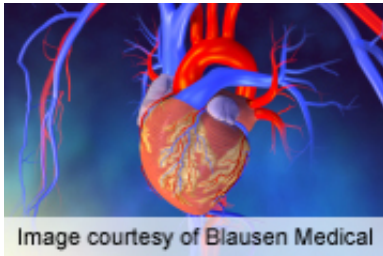


NT-proBNP modestly improves CVD risk prediction in women

24 October 2014



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(HealthDay)—N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) modestly improves cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk prediction for women, according to a study published in the Oct. 28 issue of the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*.

Brendan M. Everett, M.D., M.P.H., from the Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School in Boston, and colleagues examined the correlation between NT-proBNP and incident CVD in [women](#) in a prospective case-cohort. Data were included for 1,821 incidence cases of CVD within the Women's Health Initiative observational study and a randomly selected reference cohort of 1,992 women without CVD at baseline.

The researchers observed higher median levels of NT-proBNP at study entry among incident cases than among controls (120.3 versus 100.4 ng/L; P

"In this multiethnic cohort of women with numerous CV events, NT-proBNP modestly improved measures of CVD [risk prediction](#)," the authors write.

Several authors disclosed financial ties to the pharmaceutical industry.

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