Table 4. Dutch Lipid Clinic Network diagnostic criteria for Familial Hypercholesterolemia<sup>1-3</sup>

	Points
Criteria	
Family history	
First-degree relative with known premature* coronary and vascular disease, OR	1
First-degree relative with known LDL-C level above the 95th percentile	
First-degree relative with tendinous xanthomata and/or arcus cornealis, OR	2
Children aged less than 18 years with LDL-C level above the 95th percentile	
Clinical history	
Patient with premature* coronary artery disease	2
Patient with premature* cerebral or peripheral vascular disease	1
Physical examination	
Tendinous xanthomata	6
Arcus cornealis prior to age 45 years	4
Cholesterol levels mg/dl (mmol/liter)	
LDL-C >= 330 mg/dL ( ≥8.5)	8
LDL-C 250 – 329 mg/dL (6.5–8.4)	5
LDL-C 190 – 249 mg/dL (5.0–6.4)	3
LDL-C 155 – 189 mg/dL (4.0–4.9)	1
DNA analysis	
Functional mutation in the LDLR, apo B or PCSK9 gene	8
Diagnosis (diagnosis is based on the total number of points obtained)	
Definite Familial Hypercholesterolemia	>8
Probable Familial Hypercholesterolemia	6 – 8
Possible Familial Hypercholesterolemia	3 – 5
Unlikely Familial Hypercholesterolemia	<3

\* Premature = < 55 years in men; < 60 years in women

LDL-C = low density lipoprotein cholesterol; FH, familial hypercholesterolemia.

LDLR = low density lipoprotein receptor

Apo B = apolipoprotein B

PCSK9 = Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9

<sup>1</sup>Austin MA, Hutter CM, Zimmern RL, Humphries SE. Genetic causes of monogenic heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia: a HuGE prevalence review. *American journal of epidemiology*. 2004;160:407-420.

<sup>2</sup>Haase A, Goldberg AC. Identification of people with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia. *Current opinion in lipidology.* 2012;23:282-289.

<sup>3</sup>Nordestgaard BG, Chapman MJ, Humphries SE, et al. Familial hypercholesterolaemia is underdiagnosed and undertreated in the general population: guidance for clinicians to prevent coronary heart disease: consensus statement of the European Atherosclerosis Society. *European heart journal*. 2013;34:3478-3490a.