Table 5. Make Early Diagnosis to Prevent Early Dealths (MEDPED) diagnostic criteria for Heterozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia (FH)*[1-3]

	FH is diagnosed if total cholesterol exceeds these cutpoints in mg/dL (mmol/L)			
Age (years)	First degree relative with FH	Second degree relative with FH	Third degree relative with FH	General population
<20	220 (5.7)	230 (5.9)	240 (6.2)	270 (7.0)
20 – 29	240 (6.2)	250 (6.5)	260 (6.7)	290 (7.5)
30 – 39	270 (7.0)	280 (7.2)	290 (7.5)	340 (8.8)
>= 40	290 (7.5)	300 (7.8)	310 (8.0)	360 (9.3)

*The total cholesterol cutpoints for FH is dependent upon the confirmed cases of FH in the family. If FH is not diagnosed in the family, then the cutpoint for diagnosis is as per "general population."

[1]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.

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

[3]Williams RR, Hunt SC, Schumacher MC, et al. Diagnosing heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia using new practical criteria validated by molecular genetics. *The American journal of cardiology.* 1993;72:171-176.