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Risk stratification of Japanese Patients with Dyslipidemia: Perspective for the Future ASCVD Guidelines

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The recently published Japan Atherosclerosis Society (JAS) Guideline for Prevention of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Diseases provide a new risk stratification strategy on Japanese patients with dyslipidemia. That strategy used equations of modified Suita score to estimate the 10-year incidence risk of coronary heart disease in Japanese for cardiovascular risk assessment, and underline common decision making. Suita score was newly developed coronary prediction algorithms for Japanese in the manner of FRSs. However, the risk profile for CHD of a Japanese

population was considerably different from that of the original Framingham Heart Study cohort. Prediction of CHD obtained with the risk score based on the Suita cohort with CKD variables was superior to that of the FRS or recalibration of the FRS. Clinical reclassification revealed FRS overestimates the CHD risk in Japanese population. Moreover, we recommend obtaining family history of ASCVD at the time of estimating ASCVD risk. Our guideline provides a valuable framework that can be adapted based on clinical judgment and individual knowledge.