REFERENCES & RESOURCES


Determining a patient’s risk for CVD may not be accurately determined through cholesterol testing alone.
Lipoprotein Particle Profile™ Testing

Why is it important to know lipoprotein numbers?
Cardiovascular risk increases with higher LDL particle counts. With a higher total HDL, lipoproteins count the probability of particle penetration of the arterial wall rises, regardless of the total amount of cholesterol contained in each particle. On average, the typical particle contains 50 percent cholesterol.

More than 20 percent of the population has cholesterol-depleted LDL, a condition in which a patient’s cholesterol may be "normal" but their lipoprotein particle number, and hence their actual risk, could be much higher than expected. This is especially common in persons whose triglycerides are high or HDL is low. In the population with a cholesterol-depleted LDL, there can be up to a 40 percent error in risk assessment.

Overview of lipoprotein particles and cholesterol

Cholesterol testing has historically been used as the standard indicator for cardiovascular disease classified as HDL (good) or LDL (bad). However, it is actually the lipoprotein particles that carry the cholesterol throughout the body, not necessarily the cholesterol within them, that are responsible for key steps in plaque production.

Approximately 50 percent of people suffering from heart attacks have "normal" cholesterol numbers. How can the LPP™ test from SpectraCell Laboratories provide physicians with actual LDL particle count, allowing healthcare providers to accurately determine and diagnose cardiovascular risk in their practice.

Lipoprotein Particle Profile™ Testing up to 50 percent of those who have suffered heart attacks had "normal" cholesterol numbers. How can the large discrepancy between accurate diagnosis and standard cholesterol testing be prevented? Simply by testing the LDL (low density lipoprotein) particle numbers using the Lipoprotein Particle Profile™ (LPP™) from SpectraCell Laboratories.

NCEP NEW RISK FACTORS:
- Small, dense LDL: these atherogenic particles are easily oxidized and penetrate the arterial endothelium to form plaque
- Lp(a): small, dense LDL is involved in thrombosis
- VLDL particle numbers, nmol/L
- HDL 2b:
- HDL 3:
- RLP (Remnant Lipoprotein): these particles also have a higher risk. Bigger is better!