Purpose

To identify and promote the essential elements to preventing, diagnosing, and managing coronary artery disease in adults.

Key Recommendations

* Conduct aggressive risk factor management for coronary artery disease beginning at age 20.
* Advise patients about importance of lifestyle as the foundation for risk reduction prior to and during cholesterol-lowering therapy: heart healthy diet; maintenance of a healthy weight; regular aerobic physical activity.
* [Avoidance of tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems [ENDS}/cessation of tobacco use and reducing exposure to second-hand smoke](http://www.mcms.org/sites/default/files/physicianTools/Treating-Tobacco-Use-Dependence_2014-%28COMPLETE%20PACKET%29_FINAL-Revised-Name.pdf).
* Initiate beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, and antiplatelet agents.  ACE inhibitors and antiplatelet agents should be considered for indefinite use if no contraindication. The duration of therapy with beta-blockers must be weighed against the potential for adverse effects associated with these agents. Assessing the need for ongoing beta-blocker therapy should be on a case-by-case basis.
* ASA Therapy:

1) *Primary Prevention* – The Food and Drug Administration does not recommend aspirin therapy as preventive medicine in people who have not already had a heart attack, stroke or other cardiovascular conditions. The USPSTF recommends low dose aspirin for persons aged 50-59 years for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease who have a 10% or greater 10 year CVD risk, are not at increased risk for bleeding, have a life expectancy of at least 10 years, and are willing to take low-dose aspirin daily for at least 10 years.

As of 2015, the [United States Preventive Services Task Force](http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/draft-recommendation-statement/aspirin-to-prevent-cardiovascular-disease-and-cancer) updated its 2009 recommendation for Aspirin for the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease – Primary Prevention:

|  |
| --- |
|  |

2) *Secondary Prevention* – 2 or more risk factors, especially those with CHD 10 yr risk of ≥ 10%, and no contraindications, prescribe 81-162 mg/QD.

* Monitor blood pressure. Treat to blood pressure target levels: <130/80 mm Hg and <140/90 mm Hg with no diabetes and no kidney disease. A

NOTE: The 2017 ACA/AHA Guideline for the Prevention, Detection, Evaluation and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults classifies hypertension as a BP reading of 130/80 mm Hg or higher. In very high-risk patients, According to SPRINT a goal of <120/80 has been associated with improved cardiovascular outcomes with no difference in adverse events.

High Risk Populations/Disparities

* Cancer and heart disease are the leading causes of premature death (average years of potential life lost before age 75 (YPLL) in Monroe County from 2010 to 2014 County-wide, the average YPLL is 6.4 years. The average YPLL is two times higher in the city compared to the suburbs and more than 3 times higher among African American and Latino residents compared to White residents.1
* Two conditions that are risk factors for heart disease include diabetes and high blood pressure. Ten percent (10%)

of Monroe County adults have diabetes, and 32% have high blood pressure.1

Rates are higher among those age 35 and older and there are significant disparities by race/ethnicity and geography as shown in the table below.

*\*Statistical significance p<0.05, City compared to Suburbs, \*\* Statistical significance p<0.05 African American and Latino compared to White.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ever Told by a Doctor or Health Professional that they have Diabetes or High Blood Pressure, Adults Ages 35+, 2012 (% of population) | City | Suburbs  | African American | Latino  | White |
| Diabetes | 19\*  | 12  | 24\*\*  | 19\*\*  | 12  |
| High Blood Pressure | 50\*  | 39  | 64\*\*  | 42  | 39  |

Quality Measures Commonly Used by National Organizations

* Antiplatelet Therapy: Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of coronary artery disease (CAD) seen within a 12 month period who were prescribed aspirin or clopidogrel *(MIPS)*
* Beta-Blocker Therapy - Prior Myocardial Infarction (MI) or Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction (LVEF < 40%): Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of coronary artery disease seen within a 12 month period who also have a prior MI or a current or prior LVEF <40% who were prescribed beta-blocker therapy *(MIPS)*
* Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitor or Angiotensin Receptor Blocker (ARB) Therapy: Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of coronary artery disease seen within a 12 month period who also have diabetes OR a current or prior Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (LVEF) < 40% who were prescribed ACE inhibitor or ARB therapy  *(MIPS)*
* Symptom Management: Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of coronary artery disease seen within a 12 month period with an evaluation of level of activity and an assessment of whether anginal symptoms are present or absent with appropriate management of anginal symptoms within a 12 month period.  *(SIHD)*

**Prevention and Diagnosis**

|  |
| --- |
| **Initial Assessment of Risk Factors - Beginning at Age 2*0* to In**clude |
| Smoking Status and Readiness to Change* Family History
* Blood Pressure
* Fasting Lipid Panel
* Dietary and Physical Activity Assessment
 | * BMI Calculation
* Past Medical History Assessment (including history of atrial fibrillation and diabetes)
* Waist Circumference
* Other illnesses including (e.g.) HIV and psoriasis have been associated with an increased risk of CAD.
 |
| Clinical Identification of Metabolic Syndrome – Any 3 of the Following: |
| * Waist Circumference ≥ 40” (men), ≥ 35” (women)
* Blood Pressure ≥ 130/≥ 85 mm/Hg
* Fasting Glucose ≥ 100 mg/dL
 | * Triglycerides ≥ 150 mg/dL
* HDL Cholesterol < 40 mg/dL (men), < 50 mg/dL (women)
 |
| *Assess and treat underlying causes* |

|  |
| --- |
| Blood Pressure |
| Treat to blood pressure target levels: < 130/80 mm Hg and < 140/90 mm Hg with no diabetes and no kidney disease and SPRINT states no CVD or ASCVD risk <10%.1,2 In patients with very high risk of coronary and cerebrovascular events, a more aggressive target of <120/80 has been associated with improved outcomes without increased rates of adverse events.*
* Prescribe life style modifications (e.g. effectiveness of regular aerobic exercise, moderation of sodium intake, a DASH eating plan or a [Mediterranean style diet](http://www.webmd.com/food-recipes/guide/the-mediterranean-diet) with emphasis on eating foods like fish, fruits, vegetables, beans, high-fiber breads and whole grains, nuts, and olive oil while limiting meats, cheeses, and sweets. This can be equivalent to drug monotheraphy).
* Initial antihypertensive treatment:
* In general nonblack population, including those with diabetes, initial antihypertensive treatment should include a thiazide-type diuretic, calcium channel blocker (CCB), angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI), or

angiotensin receptor (ARB).* In the general black population, including those with diabetes, initial antihypertensive treatment should include a thiazide-type diuretic or CCB.3
* In the population aged ≥ 18 years with CKD (including all CKD patients with hypertension regardless of race or diabetes status), initial (or add-on) antihypertensive treatment should include an ACEI or ARB to improve kidney outcomes.

(See Monroe County Medical Society (MCMS) [*Community-wide Guideline for Management of Hypertension*](http://www.mcms.org/community-guidelines) *for complete recommendations.*) |



* (1) See Table 2 in [2012 ACCF/AHA/ACP/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Patients With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23166211) for short-term risk of death or nonfatal MI in patients with UA/NSTEMI. (2) [2012 ACCF/AHA Focused Update: Guideline for the Mgmt of Patients With UA/NSTEMI](http://my.americanheart.org/professional/General/2012-ACCFAHA-Focused-Update-Guideline-for-the-Mgmt-of-Patients-With-UANSTEMI_UCM_442121_Article.jsp). (3) CCTA is reasonable only for patients with intermediate probability of CAD. (4) [2012 ACCF/AHA/ACP/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Patients With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23166211)
* *CCTA*: computed coronary tomography angiography; *CMR*: cardiac magnetic resonance; *ECG*: electrocardiogram; *Echo*: echocardiography; *IHD*: Ischemic Heart Disease; *MI*: myocardial infarction; *MPT*: myocardial perfusion imaging; *Pharm*: pharmacological; *UA*: unstable angina; *UA/NSTEMI*: unstable angina/non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction
* Recommendations remain unchanged in the [2014 ACC/AHA/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS Focused Update of the Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Patients With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25077860). Available from www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2507786

|  |
| --- |
| Lipid Management\* |
| Moderate to high-intensity statin therapy for individuals at increased risk for ASCVD who are likely to benefit from risk reduction are stratified into 4 statin benefit groups. |
| Use the ASCVD risk estimator at <https://www.acc.org/~/media/Non-Clinical/Files-PDFs-Excel-MS-Word-etc/Guidelines/2018/Guidelines-Made-Simple-Tool-2018-Cholesterol.pdf> to determine 10 year and lifetime risks. A patient/physician risk discussion should follow any calculation of risk. |
| Statin Benefit Patient Groups(1) | Recommended Statin Treatment |
| Clinical ASCVD(2) - secondary prevention | Age ≤75 yrs with no statin-related safety concerns | High-intensity statin (Goal: LDL-C ≥50%) (Class I) |
| Age >75 yrs or not a candidate for high-intensity statins | Initiation of moderate or high-intensity statin is reasonable (Class IIa) |
| Individuals with primary elevations of LDL-C ≥190 mg/dL and without clinical ASCVD - primary prevention | Familial hyhpercholesterolemia (candidates for statin therapy) | High-intensity statin. (If not a candidate for high-intensity statin, moderate tolerated statin) |
| Individuals with diabetes, ages 40-75, with LDL-C >70-<190 mg/dL and without clinical ASCVD - primary prevention | Estimated 10-yr ASCVD risk <7.5% | Moderate-intensity statin therapy Class (IIb) |
| Estimated 10-yr ASCVD risk ≥7.5-<20% | If risk estimate + risk enhancers favor statin, initiate moderate-intensity statin to reduce LDL-C by 30% - 49% Class (I) |
| Individuals with no diabetes, ages 40-75, with LDL-C >70-<190 mg/dL and without clinical ASCVD - primary prevention | Estimated 10-yr ASCVD risk ≥7.5% | Moderate-intensity statin to reduce LDL-C by 30-49% Class (l) |
| Estimated 10-yr ASCVD risk 5 – < 7.5% |  If Risk enhancers present then risk discussion regarding moderate-intensity statin therapy Class (IIb).Discuss risks/benefits with patent.) |
| For patients who do not fall into the above statin-benefit groups, physicians and patients should engage in a discussion regarding the risks and benefits of PCSK9 therapy and Ezetimibe. |
| *Consider pill splitting or generic equivalents as available to increase patient compliance.* |
| Risk Intervention |
| Lifestyle Modifications |
| * Physical activity of at least 150 min/wk of moderate-intensity aerobic activity over at least 5 days/wk or 75 min/wk of vigorous-intensity aerobic activity over at least 3 days/wk and muscle-strengthening activities on 2 or more days/wk that work all major muscle groups.
* Dietary Intake: Diet plays a role in management.; moderation of sodium intake, a DASH eating plan or a [Mediterranean style diet](http://www.webmd.com/food-recipes/guide/the-mediterranean-diet) can be beneficial and should be considered with emphasis on eating foods like fish, fruits, vegetables, beans, high-fiber breads and whole grains, nuts, and olive oil while limiting meats, cheeses, and sweets. http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/HealthyLiving/HealthyEating/Nutrition/Making-Healthy-Choices\_UCM\_461295\_Article.jsp#.Wo8L5W8rKAY
* Weight Management to achieve and maintain BMI at 18.5 – 24.9 Kg/m, waist circumference at iliac crest level ≤ 40” in men & ≤ 35” in women.
* Complete smoking cessation. Provide appropriate counseling, pharmacotherapy and referral to formal cessation programs. No exposure to environmental smoke. (See MCMC [*Community-wide Guideline for Treating Tobacco Use and Dependence*](http://www.mcms.org/community-guidelines)).
 |
| Blood Lipid Management |
|  Initiate therapeutic lifestyle changes and consider drug therapy.  |
| Diabetes Management |
| Initiate appropriate therapy to achieve an A1c < 7.0% (Goals should be individualized based on age, comorbid conditions, duration of diabetes, individual patient considerations and other factors.) (See MCMS [*Community-wide Guideline for Diabetes Care*](file:///%5C%5Cmcms-ad01%5Cusers%5Ckkremer%5CGUIDELINES%2C%20PRINCIPLES%2C%20EDUCATION%20TOOLS%5CMCMS%20COMMUNITY-WIDE%20GUIDELINES%5CCoronary%20Artery%20Disease%5C2015%5CGuideline%5C%28See%20Monroe%20County%20Medical%20Society%20Community-wide%20Guideline%20for%20Management%20of%20Hypertension%29)). Every attempt should be made to identify patients at risk for diabetes (insulin resistance, glucose intolerance, obesity, family history, poor diet and exercise habits) to allow early intervention with diet and lifestyle changes to prevent the development of frank diabetes. |
| ASA Therapy |
| * Primary Prevention - The [Food and Drug Administration](http://www.fda.gov/drugs/resourcesforyou/consumers/ucm390574.htm) does not recommend aspirin therapy as preventive medicine in people who have not already had a heart attack, stroke or other cardiovascular conditions. See USPSTF Aspirin Therapy for persons aged 50-59 year under Key Recommendations on page 1. As of 2015 the [United States Preventive Services Task Force](http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/draft-recommendation-statement/aspirin-to-prevent-cardiovascular-disease-and-cancer) updated its recommendation for Aspirin for the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease – Primary Prevention.
* Secondary Prevention - 2 or more risk factors, especially those with CHD 10yr risk of >10%, and no contraindications–prescribe 81-162 mg/QD.
 |
| Depression Screening |
| Screen for depression (See MCMS[*Community-wide Guideline for Major Depressive Disorder*](http://www.mcms.org/community-guidelines)) |
| Disease Management Support |
| * One to one interaction for personal education and support.
* Resource tools to assist with self management of chronic conditions
 |

Patient Tracking Tool for Secondary CVD

Name:

Date of Birth: Age: Sex:

Pre-existing: CVD conditions: Diabetes: Other:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RISKINTERVENTIONS | INITIAL STATUS | PATIENT GOAL | DATE: | DATE: | DATE: |
| SmokingComplete avoidance/Cessation including ENDS | SmokerNon-smoker |  | SmokerNon-smoker | SmokerNon-smoker | SmokerNon-smoker |
| Blood Pressure< 130/80 mm Hg< 140/90 mm Hg with no diabetes & no kidney diseaseNo CVD or ASCVD risk <10% | mmHg |  |  |  |  |
| Cholesterol Initial screening w/lipid panel/therapy based on risk calculation (Screen for familial lipdemia to identify higher risk individuals), but likely drug therapy with known CVD  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Physical Activity[150 min/wk (moderate over at least 5 days) or 75 min/wk (vigorous over at least 3 days) plus muscle strengthening (2 or more days/wk)](http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/adults.html) | Duration:Frequency: |  |  |  |  |
| Weight Mgmt.BMI: < 25Height:Waist Circumference:Men < 40”Women < 35” | Height:Weight:BMI:Waist Circ: |  |  |  |  |
| Diabetes Management\*HbA1c < 7.0% | HbA1c:FBG: |  |  |  |  |
| Antiplatelet Agents/Anticoagulants\*\* | Yes/No | Compliant?Rx | Y/NRx | Y/NRx | Y/NRx |
| Ace Inhibitors | Yes/No | Compliant?Rx | Y/NRx | Y/NRx | Y/NRx |
| Beta-blockers | Yes/No | Compliant?Rx | Y/NRx | Y/NRx | Y/NRx |
| Depression Screening | Yes/No |  | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N |

\*Goals should be individualized based on age/life expectancy, duration of diabetes, comorbid conditions, individual patient considerations and other factors.

\*\*Consider annual reassessment of the need for antiplatelet/anticoagulant therapy.

METABOLIC SYNDROME INCLUDES ANY 3 OF THE 5 DIAGNOSITC MEASURES: *Waist Circumference* (men ≥40”, women ≥35”); *BP* ≥130/≥85 mm Hg; *FBG* ≥100 mg/dL; *Triglycerides*≥150 mg/dL; *HDL cholesterol* (men <40 mg/dL, women <50 mg/dL)

Resources for Physicians

[American Heart Association](http://my.americanheart.org/professional/index.jsp) (The American Heart Association is a national voluntary health agency to help reduce disability and death from cardiovascular diseases and stroke.)

Provides featured science news, research, cardiovascular risk calculator and daily e-newsletter.

Centers for Disease Control

* [Million Hearts® Action Guide Series](http://millionhearts.hhs.gov/resources/action_guides.html) – Provides evidence-based strategies for improving cardiovascular health.

Resources for Patients

American Heart Association

(The American Heart Association is a national voluntary health agency to help reduce disability and death from cardiovascular diseases and stroke.)

* [Answers by Heart](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/More/ToolsForYourHeartHealth/Answers-by-Heart-Fact-Sheets_UCM_300330_Article.jsp): Downloadable Q & A patient information sheets, in English and Spanish, on cardiovascular conditions, tests and treatments and lifestyle and risk reduction.
* [Caregiver Resources](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Caregiver/Caregiver_UCM_001103_SubHomePage.jsp): online support communities, printable resources and monthly e-newsletter.

[Centers for Disease Control](http://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/coronary_ad.htm)

Information about physical activity for adults and older adults.

[DASH Eating Plan](http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/files/docs/public/heart/hbp_low.pdf)

Online booklet with information about servings and food groups for the DASH eating plan; tips on switching to the DASH eating plan; lowering sodium intake, using herbs and spices, and comparing labels; and how to lose weight.

[Mediterranean Diet](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/patientinstructions/000110.htm)

Information in English and Spanish from Medline Plus, a service of the [U.S. National Library of Medicine](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/) [National Institutes of Health](http://www.nih.gov/).

[Million](http://millionhearts.hhs.gov/learn-prevent/prevention.html) Hearts

Information on ABCS of prevention, Practice Healthy Living Habits

[National Heart Lung & Blood Institute](http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/health-topics/topics/hd/prevent)

Tips for a lifelong approach to prevent and control coronary heart disease risk factors.

USDA Choose My Plate

* [Tips for increasing physical activity](http://www.choosemyplate.gov/physical-activity/increase-physical-activity.html) – How to make physical activity a regular part of the day at home, work and play.
* [How much physical activity is needed?](http://www.choosemyplate.gov/physical-activity/amount.html)

References

1. County of Monroe/State of New York, Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan for Monroe County 2014 – 2017. November 2013. pg 10. Available at: [www2.monroecounty.gov/files/health/DataReports/Monroe%20County%20cha%20chip%202013.pdf](http://www2.monroecounty.gov/files/health/DataReports/Monroe%20County%20cha%20chip%202013.pdf)

American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes - 2017. Diabetes Care. 2017 Jan; vol. 40 no.

Supplement 1. Available at: http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/diacare/suppl/2016/12/15/40.Supplement\_1.DC1/DC\_40\_S1\_final.pdf

Centers for Disease Control. [Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity](http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/index.html), [National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion](http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease). Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/adults.html>

ACC/AHA Detailed summary from the 2017 Guideline for the Prevention, Detection, Evaluation and Management of High Blood Pressure in Adult

Eckel RH, Jakicic JM, Ard JD, et al. 2013 AHA/ACC Guideline on Lifestyle Management to Reduce Cardiovascular Risk: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. Circulation. 2014;129:S76-S99. Available at: <http://content.onlinejacc.org/article.aspx?articleid=1770218>

Fihn SD, Gardin JM, Abrams J, Berra K, Blankenship JC, Dallas P, et al. 2012 ACCF/AHA/ACP/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Patients With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2012;60(24):e44-e164. doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2012.07.013. Available at: <http://content.onlinejacc.org/article.aspx?articleid=1391404>

Fihn SD, Blankenship JC, Alexander KP, Bittl JA, Byrne JG, Fletcher BJ, et al. 2014 ACC/AHA/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS Focused Update of the Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Patients With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2014;64(18):1929-1949. doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2014.07.017. Available at: <http://content.onlinejacc.org/article.aspx?articleid=1891717>

James P, Oparil S, Carter B, Cushman W et al. 2014 Evidence-Based Guideline for the Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults Report From the Panel Members Appointed to the Eighth Joint National Committee (JNC 8). JAMA. 2014;311(5):507-520. Available at: <http://jama.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=1791497>

Grundy SM, Cleeman JI, Daniels SR, et al.Diagnosis and Management of the Metabolic Syndrome An American Heart Association/National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Scientific Statement. Circulation. 2005;112:2735-2752. Available at: [http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/112/17/2735.full.pdf+html](http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/112/17/2735.full.pdf%2Bhtml)

# Katsiki et al. Psoriasis and Vascular Risk: Risk: An Update. Curr Pharm Des. 2014;20(39):6114-25

SPRINT Trial website: <https://www.sprinttrial.org/>

Stone NJ, Robinson JG, Lichtenstein AH, et al. 2013 ACC/AHA Guideline on the Treatment of Blood Cholesterol to Reduce Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Risk in Adults: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2014;63(25\_PA):2889-2934. doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2013.11.002. Available at: <https://circ.ahajournals.org/content/early/2013/11/11/01.cir.0000437738.63853.7a>

Stone NJ, Robinson JG, Lichtenstein AH, et al. 2013 ACC/AHA Cholesterol Guideline Panel. Treatment of blood cholesterol to reduce atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk in adults: synopsis of the 2013 American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association cholesterol guideline. Ann Inten Med. 2014;160:339-343. Available at: <https://circ.ahajournals.org/content/early/2013/11/11/01.cir.0000437738.63853.7a.full.pdf>

**U.S. Food and Drug Administration.** Use of Aspirin for Primary Prevention of Heart Attack and Stroke. May 2014. Available at: [www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou/Consumers/ucm390574.htm](http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou/Consumers/ucm390574.htm)