

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

# Providing clinicians with a patient's 10-year cardiovascular risk improves their statin prescribing: a true experiment using clinical vignettes

Nishant K Sekaran<sup>1\*</sup>, Jeremy B Sussman<sup>2</sup>, Anna Xu<sup>2</sup> and Rodney A Hayward<sup>3</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Statins are effective for primary prevention of cardiovascular (CV) disease, the leading cause of death in the world. Multinational guidelines emphasize CV risk as an important factor for optimal statin prescribing. However, it's not clear how primary care providers (PCPs) use this information. The objective of this study was to determine how primary care providers use information about global CV risk for primary prevention of CV disease.

**Methods:** A double-blinded, randomized experiment using clinical vignettes mailed to office-based PCPs in the United States who were identified through the American Medical Association Physician Masterfile in June 2012. PCPs in the control group received clinical vignettes with all information on the risk factors needed to calculate CV risk. The experimental group received the same vignettes in addition to the subject's 10-year calculated CV risk (Framingham risk score). The primary study outcome was the decision to prescribe a statin.

**Results:** Providing calculated CV risk to providers increased statin prescribing in the two high-risk cases (CV risk > 20%) by 32 percentage points (41% v. 73%; 95% CI = 23-40,  $p < 0.001$ ; relative risk [RR] = 1.78) and 16 percentage points (12% v. 27%, 95% CI 8.5-22.5%,  $p < 0.001$ ; RR = 2.25), and decreased statin prescribing in the lowest risk case (CV risk = 2% risk) by 9 percentage points [95% CI = 1.00-16.7%,  $p = 0.003$ , RR = 0.88]. Fewer than 20% of participants in each group reported routinely calculating 10-year CV risk in their patients.

**Conclusions:** Providers do not routinely calculate 10-year CV risk for their patients. In this vignette experiment, PCPs undertreated low LDL, high CV risk patients. Giving providers a patient's calculated CV risk improved statin prescribing. Providing PCPs with accurate estimates of patient CV risk at the point of service has the potential to improve the efficiency of statin prescribing.

**Keywords:** Primary prevention, Cardiovascular disease, Statins, Cardiovascular risk

## Background

Cardiovascular (CV) disease is the leading cause of death in the world, with coronary artery disease alone resulting in over 7 million deaths annually [1]. HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, or statins, are among the most effective and widely used treatments for reducing CV morbidity and mortality. Although there are substantial differences

between recommendations for when and how to use statins for primary CV prevention, virtually all multinational clinical guidelines recommend estimating a patient's overall CV risk in clinical decision making [2,3].

Although past guidelines for primary CV prevention in the U.S., including the ATP III NCEP III guideline, (3) have focused on specific lipid targets (i.e., a "treat to target" approach), there is increasing evidence for and interest in basing treatment primarily on overall CV risk [4]. Even ATP III guidelines base the individual patient's recommended low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C-C) goal on their overall CV risk, and it is likely that CV

\* Correspondence: nishants@umich.edu

<sup>1</sup>Division of General Internal Medicine, University of Michigan Medical School & VA Ann Arbor Healthcare System, 3119 Taubman Center, 1500 East Medical Center Drive, 48109-5604 Ann Arbor, MI, USA

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

risk will be even more central in the soon-to-be released ATP IV guidelines. This is because recent evidence demonstrates how “tailoring” statin treatment based directly on the patient’s overall CV risk and expected benefit from a given statin dose can be a much more efficient approach than using LDL-C targets, preventing many more CV events while using less medication [5]. Although the greater efficacy of this type of benefit-based tailored (BTT) approach has gone almost completely unopposed scientifically, some critics have suggested that an approach so heavily based on CV risk is too complicated to be effectively implemented [6].

Current research suggests providers believe knowing a patient’s overall CV risk is important [7]. However, in routine practice most providers do not regularly calculate CV risk, estimate risk inaccurately, and tend to ignore important variations in CV risk [8-13]. Two potential reasons for this are 1) clinicians believe they can “gestalt” a patient’s CV risk, and 2) the amount of time it would take clinicians to do the calculation is a barrier. In the era of the electronic medical record, it is possible to automate estimates of patient’s overall CV risk for the clinician, as is now often done for the kidney glomerular filtration rate (GFR), and efficiently integrate this information into clinical workflow.

There has been limited research on the effect of CV risk presentation on primary care physicians’ (PCPs) primary CV prevention practices [14,15]. These studies suggest that explicit CV risk presentation may modestly improve provider prescription practices with regards to lipid lowering therapy. To our knowledge, none of these studies addressed the issue of how providers respond to clinical situations where LDL-C measurements are discordant from and are a poor reflection of a patient’s true overall CV risk. Knowing how PCPs reconcile this dilemma is important because it provides needed insight about how clinicians prioritize CV risk in statin treatment decisions, and how a BTT approach to primary CV prevention may be effectively implemented.

We examined this issue in a true experiment using clinical vignettes, in which we randomized primary care providers (PCPs) into two groups: a control group that received clinical vignettes of patients with information on their individual CV risk factors, and an experimental group that received the identical cases in addition to individual 10-year CV risk as determined by the Framingham Risk Score [16], a validated tool to estimate cardiovascular risk. We designed the clinical vignettes to include a wide range of 10-year CV risk, and specifically included cases where LDL-C values were normal but clinical risk was moderate to high (situations in which some guidelines would recommend no medication treatment). We hypothesized that explicit presentation of the overall CV risk calculation would improve the statin prescribing efficiency

among PCPs—they would preferentially prescribe statins to higher expected benefit rather than lower benefit patients.

## Methods

### Experimental design

We used a double-blinded, randomized, controlled experimental design. All study subjects were provided with an identical set of clinical scenarios, which included all the information needed to calculate 10-year CV risk, with the additional information of 10-year Framingham CV risk estimates for individuals randomized to the experimental arm.

### Setting and participants

We mailed surveys to a random sample of 1,500 office-based adult primary care physicians (PCP) trained in Internal Medicine or Family Medicine practicing in the United States. We identified these providers through random sampling of the American Medical Association (AMA) Physician Masterfile, which contains practice information from 153,675 office-based internal medicine and family physicians in the United States. We obtained the data through the Direct Medical Data (DMD) Corporation (Des Plaines, IL), after receiving approval from The University of Michigan Institutional Review Board. DMD randomly selected and assigned the study subjects into an experimental or a control arm and provided the research team with de-identified data files.

### Survey instrument and intervention

The survey consisted of several background questions and 5 clinical vignettes, each containing a brief clinical history, including all CV risk factors in the Framingham risk score reported by D’Agostino and colleagues [16]. The clinical cases were designed to capture a range of predicted CV risk and LDL-C values. We pilot tested the surveys for clarity and content in a convenience sample of physicians at our institution. The complete surveys can be found in Additional file 1 (Control Group Survey) and Additional file 2 (Experimental Group Survey). Study subjects received a \$20 bill as a monetary incentive. We sent a reminder postcard to survey respondents one week prior to the requested due date. The data from the returned surveys were abstracted and double-entered into the study database.

### Outcomes

Our primary outcome was the likelihood of prescribing a statin for each clinical vignette for the two treatment arms (after a trial of diet and exercise), measured on a five-point Likert Scale. Secondary outcomes included estimation of 10-year CV risk among respondents in

the control group, PCPs self-reported target LDL-C goals, and several questions about their clinical practice.

### Statistical methods

We used a 2-sample independent groups *t*-test for our main analysis comparing the likelihood of prescribing a statin between our control and experimental arms for each vignette. We used a 1-sample *t*-test to compare predicted control respondents' estimates of vignette subjects' 10-year CV risk, comparing their estimate to the calculated Framingham risk scores. Our sample size of 626 respondents (313 individuals in each arm) provides us with 80% power to detect a difference of 10 percentage points between the control and experimental groups (0.2 v. 0.3, two-sided testing with alpha = 0.05).

After conducting the main *a priori* analyses, we performed a single post-hoc analysis of how a control PCP's estimate of the patient's 10-year CV risk impacted the probability that they would prescribe a statin for that

case. All statistical analyses were performed using Stata 12 (College Station, TX).

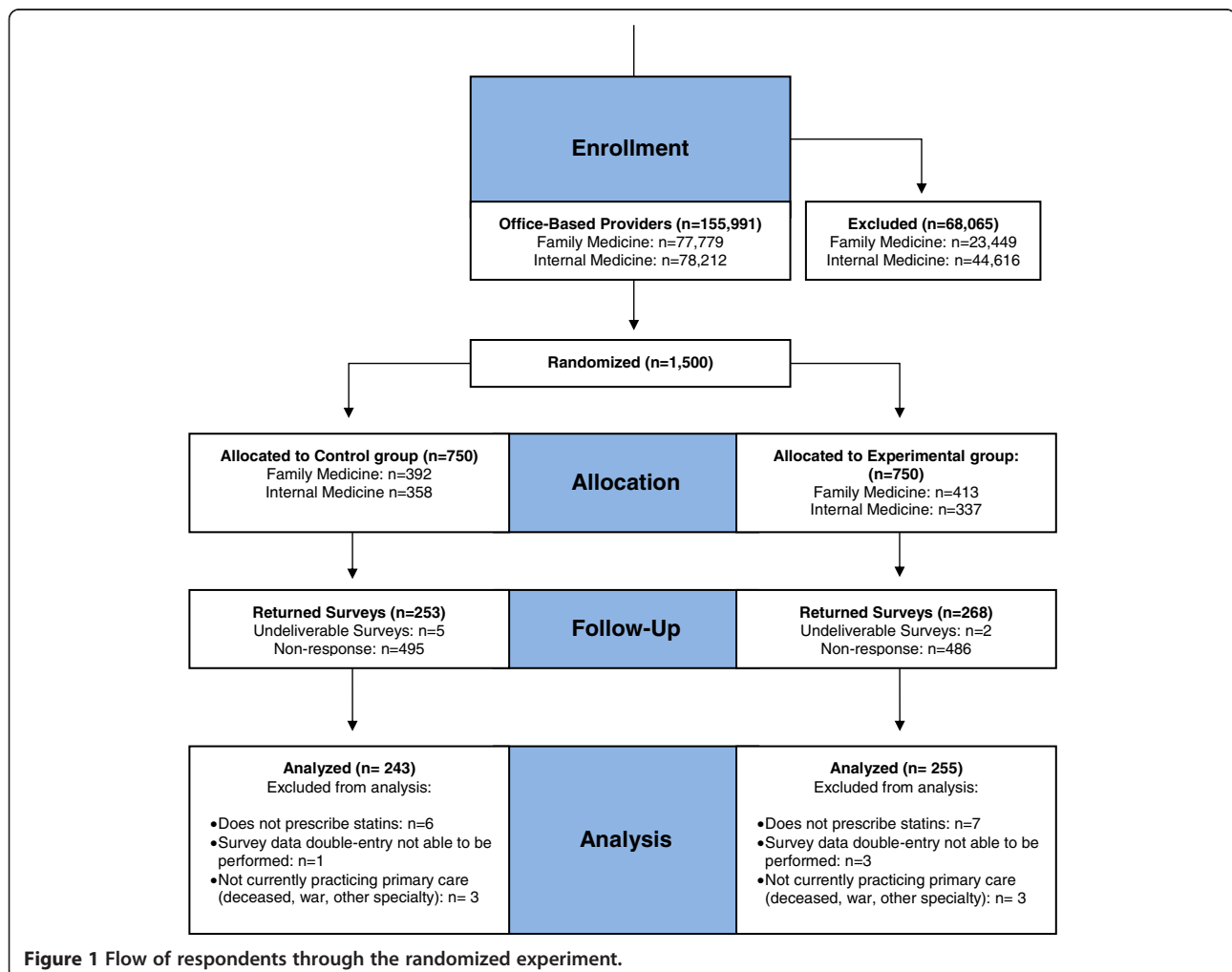
### Results

#### Characteristics of survey respondents

Of the 1500 PCPs sent surveys, a total of 520 responded (35%). Figure 1 illustrates the flow of respondents. Table 1 displays their characteristics and shows that the control and intervention groups are well matched across a range of attributes. Approximately two-thirds of the survey respondents were family medicine trained, nearly 75% were in practice for 10 or more years, and the majority saw more than 40 patients per week (nearly half seeing more than 80 patients).

#### Estimation of 10-year cardiovascular (CV) risk

A minority of respondents reported regularly calculating 10-year CV risk (<20% in each group). Control group PCP estimates for each vignette's 10-year CV risk are displayed



**Figure 1** Flow of respondents through the randomized experiment.

**Table 1 Characteristics of survey respondents in the analysis sample**

Respondent characteristics	Control group (n = 243)	Experimental group (n = 255)
Specialty		
Family medicine	62.3	61.9
Internal medicine	37.7	38.1
Post-graduate practice years in an outpatient setting		
<5 years	5.9	6.4
5-10	17.0	16.3
>10	77.1	77.3
Number of patients seen/week		
< 40	10.0	13.4
40-59	14.9	10.9
60-79	23.6	21.5
>80	51.5	54.3
Practice region		
Northeast	18.2	17.1
Midwest	30.6	26.6
South	31	30.6
West	20.3	25.8
How often do you predict 10-year cardiovascular risk in your patients?		
Almost never or never	49.8	43.7
Sometimes	31.1	41.9
Almost always or always	19.1	14.4
I would allow a trained nurse or member of my support staff to address the issue of primary prevention for coronary artery disease with my patients through an approved standard protocol?		
Strongly disagree or disagree	13.6	15.2
Neither agree nor disagree	19.5	17.9
Agree or strongly agree	67.0	67.0

in Table 2. For the low CV risk vignette patients (vignettes 1 and 3), PCPs overestimated CV risk by more than 9 percentage points (both  $P < 0.001$ ). For example, Case #1's 10-yr CV risk was only 2%, but over 75% of respondents estimated her risk as being 9.5% or greater. In contrast, for the two highest CV risk vignette patients (Cases #2 and #5, CV risks 21% and 22%, respectively), PCP mean estimates were significantly underestimated, but were within 5 percentage points of their Framingham score. The combined effect of these under- and over-estimations were striking, however. For example, although Case # 2's 10-yr CV risk (21%) was 3-times higher than

Case #3 (7%), PCP estimates of these two vignette's CV risk were almost identical: 19.3% (interquartile range [IQR] = 17.3%-21.3%) and 19.7 (IQR = 17.5-21.9), respectively.

#### Impact of providing patient CV risk to PCPs on statin prescribing

The control and experimental groups both prescribed statins at the highest rates for the two patient vignettes with the highest LDL-C values but the lowest overall CV-risk (cases #1 and #3). In each of these cases, PCPs in both arms prescribed statins >60% of the time. Further, being informed that the 10-yr CV risk was low had only a small, though statistically significant, 9 percentage point absolute decrease in the likelihood of prescribing a statin in both cases ( $P = 0.03$  and  $P = 0.04$ , Table 3). In contrast, for patients with relatively low LDL-C values but with the highest CV-risks (Cases # 2 and 5, 10-yr risks of 21% and 22%, respectively), providing PCPs with overall CV risk estimates substantially increased statin prescribing. In Case #2 (a 70 year old man with a 21% 10-year CV-risk), the proportion of PCPs prescribing a statin increased from 41% to 73% with presentation of risk (increase = 32 points [95% CI = 23-40]). Overall, congruence with NCEP III recommendations were moderate to high for Cases #4 & #5, but a majority of PCPs diverged from NCEP III guideline recommendations by recommending treatment in a low-risk woman with an LDL of 135 (Case #3, see Table 3).

In a *post hoc* analysis of respondents in the control arm (who were not given the calculated Framingham score), we found that the higher a PCP's estimate of 10-year CV risk, the greater the likelihood they would prescribe a statin. This means that those control physicians who prescribed a statin in Cases #1 and #3 (high LDL-C/low CV risk/low statin benefit) were those who most severely over-estimated 10-year CV risk, and that those control physicians who did not prescribe a statin in Cases #2 and #5 (low LDL-C/high CV risk/high statin benefit) were those who most severely under-estimated 10-year CV risk (Figure 2).

#### Discussion

Preventing cardiovascular (CV) disease morbidity and mortality is among the most important public health priorities in the United States and throughout the world, and statins are highly effective for primary prevention [17,18]. Selecting who should receive them, and at what doses, have been the subject of various guidelines and considerable debate. One consistent fact is that randomized clinical trial evidence suggests that overall CV risk is by far the largest determinant of how much absolute benefit a patient will receive from a statin [5]. In this experiment, we found providing PCPs with overall CV risk

**Table 2 Clinical scenarios and associated 10-year CVD risk estimates**

Clinical scenario (n = number responding to the question in the control group)	Calculated 10-year Framingham risk for coronary artery disease	Mean predicted 10-year cardiovascular risk and interquartile range among respondents in the control group* (N = 243)	p-value for differences between calculated and mean predicted 10-year CVD risk
Case 1. A 52 year-old woman with no chronic conditions, no history of tobacco or family history of cardiovascular disease; blood pressure 128/82, pulse 72, BMI 30; after a trial of diet and exercise, total cholesterol 260 mg/dL, triglycerides 145 mg/dL, HDL 56 mg/dL, and LDL-C 175 mg/dL (n = 235)	2	11.2 [9.5-12.8]	<0.001
Case 2. A 70 year-old man with hypertension, treated with a thiazide, and osteoarthritis. He quit tobacco 40 years ago; blood pressure 136/80, pulse 70; after a trial of diet and exercise, total cholesterol 208 mg/dL, triglycerides 190 mg/dL, HDL 42 mg/dL, and LDL-C 128 mg/dL (n = 232).	22	19.3 [17.3-21.3]	0.007
Case 3. A 55 year-old woman with hypertension, treated with a calcium channel blocker, and obesity; she smokes 1 pack of cigarettes daily, and has no family history of cardiovascular disease or diabetes; blood pressure 128/82, pulse 72, BMI 32; after a trial of diet and exercise, total cholesterol is 200 mg/dL, triglycerides 125 mg/dL, HDL 40 mg/dL, and LDL-C 135 mg/dL (n = 233).	7	19.7 [17.5-21.9]	<0.001
Case 4. A 52 year-old man with hypertension, treated with a thiazide; he smokes 1 pack of cigarettes daily, and has no family history of cardiovascular disease; blood pressure is 128/82, pulse 72; after a trial	13	16.7 [14.9-18.5]	<0.001

**Table 2 Clinical scenarios and associated 10-year CVD risk estimates (Continued)**

of diet and exercise, total cholesterol is 145 mg/dL, triglycerides 125 mg/dL, HDL 30 mg/dL, and LDL-C 90 mg/dL (n = 231)			
Case 5. A 71 year-old man with hypertension, treated with an ace inhibitor, and benign prostatic hyperplasia; he quit tobacco 30 years ago; blood pressure 136/80, pulse 70; total cholesterol 178 mg/dL, triglycerides 190 mg/dL, HDL 44 mg/dL, and LDL-C 96 mg/dL (n = 228)	21	15.9 [14.3-17.5]	<0.001

\*Mean predicted 10-year CVD risk based on one-sample t-test.

in clinical vignettes substantially decreased underuse of statins in high CV risk cases with “normal” LDL-C, patients for whom there has been grade A evidence for high benefit from a statin for the past decade [19]. We found that PCPs substantially under-estimated the CV risk of these low LDL-C patient vignettes, and this was associated with substantial under-prescribing.

We also found that PCPs prescribed statins at the highest rates for the case with the lowest CV risk (2%) and a high LDL-C. Whether this represents “over-treatment” is a matter of debate. While the evidence suggests such a patient is much less likely, compared to a higher risk patient, to have averted a CV event over a 5-10 year period, some lipid experts have argued for treatment based upon the concept of elevated “lifetime risk” [20]. This might in part explain our finding that providing PCPs with the overall CV risk for such a patient (low CV risk with elevated LDL-C) only modestly reduced statin prescribing in this case. Nonetheless, we did find that those control PCPs who most severely over-estimated CV risk in cases with high LDL-C were also the most likely to prescribe a statin.

Our findings are similar to other studies finding infrequent calculation and inaccurate estimation of overall CV risk [7-12]. While this alone was not surprising, the magnitude of statin treatment intensity in both the control and experimental groups for lower risk vignettes in the study (CV risk of 2% and 7%) were particularly striking in our national sample, contrasting with much lower statin prescribing rates recently reported by PCPs at a single academic center [15]. In addition, the relative increases in treatment intensity in the experimental group for the high risk vignettes (CV risk of 21% and 22%) were much higher than in other studies of risk

**Table 3 Physician recommendations for statin treatment by intervention group compared to NCEP III guidelines and a tailored treatment approach**

	ATP III NCEP III statin treatment recommendation	Benefit based therapy statin treatment recommendation	Proportion of control group prescribing statin therapy	Proportion of experimental group prescribing statin therapy	Mean difference* [control -experimental groups [95% CI]	P value
Case 1. 52 year-old woman: 10-year risk, 2%; LDL-C (175 mg/dL)	Optional	No statin	0.76	0.67	0.09 [0.007, 0.167]	0.03
Case 2. 70 year-old man male: 10-year risk, 22%; LDL-C (128 mg/dL)	Optional	High-potency statin	0.41	0.73	-0.32 [-0.397, -0.231]	<0.001
Case 3. 55 year-old woman: 10-year risk, 7%; LDL-C (135 mg/dL)	No	Moderate-potency statin	0.74	0.65	0.09 [0.003, 0.166]	0.04
Case 4. 52 year-old man: 10-year risk, 13%; LDL-C (90 mg/dL)	No	Moderate-potency statin	0.20	0.26	-0.06 [-0.136, 0.132]	0.11
Case 5. 71 year-old man: 10-year risk, 21%; LDL-C (96 mg/dL)	No	High-potency statin	0.12	0.27	-0.16 [-0.225, -0.085]	<0.001

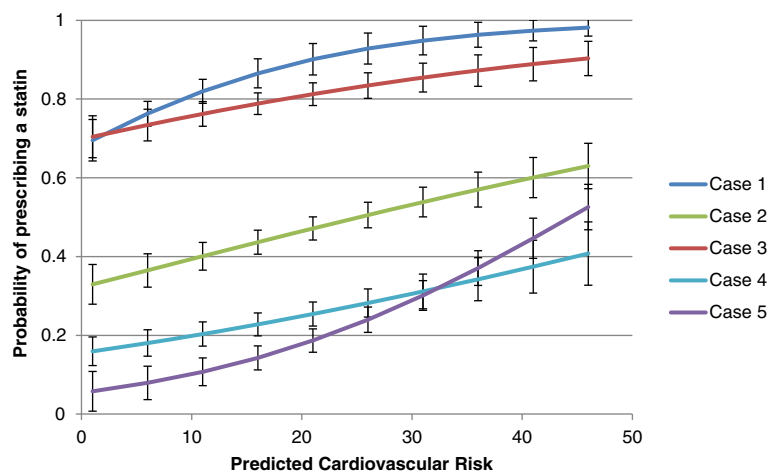
\* Mean differences between control and experimental groups are representative as +/- numbers. Positive numbers favor statin treatment among respondents in the control group, and negative numbers favor statin treatment among respondents in the intervention group.

presentation to PCPs ([15,21,22]. Our results are consistent with, but cannot prove, that providers over-value high and low LDL levels, resulting in over-estimating CV risk in high LDL subjects and under-estimating risk in low LDL patients.

The practice tendencies among PCPs in our study—of infrequent use and inaccurate estimation of overall CV risk, especially in light of the substantial under-treatment of cases with high CV risk and low LDL-C—are concerning. However, our study results suggest that these practice patterns are potentially modifiable and highlight opportunities for improvement. While we hope that our results and those of others will lead to more physicians

calculating their patients' CV risks (or having someone do it for them), we are entering a new era of the electronic medical record that offers even greater potential. Experience from point-of-service A1c results [23] and automated GFR estimates [24] demonstrate how care can be substantially improved by providing PCPs with valuable information at the point of service. Automating CV risk prediction in a modern EHR has the potential to improve CV prevention, not just regarding statin therapy, but for other CV preventive care as well [25].

There are certain limitations of our study that merit particular note. We used the Framingham risk score, an established cardiovascular risk score that has been widely



**Figure 2 Primary care providers' probability of prescribing a statin based on their perception of estimated CV risk.**

validated and cited in the medical literature [16,26]. However, this score uses a limited set of clinical variables and may not capture all aspects of individual risk [27]. Providers should use the risk-prediction tool that has the best evidence for accuracy and reliability in their population [28]. Second, although common in physician studies, our study had a low response rate. However, as a true experiment, a low response rate is less likely to alter the experimental findings – that providing PCPs with patient CV risk estimates can reduce under-treatment. It could alter the generalizability of our descriptive findings, particularly the precise proportion of PCPs that calculate CV risk. Our study evaluates the effect of presenting 10-year CV risk information on PCP statin prescribing, especially in cases where LDL-C is at “target”, and is not designed to explain how or why changes occurred. Third, these vignettes represent hypothetical scenarios and the answers may not reflect providers’ actual practices. Previous studies have established the validity of clinical vignettes for assessing clinical decision-making [29,30]. These scenarios were selected for clinical importance. By using the same scenarios for every respondent, we improved study power.

This study raises important future research questions about clinical decision-making for primary CV prevention. More needs to be known about how providers understand and use information about clinical risk in their treatment decisions especially since evidence suggests they value this information. Our study showed that even after informing PCPs that a patient with an elevated LDL had a very low 10-year CV risk, most prescribed a statin. Further research can deconstruct the dynamics of this complex decision making process including provider attention to existing ATP III NCEP III (and soon to be published ATP IV) guidelines, knowledge about LDL-C and CV disease pathogenesis, familiarity with patient preferences for statin therapy, and the role of adverse risks associated with this medicine class.

## Conclusion

In summary, our study found that providing calculated CV risk information to PCPs improves their statin prescribing practices for patients at the lowest and highest CV risks. PCPs in this study were seldom explicit about overall CV risk in their treatment decisions, and were not able to reliably estimate CV risk. Their statin prescribing patterns make clear that CV risk is not the primary factor influencing their statin prescribing decisions. Our results suggest, but cannot prove, that clinicians preferentially “anchor” on LDL-C treatment targets even when they diverge from overall CV risk. Incorporating automated CV risk information into clinical workflow processes, similar to other point-of-service data, using health information technology is possible

and consistent with current standards of “meaningful use” [31]. In addition, guidelines recommending risk-based approaches should be based on sound clinical evidence, and not include other elements that would distract from the goal of minimizing harm and maximizing therapeutic benefit in individuals at moderate to high-risk of CV disease.

## Additional files

**Additional file 1: Control Group Survey.**

**Additional file 2: Experimental Group Survey.**

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## Authors’ contributions

Conception and Design: NS, JS, AX and RH. Acquisition of Data: NS, JS and AX. Analysis and Interpretation of Data: NS, JS, and RH. Manuscript Preparation and Revision: NS, JS, AX, and RH. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

## Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Molly Murphy, Brittany Weatherwax, and Nicholas Moloci for administrative and clerical support with survey mailings. This project received support from Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Community Health Leaders Program. This project utilized the Methods Core of the Michigan Center for Diabetes Clinical & Translational Research (P30DK092926, the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases), and received additional support from the Diabetes QUERI of the Department of Veterans Affairs. None of the funding agencies were involved in the design or conduct of the study; collection, management, analysis, and interpretation of the data; and preparation, review, or approval of the manuscript.

Dr. Sekaran received training support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Clinical Scholars Program. Ms. Xu received support from the Undergraduate Research Program (UROP) at the University of Michigan. Drs. Sekaran and Hayward had full access to all of the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

## Role of the funding source

Grant support provided by Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Community Health Leaders Program. This project utilized the Methods Core of the Michigan Center for Diabetes Clinical & Translational Research (P30DK092926, the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases), and received additional support from the Diabetes QUERI of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

## Author details

<sup>1</sup>Division of General Internal Medicine, University of Michigan Medical School & VA Ann Arbor Healthcare System, 3119 Taubman Center, 1500 East Medical Center Drive, 48109-5604 Ann Arbor, MI, USA. <sup>2</sup>Division of General Internal Medicine, VA Ann Arbor Healthcare System & the Department of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA. <sup>3</sup>Michigan Institute for Healthcare Policy & Innovation, VA Ann Arbor Healthcare System & the Department of Internal Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA.

Received: 30 May 2013 Accepted: 4 October 2013

Published: 22 October 2013

## References

1. World Health Organization Cardiovascular Diseases: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs317/en/index.html>.
2. Greenland P, Alpert JS, Beller GA, Benjamin EJ, Budoff MJ, Fayad ZA, Foster E, Hlatky MA, Hodgson JM, Kushner FG, Lauer MS, Shaw LJ,

- Smith SC Jr, Taylor AJ, Weintraub WS, Wenger NK: 2010 ACCF/AHA Guideline for assessment of cardiovascular risk in asymptomatic adults: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on practice guidelines developed in collaboration with the American society of echocardiography, American society of nuclear cardiology, society of atherosclerosis imaging and prevention, society for cardiovascular angiography and interventions, society of cardiovascular computed tomography, and society for cardiovascular magnetic resonance. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology* 14 2010, **56**:e50–e103.
- National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III): Third report of the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) expert panel on detection, evaluation, and treatment of high blood cholesterol in adults (Adult Treatment Panel III) final report. *Circulation* 2002, **106**:3143–3143.
  - Cholesterol Treatment Trialists' (CTT) Collaborators: The effects of lowering LDL cholesterol with statin therapy in people at low risk of vascular disease: meta-analysis of individual data from 27 randomised trials. *Lancet* 2012, **380**:581–590.
  - Hayward RA, Krumholz HM, Zulman DM, Timbie JW, Vijan S: Optimizing statin treatment for primary prevention of coronary artery disease. *Ann Intern Med* 2010, **152**:69–77.
  - Kones R: Primary prevention of coronary heart disease: integration of new data, evolving views, revised goals, and role of rosuvastatin in management. A comprehensive survey. *Drug Design, Development and Therapy* 2011, **5**:325–380.
  - Shillinglaw B, Viera AJ, Edwards T, Simpson R, Sheridan SL: Use of global coronary heart disease risk assessment in practice: a cross-sectional survey of a sample of U.S. physicians. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2012, **12**:20.
  - Mosca L, Linfante AH, Benjamin EJ, Berra K, Hayes SN, Walsh BW, Fabunmi RP, Kwan J, Mills T, Simpson SL: National study of physician awareness and adherence to cardiovascular disease prevention guidelines. *Circulation* 2005, **111**:499–510.
  - Friedmann PD, Brett AS, Mayo-Smith MF: Differences in generalists' and cardiologists' perceptions of cardiovascular risk and the outcomes of preventive therapy in cardiovascular disease. *Ann Intern Med* 1996, **124**:414–421.
  - Chatellier G, Blinowska A, Menard J, Degoulet P: Do physicians estimate reliably the cardiovascular risk of hypertensive patients? *Medinfo* 1995, **8**(Pt 2):876–879.
  - Montgomery AA, Fahey T, MacKintosh C, Sharp DJ, Peters TJ: Estimation of cardiovascular risk in hypertensive patients in primary care. *Br J Gen Pract* 2000, **50**:127–128.
  - Pignone M, Phillips C, Elasy T, Fernandez A: Physicians' ability to predict the risk of coronary heart disease. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2003, **3**:13.
  - van Steenkiste B, Grol R, van der Weijden T: Systematic review of implementation strategies for risk tables in the prevention of cardiovascular diseases. *Vasc Health Risk Manag* 2008, **4**:535.
  - Sheridan SL, Crespo E: Does the routine use of global coronary heart disease risk scores translate into clinical benefits or harms? a systematic review of the literature. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2008, **8**:60.
  - Persell SD, Zei C, Cameron KA, Zielinski M, Lloyd-Jones DM: Potential use of 10-year and lifetime coronary risk information for preventive cardiology prescribing decisions: a primary care physician survey. *Arch Intern Med* 2010, **170**:470–477.
  - D'Agostino RB, Vasan RS, Pencina MJ, Wolf PA, Cobain M, Massaro JM, Kannel WB: General cardiovascular risk profile for use in primary care the Framingham heart study. *Circulation* 2008, **117**:743–753.
  - Baigent C, Keech A, Kearney PM, Blackwell L, Buck G, Pollicino C, Kirby A, Sourjina T, Peto R, Collins R, Simes R: Efficacy and safety of cholesterol-lowering treatment: prospective meta-analysis of data from 90,056 participants in 14 randomised trials of statins. *Lancet* 2005, **366**:1267–1278.
  - Taylor F, Ward K, Moore TH, Burke M, Davey Smith G, Casas J-P, Ebrahim S: Statins for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2011, **1**:CD004816.
  - Heart Protection Study Collaborative Group: MRC/BHF Heart protection study of cholesterol lowering with simvastatin in 20,536 high-risk individuals: a randomised placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet* 2002, **360**:7–22.
  - Lloyd-Jones DM, Leip EP, Larson MG, D'Agostino RB, Beiser A, Wilson PWF, Wolf PA, Levy D: Prediction of lifetime risk for cardiovascular disease by risk factor burden at 50 years of age. *Circulation* 2006, **113**:791–798.
  - Jacobson TA, Gutkin SW, Harper CR: Effects of a global risk educational tool on primary coronary prevention: the Atherosclerosis Assessment Via Total Risk (AVIATOR) study. *Curr Med Res Opin* 2006, **22**:1065–1073.
  - Montgomery AA: Evaluation of computer based clinical decision support system and risk chart for management of hypertension in primary care: randomised controlled trial. *BMJ* 2000, **320**:686–690.
  - Matchar DB, McCrory DC, Samsa GP, Patwardhan M, Lobaugh B, Liu K: Point of Care Testing of Hemoglobin A1c. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2005.
  - Hemmelgarn BR, Zhang J, Manns BJ, James MT, Quinn RR, Ravani P, Klarenbach SW, Cullerton BF, Krause R, Thorlacius L, Jain AK, Tonelli M: Nephrology visits and health care resource use before and after reporting estimated glomerular filtration rate. *JAMA* 2010, **303**:1151–1158.
  - Sussman JB, Vijan S, Choi H, Hayward RA: Individual and population benefits of daily aspirin therapy: a proposal for personalizing national guidelines. *Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes* 2011, **4**:268–275.
  - Tzoulaki I, Liberopoulos G, Ioannidis JA: Assessment of claims of improved prediction beyond the Framingham risk score. *JAMA* 2009, **302**:2345–2352.
  - Reiner Ž, Catapano AL, Backer GD, Graham I, Taskinen M-R, Wiklund O, Agewall S, Alegria E, Chapman MJ, Durrington P, Erdine S, Halcox J, Hobbs R, Kjekshus J, Filardi PP, Riccardi G, Storey RF, Wood D, Bax J, Vahanian A, Auricchio A, Baumgartner H, Ceconi C, Dean V, Deaton C, Fagard R, Filippatos G, Funck-Brentano C, Hasdai D, Hobbs R, et al: ESC/EAS Guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemias The Task Force for the management of dyslipidaemias of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Atherosclerosis Society (EAS). *Eur Heart J* 2011, **32**:1769–1818.
  - Siontis GCM, Tzoulaki I, Siontis KC, Ioannidis JPA: Comparisons of established risk prediction models for cardiovascular disease: systematic review. *BMJ* 2012, **344**:e3318–e3318.
  - Peabody JW, Luck J, Glassman P, Dresselhaus TR, Lee M: Comparison of vignettes, standardized patients, and chart abstraction: a prospective validation study of 3 methods for measuring quality. *JAMA* 2000, **283**:1715–1722.
  - Peabody JW, Luck J, Glassman P, Jain S, Hansen J, Spell M, Lee M: Measuring the quality of physician practice by using clinical vignettes: a prospective validation study. *Ann Intern Med* 2004, **141**:771–780.
  - Marcotte LSJ: Achieving meaningful use of health information technology: a guide for physicians to the ehr incentive programs. *Arch Intern Med* 2012, **172**:731–736.

doi:10.1186/1471-2261-13-90

Cite this article as: Sekaran et al.: Providing clinicians with a patient's 10-year cardiovascular risk improves their statin prescribing: a true experiment using clinical vignettes. *BMC Cardiovascular Disorders* 2013 13:90.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at  
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

