

Dear Healthcare Provider,

This individual's familial risk for heart disease is not increased.

This individual has completed the heart disease risk assessment module of the **U.S. Surgeon General's My Family Health Portrait** web-based family history tool (<https://phgkb.cdc.gov/FHH/>).*

The risk estimate generated by this tool uses family health history and limited personal medical history information to classify patients into "not increased" or "increased" risk categories for heart disease. **The risk estimate does not reflect other risk factors such as diet, race, or body mass index.**

Next steps (based on your clinical judgement)

- Please review the family and personal history of this individual to confirm the reported lack of heart disease risk factors and identify any risk factors that were not included in the assessment.
- Please discuss the need for blood pressure, cholesterol, and other regular screenings with the individual.

For more information on risk factors for heart disease, please see:

- [Heart Disease, Family Health History, and Familial Hypercholesterolemia](#)
- [Heart Disease](#)
- [Million Hearts®](#)

*The module is based on the following references:

- Grundy et al. 2018 AHA/ACC/AACVPR/AAPA/ABC/ACPM/ADA/AGS/ APhA/ASPC/NLA/PCNA Guideline on the Management of Blood Cholesterol: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2019; 73:e285-350.
- Lloyd-Jones et al. Use of Risk Assessment Tools to Guide Decision-Making in the Primary Prevention of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease: A Special Report From the American Heart Association and American College of Cardiology. Circulation. 2019;139:e1162-e1177.
- Moonesinghe et al. Prevalence and Cardiovascular Health Impact of Family History of Premature Heart Disease in the United States: Analysis of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2007-2014. J Am Heart Assoc. 2019;8:e012364.
- Ridker et al. C-Reactive Protein and Parental History Improve Global Cardiovascular Risk Prediction: The Reynolds Risk Score for Men. Circulation. 2008; 118:2243-51.
- Ridker et al. Development and validation of improved algorithms for the assessment of global cardiovascular risk in women: the Reynolds Risk Score. JAMA. 2007; 297:611-9.