Use of Lipoprotein(a) in Clinical Practice: A Biomarker Whose Time Has Come.  
A Scientific Statement from the National Lipid Association.

SCREENING

**PRIMARY PREVENTION**

Adults and Youth with:
- First-degree relatives with premature ASCVD or elevated Lp(a)
- A personal history of premature ASCVD and/or ischemic stroke
- Primary severe hypercholesterolemia or suspected familial hypercholesterolemia

**SECONDARY PREVENTION**

Adults with:
- Premature ASCVD
- Recurrent or progressive ASCVD, despite optimal lipid-lowering
- Calcific valvular aortic stenosis
- Less-than-expected LDL-C lowering on statin therapy

TREATMENT

Along with optimal lifestyle and statin therapy, PCSK9 inhibitors and LDL apheresis may be helpful for selected at risk patients to lower Lp(a) and ASCVD and/or calcific aortic valvular risk.

**NOT RECOMMENDED FOR Lp(a) - LOWERING**
- Niacin
- Lomitapide
- Hormone replacement therapy (women)