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Using the Framingham model to predict heart disease in the United Kingdom: retrospective study

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Guidelines on the use of drugs to lower serum concentrations of lipids to prevent coronary heart disease target treatment to patients who have a high absolute risk of the disease. Although a patient's absolute risk of heart disease can be derived using risk tables¹—for example, the Sheffield table—these are based on the Framingham model which may not be applicable to the population in the United Kingdom.² We aimed to determine whether the Framingham model accurately predicts the risk of coronary heart disease among white men and women in the United Kingdom.

Participants, methods, and results

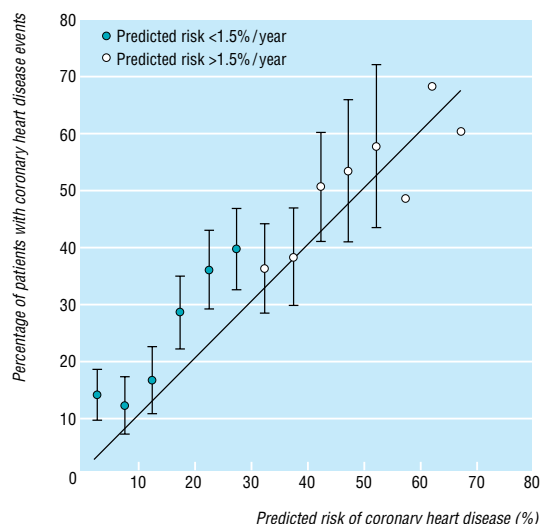
A cross section of the population of Whickham, north east England, was enrolled in a study of ischaemic heart disease between 1972 and 1974 and followed up 20 years later.³ At baseline, data was collected on body mass index, family history of coronary heart disease, fasting glucose concentrations, and triglyceride concentrations. Standardised WHO questionnaires on chest pain were administered, and the information necessary to complete the Framingham model (age, sex, systolic blood pressure, ratio of total cholesterol to high density lipoprotein cholesterol, presence of left ventricular hypertrophy, presence of diabetes, and smoking habits⁴) was also collected, with the exception of concentrations of high density lipoprotein cholesterol for which values of 1.15 mmol/l were used for men and 1.4 mmol/l for women.¹

Altogether, 77 (2.8%) of the 2779 adults initially enrolled were lost to follow up. Of the remaining 2702, a total of 1877 were still alive at follow up, of whom 1802 (96%) participated. A total of 927 participants were excluded from the analysis for one or more of the following reasons: if they had had heart disease at baseline (172), were aged younger than 30 or older than 75 (702) years, or if they had previously been smokers (371); those who had previously been

smokers were excluded because the length of time since quitting was unknown.

Evidence of heart disease occurring in those who had died was identified using death certificates, records from postmortem examinations, hospital notes, or the general practitioner's notes. Coronary morbidity was determined in participants by identifying a history of myocardial infarction or angina, evaluating answers to the WHO questionnaire, and by examining the results of repeat electrocardiography which were classed according to the Minnesota Code. The predicted 20 year risk of heart disease was calculated for each participant using baseline measurements and the Framingham model. Participants were ranked in groups according to predicted risk (for example, 0-4.99%, 5-9.99%, etc), and the percentage of participants in each group who actually had had an event during follow up was determined. Differences between patients with and without heart disease and the goodness of fit between actual and predicted coronary events were tested using the Student's *t* test and χ^2 analysis.

Of the 1700 participants remaining, 529 (31.1%) had developed heart disease. A higher proportion of men than women had developed heart disease (257/751 (34.3%) men *v* 272/949 (28.7%) women; *P* = 0.015), as had a higher proportion of smokers than non-smokers (344/1017 (33.8%) *v* 185/683 (27.1%); *P* = 0.003); and 8 (57%) of 14 participants with diabetes had developed heart disease. Those participants who had developed heart disease were older (mean age 54.7 years *v* 48.1 years, *P* < .0001), had higher serum cholesterol concentrations (6.32 mmol/l *v* 6.05 mmol/l, *P* < .0001), and higher systolic blood pressure (151.2 mm Hg *v* 138.9 mm Hg, *P* < 0.0001). In terms of the Framingham risk score, those who had developed heart disease had a mean 20 year risk of 30.5% (95% confidence interval 29.2% to 31.8%) compared with those who did not (20 year risk 20.5%, 19.7% to 21.4%;



Number of coronary heart disease events observed in the Whickham study compared with number of events predicted by Framingham model in participants with predicted risk below or above 1.5%/year. In the highest risk groups the small number of participants prevents calculation of confidence intervals

$P < 0.0001$). When individual variables were subjected to logistic regression, male sex, age, blood pressure, smoking status, and cholesterol concentrations were all significant predictors of heart disease but when corrected for the Framingham risk score no single factor remained predictive on its own.

The figure shows the number of coronary events predicted by the Framingham model and the number observed during follow up. The agreement is good at a predicted event rate above 30% (1.5% per year), with no significant difference between the observed and expected event rates ($P = 0.85$). However, at lower event rates the predictive model significantly underestimates the number of observed events ($P < 0.01$). The wide confidence intervals indicate that there is significant overlap between risk scores in those participants who developed heart disease and those who did not.

Comment

These results confirm that the Framingham model reliably predicts the absolute risk of heart disease in white men and women in the United Kingdom when the annual risk is above 1.5%, but the model underestimates the risk when the absolute risk is lower. This is consistent with studies that have shown that the model is inaccurate when applied to low risk populations.⁵ We might have achieved a closer fit with the model by measuring concentrations of high density lipoprotein cholesterol and using a 4 to 12 year follow up period similar to that from which the model was derived. Nevertheless, the recommended threshold for treatment with lipid lowering drugs is based on an annual risk of 3% per year,¹ so the Framingham model can be used in clinical practice in the UK population.

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Contributors: SR and RHN developed the computer database and used it to analyse the data, as suggested by MPJV. MPJV and JMF provided the data. PC provided advice on data analysis and presentation. The paper was written by all of the authors. RHN is guarantor for the study.

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Should treatment recommendations for lipid lowering drugs be based on absolute coronary risk or risk reduction?

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Current guidelines for prescribing lipid lowering drugs are based on an individual's risk of coronary heart disease rather than on the reduction in risk that treatment may bring. We report a strategy for making treatment decisions that combines computer assisted calculation of absolute risk with an estimate of benefit to the patient from treatment.

Subjects, methods, and results

During a period of 14 months, 17 randomly selected general practices (63 practitioners) in north Stafford-

shire were asked to send to the department of clinical biochemistry their requests for coronary heart disease risk assessment on patients being considered for lipid lowering drug treatment.

We used the Framingham statistical model to estimate a patient's absolute risk of coronary heart disease over five years. The reduction in risk that treatment would bring over the next five years was calculated from the product of the absolute five year risk and the risk reduction observed in clinical trials or meta-analysis. The reduction in risk associated with cholesterol lowering drugs was 0.31,¹ which was adjusted

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