3 tips to ask your doctor about Lp(a) testing

Lp(a), also known as *Lipoprotein (a) or "L-P-little a,"* is in your blood, made of fat (lipo) and protein. Your Lp(a) level is set by about age 5 and stays mostly the same for life. High Lp(a) in the blood can cause harmful blockages in the arteries. Having a high Lp(a) level may also increase your risk of a heart attack or stroke and the risk for another heart event in the future.

Want to talk to your doctor about getting tested? All you need is a simple Lp(a) blood test added to your blood work. **Get started with these tips and questions.**



1. Ask: "Can you test my Lp(a) level?"

About 1 in 5 people have high Lp(a), and it is even more common in Black and South Asian individuals. It is especially important for people who have had a heart attack or stroke earlier in life (55 or younger for men; 65 or younger for women) to have their Lp(a) level checked.

You may want to share the CPT* code for the Lp(a) blood test: 83695 to make it easier for your doctor to order the test.



2. Share: "Early heart attacks or stroke run in my family. Could high Lp(a) be part of the reason?"

Have any of these members of your family had a heart attack or stroke before the age of 55 (men) or 65 (women)?

○ Mother ○ Sibling ○ Father ○ Myself

Checked any of the above? This could be a sign that high Lp(a) may run in your family. Certain medical organizations recommend that you get tested.



3. Discuss: "I've heard high Lp(a) can be a driver of risk for an early heart attack or stroke. I'd like to know my number."

Why is this important?

• If the test shows that your Lp(a) number is high, you can ask your doctor what steps you can take to manage your overall heart health



*CPT Copyright 2017 American Medical Association. All rights reserved. CPT® is a registered trademark of the American Medical Association.



Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation East Hanover, New Jersey 07936-1080