

# Brain and Aortic Aneurysm Screening (BAAS) Study - UVA

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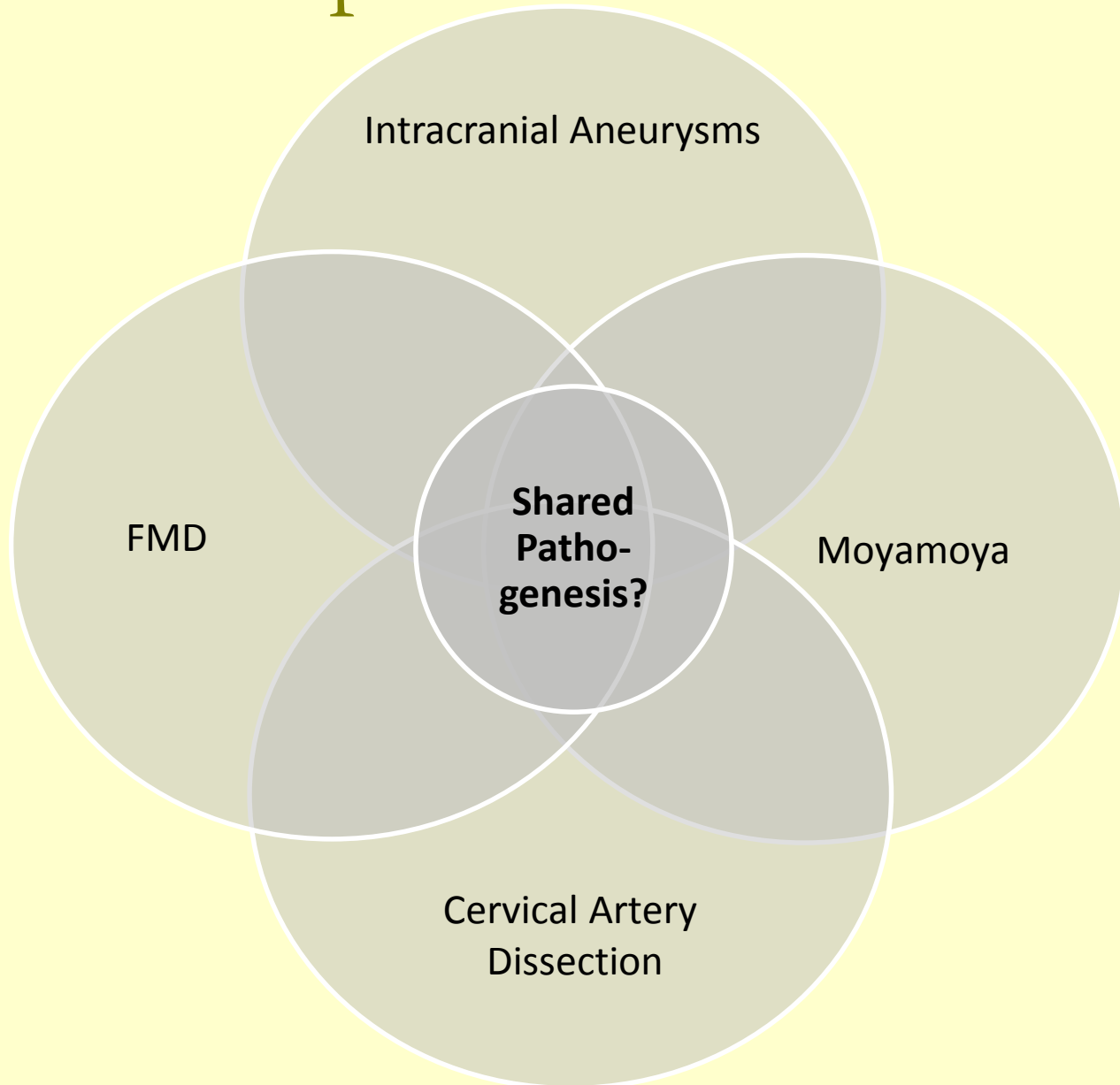
**Bradford B. Worrall, MD, MSc**

**15<sup>th</sup> ISGC Workshop**

**April 2014**



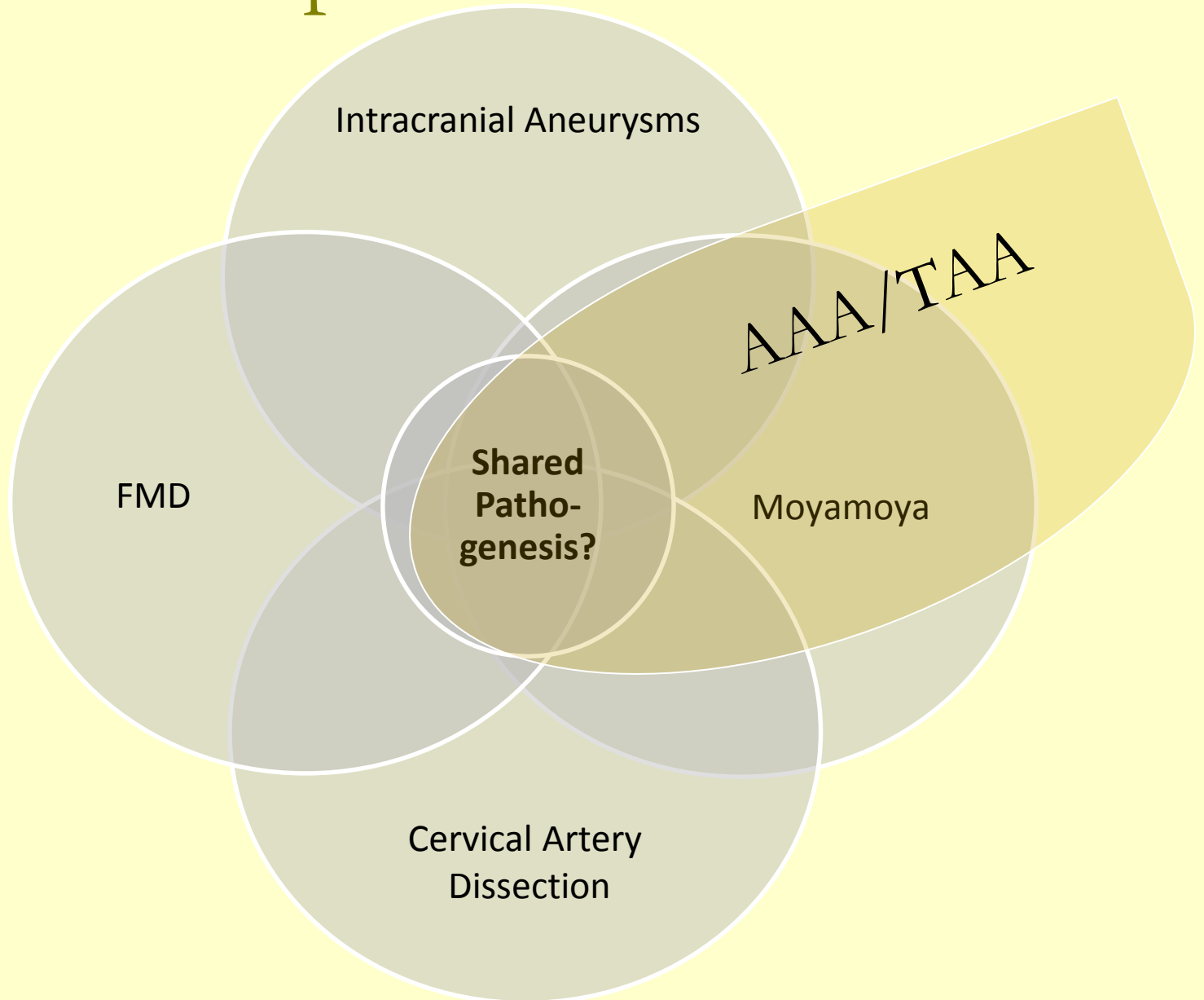
# Conceptual Framework



# Summary

- Reframing of clinical phenotypes bringing together previously disparate conditions and clinicians
- Focus on shared pathology among these arteriopathies could guide future association studies and the search for therapeutic targets

# Conceptual Framework



# Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms

- High death toll
- Many AAAs are not detected until rupture
- ~64% of individuals with ruptured AAA die before surgery
- 40% in-hospital mortality for those who receive surgery

# Intracranial and Aortic Aneurysms

- Risk for both intracranial aneurysms (IAs) and aortic aneurysms (AAs) is thought to be heritable with mounting evidence for genetic predisposition for each.
- Share risk factors: smoking and hypertension
- Co-occurrence of IAs and AAs within pedigrees has been estimated to be 10.5%.

# Related diseases?

	IA	TAA	AAA
Prevalence (%)	2	±1.25	5
Incidence of rupture (per 100,000 patient-years)	8	2.7	10
Sex distribution	♀>♂	♂>♀	♂>♀
Age (years)	50–60	>60	>60
Atherosclerotic risk factors	Smoking, hypertension	Hypertension	Smoking, hypertension
Coincidence with other aneurysms	AAA?	AAA	TAA
Prevalence among first-degree relatives of patients (%)	10	20	18
Relative risk for siblings of patients	2.5–7	11	12

[Ruigrok *et al* ***Cardiovasc Path*** 2000]

# IA and AA

- Differences in age of diagnosis
- Differences in demographic characteristics
- AAA in particular thought atherosclerotic
- TAA may be more strongly associate...
- Co-occurrence could be simply due to chance
- Familial aggregation studies suggest that shared genetic risk factors may contribute to IA and AA susceptibility.

# Searching for Common Susceptibility Genes for IA and AA

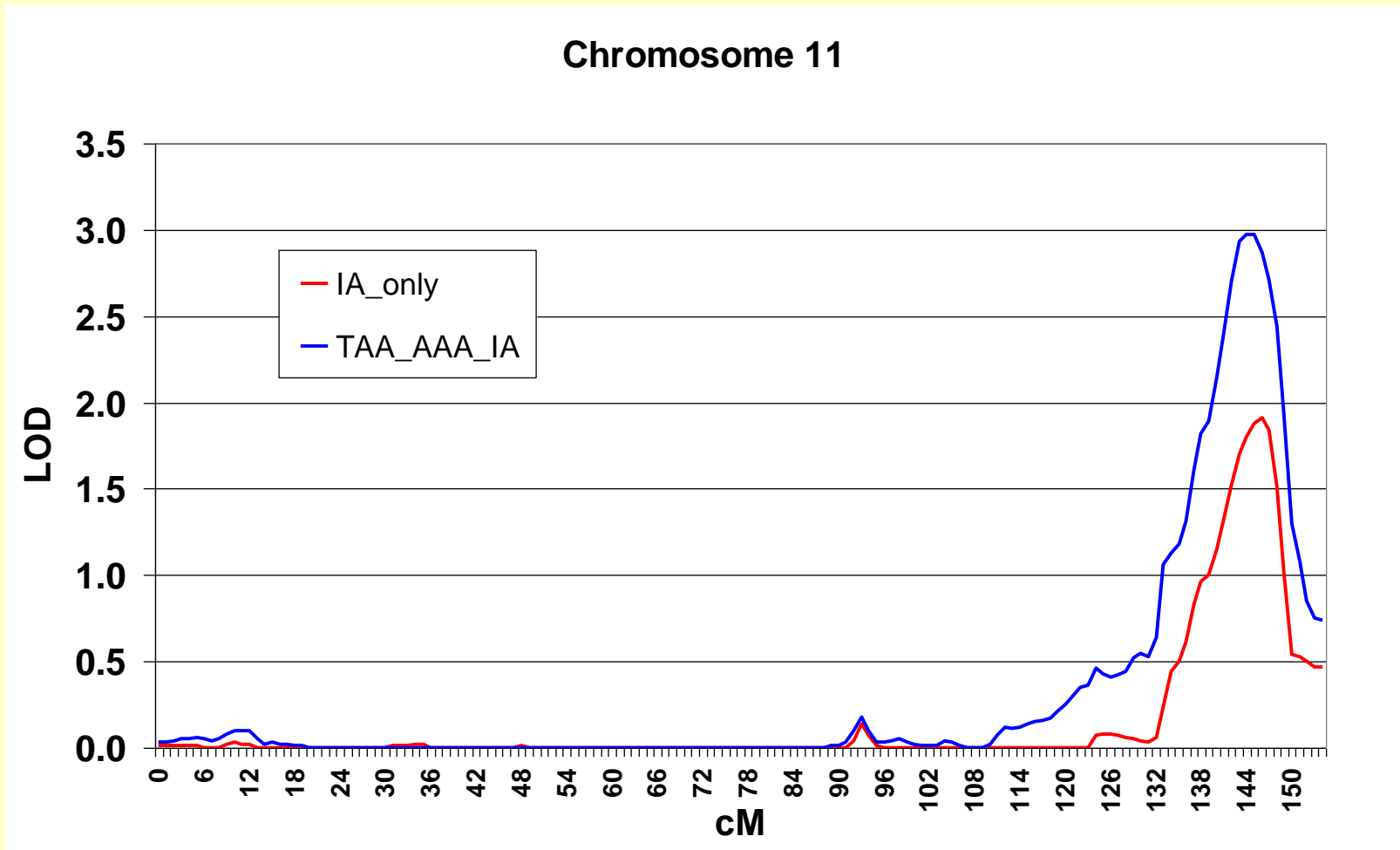
- Genome wide linkage analysis performed in 29 multiplex IA families having members who had thoracic or abdominal AA
  - Affected = IA, AAA, or TAA
  - 93 family members affected

[Worrall *et al* 2009]

## Comparison of Subjects with IA to TAA/AAA

Variable	IA	TAA/AAA	p-value	age adj. p-value
<b>Race (white)</b>	91.2%	100%	0.399	n/a
<b>Sex (male)</b>	23.9%	52.6%	0.012	0.001
<b>Age at Dx (yrs)</b>	49.8 (SD12.1)	67.2 (SD11.3)	<.001	n/a
<b>Smoking</b>				
<b>-current</b>	50.3%	36.8%	0.382	0.601
<b>-former</b>	27.8%	42.1%		
<b>-never</b>	21.9%	21.1%		
<b>Pack-Years Cigarettes</b>	23.9 (SD21.8) 24.0*	33.3 (SD15.5) 25.7*	0.095	0.759
<b>Hypertensive</b>	46.4%	73.7%	0.021	0.017
<b>Frequent Alcohol</b>	39.3%	50.0%	0.648	0.557
SD = standard deviation				
* denotes age adjusted means for continuous variables				

# 11q24-25



[Worrall *et al* 2009]

# FAA1 locus on Chr. 11q

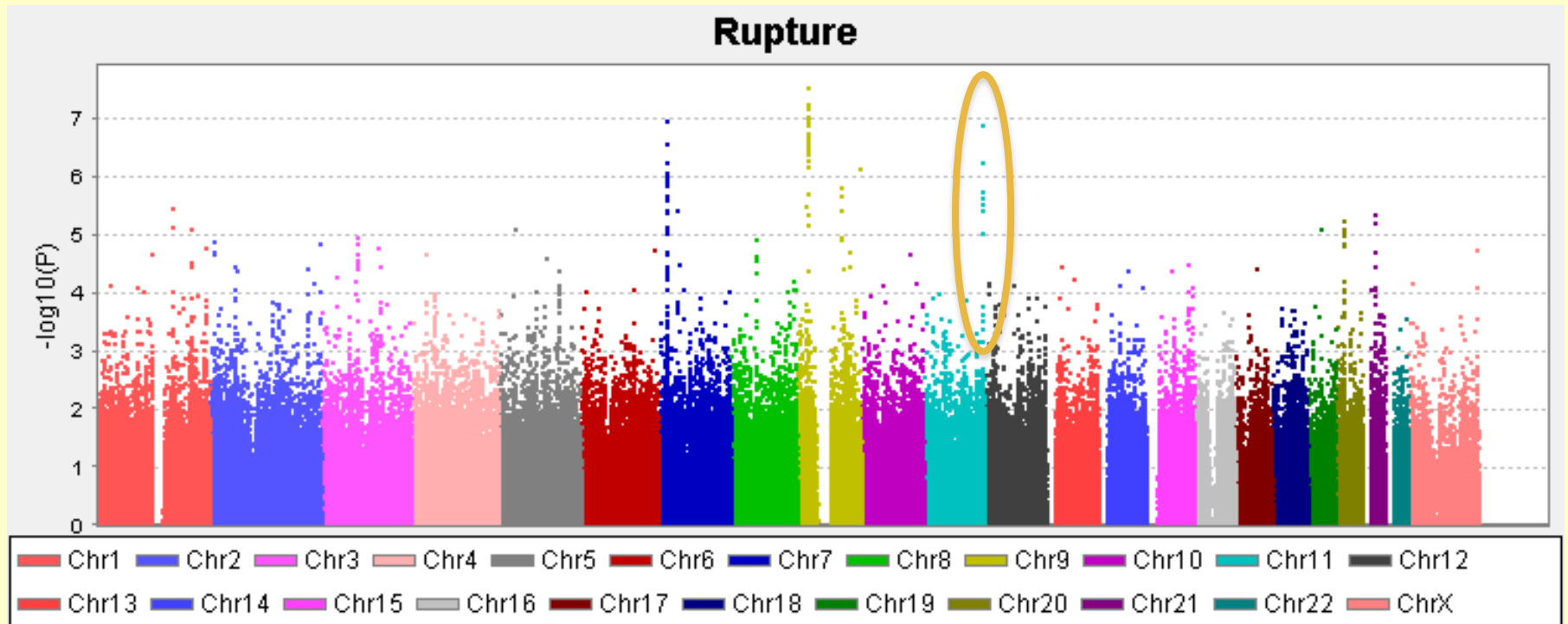
- FAA1 locus on 11q23-24 was linked to familial aortic aneurysms (both TAA and AAA)
- FAA1 locus has been associated with a more widespread vasculopathic process
- None of the genes in the region are strong mechanistic candidates for aneurismal disease
- Linkage found in two large IA pedigrees
- Inclusion of two AAA cases in the linkage analysis increased the LOD score
- Same region was associated with IA phenotype in a meta-analysis

*[Ozturk et al **Stroke** 2006]*

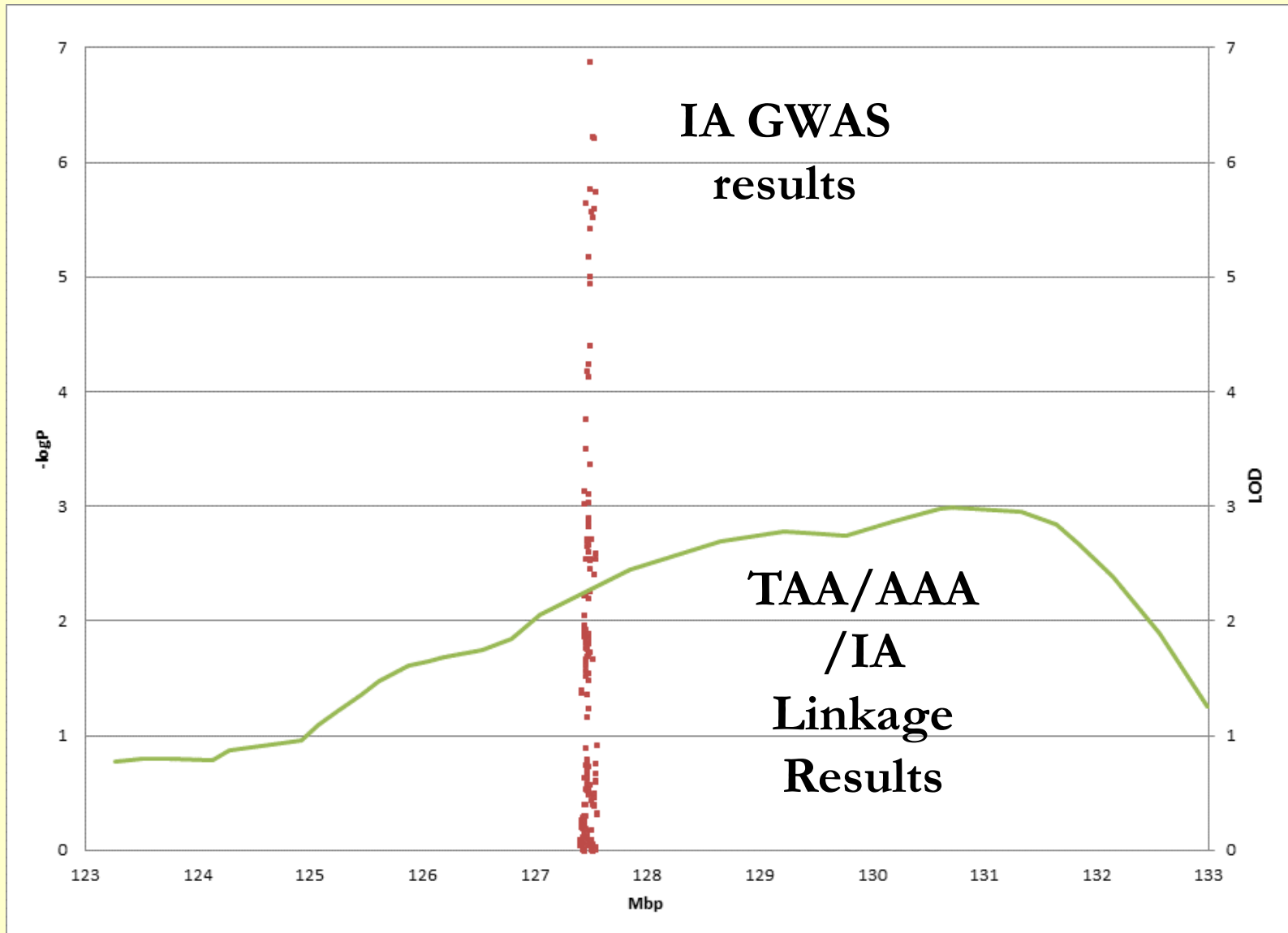
*[Biros et al **Neurosci Letters** 2008]*

*[Vaughan et al **Circulation** 2001]*

# Rupture result (GC corrected)



# Chromosome 11: GWAS and Linkage



# Shared Risk: GWAS data

- Two common sequence variants on 9p21 previously associated with CAD and T2DM
- rs10757278-G associated w/ aneurismal disease
  - AAA (OR = 1.31,  $P = 1.2 \times 10^{-12}$ )
  - IA (OR = 1.29,  $P = 2.5 \times 10^{-6}$ ),
- Looked at IA and AAA as separate phenotypes

[Helgadottir *et al* ***Nature Genetics*** 2008]

# Screening for AAA in IA

- Shared environmental and genetic risk
- IA typically occurs at earlier age than AAA
- Screening cheap and non-invasive

*Hypothesis* - screening for AAA in a population with IA is a cost-effective strategy

[Ball *et al* **ISC** 2013]

# Conclusions:

- Screening for AAA in individuals with IA has an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of \$34.31/QALY
- Societal threshold for cost-effectiveness <\$60,000/QALY
- Screening arm dominated:
  - Co-prevalence of AAA in those with IA = 7.5%
  - Sensitivity of ultrasound screening of 91%
  - 6 year timeframe for f/u

# Screening for IA in AAA

- Shared environmental and genetic risk
- IA typically occurs at earlier age than AAA
- Screening not quite as cheap
- Complexity – location, size, and multiplicity
- Different thresholds for intervention

*Hypothesis* - screening for IA in a population with AAA is a cost-effective strategy

[Jiang *et al* **ISC** 2014]

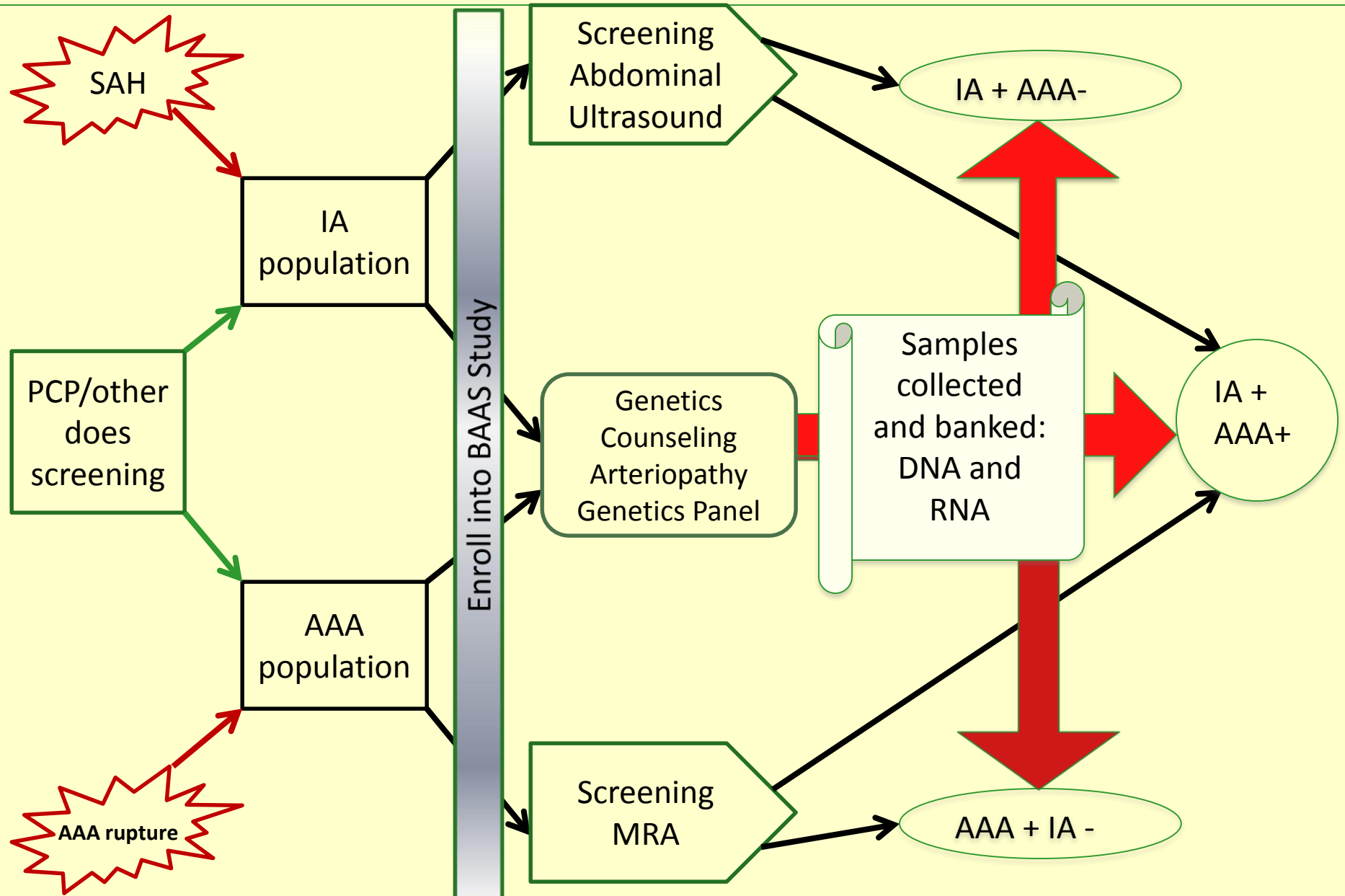
# Conclusions:

- Screening for IA in individuals with AAA has an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of \$32,037/QALY
- Societal threshold for cost-effectiveness <\$60,000/QALY
- Screening arm dominated:
  - Co-prevalence of IA in those with AAA = 7.7%
  - Sensitivity of MRA screening of 86%
  - Rupture rate >4.5%/year
  - 1 year timeframe for f/u

# Proposal

Brain and Aortic Aneurysm Screening  
(BAAS) Study

# BAAS work-flow



# Genetic counselor

- All individuals will be interviewed by a genetic counselor – mapping a detailed FHx
- Individuals will have DNA and RNA collected and banked
- Those suspected of CVD tested in clinical (CLIA) lab (outside of research)

# Covariates

- Age
- Sex
- Race
- Smoking Status
- HTN
- Rupture Status
- EtOH
- Family History
  - Maternal
  - Paternal
  - Sibling  
(Sister/Brother)

# The BAAS team

- Brad Worrall (Overall PI)
- Andy Southerland (Vascular Neurology)\*
- Gib Upchurch (Vasc. Surgery)
- Kenny Liu (Vasc. Neurosurgery)
- John Gaughen (Interventional Neuroradiology)
- Matt Thomas (Genetic Counseling)\*
- Clinical Research Coordinator
- Steve Rich/ Michele Sale (Research Genetics)
- Wei-min Chen (Biostats)
- Donna Chen (Bioethics)
- Boxiang Jiang (Student)
- Ben Ball (Student)