

Multivessel compared to Single Vessel Functional Angiography to Diagnose Patients with No Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease: The MAD-NOCA trial

ACTRN12622001521718

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| Status | RECRUITING |
| Sponsor | Concord Repatriation General Hospital |
| Enrollment | 72 participants |

Plain Language Summary

Many people have chest pain or heart symptoms but when they undergo a coronary angiogram (an X-ray of the heart's arteries), no major blockages are found. This condition — called ischaemia with no obstructive coronary artery disease, or INOCA — is not well understood and often dismissed, leaving patients in a frustrating cycle of ongoing symptoms and no clear diagnosis or treatment. However, growing research shows that problems with how the small coronary blood vessels function may be to blame.

The MAD-NOCA trial is testing whether performing detailed testing on all three major coronary arteries (rather than just one, which is standard practice) leads to more accurate diagnoses and better treatment decisions. The testing involves measuring blood flow and how the vessels respond to specific drugs while a pressure wire is temporarily placed in the heart's arteries.

You may be eligible if you are 18 or older, have undergone a coronary angiogram that showed no significant blockages, and have symptoms such as chest pain at rest, new exertion-related pain, or have been found to have a heart muscle condition or abnormal heart rhythm alongside chest symptoms. You would not be eligible if you have had a heart attack in the past 7 days, are in cardiogenic shock, are pregnant or breastfeeding, have had a major operation in the past 6 weeks, or have contraindications to the drugs used in the testing.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (8)

- Adult men and women aged over 18
 - Clinically referred for coronary angiography
 - Coronary angiography diagnosis of non-obstructive coronary arteries (<50% stenosis of a major epicardial vessel or a FFR >0.8)
 - Acute or subacute ischemic symptoms such as chest pain or anginal equivalent symptoms at rest or new onset exertional angina
 - Symptoms of atypical chest pain which is difficult to characterise
- ... and 3 more (see full listing online)

Exclusion (12)

- Cardiogenic shock
- Coronary angiography revealing obstructive coronary arteries (above or equal to 50% stenosis)
- Myocardial infarction within 7 days
- Severe obstructive airways – any prior admission to ICU or general hospital admission in the past 12 months for infective exacerbation of airways disease.
- Active internal bleeding or history of haemorrhagic diathesis (including heparin-induced thrombocytopenia)

... and 7 more (see full listing online)

<https://www.anzctr.org.au/Trial/Registration/TrialReview.aspx?ACTRN=ACTRN12622001521718>

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Locations (2 total)

Concord Repatriation Hospital - Concord, NSW, Australia
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital - Camperdown, NSW, Australia