2013 ACC/AHA Guideline on the Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk

Implementation of Risk Assessment Work Group Recommendations

Does the patient have existing clinical ASCVD?
- Yes: See AHA/ACC Secondary Prevention Guideline and Adult Prevention Guidelines
- No

Is the patient <20 or >79 years of age?
- Yes: See NHLBI Pediatric CV Risk Reduction Guidelines and Adult Prevention Guidelines
- No

Assess traditional risk factors every 4-6 years in patients 20-79 years of age; estimate 10-year risk in those 40-9 years of age using Pooled Cohort Equations
- Elevated 10-year Risk*: Communicate risk data and refer to Adult Prevention Guidelines
- No

Assess 30-year or lifetime risk in patients 20-59 years of age; communicate risk data regardless of age and refer to AHA/ACC Lifestyle Guideline

ASCVD: atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease

*≥7.5%