Person—low-density lipoprotein cholesterol level (calculated), total millimoles per litre N[N].N

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# Person—low-density lipoprotein cholesterol level (calculated), total millimoles per litre N[N].N

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| Identifying and definitional attributes |
| Metadata item type: | Data Element |
| Short name: | Cholesterol—LDL (calculated) |
| METEOR identifier: | 359262 |
| Registration status: | [Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Standard 01/10/2008 |
| Definition: | A person's calculated low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) in millimoles per litre. |
| Data Element Concept: | [Person—low-density lipoprotein cholesterol level](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/269576)  |
| Value Domain: | [Millimoles per litre N[N].N](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/270940) |

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| Value domain attributes |
| Representational attributes |
| Representation class: | Total |
| Data type: | Number |
| Format: | N[N].N |
| Maximum character length: | 3 |
|   | **Value** | **Meaning** |
| Supplementary values: | 99.9  | Not stated/inadequately described  |
| Unit of measure: | Millimole per litre (mmol/L) |

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| Data element attributes  |
| Collection and usage attributes |
| Guide for use: | Formula:LDL-C = (plasma total cholesterol) - (high density lipoprotein cholesterol) - (fasting plasma triglyceride divided by 2.2). |
| Collection methods: | The LDL-C is usually calculated from the Friedwald Equation (Friedwald et al. 1972), which depends on knowing the blood levels of the total cholesterol and HDL-C and the fasting level of the triglyceride.Note that the Friedwald equation becomes unreliable when the plasma triglyceride exceeds 4.5 mmol/L.Note also that while cholesterol levels are reliable for the first 24 hours after the onset of acute coronary syndromes, they may be unreliable for the subsequent 8 weeks after an event.* Measurement of lipid levels should be carried out by laboratories, or practices, which have been accredited to perform these tests by the National Association of Testing Authorities.
* To be collected as a single venous blood sample, preferably following a 12-hour fast where only water and medications have been consumed.
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| Comments: | High blood cholesterol is a key factor in heart, stroke and vascular disease, especially coronary heart disease (CHD).Poor nutrition can be a contributing factor to heart, stroke and vascular disease as a population's level of saturated fat intake is the prime determinant of its level of blood cholesterol.The majority of the cholesterol in plasma is transported as a component of LDL-C. Recent trials support a target LDL-C of <2.0 mmol/L for high risk patients with existing coronary heart disease. |
| Source and reference attributes |
| Submitting organisation: | Cardiovascular Data Working Group |
| Origin: | National Heart Foundation of Australia and the Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand, Lipid Management Guidelines - 2001, MJA 2001; 175: S57-S88.National Heart Foundation of Australia and the Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand, Position Statement on Lipid Management - 2005, Heart, Lung and Circulation 2005; 14: 275-291. |
| Relational attributes |
| Related metadata references: | Supersedes [Person—low-density lipoprotein cholesterol level (calculated), total millimoles per litre N[N].N](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/270402)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Superseded 01/10/2008Is formed using [Health service event—fasting indicator, code N](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/302941)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Standard 21/09/2005Is formed using [Person—cholesterol level (measured), total millimoles per litre N[N].N](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/270403)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Superseded 01/10/2008Is formed using [Person—high-density lipoprotein cholesterol level (measured), total millimoles per litre [N].NN](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/270401)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Standard 01/03/2005Is formed using [Person—triglyceride level (measured), total millimoles per litre N[N].N](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/270229)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Superseded 01/10/2008 |
| Implementation in Data Set Specifications: | [Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) DSS](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/372930)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Superseded 01/09/2012[Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) DSS](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/482119)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Superseded 02/05/2013[Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) NBPDS 2013-](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/523140)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Standard 02/05/2013***Implementation start date:*** 01/07/2013[Cardiovascular disease (clinical) DSS](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/374213)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Superseded 01/09/2012***DSS specific information:*** Many studies have demonstrated the significance of blood cholesterol components as risk factors for heart, stroke and vascular disease.Scientific studies have shown a continuous relationship between lipid levels and Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) and overwhelming evidence that lipid lowering interventions reduces CHD progression, morbidity and mortality.There are many large-scale, prospective population studies defining the relationship between plasma total (and Low-density Lipoprotein (LDL)) cholesterol and the future risk of developing CHD. The results of prospective population studies are consistent and support several general conclusions:* the majority of people with CHD do not have markedly elevated levels of plasma total cholesterol or LDL-C,
* there is a continuous positive but curvilinear relationship between the concentration of plasma total (and LDL) cholesterol and the risk of having a coronary event and of dying from CHD,
* there is no evidence that a low level of plasma (or LDL) cholesterol predisposes to an increase in non-coronary mortality.

The excess non-coronary mortality at low cholesterol levels in the Honolulu Heart Study (Yano et al. 1983; Stemmermann et al. 1991) was apparent only in people who smoked and is consistent with a view that smokers may have occult smoking related disease that is responsible for both an increased mortality and a low plasma cholesterol.It should be emphasised that the prospective studies demonstrate an association between plasma total cholesterol and LDL-C and the risk of developing CHD. (Lipid Management Guidelines - 2001, MJA 2001; 175: S57-S88 and Commonwealth Department of Health & Ageing and Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (1999) National Health Priority Areas Report: Cardiovascular Health 1998. AIHW Cat. No. PHE 9. HEALTH and AIHW, Canberra pgs 14-17).In settings such as general practice where the monitoring of a person's health is ongoing and where a measure can change over time, the service contact date should be recorded.[Cardiovascular disease (clinical) NBPDS](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/content/470731)[Health!](https://meteor-uat.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/14), Superseded 17/10/2018***DSS specific information:*** Many studies have demonstrated the significance of blood cholesterol components as risk factors for heart, stroke and vascular disease.Scientific studies have shown a continuous relationship between lipid levels and Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) and overwhelming evidence that lipid lowering interventions reduces CHD progression, morbidity and mortality.There are many large-scale, prospective population studies defining the relationship between plasma total (and Low-density Lipoprotein (LDL)) cholesterol and the future risk of developing CHD. The results of prospective population studies are consistent and support several general conclusions:* the majority of people with CHD do not have markedly elevated levels of plasma total cholesterol or LDL-C,
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