

Why It's Important to Test Lipoprotein(a) [Lp(a)] Levels

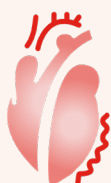
Lp(a) testing is an emerging priority for identifying CV risk¹

Lp(a) is a **critical, independent** risk factor for ASCVD, primarily determined by **genetics**^{1,2}

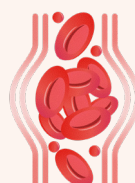
Elevated Lp(a) can^{2,3}:



1 Accelerate plaque buildup



2 Promote inflammation



3 Increase thrombosis risk



High Lp(a) can mean up to 4x the risk of a heart attack⁴

Lp(a) testing is recommended in routine cardiovascular risk assessment

AHA/ACC guidelines recommend measurement of Lp(a) **at least once** in every adult patient's lifetime⁴



Lp(a) testing can easily be added to a patient's routine bloodwork



Individual practices may have workflows for ordering Lp(a) tests⁵



Ordering Lp(a) testing may require a separate order⁶

Lp(a) levels ≥ 125 nmol/L (50 mg/dL) are considered elevated^{1,4}

Low risk
<75 nmol/L
(~30 mg/dL)¹

Intermediate risk
75-124 nmol/L
(~30-49 mg/dL)¹

High risk
 ≥ 125 nmol/L
(~50 mg/dL)^{1,4}

Proactive Lp(a) testing enables¹:



More aggressive risk factor management



Earlier or more timely initiation of CV treatment



Closer monitoring to lower overall CV risk

ACC=American College of Cardiology; AHA=American Heart Association; ASCVD= atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; CV=cardiovascular; Lp(a)=lipoprotein(a).

1. Reyes-Soffer G, et al. *Am J Prev Cardiol.* 2024;18:100651. 2. Tsimikas S. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2017;69(6):692-711. 3. Kaiser Y, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2022;79(3):223-233. 4. Blumenthal RS, et al. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2026;87(19):2624-2757. 5. Bhatia HS, et al. *Atherosclerosis.* 2022;349:144-150. 6. American Heart Association. Understanding the Lp(a) test. Accessed April 2, 2026. https://www.heart.org/en/-/media/Files/Health-Topics/Cholesterol/Lpa-Test.pdf?sc_lang=en

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