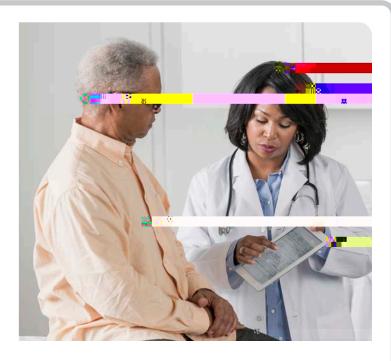
## **How Do My**



You should look beyond cholesterol levels alone. The best approach considers overall risk assessment and reduction.

It's important to know your numbers and work with your health care professional to treat your risk. They will assess your risk factors to choose the best treatment options.

- If you're between 40 and 75, ask your health care professional to assess your 10-year risk.
- If you're between 20 and 39, the priority would be to get an estimate of lifetime risk. If your risk is high, lifestyle and statin medication may help manage it.

If your risk remains uncertain, or if treatment options are unclear, you may need a coronary artery calcium (CAC) test. This provides greater insight into your risk and helps in decision-making.

Your health care professional will do a blood test to measure your c3 (a)-20.2.7 (e)--2.a1(a)-5.3 (r y n)-6-I.6(k r)-pN(e)-5.4 (s)-15 (s)-2.8i)-3 (dt.4 (s)-3.5 (u)-5 (s)-211)f6u)ften-USigh cholesterol can increase heart attack and stroke. If you're 20 or older,

you should have your traditional risk factors (including cholesterol) checked every four to six years. If certain factors put you at risk, or if you already have heart disease, your health care professional may ask you to

check it more often.



## **HOW CAN I LEARN MQ**

Call AHA USA (1 or visit hea ogtol heart disease and

Sign up for our monthly Heart Ins e-news for heart patients and the families at **Hea** In igh o g.

Connect with others sharing similar journeys with heart disease and suby joining our Support Network at hea og Swo Ne ok.

Take a few minutes to write down questions for the next time you see your health care professional.

For example:

How can I reduce my cholesterol?

How often should I have my cholesterol checked?

We have many other fact sheet p you make healthier choices to remanage your condition of a loved one. Visit