Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease (ASCVD) Risk

ASCVD Risk Estimation Calculator:
http://tools.acc.org/ascvd-risk-estimator-plus/#!/calculate/estimate/ (Accessed 2018)

Other Potential Scoring Systems for Cardiovascular Risk

Scoring System	Notes on Scoring System	Calculator or Additional Information Available
Framingham	• Intended for use in nondiabetic patients 30–79 years old with no history of coronary heart disease or intermittent claudication • Most widely applicable to patients without previous cardiac disease	• https://www.framinghamheartstudy.org/fhs-risk-functions/cardiovascular-disease-10-year-risk/
Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA)	• Most appropriate for patients 45–85 years old and in the following racial/ethnic groups: Caucasian, Chinese American, African American, or Hispanic	• https://mesa-nhlbi.org/MESACHDRisk/MesaRiskScore/RiskScore.aspx
Reynolds Risk Score for Cardiovascular Risk	• For women > 45 years old	• http://www.reynoldsriskscore.org
UK Prospective Diabetes Study (UKPDS) Risk	• Scoring system for type 2 diabetes	• https://www.dtu.ox.ac.uk/riskengine/

Note: All websites accessed 2018.

Risk Factors for Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease

Major Risk Factors	Other (Additional or Nontraditional)
• ↑ Age • ↑ Serum cholesterol • ↑ Non-HDL • ↑ LDL-C • Low HDL-C • Diabetes mellitus • Hypertension • Chronic kidney disease • Cigarette smoking • Family history of ASCVD	• Obesity/abdominal obesity • Family history of hyperlipidemia • ↑ small, dense LDL-C • ↑ Apo-lipoprotein B • ↑ LDL particle concentration • Fasting/postprandial hypertriglyeridemia • PCOS • Dyslipidemic triad* • ↑ Lipoprotein (a) • ↑ Clotting factors • ↑ Inflammatory markers (hsCRP; Lp-PLA$_2$)

Notes: HDL = high-density lipoprotein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein; C = cholesterol; ASCVD = atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; PCOS = polycystic ovarian syndrome; hsCRP = high sensitive C-reactive protein; Lp-PLA$_2$ = lipoprotein-associated phospholipase. * = hypertriglyceridemia (triglycerides >150 mg/dL); low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C; ≤ 35 mg/dL); and small, dense low-density lipoprotein particles.

Reference: Modified from Table 6 – Clinical Practice Guidelines for Managing Dyslidemia & Prevention of CVD, Endocr Pract. 2017;23(Suppl 2) 17 Copyright © 2017 AACE.