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New NZ CVD Primary Care Consensus Statement^{1,2}

- Assessment based on new 5-year CVD risk prediction equations (NZ PREDICT study) using PMS tools (printed tables no longer appropriate).
- 2. Start assessment earlier for high-**risk people (Māori, Pacific and South**-Asian: men from 30 years, women from 40 years; individuals with severe mental illness from 25 years).
- 3. New high-risk groups (Heart failure, eGFR less than 30 ml/min and where available, diagnosis of asymptomatic carotid disease or coronary disease).
- Estimated 5-year risk of 15% or more is considered high-risk. Target BP 130/80 and LDL-C 1.8 mmol/l is recommended. Pharmacotherapy should be considered.
- Estimated 5-year risk of 5-15% target BP of 130/80 and LDL-C reduction of 40% or greater is recommended. Consider pharmacological treatment with the benefits and harms of drugs presented and discussed to allow individualised informed decision about whether to start treatment.
- 6. Consider aspirin under 70 years with 5-year risk of >15%. Benefits likely to outweigh risks.

This Gem has been checked by Associate Professor Gerry Devlin, Cardiologist and Medical Director and Dr Fraser Hamilton, GP Champion for the Heart Foundation.

References:

- Cardiovascular Disease Risk Assessment and Management for Primary Care. NZ Ministry of Health (2018). <u>Click here</u>
- 2. Heart Foundation NZ. Feb 2018 update. Click here

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