

## Lecture three Practical

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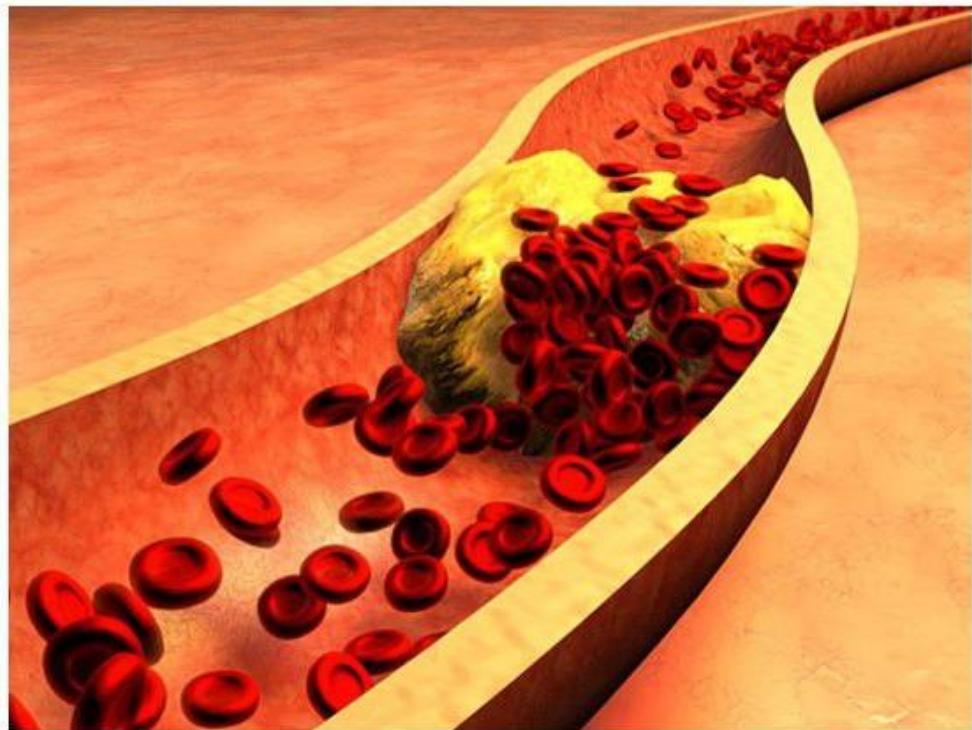
# Objectives

- What is Cholesterol?
- Classification of lipoprotein.
- Risk factors of Hypercholesterolemia.
- Serum Cholesterol test.
- Clinical significant.
- Procedure.
- Calculation.
- Reference values.



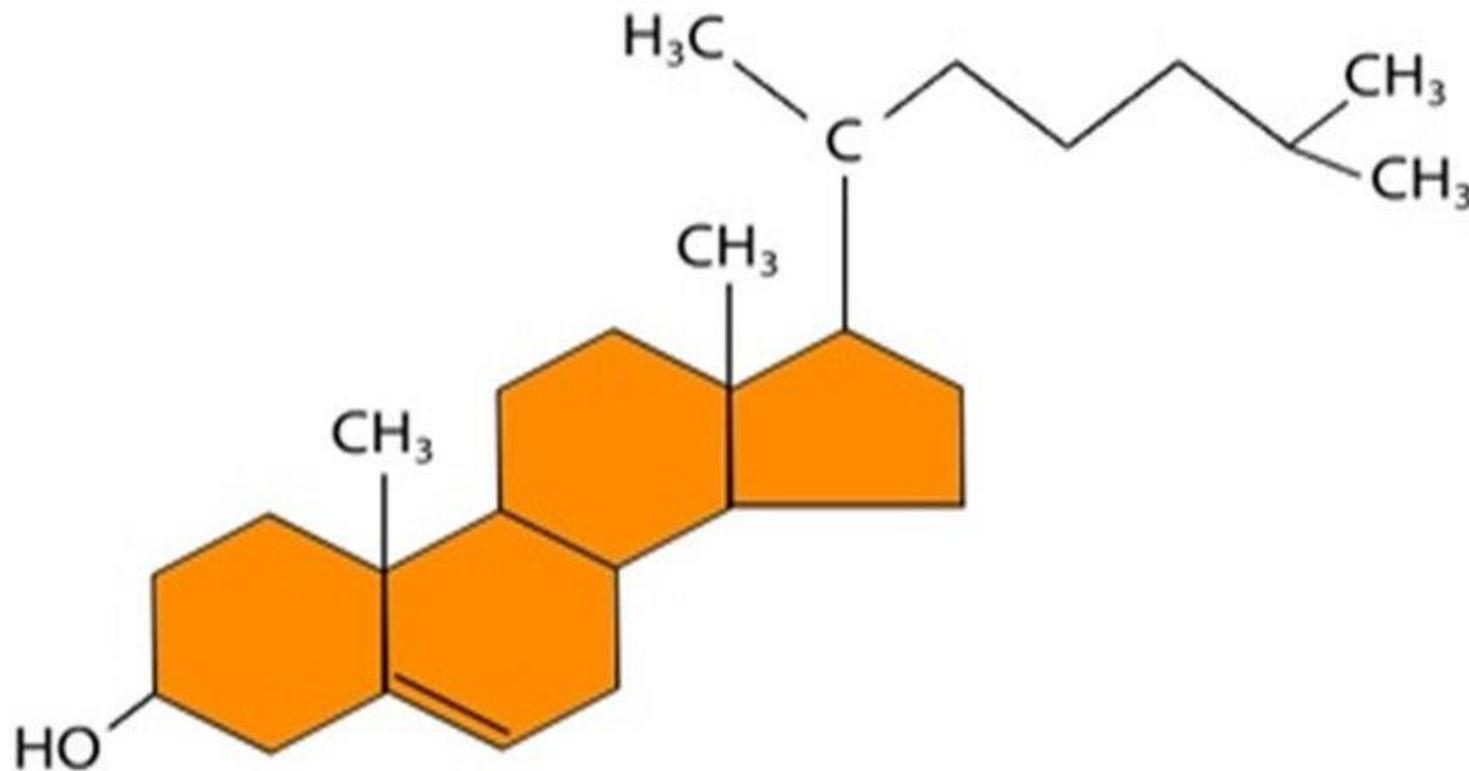
# What is Cholesterol?

- **Cholesterol** is a type of lipid. It's a waxy, fat-like substance that liver produces naturally. It's vital for the formation of cell membranes, certain hormones, and vitamin D.
- **Cholesterol** doesn't dissolve in water, so it can't travel through the blood on its own.
- Lipoprotein transports **cholesterol** through the blood.

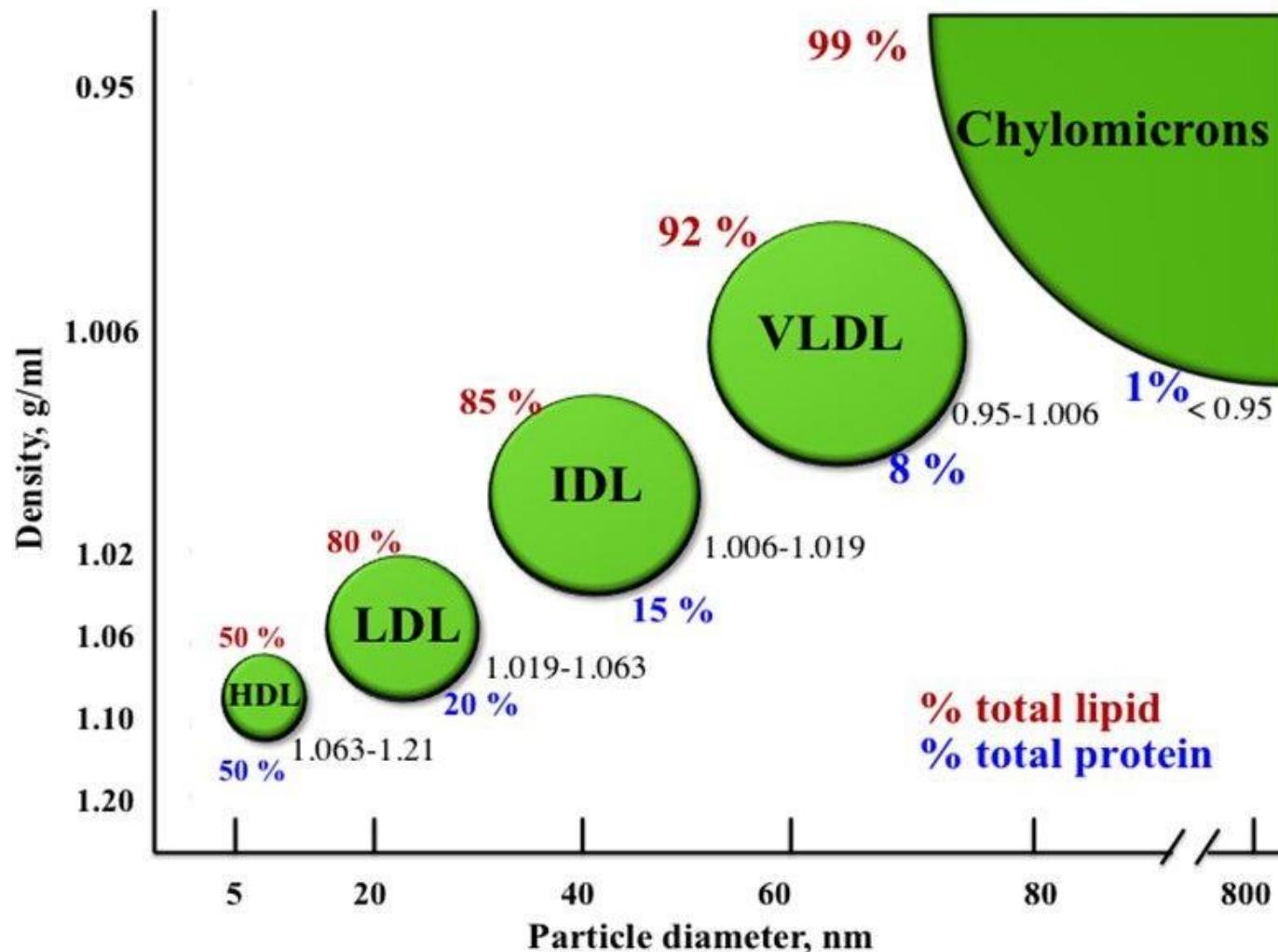


# Chemical structure of cholesterol

Chemical formula ( $C_{27}H_{45}OH$ ) and structural formula as shown:

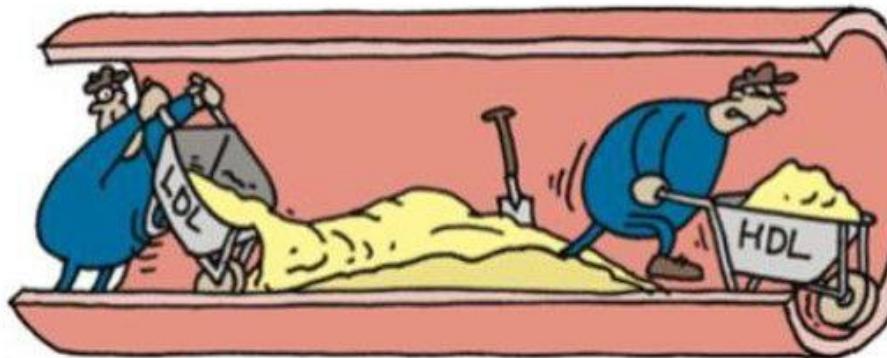


# Classification of lipoprotein

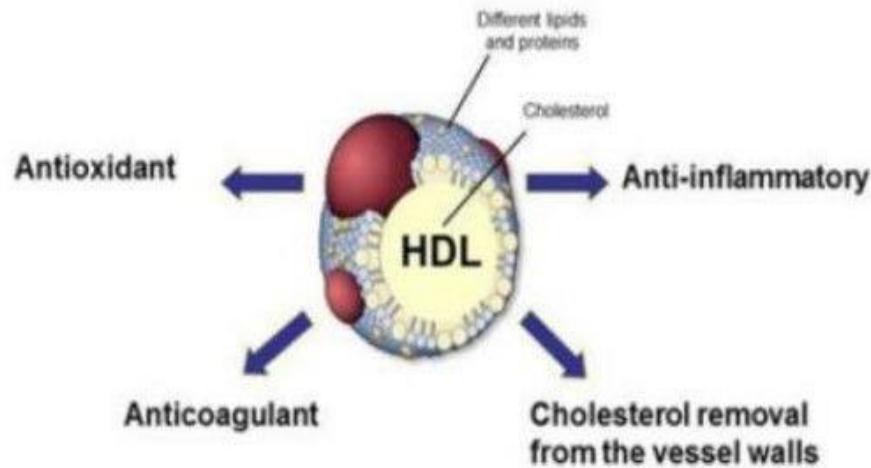


# Classification of lipoprotein

## LDL Vs HDL



Tekening: Auke Herrema



# HEART DISEASE FACTORS



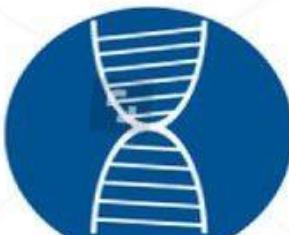
SMOKING



INFECTIONS



ALCOHOL



GENETIC  
PREDISPOSITION



UNHEALTHY  
FOOD



OBESITY



SEDENTARY  
LIFESTYLE



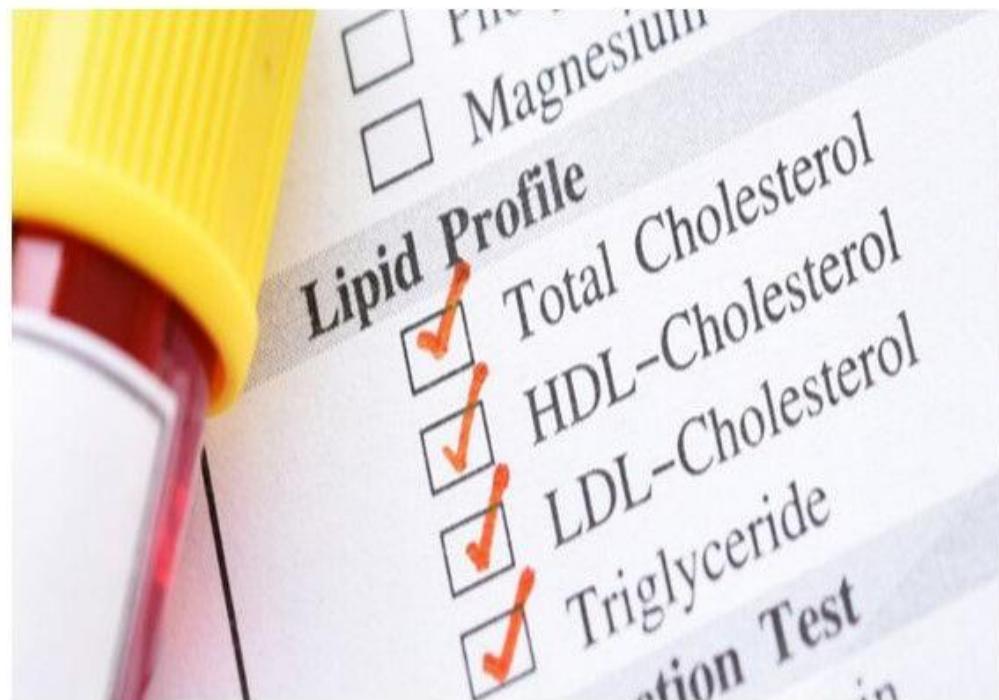
AGE



STRESS

# Serum Cholesterol test

- A lipid profile includes measuring plasma levels of cholesterol, triglyceride, HDLs, LDLs, and VLDLs. The purpose of lipid profile is to detect disorders of lipid metabolism and to assess the risk of atherosclerosis, heart disease.



# Clinical significant

<b>Hypercholesterolemia</b>	<b>Hypocholesterolemia</b>
Atherosclerosis	Hyperthyroidism
Heart diseases	Hepatitis
Nephrotic syndrome	
Diabetes mellitus	
Obstructive Jaundice	

# Procedure

1- Bring reagents and samples to room temperature.

2- Pipette into labelled tubes:

	Blank	Standard	Sample
Reagent (ml)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Standard ( $\mu$ l)	--	10	--
Sample (serum) ( $\mu$ l)	--	--	10

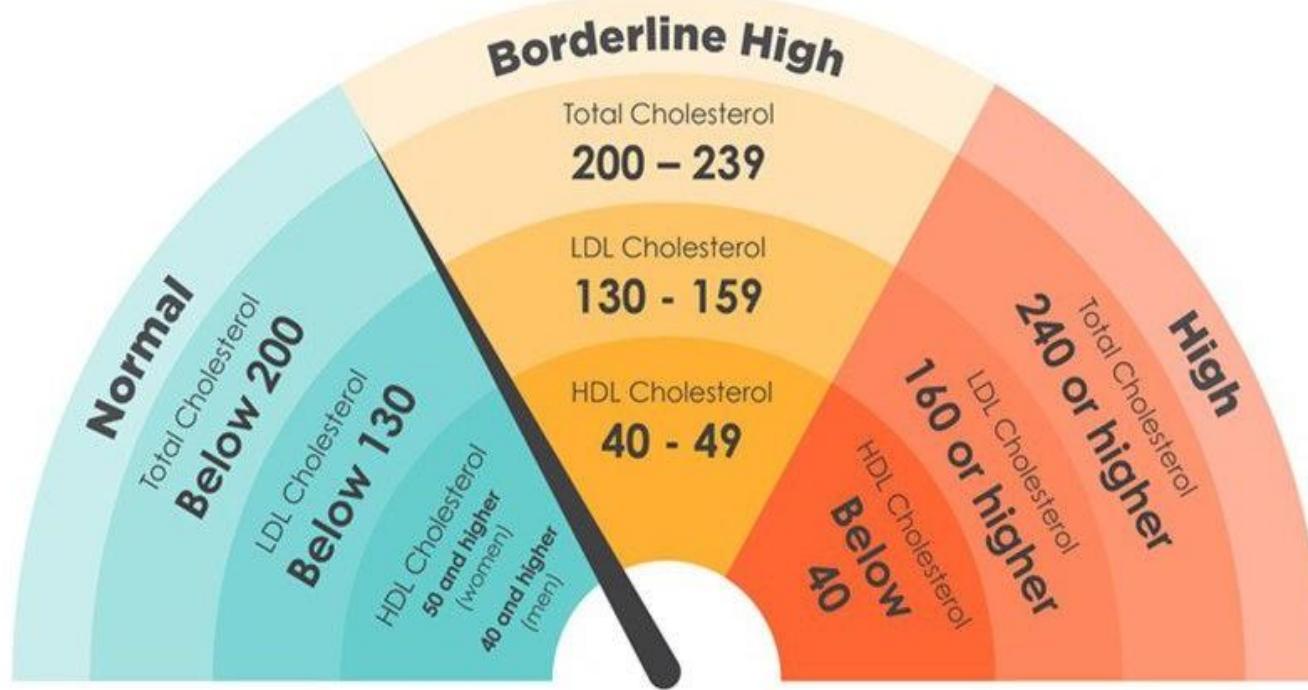
3- Mix and let the tubes stand 10 minutes at room temperature or 5 minutes at 37°C.

4- Read the absorbance (A) of the samples and the standard at 500 nm against the reagent blank.

# Calculation

- *Serum or plasma*:  $C_{\text{sample}} = \frac{Abs_{\text{sample}}}{Abs_{\text{standard}}} \times C_{\text{standard}}$   
= mg/dl
- $C_{\text{sample}}$  = concentration of sample (unknown)
- $C_{\text{st.}}$  = concentration of standard (200 mg/dl)
- $Abs_{\text{sample}}$  = absorbance of the sample
- $Abs_{\text{st.}}$  = absorbance of standard

# Reference value of cholesterol



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## Cholesterol Levels

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# THANK YOU