

## — Cardiovascular Health

The circulatory system, also known as the cardiovascular system (CVS), is a vast network of organs and vessels that are responsible for the flow of blood, nutrients, oxygen, other gases, and hormones to and from cells. Without the circulatory system, the body would not be able to fight disease or maintain a stable internal environment like a proper temperature and pH, referred to as homeostasis. The cardiovascular system is made up of three independent systems that work together: the heart (cardiovascular), lungs (pulmonary) and arteries, veins, coronary and portal vessels (systemic).

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### Cholesterol & Triglycerides

— CHOLESTEROL, T...  
(mg/dL)

167

Range: <200

#### CHOLESTEROL, TOTAL

(mg/dL)

Cholesterol is a waxy, fat-like substance that occurs naturally in all parts of the body. Your body needs some cholesterol to work properly. But if you have too much in your blood, it can combine with ... [See more](#)



— TRIGLYCERIDES  
(mg/dL)

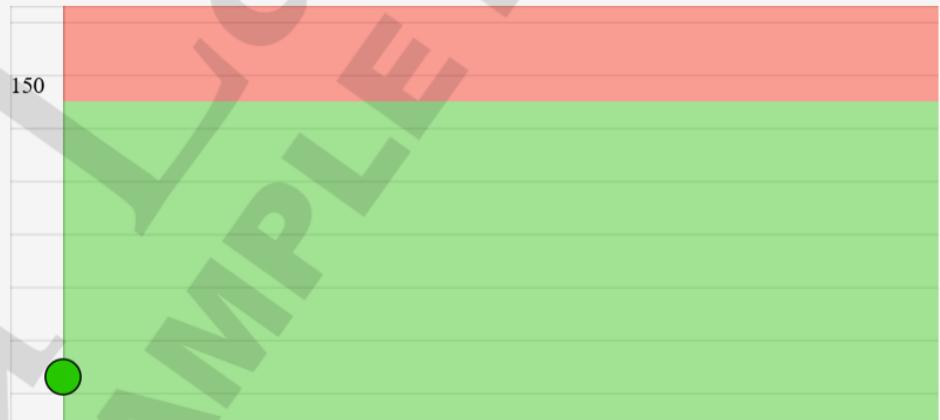
46

Range: <150

#### TRIGLYCERIDES

(mg/dL)

Triglycerides are a form of fat and a major source of energy for the body. This test measures the amount of triglycerides in the blood. Most triglycerides are found in fat (adipose) tissue, but some ... [See more](#)



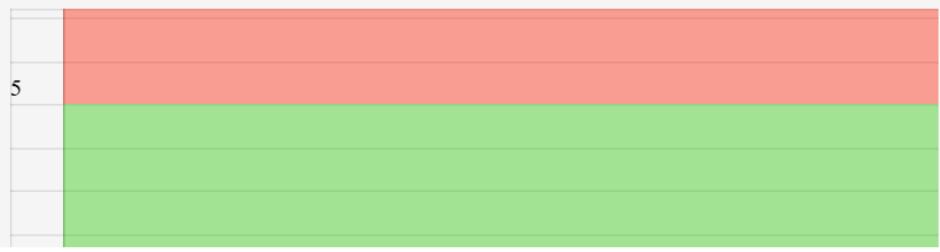
— CHOL/HDLC RATIO  
((calc))

2.1

Range: <5.0

#### CHOL/HDLC RATIO

((calc))



NON HDL CHOLE...  
(mg/dL (calc))

89

Range: <130

NON HDL CHOLESTEROL  
(mg/dL (calc))



#### Result Comments

For patients with diabetes plus 1 major ASCVD risk factor, treating to a non-HDL-C goal of <100 mg/dL (LDL-C of <70 mg/dL) is considered a therapeutic option.

#### HDL Particles

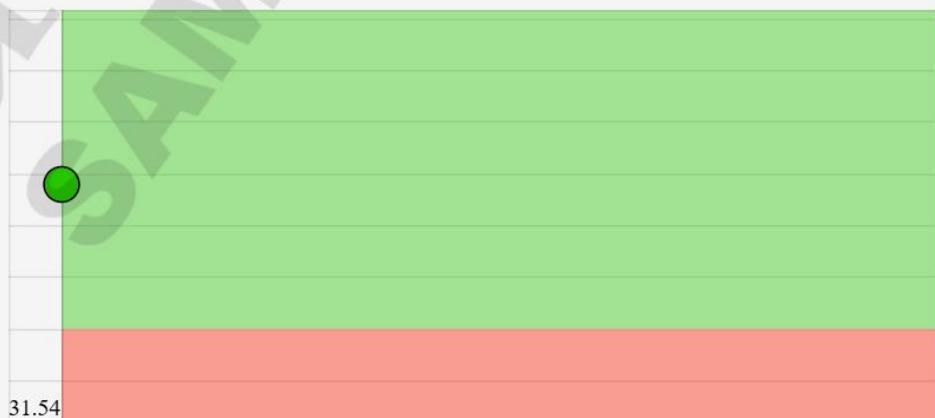
High density lipoprotein (HDL) particles are often referred to as good cholesterol, because they are associated with a decreased risk of developing cardiovascular disease.

HDL CHOLESTEROL...  
(mg/dL)

78

Range: > OR = 50

HDL CHOLESTEROL  
(mg/dL)



## LDL PARTICLES

Low-density lipoprotein particle (LDL-P) testing evaluates LDL particles according to their number, size, density, and/or electrical charge. Low-density lipoproteins (LDL) are particles that transport lipids throughout the body. Each particle contains a combination of protein, cholesterol, triglyceride, and phospholipid molecules. Their composition changes as they circulate in the blood. Some molecules are removed and others are added, resulting in lipoprotein particles whose properties vary from large and fluffy to small and dense. LDL particle testing determines the relative amounts of particles of differing properties. Traditional lipid testing measures the amount of LDL cholesterol (LDL-C) present in the blood, but it does not evaluate the number of particles of LDL (LDL-P). Some studies have shown that increased numbers of small dense LDL particles are more likely to cause atherosclerosis than fewer light, fluffy LDL particles. An increased number of small, dense LDL could be one of the reasons that some people have heart attacks even though their total and LDL cholesterol concentrations are not particularly high."

[Hide](#)

LDL-CHOLESTEROL  
(mg/dL (calc))

76

Range: See Comments

### LDL-CHOLESTEROL

(mg/dL (calc))

#### Result Comments



Reference range: <100

Desirable range <100 mg/dL for primary prevention;  
<70 mg/dL for patients with CHD or diabetic patients  
with > or = 2 CHD risk factors.

LDL-C is now calculated using the Martin-Hopkins  
calculation, which is a validated novel method providing  
better accuracy than the Friedewald equation in the  
estimation of LDL-C.

Martin SS et al. JAMA. 2013;310(19): 2061-2068  
(<http://education.QuestDiagnostics.com/faq/FAQ164>)