



# AL-Mustaqbal University College

## Medical laboratory Techniques Department

### Clinical Biochemistry

#### (HLD – Cholesterol)



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# HLD – Cholesterol



- ❑ HDL: How to boost levels of "good" cholesterol?
- ❑ Cholesterol levels are an important indicator of heart health. For HDL or "good" cholesterol, higher levels are better.
- ❑ HDL cholesterol is known as the "good" cholesterol because it helps rid the bloodstream of other forms of cholesterol. Higher levels of HDL cholesterol are associated with a lower risk of heart disease.
- ❑ Cholesterol is a waxy substance found in all cells of your body that performs many beneficial functions, including helping build body cells. And this substance travels through your bloodstream, attached to a type of protein. This type of protein is called: lipoproteins.



# HDL analysis

Is used to detect the percentage of high-density lipoprotein, short for HDL, in the blood, which is a type of cholesterol that plays a role in protecting against heart disease, as it helps to get rid of other harmful types of cholesterol in the blood and preventing it from accumulating inside the arteries, so it is known as good cholesterol, and as a result of the high density of cholesterol in this type of lipoproteins compared with other types of lipoproteins it is called the term high density lipoprotein, which is a microscopic ring of lipoproteins that contain Cholesterol is at its center.

# HLD – Cholesterol function



- ❑ Removing felled cholesterol particles from the blood.
- ❑ Transferring harmful cholesterol particles to the liver to be broken down and recycled for reuse.
- ❑ Maintaining the integrity of the blood vessels, which helps prevent atherosclerosis, and thus prevent heart attacks and stroke.

# The ratio of complete cholesterol to the ratio of HDL

- ✓ This percentage can be calculated by dividing the total cholesterol value by the value of the beneficial cholesterol, and in the event that the index value increases, the risk of these diseases increases.

# Why is HDL analyzing Performed?

To determine the risk of developing heart disease, including the following people:

- Diabetics.
- A family history of heart disease. Patients with blood pressure.
- Men over the age of 45 and women over the age of 55.
- Smoke.

# Laboratory devices and tools

## 1- Spectrophotometer

## Spectrophotometer

Principle, Instrumentation, Applications

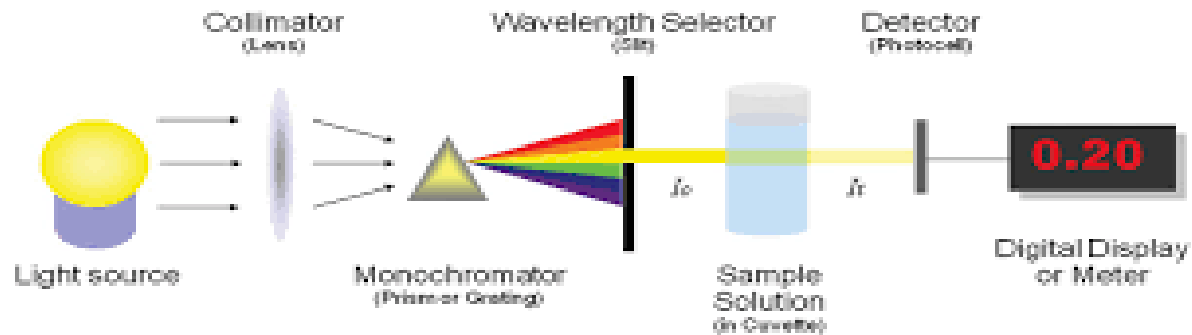
## 2- Centrifuges

## 3- Water bath

## 4- Micropipettes

## 5- Tubes, cups, cuvettes, tourniquet, syringes ,cotton, plain tubes, yellow and blue tip s

## 6-kit **HDL-CL**







**ANAMOL**  
THE ORIGINAL MAKERS

### HDL CHOLESTEROL

Method : Phosphotungstate

Pack Size : 2 x 50 ml

Product Code : LH01



**ANAMOL**  
THE ORIGINAL MAKERS

### HDL CHOLESTEROL Phosphotungstate Method

01/2018

12/2019

CW 0113

IVD

CE

$2^{\circ}\text{C}$

$8^{\circ}\text{C}$

Manufactured by:

**Anamol Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.**

61, Ganga Industrial Township, Koggaeri,

Palghat - 601404, India.

email@anamolabs.com | anamol@anamolabs.com

www.anamolabs.com



### HDL CHOLESTEROL

Method : Phosphotungstate Method  
Product Code : LH01

#### INTENDED USE: For laboratory use

#### STABILITY AND PRESENTATION

- The reagent is stable for 12 months when stored at 2-8°C. The reagent is stable for 6 months when stored at 15-25°C.
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#### PREPARATION STORAGE

HDL Cholesterol Reagent  
The reagent should be stored at 2-8°C as indicated on the label.

#### PROCEDURE FOR USE

Take 1/10 ml of serum  
respect to it.  
Mix well and centrifuge  
supernatant.  
Decant supernatant  
NOTE: Cholesterol



# Procedure:-

- 1- Take the blood from the person.
- 2- Centrifuge the blood to get the serum.

**500 $\mu$ L of serum or plasma and 500 of precipitation (Supernatant)**

3-The additions as in the shown Table(1):

	<b>Blank</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Test</b>
<b>Reagent (R1)</b>	<b>1 mL</b>	<b>1mL</b>	<b>1mL</b>
<b>Standard (R2)</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>50 <math>\mu</math>L</b>	<b>-----</b>
<b>Serum(Supernatent)</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>50 <math>\mu</math>L</b>
<b>Distill water</b>	<b>50 <math>\mu</math>L</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>-----</b>

# Procedure:-

4-Mix well and let for 5 minutes at 37 C or 10 min at room temperature.

5- Read the absorbance for standard and test against the blank at wave length 550 nm.

# Calculations:-

- $\text{Con. of test} = \frac{(A) \text{ of test}}{(A) \text{ of standard}} * \text{Con. Of Stad. (100 mg per 100 ml)}$

# Normal value:-

❑ Cholesterol levels are measured in milligrams of cholesterol per deciliter of blood or millimoles per liter. When measuring HDL cholesterol, the higher the number, the better the condition.

	<b>At Risk</b>	<b>Desired Level</b>
Men	<40 mg / dL (1.0 mmol / L)	60 mg / dL (1.6 mmol / L) or more
Women	less than 50 mg / dL (1.3 mmol / L)	60 mg / dL (1.6 mmol / L) or more

**Thanks for your  
attention**