HONG KONG MEDICAL JOURNAL 香港醫學雜誌

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer-reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to:

**Brian Tomlinson, Juliana CN Chan, WB Chan, Walter WC Chen, Francis CC Chow, SK Li, Alice PS Kong, Ronald CW Ma, David CW Siu, Kathryn CB Tan, Lawrence KS Wong, Vincent TF Yeung, Betty WM But, PT Cheung, CC Fu, Joanna YL Tung, WC Wong, HC Yau. Guidance on the management of familial hypercholesterolaemia in Hong Kong, an expert panel consensus viewpoint.**

Hong Kong Med J 2018;24:416–23. DOI: 10.12809/hkmj187215

**Appendix.** Dutch Lipid Clinic Network Diagnostic Criteria (page 1)

 

## APPENDIX. Dutch Lipid Clinic Network Diagnostic Criteria[1]

| Criteria | Score |
|---|---|
| Family history | |
| • First-degree relative with known premature (men: <55 years; women <60 years) coronary or vascular disease, or first-degree relative with known LDL-C above the 95th percentile | 1 |
| • First-degree relative with tendinous xanthomata and/or arcus cornealis, or children <18 years with LDL-C above 95th percentile | 2 |
| Clinical history | |
| • Patient with premature (men: <55 years, women: <60 years) coronary artery disease | 2 |
| • Patient with premature (men: <55 years, women: <60 years) cerebral or peripheral vascular disease | 1 |
| Physical examination* | |
| • Tendon xanthomata | 6 |
| • Arcus cornealis <45 years | 4 |
| LDL-C levels | |
| • ≥8.5 mmol/L | 8 |
| • 6.5-8.4 mmol/L | 5 |
| • 5.0-6.4 mmol/L | 3 |
| • 4.0-4.9 mmol/L | 1 |
| DNA analysis | |
| Functional mutation in the *LDLR*, *APOB*, or *PCSK9* gene | 8 |
| Choose only one score per group, the highest applicable Diagnosis (diagnosis is based on the total number of points obtained)<br>• A 'probable' FH diagnosis requires 6-8 points<br>• A 'possible' FH diagnosis requires 3-5 points<br>• A 'definite' FH diagnosis requires >8 points | |

Abbreviations: APOB = apolipoprotein B; FH = familial hypercholesterolaemia; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDLR = low-density lipoprotein receptor; PCSK9 = proprotein convertase subtilisin-kexin type 9

* Exclusive of each other (ie, maximum 6 points if both are present)

### Reference

1. Civeira F, International Panel on Management of Familial Hypercholesterolemia. Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia. Atherosclerosis 2004;173:55-68.