#### **PATIENT HANDOUT. Please feel free to copy this page**

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# Reducing Your Risk for Heart Attacks & Strokes

A SHIFT IN THINKING...

**CHOLESTEROL** 

**ONLY TELLS** 

**US PART OF** 

**YOUR HEART** 

**HEALTH STORY** 

## What's Changed?

If you asked anyone how to reduce your risk of a heart attack or stroke you'd likely hear them mention the need to lower your cholesterol.

However, many studies have shown improving cholesterol does not always reduce risk of cardiovascular disease (heart attack or stroke). By

worrying only about cholesterol we might miss helping the right people because cholesterol is only one risk factor.

Other risk factors include: age, gender, smoking status, blood pressure and diabetes. Healthcare providers can use the risk factors to provide a rough estimate of your risk for heart attack and stroke (cardiovascular disease).

## Estimating Cardiovascular Risk

When estimating risk, healthcare providers will often give you a percentage.

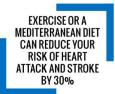


This number is an educated guess of your chances of developing cardiovascular disease in the next 10 years. For example, a 10% risk means you have about a 1 in 10 chance of having a heart attack or stroke in the next 10 years.

# What can you do to reduce your risk of heart attack or stroke?

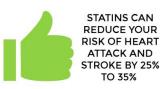
#### Eat healthy – be active – don't smoke

These lifestyle choices reduce your risk of cardiovascular disease and benefit your overall health.



### **Medication**

Statin therapy should be discussed with all people with



moderate to high cardiovascular risk (10% or more). Your healthcare provider can explain your risk and how statins can reduce that risk by 25-35%.

A low-dose of ASA (Aspirin®) may also be recommended for further risk reduction if you are at high cardiovascular risk (20% or more) or have had a heart attack or stroke. ASA reduces cardiovascular risk by about 12.5% (half or third as effective as statins). Note - ASA can cause bleeding.

What are the side effects of statins?	Most Common	1 in every 10 to 20 people – muscle aches or stiffness*
All drugs come with potential side effects. Side effects for statins include	Less Common	1 in every 10,000 people – severe muscle or kidney injury
What about other cholesterol	Rare	Liver irritation
lowering	*In research	studies, muscle aches wer

\*In research studies, muscle aches were almost as common amongst the group not taking the statin (the placebo group)

medications? Unlike statins, many

medications that lower cholesterol do not reduce the risk of heart attack or stroke (which is the point of taking medications for cholesterol). For this reason, statins are the first line drug therapy option.

# Should you still have your cholesterol tested?

**Not taking a statin**  $\rightarrow$  You should continue to have your cholesterol tested every 5 years.

**Taking a statin**  $\rightarrow$  No. Once you have decided to take a statin a cholesterol test is unnecessary - statins help to reduce your cardiovascular risk no matter what your cholesterol level. So knowing your cholesterol level would not change your treatment plan.

## Are statins right for you?

You decide. Speak with your healthcare provider about your risk of cardiovascular disease and the benefits and risks of taking statins. Regardless of your decision, your healthcare provider will support you!



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