

## Lipid Profile

### Acceptable Tube Types



<b>Panel Includes:</b>	Cholesterol HDL (High Density Lipoprotein) Triglycerides LDL (Low Density Lipoprotein)
<b>Performing Lab:</b>	New Hanover and Cape Fear
<b>Specimen Container:</b>	Yellow serum separator tube, or green top tube (lithium heparin), or red top tube
<b>Minimum Volume Required:</b>	1.0 mL
<b>Testing Availability</b>	<b>Routine:</b> 24 hours/day <b>Stat:</b> No
<b>Turnaround Time:</b>	Routine: 4 hours
<b>Special Handling:</b>	Patient should be fasting for 10 – 12 hours before specimen collection.
<b>Patient Preparation:</b>	None
<b>Specimen Stability:</b>	
<b>Reference Range:</b>	Refer to individual tests  LDL: < 130 mg/dL
<b>Critical Value:</b>	None
<b>CPT Code:</b>	80061
<b>Testing Methodology:</b>	Colorimetric
<b>Causes for Specimen Rejection:</b>	Improper labeling
<b>Other Comments:</b>	
<b>Clinical Significance:</b>	Cholesterol, total total ldl and hdl cholesterol, in conjunction with a triglyceride determination, provide valuable information for the risk of coronary artery disease. Total serum cholesterol analysis is useful in the diagnosis of hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis, hepatic and thyroid diseases.  Triglycerides serum triglyceride analysis has proven useful in the diagnosis and treatment

of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, and various endocrine disorders. In conjunction with high density lipoprotein and total serum cholesterol, a triglyceride determination provides valuable information for the assessment of coronary heart disease risk.

LDL-cholesterol assessment of risk of cardiac disease

Chol/HDLC ratio  
assessment of cardiac disease risk

HDL cholesterol  
HDL cholesterol is inversely related to the risk for cardiovascular disease. It increases following regular exercise, moderate alcohol consumption and with oral estrogen therapy. Decreased levels are associated with obesity, stress, cigarette smoking and diabetes mellitus