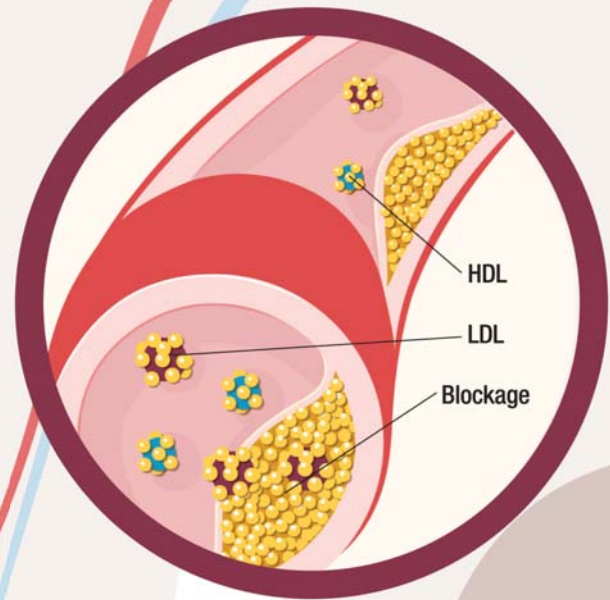


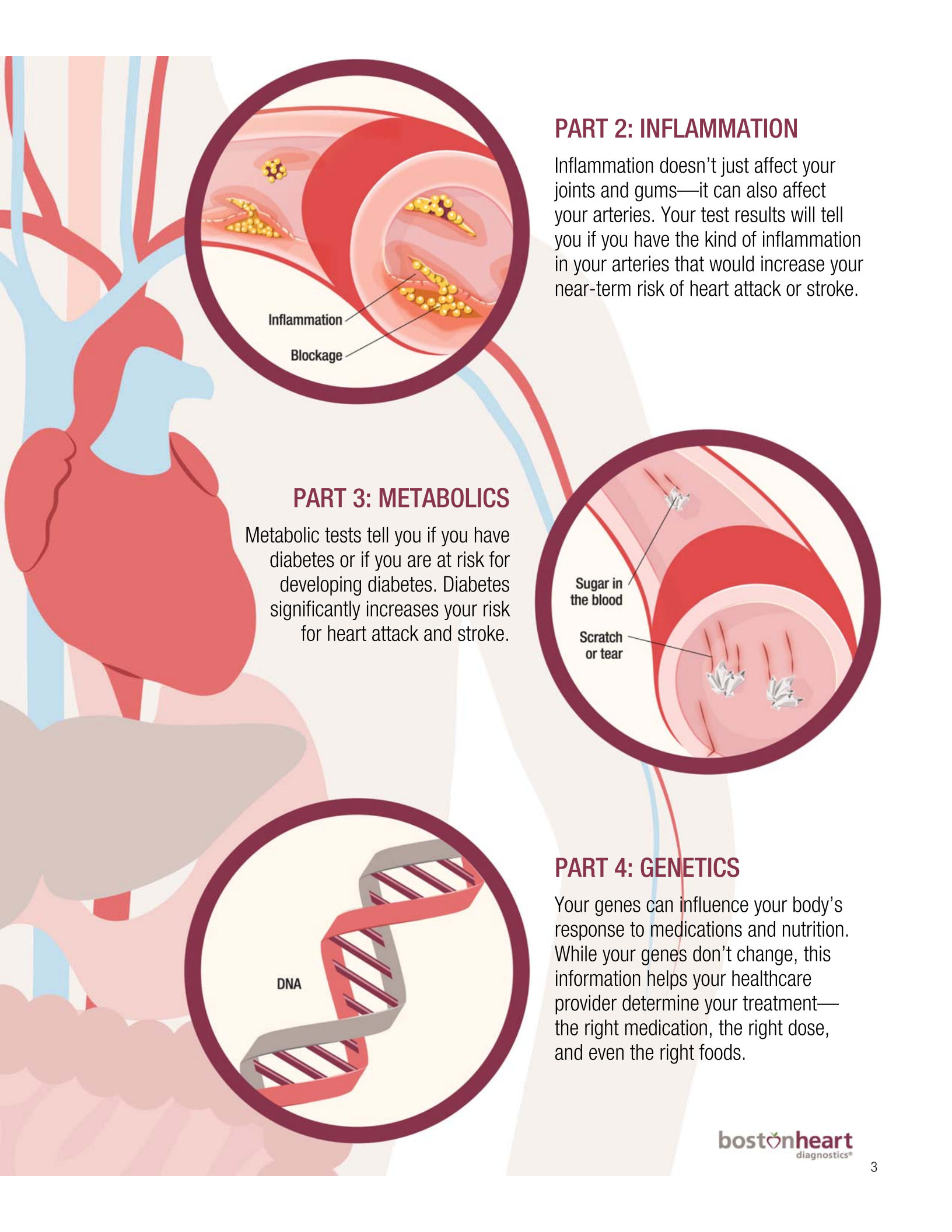
The Four Parts of Heart Disease Testing

Your blood test results provide valuable information about your heart health. Use this report to learn more about your test results, heart disease risk and your plan for well being. Your healthcare provider combines your test results with other risk factors such as your family history or lifestyle habits to complete the picture and determine the best treatment for you.



PART 1: LIPIDS

Lipids are made up of different kinds of cholesterol and fats that your body needs to function. Your test results will tell you if you have too much cholesterol or fat, whether the kind you have is dangerous, and if you are at risk of forming blockages that can lead to heart attack or stroke.



PART 2: INFLAMMATION

Inflammation doesn't just affect your joints and gums—it can also affect your arteries. Your test results will tell you if you have the kind of inflammation in your arteries that would increase your near-term risk of heart attack or stroke.

PART 3: METABOLICS

Metabolic tests tell you if you have diabetes or if you are at risk for developing diabetes. Diabetes significantly increases your risk for heart attack and stroke.

PART 4: GENETICS

Your genes can influence your body's response to medications and nutrition. While your genes don't change, this information helps your healthcare provider determine your treatment—the right medication, the right dose, and even the right foods.

Sandra, you have risk of heart disease.

Here is the summary of your lab test results for each part of your heart health story.

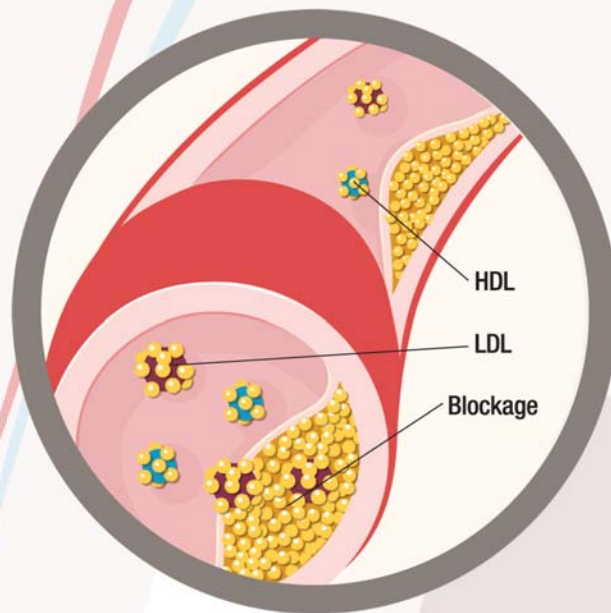
RISK COLOR KEY

-  Green is Good
-  Yellow is Caution
-  Red is Danger
-  Not Available

Even if your risk falls within the “danger” or “caution” categories, your results do not necessarily mean that you will suffer a heart attack, stroke, or develop diabetes or any other illness.

GET TO GREEN

Your goal is to “Get to Green”—the optimal test result. Take action to improve your test results by understanding your results and your plan for well being.

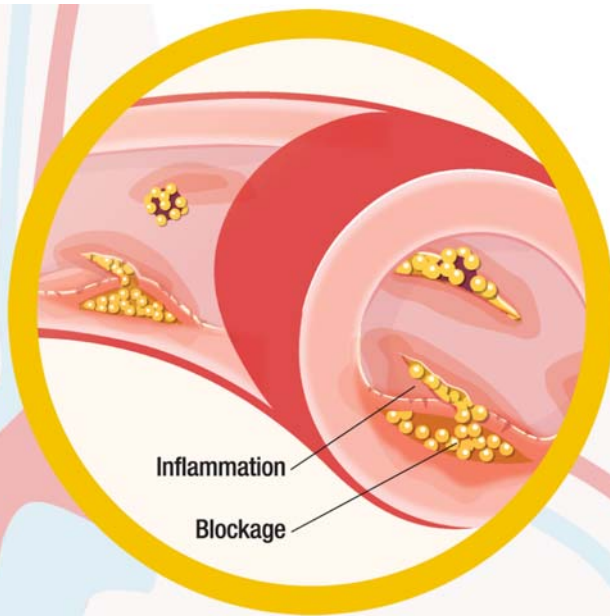


PART 1: LIPIDS

No lipid tests were ordered by your healthcare provider.

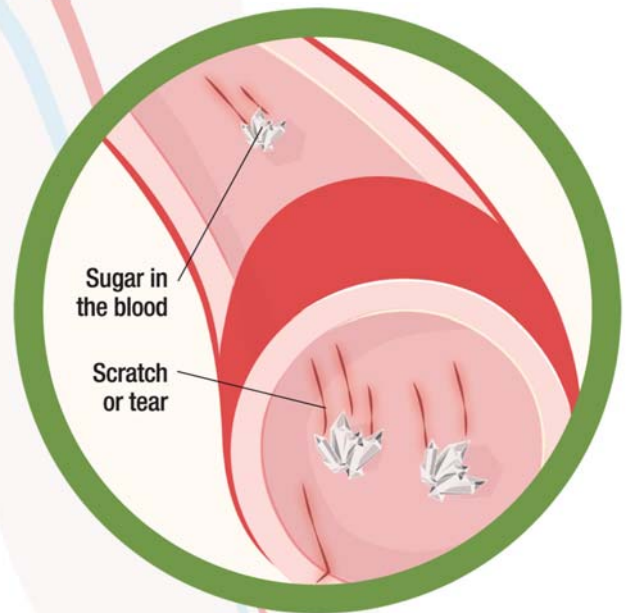
PART 2: INFLAMMATION

You have inflammation that may damage your artery wall lining. This is how blockages can form.



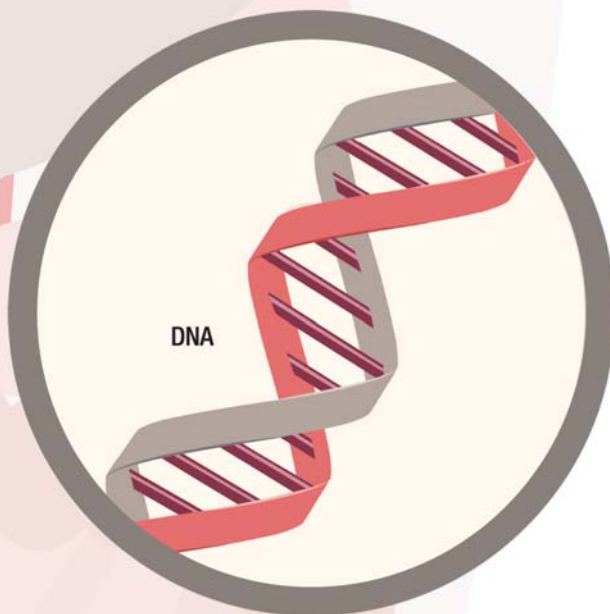
PART 3: METABOLICS

Your metabolic test results look good.



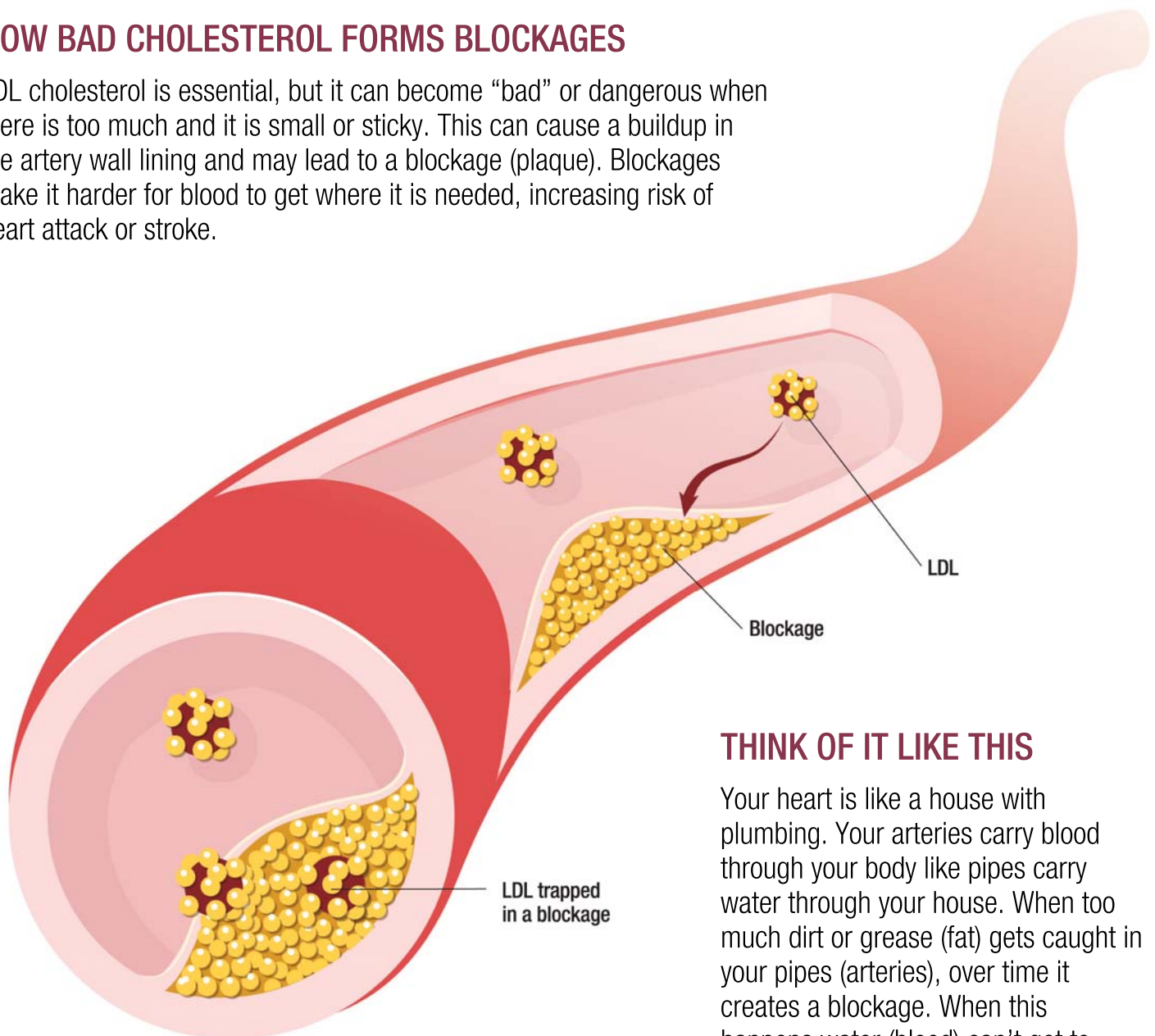
PART 4: GENETICS

No genetic tests were ordered by your healthcare provider.



HOW BAD CHOLESTEROL FORMS BLOCKAGES

LDL cholesterol is essential, but it can become “bad” or dangerous when there is too much and it is small or sticky. This can cause a buildup in the artery wall lining and may lead to a blockage (plaque). Blockages make it harder for blood to get where it is needed, increasing risk of heart attack or stroke.



THINK OF IT LIKE THIS

Your heart is like a house with plumbing. Your arteries carry blood through your body like pipes carry water through your house. When too much dirt or grease (fat) gets caught in your pipes (arteries), over time it creates a blockage. When this happens water (blood) can't get to where it's needed.