

ATP III Guidelines and Risk Assessment

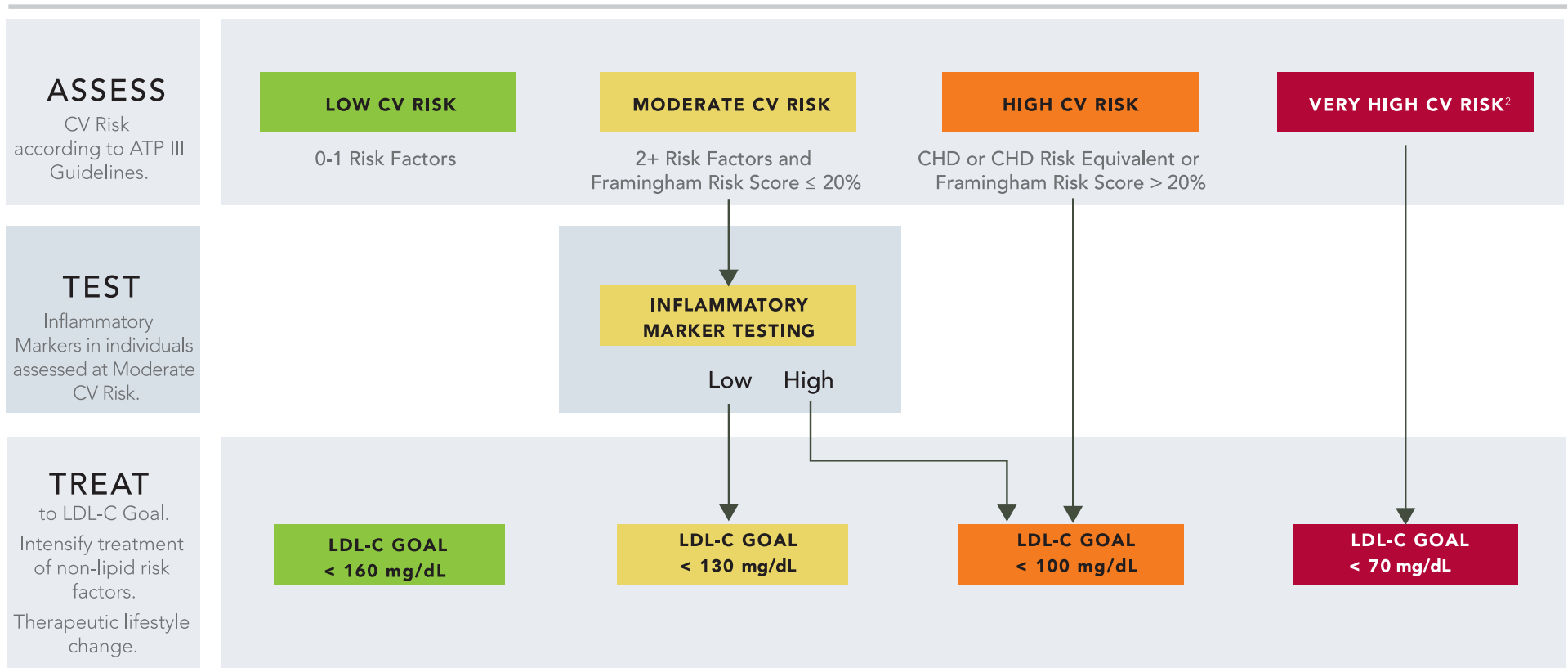
Use of Inflammatory Marker Testing as Adjunct to Traditional Risk Factors.

ATP III Risk Factors¹

- Cigarette smoking
- Hypertension
- Low HDL cholesterol
- Family history of premature CHD
- Age (men ≥ 45 years, women ≥ 55 years)

CHD Risk Equivalents

- Other clinically manifest forms of atherosclerotic disease (peripheral arterial disease, abdominal aortic aneurysm, and carotid artery disease, e.g. TIA or stroke)
- Diabetes



¹ National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III), Third Report of the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III) final report. Circulation. 2002;106:3143-3421.

² Grundy SM, et al. Implications of recent clinical trials for the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III guidelines. Circulation. 2004;110(2):227-239. – Very High CV Risk defined as established CVD PLUS multiple risk factors, or severe and poorly controlled risk factors, or metabolic syndrome, or ACS.

Recommendation for Use of Lp-PLA₂ Testing

The PLAC Test is the only blood test cleared by the FDA to aid in assessing risk for both coronary heart disease (CHD) and ischemic stroke associated with atherosclerosis.



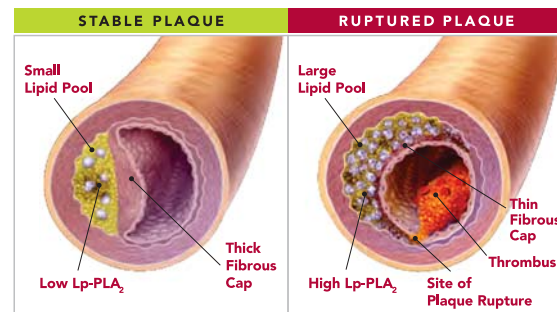
Uncover hidden risk for heart attack and stroke

ATP III Risk Factors¹

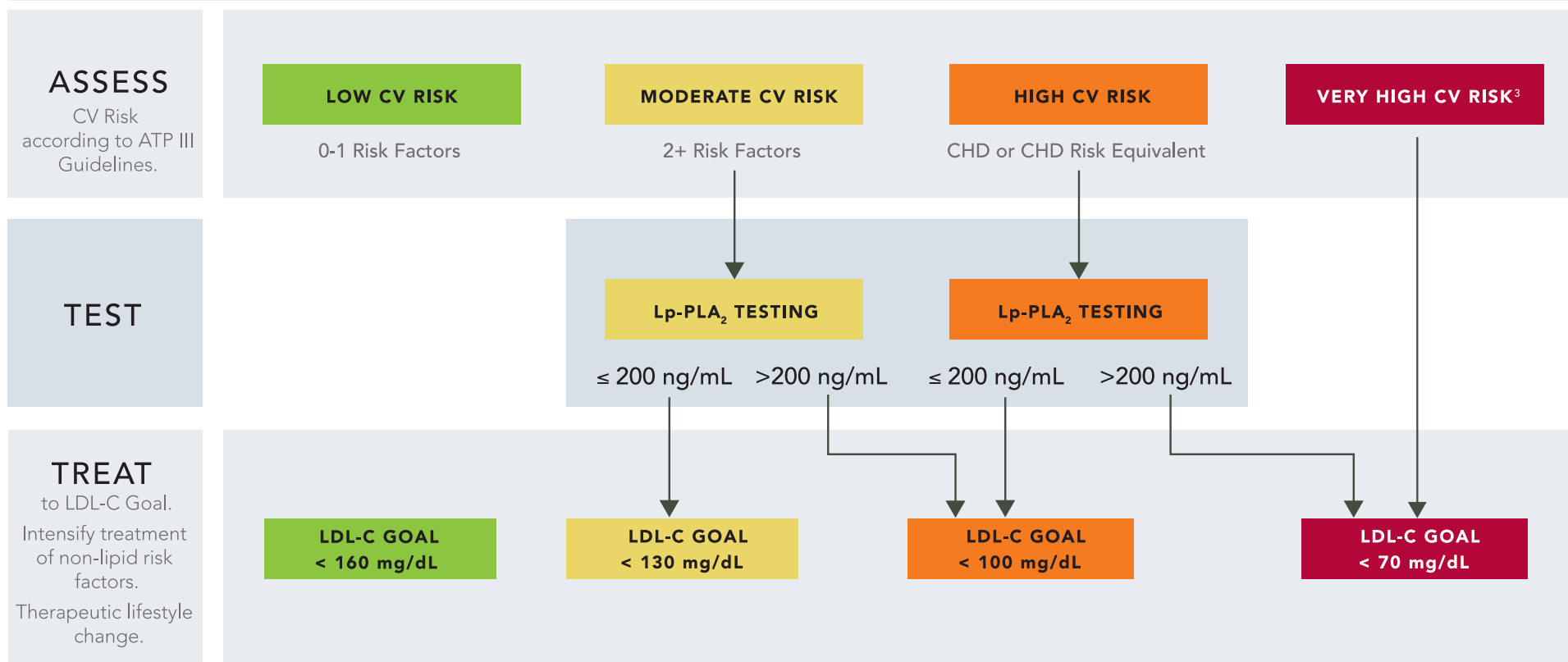
- Cigarette smoking
- Hypertension
- Low HDL cholesterol (male < 40 mg/dL, female < 50 mg/dL²)
- Family history of premature CHD
- Age (men ≥ 45 years, women ≥ 55 years)

CHD Risk Equivalents

- Other clinically manifest forms of atherosclerotic disease (peripheral arterial disease, abdominal aortic aneurysm, and carotid artery disease, e.g. TIA or stroke)
- Diabetes



The PLAC Test measures Lp-PLA₂ (lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂), a vascular-specific inflammatory enzyme implicated in the formation of rupture-prone plaque. Plaque rupture and thrombosis, not stenosis, causes the majority of cardiac events.



¹ National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III), Third Report of the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults (Adult Treatment Panel III) final report. Circulation. 2002;106:3143-3421.

² Mosca L, et al. Evidence-based guidelines for cardiovascular disease prevention in women. Circulation. 2004;109(5):672-693.

³ Grundy SM, et al. Implications of recent clinical trials for the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III guidelines. Circulation. 2004;110(2):227-239. – Very High CV Risk defined as established CVD PLUS multiple risk factors, or severe and poorly controlled risk factors, or metabolic syndrome, or ACS.