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Title: Cardiac Computed Tomography to Study Subclinical Atherosclerosis in Women with Breast Cancer (CT-SAB Study)

Hormonal antagonism with aromatase inhibitors has improved cancer-related survival rates in women with breast cancer. However, mortality secondary to cardiovascular disease has increased among the cancer survivors and offsets the reduction in cancer related survivorship. Hormonal antagonism with tamoxifen and aromatase inhibitors has an overall neutral effect on the lipid profile but there is no strong evidence from clinical trials that they affect subclinical cardiovascular disease associated with cardiovascular events. Coronary artery calcium (CAC) is an established predictor of future major adverse atherosclerotic cardiovascular events in asymptomatic individuals. Coronary CT Angiogram (CCTA) can further specify coronary diameter stenosis and plaque composition. Utilizing cardiac CT, we aim to investigate if women breast cancer survivors have increased atherosclerosis associated with the use of hormone antagonism therapy.