The AMPS Insider

An AMPS LLC Magazine

The AMPS Insider is a quarterly magazine dedicated to all AMPS' partners and customers.
Published by AMPS, it provides news and information about AMPS' products and initiatives.

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Executive Overview

Electrocardiographic phenotypes of a representative subset of the French general population: ECGs at inclusion in the CONSTANCES cohort • Products News.

Editorial

We continue the AMPS tradition of covering research participation in this TAI issue, featuring 1 new paper published this past quarter: *Electrocardiographic phenotypes of a representative subset of the French general population: ECGs at inclusion in the CONSTANCES cohort.*

Background: Large electrocardiogram (ECG) dataset analyses have emerged as potential game-changers in the field of personalized predictive medicine. ECG parameters have been described in cohorts of apparently healthy subjects and from primary care but seldom in community-based representative populations.

Aims: To describe the ECG phenotypes of a representative subset of the adult French general population.

Methods: ECGs recorded at inclusion in the CONSTANCES cohort were automatically analyzed using the Glasgow diagnostic algorithm. Extreme values

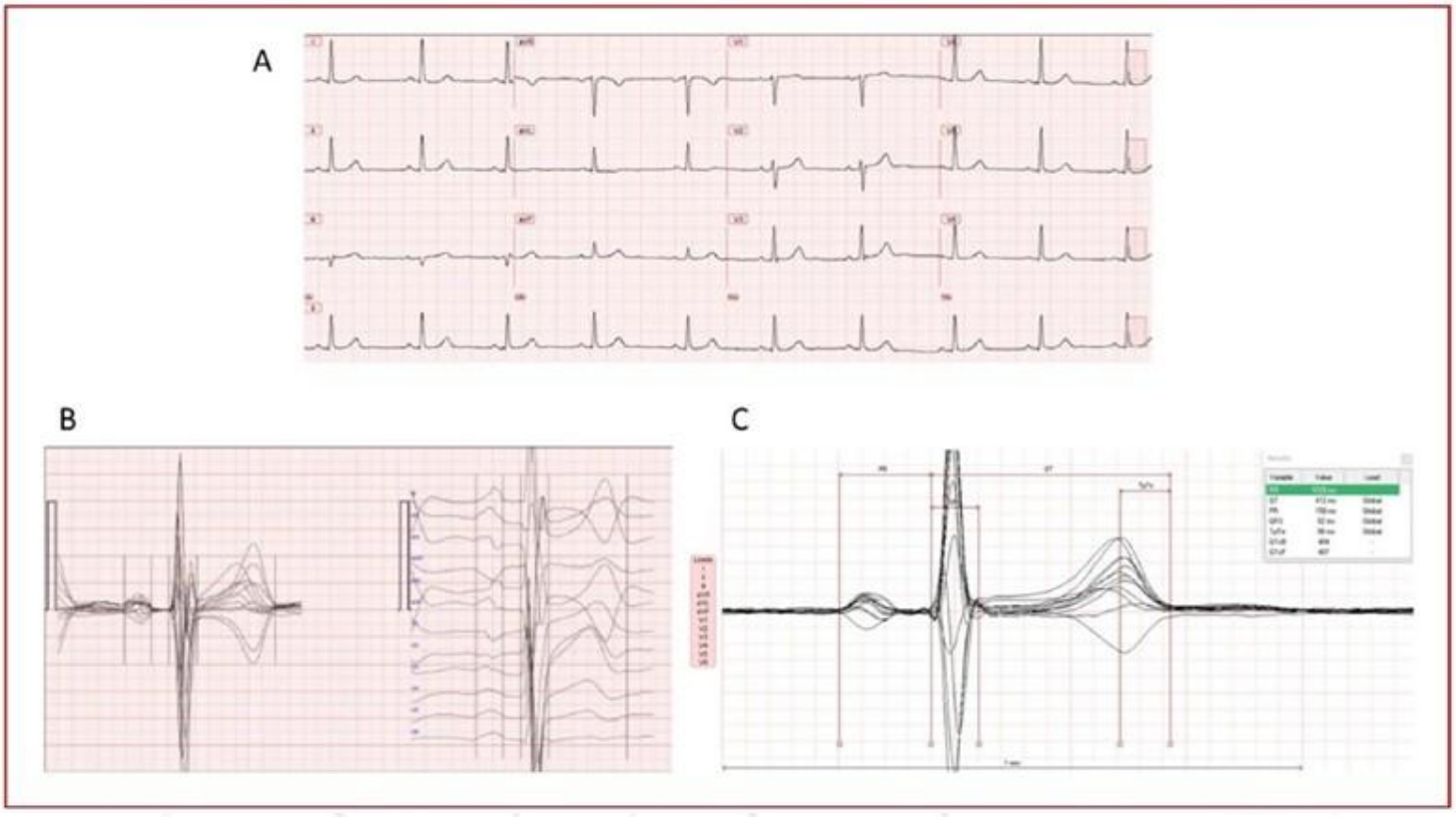

Fig. 1. XML ECG displays. A. ECGs were displayed using the CalECG software (version 4.1.0, AMPS LLC, New York, NY). B. 12-lead overlap medians. C. Adjudication of automated time interval measurements performed by moving prepositioned vertical moving cursors

and abnormal statements were adjudicated to detect false positives. A subset of ECGs that were classified as normal were also adjudicated to estimate false negative statements. The data obtained were used to describe the prevalence and distribution of quantitative parameters and diagnostic statements.
Results: We automatically analyzed the ECGs of 143,763 subjects (54% female; mean ± standard deviation age 47.0 ± 13.5 years in females and 46.9 ± 13.5 years in males; P = 0.44) and adjudicated > 10,000 ECGs. We describe the distribution of automatic ECG interval measurements and the prevalence of different ECG statements provided by the automatic analysis, before and after adjudication. Heart rate and interval durations were dependent on both sex and age (ANOVA P < 0.0001). At the population level, the Fridericia formula appeared to be less biased than that of Bazett.

The full article, as well as other recent journal publications authored or co-authored by our staff can be found on the AMPS website

Products News

- ACG: working on adding short ECG as new resource
- CER-S: release of version 4.9.0, Interface and tool improvements
- Antares: release of version 2.24.0, Bug Fixes and libraries update