

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910791924303321
Titolo	Dyslipidemia [[electronic resource] /] / Ragavendra R. Baliga, Christopher P. Cannon
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford ; ; New York, : Oxford University Press, 2012
ISBN	1-283-57735-6 9786613889805 0-19-978037-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (152 p.)
Collana	Oxford American Cardiology Library
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Disciplina	616.3/997 616.3997
Soggetti	Lipids - Metabolism - Disorders - Treatment Atherosclerosis - Treatment Coronary heart disease
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Contributors; 1 LDL Cholesterol; 2 HDL Cholesterol; 3 Non-HDL Cholesterol; 4 Use of High Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein for Risk Assessment; 5 Advanced Lipoprotein Testing: Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk and Therapy Beyond Standard Lipid Measurements; 6 Stratification of Dyslipidemic Risk; 7 Drugs for Treatment of Blood Lipoprotein Abnormalities; Index; A; B; C; D; E; F; G; H; I; J; K; L; M; N; O; P; Q; R; S; T; V; W; X; Z
Sommario/riassunto	Dyslipidemia affects almost half of American adults and is the most prevalent manageable risk factor for atherosclerosis. Lipid disorders often co-occur with other prevalent conditions such as diabetes and kidney disease; they are also often a concern with certain medication regimens (such as anti-retroviral and certain anti-psychotic agents). Proper treatment of dyslipidemia can reduce the risk of peripheral arterial disease, revascularization procedures, nonfatal myocardial infarction, stroke, and cardiac death. However, only 20% of adults meet the national guidelines for cholesterol control

