

Lipoprotein Particle Profile Plus

AM I REQUIRED TO FAST?

You are required to fast for 9–12 hours prior to the test. Fasting means no food or drink, except water.

WHO SHOULD GET THIS TEST?

This panel is useful for people who want a more detailed look at their cardiovascular health. It is especially helpful for those with a family history of heart disease

WHY IS THIS TEST IMPORTANT?

The Lipoprotein Particle Profile Plus assesses your cardiovascular risk by measuring your cholesterol numbers. This profile provides more detailed information about your risk of heart disease than standard cholesterol testing. In addition to HDL and LDL cholesterol, the Advanced Cholesterol and Lipoprotein Profile also looks at the particle types of each of these HDL and LDL families.

The Lipoprotein Particle Profile Plus includes: total cholesterol, HDL & LDL cholesterol, triglycerides, lipoprotein (a), lipoprotein fractionation, lipoprotein particle numbers, hs-CRP, homocysteine, apolipoprotein A-1, apolipoprotein B, insulin.

Total Cholesterol- Cholesterol is a waxy substance produced by the liver; it can also be obtained from the foods you eat, like meat, dairy products, etc. Total cholesterol measures the total amount of

cholesterol in your blood based on your LDL cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, and triglycerides.

HDL Cholesterol- This is known as high-density lipoprotein or “good” cholesterol. Having high levels of HDL cholesterol can lower your risk of certain conditions, such as heart attack and stroke.

LDL Cholesterol- This is known as low-density lipoprotein or “bad” cholesterol. Having high levels of LDL cholesterol may lead to plaque formation in your arteries, which can increase the risk of heart attack and stroke.

Triglycerides- This is a type of fat that can be found in the blood

Lipoprotein (a)- can be a risk factor for atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, and more

Lipoprotein fractionation- can help assess the risk of cardiovascular disease in people with certain risk factors (such as family history of heart disease, personal history of cardiac event, etc)

Lipoprotein particle numbers- breaks down the number of different lipoprotein particles

hs-CRP- CRP is a protein that is made in the liver. Increased CRP levels indicate inflammation in the body. High-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) is more sensitive than the standard CRP test. This can be used to evaluate your risk of various cardiovascular diseases.

Homocysteine- is an amino acid often used to diagnose certain vitamin deficiencies; it can also be a risk factor for the development of cardiovascular disease

Apolipoprotein A-1- is a protein involved in lipid metabolism and is the main protein in high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol; decreased levels of apolipoprotein A-1 can be associated with an increased risk for cardiovascular disease

Apolipoprotein B- is a protein involved in lipid metabolism and is the main protein in low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) cholesterol; increased levels of apolipoprotein B and decreased levels of apolipoprotein A-1 can be associated with an increased risk for cardiovascular disease

Insulin- a hormone that affects circulating levels of blood sugar and can have an effect on the levels of fats

OTHER RELEVANT TESTS

If you're interested in this panel, you may also want to consider:

- Cholesterol Medication Management Panel
- Heart Health Panel
- Comprehensive Male Panel
- Comprehensive Female Panel

Website test descriptions and all associated information are provided through Any Lab Test Now and the Product Management Team, in conjunction with the Medical Professionals Committee, and Ekan Essien, MD, Corporate Medical Director.