

Why have I been sent this link?

You are receiving this because you recently had a blood test to measure your cholesterol. As you may know, the amount of cholesterol in your blood can increase your risk of developing cardiovascular disease (CVD) which includes heart attack, stroke and peripheral vascular disease.

However, cholesterol is only one risk factor for CVD and using information from your medical record we can use a tool call QRISK2 to calculate the likelihood of you having a stroke or heart attack in the next 10 years.

The higher the score, the greater the risk is. Also, the more risk factors you have, the greater your risk.

Other risk factors for CVD include:

- Age, gender, ethnicity
- High blood pressure, cholesterol level, body mass index (height and weight),
- Smoking, alcohol intake
- Medical conditions such as diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, chronic kidney disease
- Strong family history of heart disease (in relatives under 60 years)

What does 'risk' mean?

Risk is the chance of something happening. It's important to note that your risk of developing CVD is never zero and regardless of other risk factors, your risk naturally increases the older you get.

Your QRISK score will tell you whether you are at low, moderate or high risk of developing CVD in the next 10 years.

Low risk – QRISK2 score of less than 10%

This means that you have less than a one in ten chance of having a stroke or heart attack in the next 10 years.

Moderate risk – QRISK2 of 10-20%

This means that you have between a one to two in ten chance of having a stroke or heart attack in the next 10 years.

High risk – QRISK2 score of more than 20%

This means that you have at least a two in ten chance of having a stroke of heart attack in the next 10 years

What can I do to lower my risk?

New guidance from NICE (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence) suggests that anyone with a score of more than 10% we should offer the option of starting medication to lower cholesterol, the medicines are known as “statins” as well as lifestyle advice.

What are Statins?

Statins are a group of medications that help to reduce cholesterol which in some cases can lower your risk of heart attack and stroke by up to 25%. Statins are designed to be taken every night and are generally considered to be safe. However as with any medication, unwanted side effects can occur.

For further information about statins look at the following websites.

British Heart Foundation

www.bhf.org.uk

Patient UK Information Leaflets

www.patient.co.uk

If you would like to start the Statins as advised

If you do wish to discuss the option of taking a statin then please book a telephone appointment to discuss further or let phone know or return this slip with your name on it and we will issue a prescription by next week.

You will also get a form for a blood test to monitor things, this is to be done 3 months after starting the statin.

What lifestyle changes can I make?

You may have noticed that the list of risk factors includes things we can change (such as smoking status, weight and blood pressure) and things we cannot change (such as age and gender). We can therefore try to reduce our risk by taking a few simple steps including:

- Stop smoking – contact local Stop Smoking Services for help at 08006120011
- Eat a healthy balanced diet - low in fat, sugar and salt. Eat 5 fruit / veg a day.
- Reduce alcohol intake – aim for less than 14 units a week for men and women.
- Keep an eye on your weight and take steps to lose weight if needed. Aim for BMI 20-25.
- Exercise regularly (walking is a great start).
- Taking medication to reduce blood pressure if needed.