

Implementing the ASCVD Risk Calculator Within the Patient-Visiting Workflow

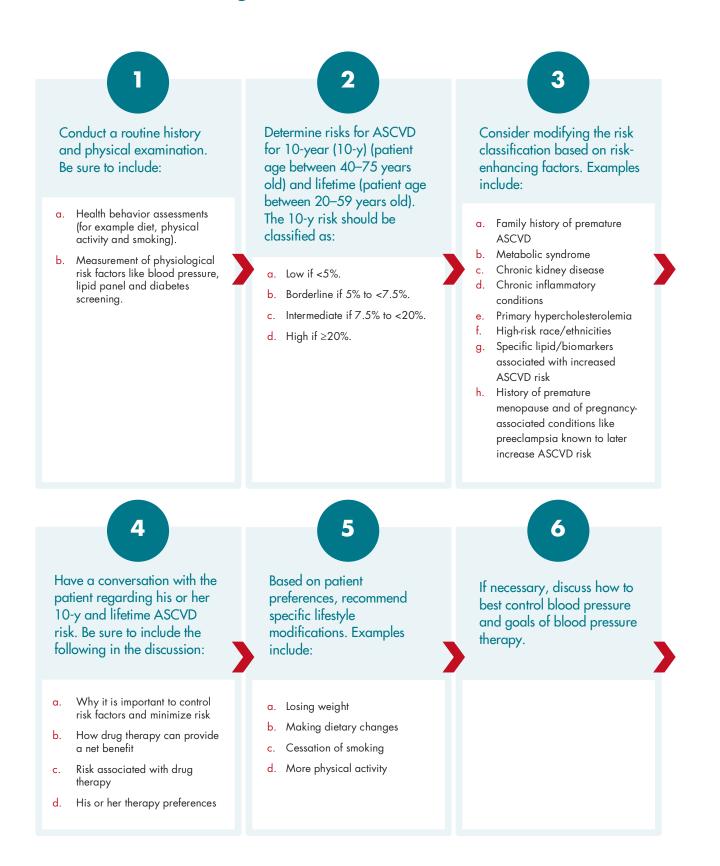
ACVD Risk Calculator

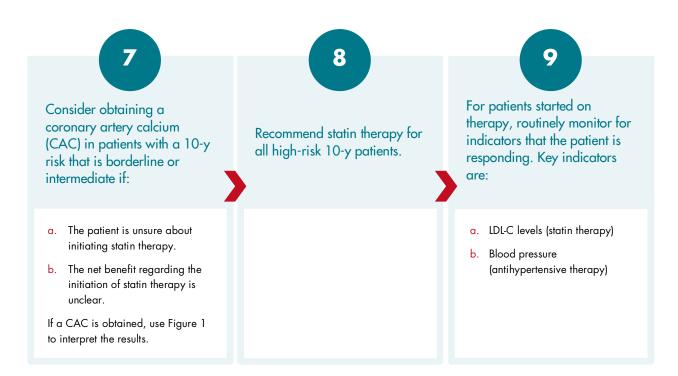
2018 Prevention Guidelines Tool CV Risk Calculator

Baseline Risk		Updated Risk	
Gender		○ Male	○ Female
Age (years)	40-79		
Race			Select race
Total Cholesterol	130-320		
LDL Cholesterol			
HDL Cholesterol	20-100		
Treatment With Statin			
Systolic Blood Pressure		90-200	
Treatment For Hypertension			
History Of Diabetes			
Current Smoker			0
Aspirin Therapy			
Calcula	te Baseline Risk	l	

The purpose of the ASCVD Risk Calculator is to estimate a patient's 10-year ASCVD risk at an initial visit to establish a reference point. The information required to estimate ASCVD risk includes age, sex, race, total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, systolic blood pressure, bloodpressure-lowering medication use, diabetes status and smoking status.

The Patient-Visiting Workflow





Algorithm of Clinical Approach

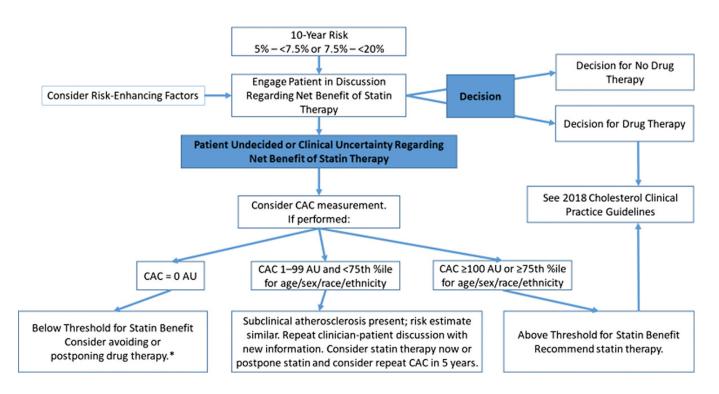
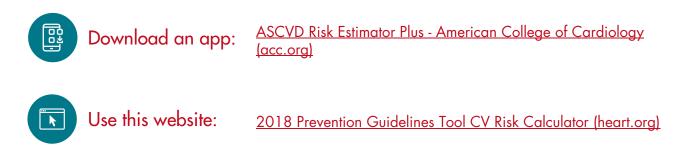


Figure 1: Algorithm of clinical approach to incorporate CAC measurement in risk assessment for borderline- and intermediate-risk patients. *Clinicians and patients may not wish to postpone therapy in patients with a CAC score of 0 and diabetes mellitus, heavy current cigarette smoking or strong family history of premature ASCVD. Blue shading indicates decision node. %ile indicates percentile; ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; and CAC, coronary artery calcium.

Implementing the ASCVD Risk Calculator During Patient Visits

Some EMR/EHR have a feature that will automatically calculate a patient's ASCVD risk. Providers who do not have access to an EMR with a score auto-calculation feature can either



References

 Lloyd-Jones DM, Braun LT, Ndumele CE, Smith SC Jr, Sperling LS, Virani SS, Blumenthal RS. Use of Risk Assessment Tools to Guide Decision-Making in the Primary Prevention of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease: A Special Report From the American Heart Association and American College of Cardiology. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2019 Jun 25;73(24):3153-3167. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2018.11.005. Epub 2018 Nov 10. Erratum in: J Am Coll Cardiol. 2019 Jun 25;73(24):3234. PMID: 30423392.