Classification of LDL Levels

Remote:

LDL LEVELS

Recommended Follow-up:

Classification of LDL Levels

<130 mg/dl  Desirable LDL Cholesterol
130-159 mg/dl Borderline High risk LDL Cholesterol
>160 mg/dl High risk LDL Cholesterol

> Participants should avoid a high fat meal the night before and FAST 12 HOURS prior to the test <
> Water may be taken to maintain hydration< >Prescription drugs may be taken with water only <

**TEST LIST *PLEASE NOTE* Only* the tests listed will be available through the screens*Thank You! **
CHEMISTRY PROFILE

* Normal range is in (parenthesis)

GLUC - GLUCOSE: (74 - 106 mg/dl) Elevated blood sugar may indicate diabetes

BUN - BUN: (7 – 18 mg/dl) Elevated blood urea nitrogen may indicate diseases of kidney & diseases that affect kidney function.

CREA - CREATININE: (0.6 - 1.0 mg/dl) Excreted by kidneys. Elevation can give indication of diseased kidneys or function impaired.

C.G.F.R.: (> 60.00 ml/min/ 1.73 m 2). “CALCULATED GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE” Calculation of serum creatinine, used as an indication of overall kidney function.

NA - SODIUM: (136 – 145 mmol/l) Important in water balance and acid base balance

K - POTASSIUM: (3.5 - 5.1 mmol/l) Essential to proper muscular function in its role in electrical conductance and metabolism.

CA - CALCIUM: (8.5 - 10.1 mg/dl) Required in coagulation of blood, activator of enzyme activity, essential to formation of bony tissue & muscular activity.

ALT - S.G.P.T: (30 – 65 m/l) Enzyme present in body, especially the liver.
ALT & AST ARE LIVER FUNCTION TESTS


ALP - ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: (50 – 136 u/l) Elevations are seen in obstructive jaundice, tumors in liver, hepatitis, ulcerative disease, renal & bone disorders.

ALB - ALBUMIN: (3.4 - 5.0 g/dl) Contributes to balance of osmotic pressure between blood and the tissues. Decreases in kidney disease, Cirrhosis, vascular disease, Hepatitis, malignant diseases and Leukemia. Increases in Myeloma.

TP - TOTAL PROTEIN: (6.4 - 8.2 g/dl) Decreased in cirrhosis of liver, kidney & poor dietary intake. Increased in Myeloma.

TBIL - TOTAL BILIRUBIN: (< 1.0 mg/dl) Important measure of liver function. Related to hemoglobin breakdown; Jaundice.

CHOLESTEROL: (< 200 mg/dl) Waxy substance found in all parts of the body. It helps make cell membranes, some hormones and Vitamin D. Your liver makes all the cholesterol your body needs.

TRIGLYCERIDES: (0 – 200 mg/dl) A type of fat produced by the liver and taken in by consumption of fats.

HDL: (40 – 60 mg/dl) “Good” or “Healthy” cholesterol protects your heart. It helps to prevent LDL cholesterol from building up in your blood vessels.

LDL: (< 130 u/l) “Bad” or “Lousy” cholesterol, this type sticks to the walls of your blood vessels.

Non-HDL CHOLESTEROL: This level may predict risk of cardiovascular disease more so than LDL. Non-HDL indicates bad cholesterol circulating in your blood – not just your LDL cholesterol but your VLDL cholesterol levels as well. LDL and VLDL particles are artery-clogging “bad” lipids. When you subtract the “good” cholesterol (HDL) from your total cholesterol, you are left with all the “bad’ cholesterol.