When your LDL-C is above 190 mg/dL

CHOLESTEROL

Cholesterol is a building block for vitamin D and hormones in the body. However, high Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, or “bad cholesterol”, is a risk factor for developing heart disease, which can result in a heart attack or stroke.

Very high levels of LDL cholesterol, especially 190 mg/dL or above, are often due to a genetic (inherited from your family) condition known as familial hypercholesterolemia (FH), and can lead to an increased risk for having heart attacks or strokes at an early age.

Studies have shown that lowering your LDL cholesterol with lifestyle changes and medications can reduce the risk of having a heart attack, stroke, needing procedures to open blockages in your heart, or even dying at a young age.

LIFESTYLE

A healthy lifestyle is the most important thing you can do to reduce your LDL cholesterol and lower your risk of developing heart disease. Replace saturated fats with healthy fats, and try to avoid cream and whole fat milk, butter, cheese, fatty meats, and coconut oil.

STATIN THERAPY

After a discussion with your healthcare team, they may recommend starting a medication called a statin. Statins have been on the market for over 30 years. Numerous studies with statins show they safely lower LDL-cholesterol and reduce chances of heart attacks, strokes, and death.

Statins which lower LDL cholesterol by 50% or more are recommended for people with very high cholesterol levels.

Your healthcare team will discuss potential side effects and review your other medications to make sure there are no interactions with the statin you have been prescribed. Your healthcare team will monitor your cholesterol levels to make sure the statin medication and lifestyle are working to lower your LDL cholesterol.

Sometimes, because your LDL cholesterol is so high due to a genetic condition, you may need more than one medication to lower your cholesterol even more.