

Best Naturopath Charlottetown

Best Naturopath Charlottetown - Hypercholesterolemia is the term for the occurrence of elevated cholesterol levels within the blood. It is considered a metabolic derangement and not a sickness, which could be caused or triggered by many diseases, specially cardiovascular disease. Hypercholesterolemia is very much associated to the terms hyperlipoproteinemia, which means elevated levels of lipoproteins in the blood and hyperlipidemia which translates to elevated levels of lipids in the blood.

Several factors can contribute to high cholesterol levels within the blood. Elevated cholesterol levels in the blood are caused by abnormalities within the levels of lipoproteins in the blood, as these are the particles which are responsible for carrying cholesterol within the bloodstream. Genetic factors such as LDL receptor mutations found in familial hypercholesterolemia, food intake and illnesses like for example diabetes or underactive thyroid can all be contributing issues. The type of hypercholesterolemia is determined by which particle type is present in excess, like for instance, low-density lipoprotein or likewise called LDL.

This condition is normally treated by lessening the intake of dietary cholesterol, and the administration of various medications. For specifically severe subtypes, surgery may be needed but this is a rare alternative.

Signs and Symptoms

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

The condition of hypercholesterolemia itself is asymptomatic, although, longstanding elevation of serum cholesterol can ultimately lead to atherosclerosis. Chronically elevated serum cholesterol contributes to the formation of atheromatous plaques within the arteries. This could take decades to develop. This particular condition causes the narrowing or progressive stenosis of the involved arteries. In various patients, complete occlusion or blockage can occur. These stenotic or occluded arteries really diminish 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, referred to as tissue ischemia can manifest as specific indications.

A transient ischemic attack or TIA is a brief ischemia of the brain. A TIA can manifest itself as dizziness, difficulty speaking or aphasia, momentary vision loss, paresis or weakness and numbness or tingling on one side of the body referred to as paresthesia. When inadequate blood is being supplied to the heart, chest pain may be the result. If ischemia of the eye takes place, a transient visual loss could take place in one eye. Calf pain felt while walking could be the result of inadequate blood supply in the legs and inadequate blood supply in the intestines could present as abdominal pain after eating.

Some types of hypercholesterolemia can present in particular ways. For instance, besides the Xanthelasma palpebrarum discussed above, there could also be white or gray discoloration of the peripheral cornea, referred to as arcus senilis and a deposition of yellowish cholesterol rich material called xanthomata could be found on the tendons especially in the fingers. Type III hyperlipidemia can be associated with xanthomata of the elbows, knees and palms.