NutriPATH
Integrative Pathology Services
P: 1300 688 522
E: info@nutripath.com.au
A: PO Box 442 Ashburton VIC 3142

TEST PATIENT

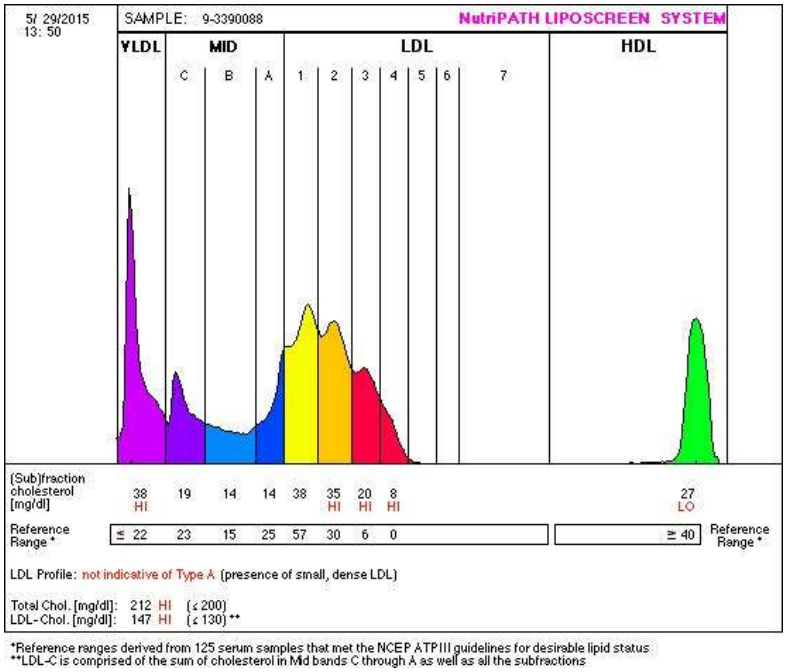
Sex : 00
Collected : 00-00-0000
111 ROAD TEST SUBURB
AB : 00000000 UR#:0000000

TEST PHYSICIAN

DR JOHN DOE
111 CLINIC ST

BIOCHEMISTRY

BLOOD - SERUM	Result	Range	Units
LIPIDS			
CHOLESTEROL	**5.5**	0.0 - 5.5	mmol/L
TRIGLYCERIDES	***2.1* *H**	0.2 - 1.5	mmol/L
LIPID STUDIES			
HDL(Protective)	***1.0* *L**	> 1.0	mmol/L
LDL(Atherogenic)	***3.6* *H**	0.5 - 3.5	mmol/L
Cholesterol/HDL Ratio	**5.8**		
LDL/HDL RATIO (Risk Factor)	***3.8* *H**	0.0 - 3.6	
Trig/HDL Ratio	***2.2* *H**	0.5 - 1.7	RATIO
LIPOSCREEN LDL Subfractions			
Very Low Density Lipoprotein (VLDL)	***1.0* *H**	0.1 - 0.6	mmol/L
Intermediate Density Lipoprotein (IDL-1)	**0.5**	0.1 - 0.6	mmol/L
Intermediate Density Lipoprotein (IDL-2)	**0.4**	0.1 - 0.4	mmol/L
Intermediate Density Lipoprotein (IDL-3)	**0.4**	0.1 - 0.6	mmol/L
Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL-1)	**1.0**	0.1 - 1.5	mmol/L
Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL-2)	***0.9* *H**	0.1 - 0.8	mmol/L
Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL-3)	***0.5* *H**	0.1 - 0.2	mmol/L
Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL-4)	***0.21* *H**	0.00 - 0.01	mmol/L
Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL-5)	**0.00**	0.00 - 0.01	mmol/L
Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL-6)	**0.00**	0.00 - 0.01	mmol/L
Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL-7)	**0.00**	0.00 - 0.01	mmol/L
LDL Phenotype Pattern	Type B		
Mean Particle Size	***261.0* *L**	> 268.0	Angstrom



(*) Result outside normal reference range (H) Result is above upper limit of reference rang (L) Result is below lower limit of reference range

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LIPOSCREEN Comments

RESULT INTERPRETATION
The Liposcreen LDL Subractions test provides a superior indicator for Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) risk than other conventionally available lipid profiles.
Many individuals with normal LDL and HDL cholesterol levels remain at risk from CAD as these conventional tests do not convey the detail of the CAD risk.
Liposcreen additionally quantifies the different subfractions.

Liposcreen clearly identifies a patient's LDL phenotype profile;

This patient has a profile Not indicative of Type A, which is deemed ABNORMAL.

This is due to the presence of elevated levels of small dense LDLs (LDL3 and LDL4). Also of note is the LDL Mean Particle size of 261 Angstrom, which indicates the presence of LDLs of a size capable of penetrating the endothelial lining and causing the development of atheromatous plaques.

Type A	**Deemed a normal profile.** **Predominance of large/buoyant (less atherogenic) LDL subclasses (LDL 1 and 2).** **Mean Particle Size of > 263 Angstrom (A).** **Elevated Cholesterol, Normal Triglycerides, Elevated Apo B**
Type B	**Deemed an ABNORMAL profile.** **Predominance of small/dense (more atherogenic) LDL subclasses (LDL3, 4, 5, 6, 7).** **Mean Particle Size of < 258 Angstrom (A).** **Raised Cholesterol, Raised Triglycerides, Raised VLDL, Low HDLC** **This profile is the designated atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype, consistent with an increased risk of CAD. It is also It is also characteristically prevalent in insulin-resistant states such as Metabolic Syndrome and Type 2 Diabetes mellitus.**

Follow up Liposcreen testing, for this patient, is recommended in 6 months, after initiation of treatment, to determine the efficacy of therapy.

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Lipid Profile Comment

ELEVATED TRIGLYCERIDES LEVEL:
Reflects severity of CVD and tied to atherosclerotic stroke and transient ischemic attacks.

LDL-CHOLESTEROL COMMENT:
As there is an elevated LDL level, we suggest a Liposcreen (LDL Subractions) Test to determine the presence of small, dense (highly atherogenic) LDLs which are a primary cause of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD).
The LDL subtypes are not detectable through conventional Lipid Profiles.

TRIG/HDL RATIO COMMENT:
HDL is closely related to triglycerides. Commonly, patients with elevated triglycerides also have low HDL levels, and also tend to have elevated levels of clotting factors in their blood stream, which is unhealthy in protecting against heart disease.
The triglyceride/HDL ratio is found to be one of the better predictors of heart disease. Research shows that people with an elevated ratio of triglycerides to HDL have 16 times the risk of heart attack as those with the low/normal.

Therefore, in adults, the triglyceride/HDL ratio should ideally be below 2.0 .

TRIG/HDL Reference Range:

< 0.9	**Considered ideal**	**(minimal risk)**
> 1.7	**High**	**(moderate risk)**
> 2.6	**Very High**	**(high risk)**

Tests ordered: FATS,LIP,IMPEI,CFee,LIPOSCRN