

This is calculated by subtracting HDL cholesterol from total cholesterol. It includes all potentially harmful cholesterol types.

Non-HDL cholesterol (non-HDL-C) serves as a crucial indicator of cardiovascular health, as it includes all atherogenic lipoproteins such as low-density lipoprotein (LDL), very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL), and intermediate-density lipoprotein (IDL). The following points highlight its importance:

Comprehensive Risk Assessment

Enhanced Cardiovascular Risk Prediction: Non-HDL-C may offer a more precise evaluation of cardiovascular risk than LDL cholesterol alone. By accounting for all cholesterol associated with atherogenic particles, it provides a broader assessment of the total atherogenic burden and the potential for plaque development in the arteries. **Link to Atherosclerosis:** Elevated levels of non-HDL-C are associated with a heightened risk of cardiovascular diseases, particularly atherosclerosis and coronary artery disease. Increased non-HDL-C levels contribute to the formation of cholesterol-laden plaques within arterial walls, which can lead to narrowed blood vessels and reduced blood flow.

Clinical Relevance

Therapeutic Target: Non-HDL-C is recognized as a vital target in the management of coronary heart disease (CHD). The National Cholesterol Education Program guidelines recommend non-HDL-C as a secondary target for treatment, particularly for patients with elevated triglyceride levels. **Indicator of Residual Risk:** For patients with established ischemic heart disease and well-managed LDL-C levels, non-HDL-C acts as a useful marker to identify individuals at high residual risk for future cardiovascular incidents, such as myocardial infarction and stroke.

U-Shaped Relationship with Mortality

Mortality Risk: Studies reveal a U-shaped correlation between non-HDL-C levels and both all-cause and cardiovascular mortality. Both low and high non-HDL-C levels are linked to an increased risk of mortality, underscoring the importance of maintaining non-HDL-C within an optimal range for overall health.

References

1. Application of non-HDL cholesterol for population-based cardiovascular risk stratification: results from the Multinational Cardiovascular Risk Consortium. Brunner, Fabian JZeller, Tanja et al. The Lancet, Volume 394, Issue 10215, 2173 – 2183.
2. Rana JS, Boekholdt SM, Kastelein JJ, Shah PK. The role of non-HDL cholesterol in risk stratification 011-0224-x.