Predicting the Risk for Recurrent Heart Attack(s)

A novel method for identifying patients at increased risk for a second (or subsequent) heart attack.

Problem Solved by This Technology
Myocardial infarction (MI), commonly known as a “heart attack,” occurs when blood flow stops to part of the heart, causing damage to the heart muscle. In the developed world, the risk of death is ~10%. Recurrent MI is common after an initial MI, and is associated with increased morbidity and mortality. Traditional methods employed to predict a recurrent MI rely on an analysis of a single risk factor.

Applications
Researchers at the University of Rochester have developed a novel multiple risk factor computational algorithm-based method for identifying post-MI individuals that are at a higher risk of a repeat MI. The risk factors comprise levels of certain proteins and other molecules and certain polymorphism in specific genes sequences. This approach presents a more accurate risk calculation that will aid physicians in making better clinical treatment and follow-up decisions.

Intellectual Property Status
U.S. patent number 8,979,753, “Identifying Risk of a Medical Event”
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Technology Status
UR Ventures is seeking an industrial partner to develop this diagnostic assay into a commercially available product.

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