**Flaccid Penile Acceleration as a Marker of Cardiovascular Risk In Men without Classical Risk Factors**

**Introduction:** Conventional cardiovascular (CV) risk factors identify only half of subjects with incident major adverse CV events (MACE). Hence new markers are needed in high CV risk subjects, as those with erectile dysfunction (ED). A role for dynamic peak systolic velocity (D-PSV) at penile color Doppler ultrasound (PCDU) has been suggested, but it is operator-dependent and time-consuming. Flaccid penile acceleration (FPA) is a PCDU parameter that reflects PSV, the systolic rise time (SRT) and end diastolic velocity (EDV), arithmetically defined as (PSV−EDV)/SRT.

**Aim:** To verify, in a large series of ED patients, whether FPA has a role in predicting MACE.

**Methods:** A selected series of 1903 patients (aged 54.6±11.7) attending our Outpatient Clinic for ED was retrospectively studied from January 2000 until July 2012. A subset of this sample (n=622) was enrolled in a longitudinal study, ended in December 2007.

**Main Outcome Measures:** Several clinical, biochemical, and instrumental (PCDU) parameters were studied.

**CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY**

**LONGITUDINAL STUDY**

**CONCLUSIONS**

- Penile flaccid acceleration is a measurement requiring few minutes to be obtained
- It is relatively inexpensive and devoid of side-effects
- It recapitulates other PCDU parameters (PSV and SRT)
- It identifies adverse metabolic profile and CV risk
- It is useful in subjects commonly classified as “at low-risk”