



SAMPLE REPORT

09-May-1990 Female

16 HARKER STREET
BURWOOD VIC 3125

LAB ID : 3814177
UR NO. :
Collection Date : 09-May-2022
Received Date:09-May-2022



3814177

P: 1300 688 522
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Dr.SAMPLE REPORT
TEST HEALTH CENTRE
123 TEST STREET
BURWOOD VIC 3125

BIOCHEMISTRY

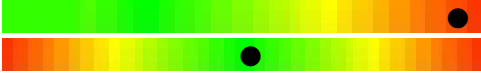
BLOOD - SERUM

LIPIDS

CHOLESTEROL

Result Range Units

6.7 *H 0.0 - 5.5 mmol/L



TRIGLYCERIDES

0.8 0.2 - 1.5 mmol/L



LIPID STUDIES

HDL(Protective)

2.0 > 1.2 mmol/L



LDL(Atherogenic)

4.3 *H 0.5 - 3.5 mmol/L



Cholesterol/HDL Ratio

3.4

LDL/HDL RATIO (Risk Factor)

2.2 0.0 - 3.2



Trig/HDL Ratio

0.4 *L 0.5 - 1.7



(*) 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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HDL Subfractions

HDL Subfractions Comment

PLEASE NOTE:

** The HDL subfractions test is intended for Research Use Only (RUO) - Not for use in diagnostic procedures. **
** It is provided as additional information as to the patients overall lipid metabolism status. **

High-Density Lipoproteins (HDL) have long been regarded as protective in nature, by carrying excess cholesterol away from the arteries and back to the liver for disposal. However, recent studies suggest that different HDL subclasses are associated with CHD prevalence, and that measurement of these subclasses could be a better indicator of CHD than measurement of total HDL alone. Some HDL subfractions may actually have the potential of contributing to heart disease.

The HDL family forms a protective part of plasma lipoproteins. It consists of large HDL, intermediate HDL, and small HDL subclasses. The large HDL and intermediate HDL subclasses are considered anti-atherogenic parts of the HDL family. The atherogenicity of the small HDL subclass is currently the subject of much discussion.

Traditionally, HDL has been separated into two major subclasses (HDL-2 and HDL-3), but depending on the separation method used, 10 subfractions have been reported. The Liposcreen HDL System can resolve up to 10 subfractions of HDL, and these are grouped into three main subclasses:

HDL 1-3 represent the Large HDL commonly referred to as HDL-2, as the most protective of the the arteries, or truly the "good" HDL cholesterol.

HDL 4-7 represent the Intermediate HDL

HDL 8-10 represent the Small HDL may indicate increased CHD risk.

HDL Subfraction, Large	0.39	> 0.26	mmol/L	
HDL Subfraction, Intermediate	0.80	> 0.57	mmol/L	
HDL Subfraction, Small	0.39 *H	< 0.28	mmol/L	

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Lipid Profile Comment

CHOLESTEROL COMMENT:

For secondary prevention, total cholesterol Treatment Target is <4.0 mmol/L
Triglycerides Treatment Target <2.0 mmol/L
HDL Treatment Target Value >1.0 mmol/L

LDL-CHOLESTEROL COMMENT:

As there is an elevated LDL level, we suggest a Liposcreen (LDL Subfractions) 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,HDLSub

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