

FH can have severe consequences if left untreated.¹⁻³ Pediatric lipid screening is vital for improving early diagnosis⁴

Familial hypercholesterolemia (FH) exists in two forms and is characterized by **markedly elevated LDL-C levels from birth** that can lead to **premature** and **progressive ASCVD**.³⁻⁵

Heterozygous FH



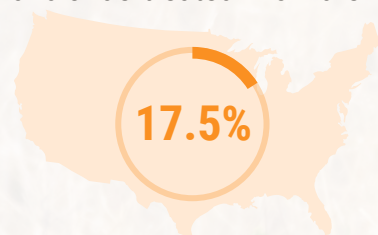
LDL-C levels **>190 mg/dL** (adults) and **>160 mg/dL** (children or adolescents)⁶

Homozygous FH (rare)



LDL-C levels **≥400 mg/dL** (adults, adolescents, and children)^{6,7}

FH is currently **underdiagnosed** and undertreated in children⁴



According to a retrospective analysis, only **17.5%** of eligible healthy children from a geographically representative sample in the US underwent **lipid screening** (N=8,444,325)⁸

US pediatric lipid screening recommendations^{4,9}

All children between the ages of 9 and 11 years^{4,9}



At **2 years** of age if the child has:^{4,9}



A parent with total cholesterol **>240 mg/dL**



A family history of early-onset CAD



Underlying cardiac risk factors

Importance of conducting early pediatric lipid screening



Less severe forms of FH **may not be detected** until the first CV event occurs⁵



Most patients with untreated HoFH develop **overt atherosclerosis before 20 years** of age and generally **do not survive past 30 years of age**³



Pediatric lipid screening between the ages of 9 and 11 years may help **avoid confounding lipid changes** that transiently occur during puberty⁴

Don't let FH go undetected⁵

Screen kids for lipids⁹

Visit these links to find out more

Short interactive story



Pediatric lipid screening animation



Audio series on FH diagnosis



*Retrospective cohort study using the MarketScan Commercial and Medicaid Claims and Encounters databases. Eligible subjects were 2–18 years of age, standard-risk, and had ≥3 years of continuous insurance coverage; [†]Recommendations by the AAP, ACC, AHA, NHLBI, and NLA, in addition to an expert panel appointed by the NHLBI.^{4,9} AAP, American Academy of Pediatrics; ACC, American College of Cardiology; AHA, American Heart Association; ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; CAD, coronary artery disease; CV, cardiovascular; FH, familial hypercholesterolemia; HoFH, homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; NHLBI, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; NLA, National Lipid Association.

1. Zimmerman J et al. *J Community Genet* 2019;10:229–236; 2. Alonso R et al. *Vasc Health Risk Manag* 2020;16:11–25; 3. Cuchel M et al. *Eur Heart J* 2014;35:2146–2157; 4. McGowan MP et al. *J Am Heart Assoc* 2019;8:e013225; 5. Raal FJ et al. *Atherosclerosis* 2018;277:483–492; 6. Gidding SS et al. *Circulation* 2015;132:2167–2192; 7. Cuchel M et al. *Eur Heart J* 2023;44:2277–2291; 8. Berger JH et al. *J Am Heart Assoc* 2022;11:e024197; 9. Expert Panel on Integrated Guidelines for Cardiovascular Health and Risk Reduction in Children and Adolescents; National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. *Pediatrics* 2011;128 Suppl 5:S213–S256.

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