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 parent
- Homozygous FH (HoFH) - inherited FH from both parents

FH IS AN INHERITED CONDITION
Up to 80% of affected people remain undiagnosed in most countries throughout the world.3

RISKS OF FH
People with untreated FH have about 20 times greater risk of developing early heart disease.2

IF FH IS LEFT UNTREATED, THE ESTIMATED RISK FOR A CORONARY EVENT IS:
- 50% for men by 50 years of age
- 30% for women by 50 years of age

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. Your doctor may consider various factors when diagnosing FH. Once a family member has been diagnosed, or if diagnosis is uncertain, genetic testing can help confirm diagnosis and identify affected relatives.4

Early diagnosis is important.

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.

References

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