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)  OR  First degree relative with known LDL-cholesterol above the 95th percentile for age and gender | | 1 |
| First degree relative with tendinous xanthomata and/or arcus cornealis  OR  Children 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.