

# Understanding your NMR Lab Results (ApoB)

#### Lipids

- Traditional lipid panel includes LDL-C, HDL-C, triglycerides and total cholesterol.
- High triglycerides are a cardiovascular risk factor.
- When LDL-C and ApoB disagree, cardiovascular risk tracks with ApoB, not LDL-C.

### **LDL Particle Number (ApoB)**

- High Apolipoprotein(B) is a well-established factor of cardiovascular disease.
- LDL can be directly measured by LDL particle number (ApoB or LDL-P) or estimated by measuring the cholesterol in LDL (LDL-C).
- The amount of cholesterol inside LDL particles is variable so ApoB and LDL-C often disagree.

### Lipoprotein Insulin Resistance (LP-IR) Score

- The LP-IR Score is a weighted combination of six lipoprotein variables that ranges from 0 (most insulin sensitive) to 100 (most insulin resistant).
- LP-IR is the most predictive insulin resistance tool for diabetic risk even after adjustment for other factors or methods and is a better indicator than fasting insulin or HOMA IR.

### **Hemoglobin A1c**

 A simple blood test that measures your average blood sugar levels over the past 3 months.

## Lipoprotein(a)

 Lp(a) particles have an extra protein on the outside of the lipoprotein particle that often indicate greater CV risk than other LDL particles.

## **GlycA**

 GlycA is a nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) signal that reflects the level of inflammatory proteins in the blood. GlycA is more sensitive for systemic inflammation measurement than the commonly measured hsCRP.

## **Fasting Glucose**

A measurement of blood sugar in a fasting state.
You are looking for a level less than 100 mg/dL.



