Conclusions
The combination of CTA and perfusion correctly identifies patients with flow limiting CAD defined as $\geq 50$ stenosis by ICA causing a perfusion defect by SPECT/MPI. The exclusion of patients with previous myocardial infarction or known CAD increased the diagnostic power of combined CTA–CTP in the non-invasive detection of flow limiting CAD defined by ICA-SPECT/MPI.

Supplementary material
Supplementary material is available at European Heart Journal online.

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References
The list of references is available in the online version of this paper.