Table 1: Dutch Lipid Clinic Network criteria for making a phenotypic diagnosis of FH

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| **Criteria** | **Score** |
| **Family History** |  |
| First degree relative with known premature coronary and/or vascular disease (men aged <55 years, women aged <60 years) ORFirst degree relative with known LDL-cholesterol above the 95th percentile for age and gender | 1 |
| First degree relative with tendinous xanthomata and/or arcus cornealisORChildren aged <18 years with LDL-cholesterol above the 95th percentile for age and gender | 2 |
| **Clinical History** |  |
| Patients with premature coronary artery disease (men aged <55 years, women aged <60 years) | 2 |
| Patients with premature cerebral or peripheral vascular disease (men aged <55 years, women aged <60 years) | 1 |
| **Physical Examination** |  |
| Tendinous xanthomata | 6 |
| Arcus cornealis before 45 years of age | 4 |
| **Investigation** |  |
| LDL-cholesterol (mmol/L) | LDL-c ≥8.5 | 8 |
|  | LDL-c 6.5–8.4 | 5 |
|  | LDL-c 5.0–6.4 | 3 |
|  | LDL-c 4.0–4.9 | 1 |
| **Diagnosis** | **Total score** |
| Definite FH | > 8 |
| Probable FH | 6-8 |
| Possible FH | 3-5 |
| Unlikely FH | <3 |

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence and The National Collaborating Centre for Primary Care. NICE Clinical Guideline 71: Identificationand management of familial hypercholesterolaemia, London: Royal College of General Practitioners (UK); 2008.