

Many providers get various lipid concentrations and often do not understand how a given patient's lipid values relate to the rest of the population. Below are shown the population cut points from the Framingham Offspring Study. If a patient has an LDL-C of 100 he/she is in the 20th percentile of the population: i.e. 20% of people would have a better LDL-C and 80% would have a higher value. Typically patients in the bottom 20th percentile have a lower risk than those with values in the higher percentiles. The 20th percentile is usually the goal of therapy for high risk patients. The second percentile is the goal of therapy for very high risk patients.

Although a patient with an LDL-C of < 70 mg/dL would seem to be at goal, if the non-HDL-C, apoB or LDL-P are also not at the second percentile then residual risk may be present. Although it is relatively easy to achieve an LDL-C of 70, it is much more difficult to reduce apoB < 60 or LDL-P < 750.

Framingham Offspring Study Percentiles

n=3,367 (1,635 men; 1,732 women)

Percentile	LDL-C (mg/dL)	Non-HDL-C (mg/dL)	LDL-P (nmol/L)	ApoB (mg/dL)
2	70	83	720	54
5	78	94	850	62
10	88	104	940	69
20	100	119	1100	78
30	111	132	1220	85
40	120	143	1330	91
50	130	153	1440	97
60	139	163	1540	103
70	149	175	1670	110
80	160	187	1820	118
90	176	205	2020	130

95	191	224	2210	140
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Specimens were collected in 1988-1991 (exam cycle 4).
Analysis was restricted to subjects with TG <400 mg/dL.
Ethnic make-up was 99% Caucasian.

High Risk Goal is the 20th percentile

Very High risk goal is the 2nd or 5th Percentile

