Women with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) have an increased prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors. However, there are few studies on the risk of coronary events in PCOS. Objective: To assess the Framingham risk score in women with PCOS at reproductive age. Method: Clinical and biochemical data were collected from Brazilian women (18-40 years) with and without PCOS between 1997-2010. The Framingham risk score (FRS), as modified by NCEP-ATPIII-2002, was used to estimate the 10-year risk of first coronary event. Statistical analyses were performed using the Chi-square test, Fisher’s exact test and multivariate logistic regression analysis with statistical significance at 5%. Results: A total of 267 women with PCOS and 190 without PCOS were identified. Median age was 25 years (21-29) in participants with PCOS and 29 years (25-34) in those without PCOS (p<0.0001). Women with PCOS had higher prevalence of obesity (p=0.017), waist circumference (p= 0.012), systemic arterial hypertension (p=0.047), glucose intolerance (p=0.027), type 2 diabetes mellitus (p=0.007), hypercholesterolemia (p=0.005), and hypertriglyceridemia (0.002) compared with those without PCOS. The prevalence of high FRS was 7.5% and 1.3% in women with and without PCOS, respectively (p=0.008). Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that women with PCOS had a 5-fold greater chance of having a coronary event than those without PCOS (OR 5.16 95%CI:1.16-22.96, p=0.031). Conclusions: In the study participants with PCOS at childbearing age, the prevalence of high Framingham risk score and the risk of having a coronary event were higher than in participants without PCOS. These findings indicate that programs aimed at detecting and preventing cardiovascular risk factors in women with PCOS are necessary.