Abstract
The risk of developing acute coronary events was evaluated according to Framingham criteria and health actions performed to hypertensive patients at a Health Unit Family of Vitória-ES. This is a observational, cross-sectional study, involving 330 hypertensive. The sample considered a 50% prevalence of the disease. Data were collected from medical records and the variables were the coronary risk, blood pressure, the number of visits, educational activities and prescribed drugs. ANOVA was used to compare variables and paired t-test for comparison of pressure during the study period, with significance level of 5%. Respectively, 115 (34.8%) subjects had low risk for myocardial infarction or death from coronary heart disease in the next 10 years; 67 (20.4%) had average risk; and 148 (44.8%) had high-risk. Only the amount of prescribed medications showed significant relationship with high coronary risk.

Keywords
Assessment; Risk Groups; Hypertension; Family Health Program; Health Services.