American College of Cardiology (ACC) and the American Heart Association (AHA) have released a new clinical practice guideline to assist primary care clinicians in identifying adults who may be at high risk for developing atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) and who may benefit from lifestyle changes or drug therapy for prevention. The figure above is a suggested approach for incorporating ASCVD risk assessment recommendations made by the Work Group into clinical practice.

**REFERENCES**