

Cholesterol **AND YOUR HEART**

Many Canadians struggle with unhealthy levels of all three types of cholesterol









HDL (high-density lipoprotein)

Called "good" or "healthy" cholesterol, HDL carries cholesterol to the liver, where it is eliminated.

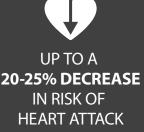
LDL (low-density lipoprotein)

Sometimes called "bad" cholesterol, LDL can lead to a buildup of plaques on the walls of blood vessels.

Triglycerides

Triglycerides store and transport fat in the blood. Excess calories (especially sugar and alcohol) are stored this way.

A RELATIVELY SMALL DECREASE IN LDL (1 mmol/L) **YIELDS**



TREATING HIGH CHOLESTEROL





Your TC/HDL Number

Total Cholesterol/HDL is a ratio used to measure your cardiovascular risk. TC/HDL is calculated by dividing your total cholesterol by your total HDL cholesterol numbers.



WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

Not only does high blood cholesterol strongly increase your chances of having a heart attack or developing cardiovascular disease, it also puts you at greater risk for other serious health problems:



VHAT CAN I D

To achieve healthy cholesterol levels, you may require both changes in lifestyle habits and cholesterol-lowering drugs. Medications can lower LDL and triglycerides, raise HDL, and reduce the amount of dietary cholesterol absorbed.

Statins

safe and effective for

lowering cholesterol,

plaque build-up

- **Fibrates**
 - reduce triglyceride
 - production and
 - increase HDL
- Niacin treats low levels of
- HDL and elevated
- triglycerides
- block absorption of
- cholesterol in small

Resins

intestine

High blood cholesterol strongly increases your chances of having a heart attack or developing cardiovascular disease. Know your levels and what you need to do:

> Talk to your doctor about your cholesterol levels!