

For Better Practice: Drugs for Primary or Secondary Prevention of Cardiovascular and Kidney Disease Checklist

Aspirin Use Checklist

Consider prophylactic aspirin or other antiplatelet drugs in primary or secondary prevention of heart disease in patients with diabetes and no contraindications.

If the patient has any **contraindications to aspirin use**, check the appropriate box:

- Age < 18 years
- Aspirin allergy
- Peptic ulcer disease from aspirin or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (ibuprofen, naproxen, and others)
- History of bleeding disorder
- Low platelet count

Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitor and Angiotensin II Receptor Blocker (ARB) Checklist

Consider use of prophylactic ACE inhibitors or ARBs (if intolerant of ACE inhibitors) in the primary or secondary prevention of heart disease in patients with diabetes who also have at least one of the following conditions:

- Hypertension
- Elevated lipid levels
- Cigarette smoking
- Microalbuminuria or proteinuria
- Previous myocardial infarction and an ejection fraction of less than 35% (by echocardiography, coronary catheterization, or radionuclide imaging)

If the patient has any **contraindications to ACE inhibitor therapy**, check the appropriate box:

- Pregnancy or planning to become pregnant
- Hyperkalemia
- History of intolerable cough on ACE inhibitor therapy (may consider an ARB)
- History of angioedema on ACE inhibitor therapy

Statin or Other Lipid-Lowering Drug Checklist

Consider use of a statin or other lipid-lowering drugs in the primary or secondary prevention of heart disease in patients with diabetes and:

- LDL cholesterol > 115 mg/dL
- Any evidence of cardiovascular disease regardless of LDL cholesterol level

If the patient has any **contraindications to statin use**, check the following box:

- Previous intolerance to the drug (myalgias, rhabdomyolysis, elevated transaminase levels)