Familial Hypercholesterolemia – FH
Molecular markers associated with Familial Hypercholesterolemia and risk for premature cardiovascular disease

LipoGene
Genetic study of familial hypercholesterolemia

Genetics in Familial Hypercholesterolemia

- Familial Hypercholesterolemia is a genetic disease with an autosomal dominant transmission and a prevalence of 1/500 individuals.
- LipoGene distinguishes FH from secondary hypercholesterolemia.
- All first-degree relatives of a patient with FH have 50% chance of harbouring a mutation responsible for the disease.

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| LipoGene     | Study of mutations: - associated with high levels of circulating cholesterol and LDL cholesterol - highly prevalent in patients with FH - associated with increased risk for premature cardiovascular disease | Yes Family or personal history of FH or premature cardiovascular disease
Yes No history of FH but exposed to environmental risk factors (Fast food, lack of physical activity, smoking, ethanolism, obesity, overweight)
Yes High levels of total cholesterol or LDL cholesterol in the proper or family members, including children and adolescents | Yes Early diagnostic
Yes Confirmation of clinical diagnosis of the individual and his family
Yes Personal risk stratification
Yes Familial risk stratification
Yes Screening of asymptomatic individuals

LipoGene - Genetic study of familial hypercholesterolemia
4 Genes (125 Genetic variants)

APOB, APOE, LDLR, PCSKS9

HEARTGENETICS Genetic Tests Panel 2015
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