

Annex A

This Annex lists some widely recognised validated risk-assessment tools as well as some national tools. Apart from the national tools listed below, a number of countries have calibrated SCORE to their national situations. The list is by no means exhaustive.

a) Internationally recognised validated risk-assessment tools¹

- **SCORE:** The SCORE (Systematic Coronary Risk Evaluation) project intended to provide better predictive accuracy for European people. The SCORE system estimates the 10-year risk of a first fatal atherosclerotic event including heart attack, stroke, or aortic aneurysm. Risk factors used in the SCORE system include age, sex, total cholesterol, total cholesterol to HDL-C ratio, systolic blood pressure, and cigarette smoking.
- **Framingham:** The Framingham Heart Study is a 10-year risk score for prediction of CHD events in asymptomatic patients. Risk factors used in Framingham scoring include age, sex, total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), blood pressure, and cigarette smoking.
- **Reynolds:** The Reynolds risk score estimates the 10-year risk of cardiovascular events, a composite of MI, ischemic stroke, coronary revascularization, and cardiovascular death. Risk factors are: age, systolic blood pressure, haemoglobin Alc if diabetic, smoking, total and HDL-C, C-reactive protein measured by a high-sensitivity assay (hsCRP), and parental history of MI before age 60 years.
- **ASSIGN:** The ASSIGN score estimates the 10-year risk of CVD, including cardiovascular death or any hospital discharge diagnosis of CHD, cerebrovascular disease, or coronary artery intervention. Traditional risk factors, plus social deprivation and family history.

b) National validated risk-assessment tools

- **QRISK2²:** A CVD risk score which is designed to identify people at high risk of developing CVD who need to be recalled and assessed in more detail to reduce their risk of developing CVD. It estimates the risk of a person developing CVD over the next 10 years. Risk factors included: age, sex, postcode, history, smoking, cholesterol HDL ratio, systolic blood pressure and BMI.

¹ Screening for Cardiovascular Risk in Asymptomatic Patients, Jeffrey S. Berger, Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2010.

² Ibidem

- **Progetto CUORE**³: An Italian project that proposes a CVD risk score predicting 10-year risk of fatal and non-fatal CVD events on the basis of age, sex, systolic blood pressure, antihypertensive treatment, total and high-density lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol, smoking, and diabetes.
- **FINDRISK**⁴: A risk score set up by the Finnish Diabetes Association, using the 5 validated risk factors plus test for diabetes.
- **Procam**⁵: **Prospective Cardiovascular Münster Heart Study**, using age, systolic blood pressure, LDL & HDL cholesterol, triglycerides, fasting blood glucose, antihypertensive drugs, diabetes and MI in family history.

³ CUORE project: implementation of the 10-year risk score, Palmieri et al, 2011, European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation August 2011 vol. 18 no. 4 642-649.

⁴ Finnish Diabetes Association, http://www.diabetes.fi/en/finnish_diabetes_association/ .

⁵ International Task Force for Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease, http://www.chd-taskforce.de/pdf/sk_procam_07e.pdf.