コペプチン検査により心筋梗塞を除外できる可能性がある

BIC-8：急性冠症候群が疑われた際のバイオマーカー評価により診療が変わり得る

BIC-8: Biomarker assessment in suspected acute coronary syndrome could be practice-changing

救急外来において2つのバイオマーカーを用いて急性冠症候群（ACS）疑い患者をトリアージすることにより早期に安全に退院できる患者が増加する可能性があるとのBiomarkers in Cardiology 8 (BIC-8)トライアルの結果が2013年European Society of Cardiology学会で発表された。この多施設オープン無作為化コントロール臨床試験では、初回のトロポニン検査陰性であった患者902人を対象としこの方法を評価した。試験群（451人）ではコペプチン検査が陰性（10pmol/L未満）の患者は外来診療で72時間以内の再受診とされ、一方コペプチン検査陽性の患者は最新のガイドラインに従い標準治療を受けた。追跡期間30日後に主要な心血管イベント（MACE）は両群で同等であった（試験群5.46%対標準治療群5.5%）が、救急外来を退院する割合は試験群で有意に高かった（66%対12%；*P*<0.001）。これらの結果から、ACSが疑われた患者で入院時のトロポニンおよびコペプチン検査が陰性の場合は退院させても安全であることが示唆された。この方法を用いて心筋梗塞を迅速に除外できれば、多くの患者が早期に退院でき不必要な治療や医療資源を節約できる可能性がある。

Full Text

An emergency department strategy that uses two biomarkers to triage patients with suspected acute coronary syndrome (ACS) can increase the rate of early, safe hospital discharge, according to results of the Biomarkers in Cardiology 8 (BIC-8) trial the European Society of Cardiology 2013 Congress.

"This biomarker strategy using a state-of-the-art quantitative troponin assay in combination with an ultrasensitive copeptin assay has the potential to change clinical practice with high patient safety," said lead investigator Martin Möckel, M.D., Ph.D., from Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, in Berlin, Germany.

"This is the first interventional trial to study whether it is safe to discharge suspected ACS patients who test troponin and copeptin negative at admission. Using this strategy, a high proportion of patients could be discharged early, thus unnecessary treatments and resources could be saved, causing a substantial benefit for patients and health care providers."

Emergency departments worldwide face increasing overcrowding and patients with signs and symptoms which might be caused by an acute coronary syndrome are very common, even though only around 15% of these patients are ultimately diagnosed with an acute myocardial infarction as the underlying disease, explained Dr. Möckel.

"Rapid rule-out of acute myocardial infarction (MI) is therefore a major clinical need, saving the health care system time and resources and patients unnecessary stress, anxiety and other risks associated with hospitalization."

Current guidelines recommend that patients receive serial troponin testing to confirm that hospital discharge is appropriate, but this testing delays definitive action, he said.

"The new biomarker copeptin has been shown to be elevated in patients first presenting with acute MI, and when combined with the cardiac troponin biomarker has an excellent negative predictive value for acute MI. However, an early discharge strategy based on combining these two tests has never been assessed prospectively."

BIC-8, a multicenter, open, randomized, controlled clinical trial, included 902 patients with an initial negative troponin test to assess this strategy. In the experimental arm (n=451), patients with a negative copeptin test (less than 10 pmol/L) were discharged into ambulatory care, with a scheduled outpatient visit within 72 hours, while those with a positive copeptin test received standard treatment according to current guidelines. Among patients in the standard arm (n=451), copeptin results were not available to treating staff and patients were treated according to current guidelines.

At 30 days of follow-up the rate of major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) was similar in both groups (5.46% in the experimental arm vs. 5.5% in the standard arm), but emergency room discharge rates were significantly higher in the experimental arm (66% vs. 12%; *P* < 0.001).

The results support the consideration of a new treatment algorithm in low-to-intermediate risk patients with suspected ACS, said Dr. Möckel.

"Patients with a negative troponin and a negative copeptin result at admission can safely be discharged if the final clinical assessment is consistent with this decision, as long as a timely diagnostic work-up is done in the outpatient setting," he said.

However, the clinical judgment of the treating physician is of utmost importance, he stressed. "If his or her final clinical assessment excludes discharge due to high suspicion of ACS, perhaps due to recurrent symptoms or an updated history, the patient should not be discharged despite negative biomarker results."

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