# Graphical user interface  Description automatically generated

**STEP FOUR: CO MORBIDITIES**:

The related conditions section highlights the number of patients that are at risk of CVD who have another chronic disease.

These graphs also highlight in grey an “indicated diagnoses”. The indicated diagnoses is the software suggesting based on pathology, and other clinical factors that the patient may have that diagnoses but it is not coded as that under the patients diagnoses/history. This is common with free texting in the clinical software as opposed to selecting a coded diagnosis. It could also identify a patient’s diagnosis that has been missed or overlooked. It is a great quality check feature.

**STEP ONE: ACTIVE PATIENTS**:

The top number in red highlights the number of active patients at risk of Cardiovascular Disease using the Framingham Risk Equation.

**STEP SIX: DATA COMPARISON**

You can utilise multiple reports for data comparison and to identify trends. E.g., Obtain a new report in 6months time to see if there is improvement in CVD Risk.

.

**5**

**STEP FIVE: MODIFIABLE RISK FACTORS:**

The modifiable risk factors feature the number of patients at risk of CVD who have modifiable risk factors. The green in the pie graphs demonstrate the number of those patients who have a coded status of these risk factors. The grey shade illustrates the number of patients who have not had their risk factors recorded e.g., smoking status.

**4**

**6**

**2**

**3**

**STEP THREE: AGE, ETHNICITY, AND GENDER**

This table breaks down the number of active patients at risk of CVD by age, ethnicity, and gender. It also identifies ethnicity not recorded.

**Need extra help?**

For further information on how the date is calculated and interpreted you can find it through [CAT RECIPES - CAT Recipes - PenCS Help](https://help.pencs.com.au/display/CR)

Using the following search items:

* QIM 8: Cardiovascular Risk
* CV (Cardiovascular) Event Risk CAT Calculated
* Cleansing view

You can also contact your local PHN for further support.

**STEP TWO: LEVEL OF CVD RISK:**

This graph breaks apart the number of active patients at risk of CVD by the level of risk (low, moderate, and high)