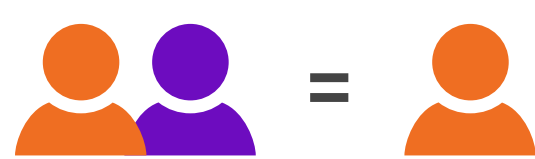


FAMILIAL HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA (FH)

WHAT IS FH?

FH is an inherited condition associated with high "bad" cholesterol (low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol or LDL-C) and may predispose a person to premature cardiovascular disease (CVD). People with FH are unable to process the body's natural supply of cholesterol, leading to very high levels of "bad" cholesterol that can block arteries and lead to a heart attack or stroke.¹

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF FH:



Heterozygous FH (HeFH) - inherited FH from 1 parent²



Homozygous FH (HoFH) - inherited FH from both parents²

■ Affected ■ Unaffected

FH IS AN INHERITED CONDITION³

FH AFFECTS AN ESTIMATED **1 in 200** TO **1 in 500** PEOPLE WORLDWIDE^{4,5}

Up to **80%** of affected people remain undiagnosed in most countries throughout the world³

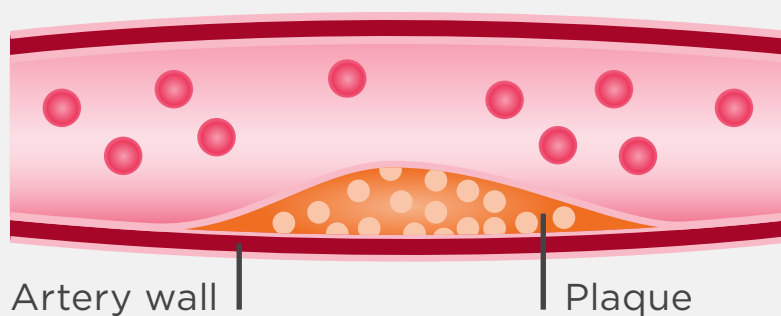


RISKS OF FH



People with untreated FH have about **20 times greater risk** of developing early heart disease²

High "bad" cholesterol is a major risk factor for **atherosclerosis** (plaque build-up inside the artery wall) which can lead to CVD⁶



If FH is left untreated, the estimated risk for a coronary event is:⁵

50%
for men by 50 years of age

30%
for women by 60 years of age

- In most countries, an estimated **14-34 million people have FH**⁴
- ~200,000 people die from CVD each year⁷



DISCUSS WITH YOUR DOCTOR IF YOU:

- Experienced a cardiovascular event
- Have high "bad" cholesterol
- Have a family history of early heart attack or stroke



DIAGNOSING FH

Your doctor may consider various factors when diagnosing FH.

Diagnosis usually begins with a blood test. This will test your total cholesterol, including bad cholesterol, "good" cholesterol (high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol or HDL-C) and triglycerides.



Once a family member has been diagnosed, or if diagnosis is uncertain, genetic testing can help confirm diagnosis and identify affected relatives.⁸

Early diagnosis is important.

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