The Heart Center



Lipid Screening in Children and Adolescents



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Ischemic cardiovascular disease (CVD), including coronary heart disease and stroke, is characterized by reduced blood flow to the heart. It is the most common cause of mortality in the world. With rising rates of obesity, type 2 diabetes, atherosclerosis and other known risk factors for CVD, it is increasingly important to identify at-risk populations to prevent the development of future CVD events with effective management.

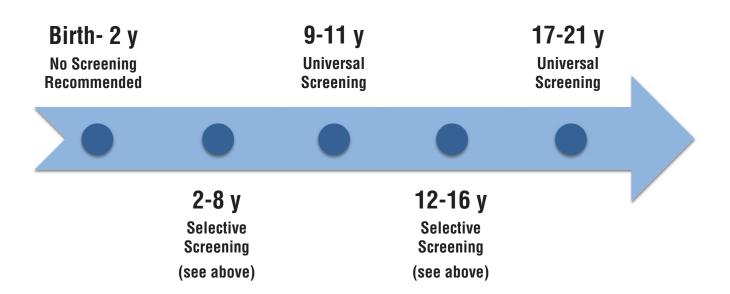
In 2011, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) Expert Panel published updated guidelines for cardiovascular health and CVD risk reduction in youth. One of the main points of these guidelines is the strong recommendation for universal lipid screening for patients who are between 9 and 11 years of age and a second universal screening is performed between 17 and 21 years of age.

However, targeted (selective) screening should be done starting at age 2 years old if the patient has established risk factors, including:

- Parent with known dyslipidemia
- Family history of early CVD
- Hypertension
- Obesity
- Tobacco use
- Diabetes (type 1 and type 2)

- Kidney disease
- Heart transplant
- Kawasaki disease
- Chronic inflammatory disease
- HIV
- Nephrotic syndrome



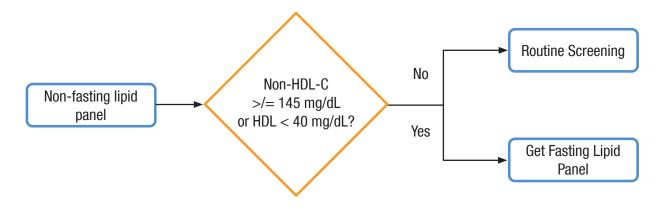


Adapted from Pediatrics. 2011;128 Suppl:S213-56.

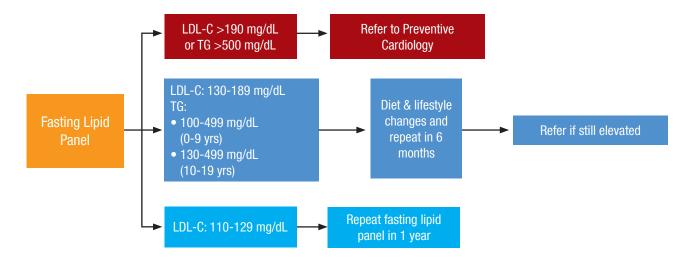
Interpreting Lipid Values

Nonfasting and fasting lipid panels are used to measure the amount of LDL, HDL and total cholesterol in the blood. Nonfasting panels are typically used for universal screening because the patient does not have to do any preparation for the test. However, if the nonfasting panel is abnormal or borderline, a fasting lipid panel should be done for more accurate assessment.

Use the figure below to decide if a fasting lipid panel should be obtained.



What to do with fasting lipid panel results.



When to Refer to a Pediatric Cardiologist*

At The Heart Center, we will see any patient with abnormal fasting lab results. If non-fasting lab results are abnormal, the referring physician should order a fasting lipid panel before the specialist visit.

Urgent referrals are recommended for LDL greater than 190 and triglycerides greater than 500.

*For late adolescent and young adult patients who have no underlying congenital heart disease, you may consider referral to an adult cardiologist.

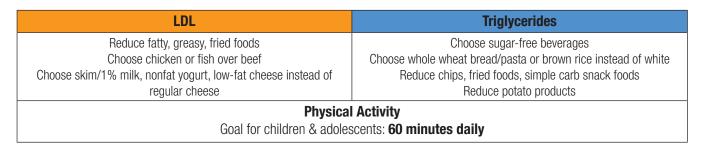
Family Guide to Diet and Exercise Recommendations

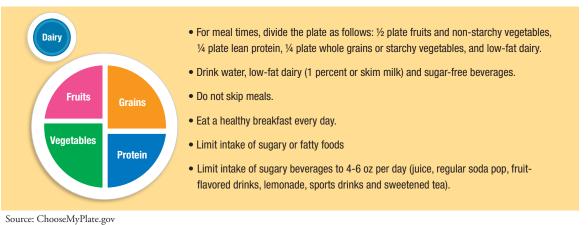
The following recommendations are good for everyone but are of particular importance for people who are at risk for cardovascular disease. Making healthy choices now is the foundation for a healthy heart into adulthood.

Exercise guidelines: Exercise 60 min everyday divided among aerobic, bone loading and muscle strengthening physical activity. If currently inactive, start with 10 min/day or 10 min most days and add an additional 5 min every week or every 2 weeks, depending on your ability. It is important to work with your physician on an exercise plan that is accessible and safe.

Nutrition guidelines: Follow MyPlate recommendations. More information about MyPlate is available at ChooseMyPlate.gov.

Below are some suggestions to target LDL and Triglycerides specifically.





Referrals and Consultations

Online: NationwideChildrens.org/Heart Phone: (614) 722-0494 Physician Direct Connect Line for 24-hour urgent physician consultations: (614) 355-0221 or (877) 355-0221



Online: NationwideChildrens.org/Lab Phone: (614) 722-5477 or (800) 934-7575

