aview: CAC

Automatic analysis solution for coronary artery calcification based on artificial intelligence





Coronary Artery Calcification

Quantitatively analyze coronary artery calcification with AI technology.

Coreline's aview CAC is based on deep learning AI technology. Quantify coronary artery calcification and measure the risk of coronal arterial disease.

With CAC's automatic segmentation of the heart and surrounding structures, CAC can accurately analyze the calcified plaques in coronary arteries.

The quantitatively analyzed coronary artery calcification index is a major indicator for diagnosing coronary artery disease and helps patients' treatment and management.





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99.2% Al diagnostic accuracy

CAC detection and quantification performance evaluation

Robinsca clinical examination of 997 non-contrast ECG CT images Performance evaluation was performed through CAC detection and quantification.





Marleen Vonder, Sunyi Zheng, Monique D.Dorrius, Carlijn M.van der Aalst, Harry J.de Koning, Jaeyoun Yi, Donghoon Yu, Jan Willem C. Gratama, Dirkjan Kuijpers, Matthijs Oudkerk, "Deep learning for automatic calcium scoring in population based cardiovascular screening", JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging 15 (2021), pp.366-367, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcmg.2021.07.012

Automatic workflow optimize work process and save time.

CAC workflow

1) CT scan & data transmission	
Transfer DICOM data directly from medical equipment and PACS to aview CAC.	
2 Coronary artery calcification score Automatically segment LM, LAD, LCX, RCA, and 4 coronary arteries, accurately analyzes calcified plaque in coronary arteries and derives quantitative results.	S Score 88
3 Analysis report	
After quantifying coronary artery calcification per blood vessel, generate reports automatically.	
4 PACS data transfer	
Check analyzed results and reports conveniently in PAC	S.



Proprietary AI technology detects even the smallest lesions without missing a beat.

Cardiovascular & surrounding structures segmentation

- PACS data transfer Analyzed results and reportsIt is convenient to check in PACS
- By segmenting the heart and surrounding structures except the coronary artery, the calcified plaque on the wall of the coronary artery is not missed and the accuracy of the analysis increases.



Analysis with chest CT image

 Coronary artery calcification can be quantified not only on heart CT images but also on chest CT images, helping early detection.



Provides quantitative and rich results.

Predicting risk with the lastest calssification method

- Using CAC-DRS^{*} is better for predicting risk than just using Agatston scores on non-contrast and non-cardiac CT scans.
- Represents the total calcium score and the number of involved arteries.
- General recommendations are provided for further management

CAC-DRS*: Coronary Artery Calcium Data and Reporting System. An expert consensus document of the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography @SCCT

* 510(k) submission pending

Automatic report generation

 Coronary artery calcification score is provided for each blood vessel, and risk distribution by age group according to clinical criteria and blood vessel age are provided to help patient understanding.



- Classification by blood vessel
 LM | LAD | LCX | RCA | Total
- Coronary artery calcification score
 Agaston score
 - Volume score
 - Mass score
 - MESA score

* 510(k) submission pending

Utilization of analysis results

The analyzed results can be extracted as a csv file and used for research.
 The report is provided as a pdf file.



Linking and managing data becomes easier.

Connecting PACS & imaging equipment

- Hospital PACS data can be easily exchanged with the DICOM transmission protocol, and data from imaging equipment is also freely interlocked.
- Through a web browser, you can simply check your data anytime, anywhere.



Integration in all the standard reading environment

Integration in all solutions comply with DICOM, TCP/IP (PACS & 3rd party solutions)



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With 99.2% accurate and fully automatic analysis, CAC helps early diagnosis of coronary artery disease.



