBase relevant to investigating the presence of thoracic aortic disease in the general cardiovascular disease patient population.
- Inclusion criteria:*
- Subjects diagnosed with BAV, Familial TAAD and TAAD ≤ 50 years old.
- Samples:*
- None
- Data:*
- Family History
 - Genetic
 - Image
 - Demographics
 - Lab values

