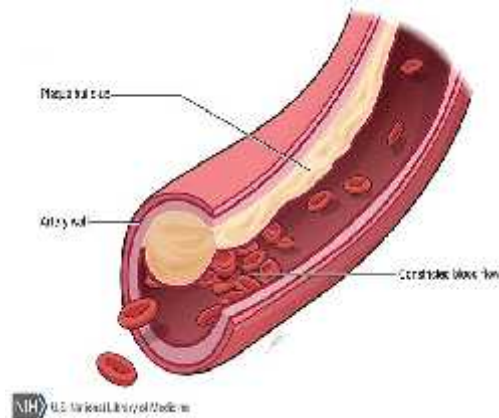


WHAT IS HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA?



An excess of cholesterol in the bloodstream.

TYPES OF HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA

- Lipoprotein lipase deficiency
- Familial apoprotein CII deficiency
- Familial hypercholesterolemia.
- Combined hyperlipidemia.
- Familial dysbetalipoproteinemia.
- Familial hypertriglyceridemia.

SYMPTOMS OF HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA

- Fatty skin deposits called xanthomas over parts of the hands, elbows, knees, ankles and around the cornea of the eye.
- Cholesterol deposits in the eyelids (xanthelasmas)
- Chest pain (angina) or other signs of coronary artery disease may be present at a young age.

CAUSES OF HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA

Elevated levels of non-HDL cholesterol and LDL in the blood may be a consequence of diet, obesity, inherited (genetic) diseases (such as LDL receptor mutations in familial hypercholesterolemia), or the presence of other diseases such as type 2 diabetes and an underactive thyroid.

NEUROTHERAPY TREATMENT

I	(10)	Pan
	(2)	Thyroid
II	(1)	Gal
	(4)	Liv

After ½ hour