

*S-5 (1) LABORATORY OF PEDIATRIC AND
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ASSESSING CHILDHOOD DYSLIPIDEMIA.

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The identification and management of dyslipidemia in childhood may be important in the prevention of the vascular changes associated with increased cardiovascular risk later in life. While the clinical burden of cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a problem of adulthood, the process begins early in life. Research in children and adolescents has shown that CVD risk factors such as elevated LDL and low HDL may be present at a young age and persist in adulthood. To identify CVD risk factors in children pediatricians are increasingly requesting the measurement of lipid biomarkers to assess for dyslipidemia. The cut points for identifying adults with dyslipidemia are primarily based on their association with CVD in middle age, but because clinical outcomes are rare in children, cut points are primarily derived from percentile values. This presentation will review the various causes of dyslipidemias and the recent recommendations for assessing lipids and lipoproteins in children.

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