



Risk of Mortality at 1 Year: Clinical History Variables

1. Find points for each risk factor:

Age (yr)	Points	Pain type	Points	Comorbid Factor	Points*
20	0	Nonanginal pain	3	CVD	20
30	13	Atypical angina	25	PVD	23
40	25	Typical angina		Diabetes	20
50	38	Stable	41	Previous MI	17
60	50	Progressive	46	Hypertension	8
70	62	Unstable	51	Mild mitral regurgitation	19
80	75			Severe mitral regurgitation	38
90	88				
100	100				

2. Sum points for all risk factors:

Age + Pain score + Comorbidity = Point total

3. Look up risk corresponding to point total:

Total Points	Probability of 1-year Death
84	1%
106	2%
120	3%
136	5%
160	10%
184	20%
199	30%
211	40%
220	50%
229	60%

From: Califf RM, Armstrong PW, Carver JR, D'Agostino RB, Strauss WE. 27th Bethesda Conference: matching the intensity of risk factor management with the hazard for coronary disease events. Task Force 5. Stratification of patients into high, medium and low risk subgroups for purposes of risk factor management. J Am Coll Cardiol. 1996;27:1007-19. (PMID: 8609316).
 CVD = cerebrovascular disease; MI = myocardial infarction; PVD = peripheral vascular disease.

Zero points for each "no".

Clinical examples:

60-year-old man with stable angina: 1%-2% mortality at 1 year

60-year-old man with stable angina and a history of MI: <3% mortality at 1 year

60-year-old man with progressive angina, a history of MI, peripheral vascular disease, hypertension, and diabetes: 10%-20% mortality at 1 year