

Best Naturopath Prince George

Best Naturopath Prince George - Hypercholesterolemia is the term for the existence of elevated cholesterol levels in the blood. It is considered a metabolic derangement and not a sickness, which could be caused or triggered by various diseases, particularly cardiovascular disease. Hypercholesterolemia is directly connected to the terms hyperlipoproteinemia, which translates to high levels of lipoproteins within the blood and hyperlipidemia which translates to elevated levels of lipids within the blood.

Many factors could contribute to high cholesterol levels within the blood. High cholesterol levels in the blood are caused by abnormalities in lipoprotein levels in the blood, because these are the particles that are responsible for carrying cholesterol in the bloodstream. Genetic factors like LDL receptor mutations found in familial hypercholesterolemia, eating habits and diseases such as underactive thyroid or diabetes can all be contributing problems. The type of hypercholesterolemia is determined by which particle kind is present in excess, for instance, low-density lipoprotein or LDL.

This condition is normally treated by decreasing the dietary cholesterol intake, and the administration of various medications. For particularly severe subtypes, an operation might be needed but this is a rare alternative.

Symptoms and signs

When there are yellowish-coloured patches consisting of cholesterol deposits found in the eyelids is known as Xanthelasma palpebrarum. This is a common symptom in individuals who have familial hypercholesterolemia.

Hypercholesterolemia is an asymptomatic condition, although the longstanding elevation of serum cholesterol which can lead to atherosclerosis. The formation of atheromatous plaques in the arteries can be caused by chronically elevated serum cholesterol. This could take decades to develop. This condition leads to the narrowing or progressive stenosis of the involved arteries. In some patients, complete occlusion or blockage can occur. These stenotic or occluded arteries greatly lessen organ function due to the lack of blood supply to the affected organs and tissues. In time, organ function becomes impaired. It is at this time that restriction in blood supply, known as tissue ischemia can manifest as specific symptoms.

A TIA or likewise called transient ischemic attack is temporary ischemia of the brain. This particular condition could manifest as dizziness, aphasia or difficult breathing, brief vision loss, paresis or weakness and numbness or tingling on one side of the body known as paresthesia. When not enough blood is being supplied to the heart, chest pain may be the outcome. If ischemia of the eye takes place, a temporary visual loss can take place in one eye. Calf pain felt while walking may be due to not enough blood supply in the legs and not enough blood supply in the intestines can present as abdominal pain after eating.

Some kinds of hypercholesterolemia can present in particular ways. Like for example, besides the Xanthelasma palpebrarum discussed above, there may likewise be gray or white discoloration of the peripheral cornea, referred to as arcus senilis and a deposition of yellowish cholesterol rich material known as xanthomata could be found on the tendons particularly in the fingers. Type III hyperlipidemia could be linked with xanthomata of the elbows, knees and palms.