



# Coronary Artery Disease Risk

## Pathway-informed cardiovascular support and prevention.

### What Genetic Risk Reflects in Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)

Inherited risk for coronary artery disease spans multiple biological pathways, including:

- Lipid metabolism and transport
- Vascular inflammation and endothelial function
- Blood pressure regulation and metabolic stress

A total polygenic risk score reflects overall inherited risk.

**Pathway-level context helps distinguish whether that risk is more lipid-driven, inflammatory, or metabolically influenced.**

### How PathWise Adds Clinical Value

PathWise supports clinicians by:

- Helping prioritize lipid-focused, inflammation-aware, or metabolic prevention strategies
- Supporting shared decision-making around lifestyle intensity and monitoring
- Reinforcing guideline-aligned prevention with patient-specific emphasis

**It does not change thresholds, targets, or standards of care. It clarifies where preventive attention may matter most.**

### How This Shows Up in Practice

Patients with similar overall genetic risk may benefit from different preventive focus areas.

For example:

- One patient's profile may emphasize lipid metabolism
- Another may reflect greater inflammatory or metabolic contribution

**PathWise helps explain these differences while remaining aligned with established cardiovascular prevention guidelines.**

### Example Patient Explanation

*"Your overall genetic risk is similar to others we see, but your results suggest cholesterol metabolism plays a larger role. That means diet quality and lipid control are especially important prevention tools for you."*

**PathWise does not predict cardiovascular risk. It helps clinicians translate inherited risk into clearer, more focused preventive conversations.**

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