

**Appendices: Additional comparisons of original Framingham model and point-based system**

Gordon WJ, Polansky JM, Boscardin WJ, Fung K, Steinman MA. Coronary risk assessment by point-based vs. equation-based Framingham models: significant implications for clinical care.

J Gen Intern Med 2010

**Agreement in risk group stratification for original Framingham model and point-based system**

Among males, kappa = 0.70. Among females, kappa = 0.50

Units given in millions of persons. Minor discrepancies in column and row totals are the result of rounding.

		Original model			
		<10 % risk	10-20% risk	>20% risk	
Point-based system	<10 % risk	13.3	0.4	0	13.7
	10-20% risk	2.2	6.6	1.1	9.9
	>20% risk	0	0.5	1.4	2.0
		15.5	7.5	2.5	25.6

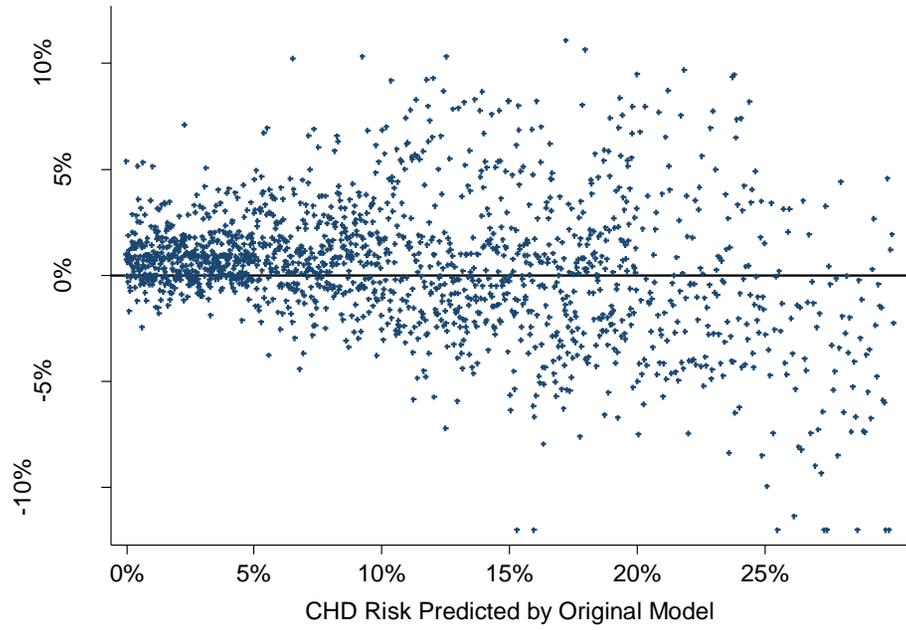
		Original model			
		<10 % risk	10-20% risk	>20% risk	
Point-based system	<10 % risk	10.9	0.2	0	11.1
	10-20% risk	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.7
	>20% risk	0	0.2	0.1	0.3
		11.9	1.0	0.2	13.1

### **Difference in estimated risk between the original Framingham model and point-based system**

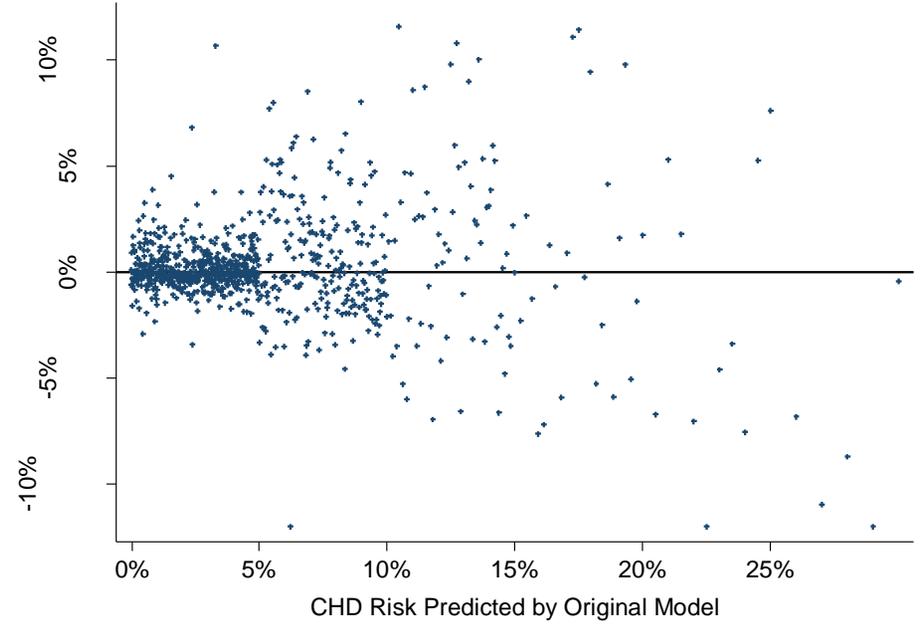
The graphs show differences in predicted risk calculated by the original model and point-based system. Risks shown on the horizontal axis were calculated using the original model. Points above the line (positive numbers in the table) show subjects for whom the point-based system predicted higher risk than the original model; points below the line (negative numbers in the table) show the opposite.

For clarity of presentation, subjects are ordered randomly within each 5% risk band (i.e., 0-4%; 5-9%; etc.), individuals with calculated risks >30% are included in the 25-30% band, and risk differences on the vertical axis were truncated at 12%.

### MEN



### WOMEN

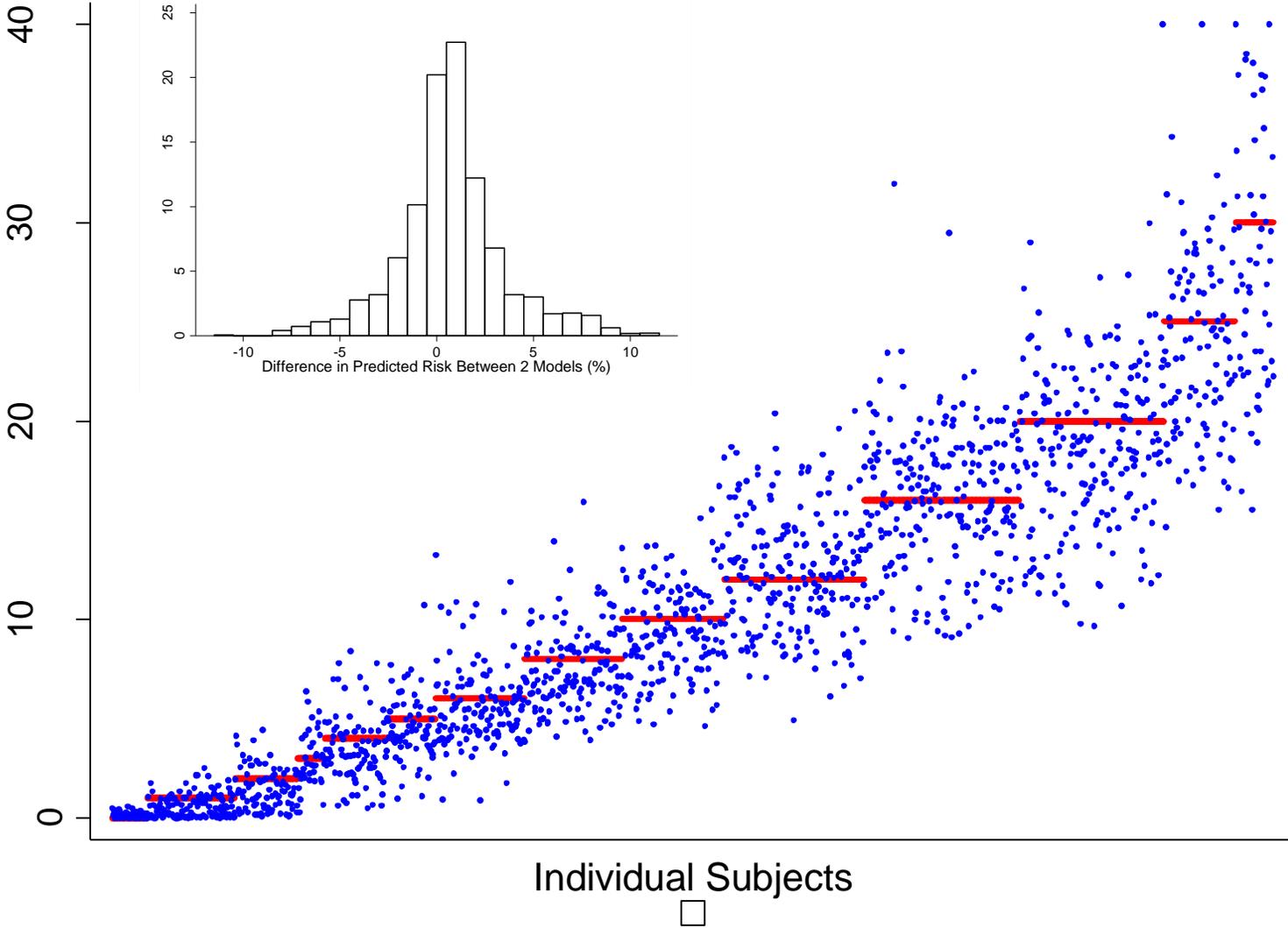


**Differences in estimated risk by original Framingham model and point-based system, ordered by point-based risk estimates**

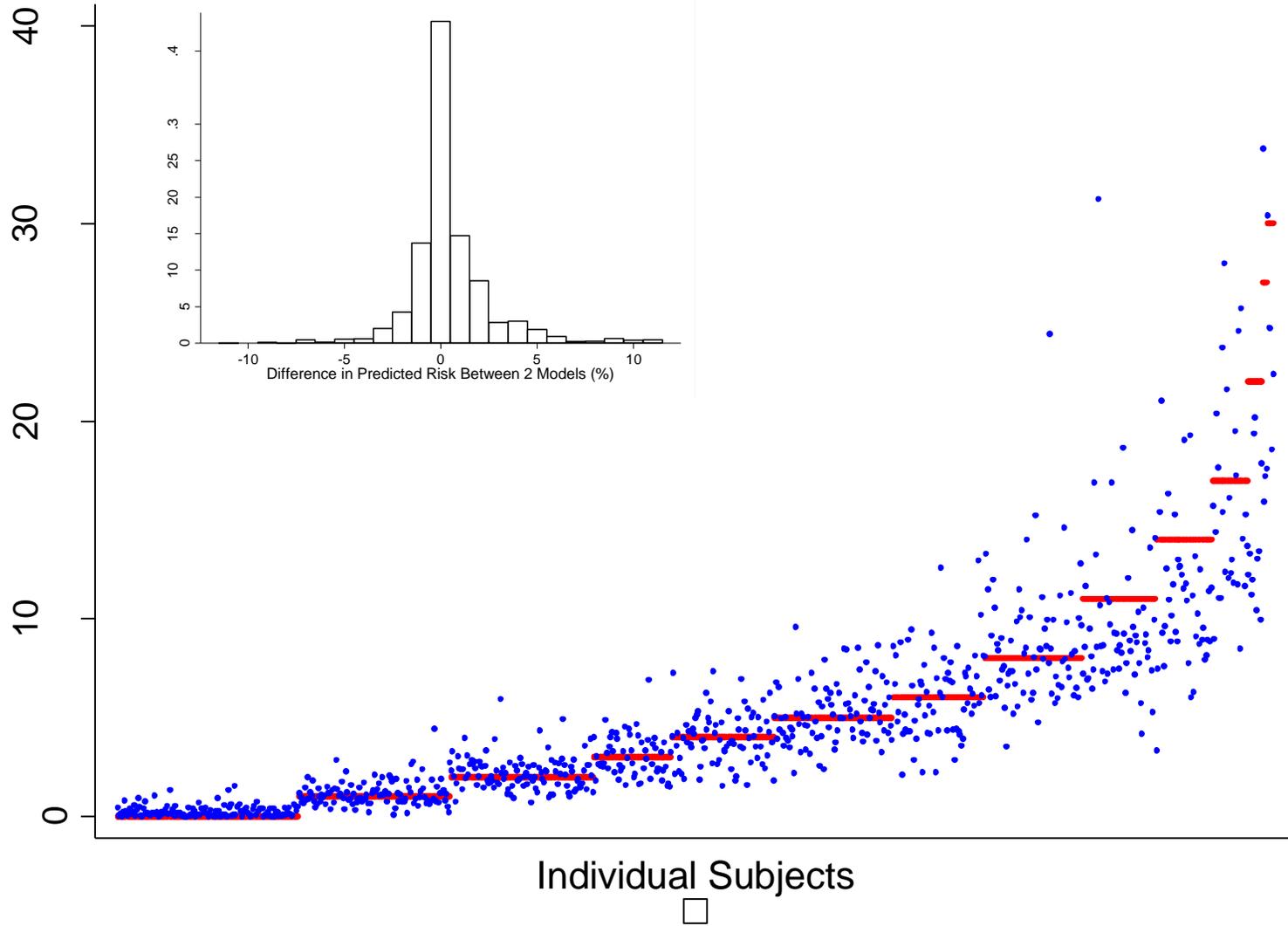
Each person is represented by two points on the graph, one showing his or her equation-based risk (blue) and one showing his or her point-based risk (red). Subjects are ordered by their point-based risks, such that groups of subjects with the same point-based score appear as horizontal lines. For each person along that line, the corresponding equation-based score appears as a dot above or below the line. The insert shows the distribution of differences in risk estimates between the two models (positive numbers reflect subjects with point-based risk estimates higher than the corresponding original model risk estimate)

For clarity of presentation, predicted risks on the vertical axis of the main graphs are truncated at 40% and risk differences in the histograms are censored at  $\geq 12\%$  and  $\leq -12\%$ .

# Men



# Women



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