





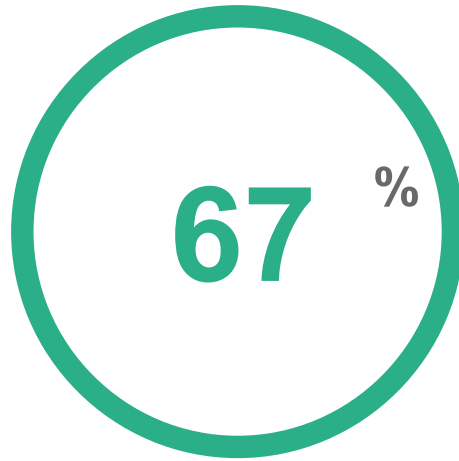
Order	Example Report
Name	FirstName LastName
Date of Birth	DD-Mmm-YYYY
Fasted For	XX hours and XX minutes
Date of Sample Collection	DD-Mmm-YYYY
Date of Report	DD-Mmm-YYYY
Programme	Heart Health

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Health Status

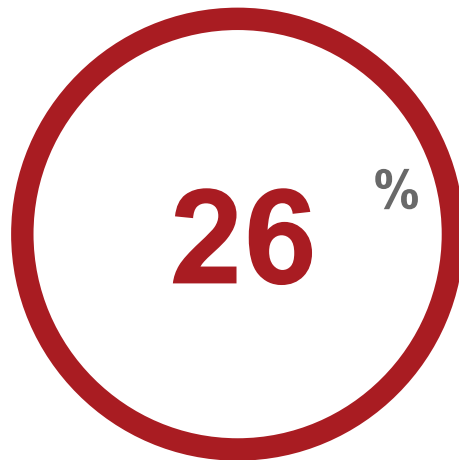
Track and improve your Health Status each time you visit Radox Health.



 Green - In Range



 Amber - In Between



 Red - Out of Range

Your Results of Interest

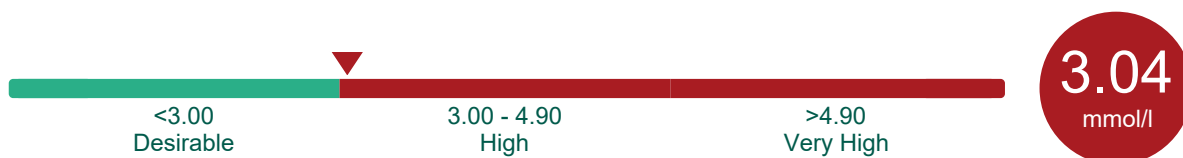
The results presented in this section are a summary of all the tests that are either positive or fall outside the reference ranges. What does this mean? A reference range is a term used to determine if your results are within what is considered to be the 'normal' range of the population. If your results are outside the range for a test, it does not automatically mean the result is abnormal. Depending on each person's individual medical history, current medications and ongoing conditions or diseases, the results must be interpreted in this context to fully understand what these results mean to you. Therefore, in this section those results that are either positive or fall outside the reference range are highlighted so that they can be reviewed by a GP / Consultant to understand the relevance to your health. These results will also appear again throughout the report alongside the other results for that profile.



Heart Health

LDL Cholesterol

LDL Cholesterol describes cholesterol that is bound to low-density lipoprotein (LDL). Lipoproteins are responsible for transporting cholesterol in the blood. LDL cholesterol deposits excess cholesterol in the walls of blood vessels, which can narrow blood vessels or lead to blockage of blood flow to organs such as the heart and brain (a process known as atherosclerosis). Increased LDL cholesterol levels are associated with increased risk of atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, stroke and liver disease.



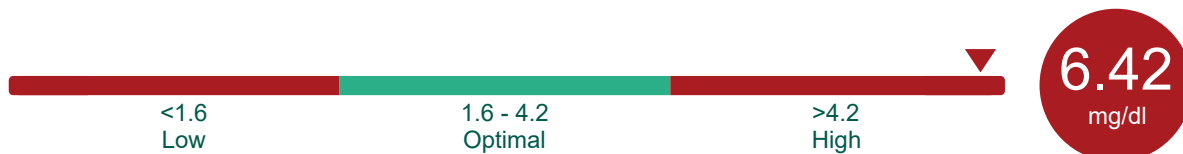
HDL Cholesterol

HDL Cholesterol describes cholesterol that is bound to high-density lipoprotein (HDL). Lipoproteins are responsible for transporting cholesterol in the blood. HDL cholesterol is 'protective' as it removes cholesterol from the peripheral tissues and transports it back to the liver for removal from the body. A low HDL cholesterol level is undesirable and is associated with increased risk of atherosclerosis (accumulation of cholesterol and fatty material within blood vessel walls) and cardiovascular disease. Obesity, metabolic syndrome (a set of risk factors for diabetes and cardiovascular disease occurring simultaneously), uncontrolled diabetes, smoking, malnutrition and lack of exercise are associated with low HDL cholesterol levels.



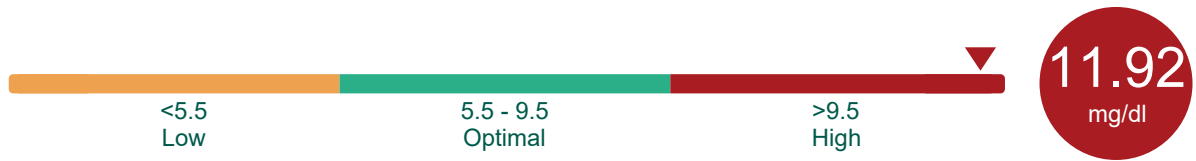
Apolipoprotein CII

Apolipoprotein CII is a protein found in various lipoprotein and large fat particles. Apolipoprotein CII (apo CII) is responsible for activation of lipoprotein lipase, an enzyme that is crucial for processing of fat from digested food. Low apo CII levels are associated with apolipoprotein CII deficiency, a rare inherited condition in which fat particles accumulate in the blood. However, too much apo CII, which inhibits lipoprotein lipase activity, also contributes to fat accumulation. Elevated apo CII levels may be associated with coronary heart disease, such as angina or heart attack, or with familial lipoprotein lipase deficiency, a rare genetic disorder.



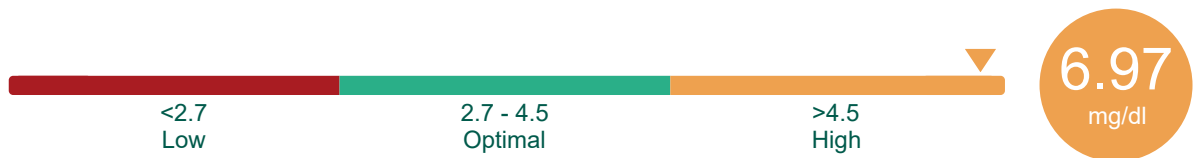
Apolipoprotein CIII

Apolipoprotein CIII is a protein made by the liver and found on the surface of various lipoprotein particles (particles containing both fat and protein). Increased apolipoprotein CIII (apo CIII) levels inhibit the activity of lipoprotein lipase (an enzyme that is crucial for processing of fat) and can lead to high triglyceride levels. Apo CIII may promote atherosclerosis (accumulation of cholesterol and fatty material in blood vessel walls) and consequently increase risk of cardiovascular disease. Equally, apo CIII deficiency may be associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease.



Apolipoprotein E

Apolipoprotein E is a protein produced by the liver that is essential for breaking down triglyceride-rich lipoproteins (particles containing both fat and protein). Apolipoprotein E (apo E) is involved in the transport of cholesterol and other lipids to the liver for removal from the body. Reduced availability of apo E impairs clearance of triglycerides from the blood and may be associated with increased risk of atherosclerosis (accumulation of cholesterol and fatty material in blood vessel walls).

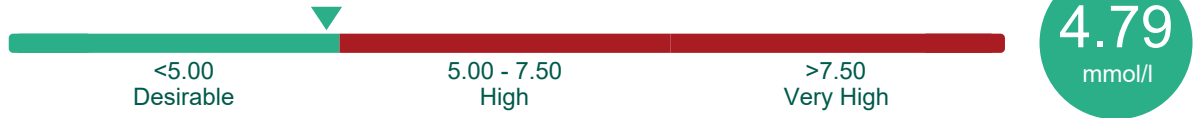




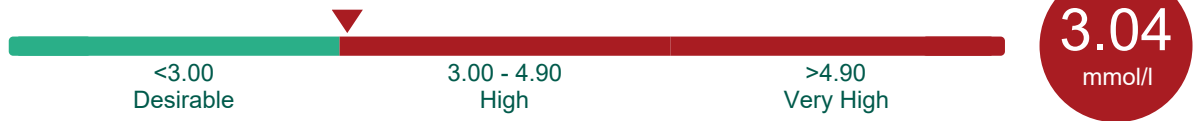
Heart Health

A major contributing factor to heart disease is the gradual accumulation of fat and cholesterol within blood vessel walls, a process known as atherosclerosis. Cholesterol is a fatty substance that is vital for the normal functioning of the body. However, too much cholesterol is damaging and the risk of developing heart disease is greater in individuals with high cholesterol levels. Heart Health helps assess an individual's risk of developing cardiovascular diseases such as heart disease and stroke.

Total Cholesterol



LDL Cholesterol



HDL Cholesterol



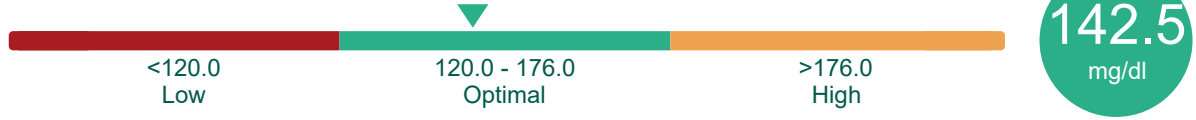
Total Cholesterol / HDL Cholesterol Ratio



Triglycerides



Apolipoprotein A-I



Apolipoprotein B



Apolipoprotein B / A-I Ratio



Apolipoprotein CII



6.42
mg/dl

Apolipoprotein CIII



11.92
mg/dl

Apolipoprotein E



6.97
mg/dl

Small LDL Cholesterol



22.31
mg/dl

Lipoprotein (a)



15
nmol/l

High Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein (hsCRP)



<0.30
mg/l



Other

Additional tests.

CRP



Results for your Doctor

This section contains all your test results. Your doctor may prefer to see your test results in this format. The results that are either positive or fall outside the reference range are highlighted in red.

Test	Result	Units	Reference Range
Heart Health			
Total Cholesterol	4.79	mmol/l	<5.00 Desirable
LDL Cholesterol	3.04	mmol/l	<3.00 Desirable 3.00 - 4.90 High >4.90 Very High
HDL Cholesterol	1.38	mmol/l	<1.55 Low ≥1.55 Desirable
Total Cholesterol / HDL Cholesterol Ratio	3.47	%	<5.0 Desirable
Triglycerides	0.83	mmol/l	<2.3 Desirable
Apolipoprotein A-I	142.5	mg/dl	120.0 - 176.0 Optimal
Apolipoprotein B	92	mg/dl	63 - 114 Optimal
Apolipoprotein B / A-I Ratio	0.65	-	≤1.00 Optimal
Apolipoprotein CII	6.42	mg/dl	<1.6 Low 1.6 - 4.2 Optimal >4.2 High
Apolipoprotein CIII	11.92	mg/dl	<5.5 Low 5.5 - 9.5 Optimal >9.5 High
Apolipoprotein E	6.97	mg/dl	<2.7 Low 2.7 - 4.5 Optimal >4.5 High
Small LDL Cholesterol	22.31	mg/dl	≤64.4 Optimal
Lipoprotein (a)	15	nmol/l	<75.0 Optimal
High Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein (hsCRP)	<0.30	mg/l	<1 Low Risk
Other			
CRP	<0.30	mg/l	≤5.0 Optimal