

Current guidelines on cardiovascular risk assessment in diabetic patients

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Cardiovascular diseases are the main reason for morbidity and mortality in diabetic patients, and cardiovascular risk is increased at least two times in men, and at least four times in women with diabetes, compared to non-diabetic population. Cardiovascular risk assessment is of critical importance in the modification of risk factors aimed at prevention or delay of future cardiovascular events. Cardiovascular risk assessment is an important tool in the concept of patient-centered care, as it includes active participation of diabetic patients in decision-making process resulting in higher compliance with the treatments agreed. However, there are differences in the current guidelines of various international authorities for the use of cardiovascular risk assessment in diabetic patients. Taking in consideration the worldwide diabetes pandemic and its close association with cardiovascular diseases, there is an urgent need for streamlining of current guidelines on cardiovascular risk assessment and its use in clinical practice.