MEN

No Diabetes
Nonsmoker Smoker

Total Chol. : HDL-Chol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood Pressure</th>
<th>No Diabetes</th>
<th>Diabetes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>180/105</td>
<td>160/95</td>
<td>140/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160/95</td>
<td>140/85</td>
<td>120/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140/85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AGE 70

AGE 60

AGE 50

AGE 40

AGE 30

Total Chol. : HDL-Chol

Risk Level
Percent chance of cardiovascular event in 5 years

Very High >20%
High 15-20%
Moderate 10-15%
Mild 5-10%
Low 2.5-5%
Very Low <2.5%

How to use the Risk Tables
1. To estimate a person's absolute 5-year risk of a cardiovascular event (newly diagnosed angina, MI, CHD death, stroke or TIA), identify the table relating to person's sex, diabetic status, smoking status and age.
2. Within the table find the cell nearest to the person's blood pressure and TC: HDL-C.
3. Compare cell colour with risk level.
4. For patients with symptomatic CVD, or familial hypercholesterolaemia. The level of risk should be increased by 1 or 2 categories.