

Best Naturopath Halifax

Best Naturopath Halifax - Hypercholesterolemia is the term for the occurrence of elevated levels of cholesterol within the blood. It is considered a metabolic derangement and not a sickness, that can be triggered or caused by lots of sicknesses, specially cardiovascular disease. Hypercholesterolemia is closely connected to the terms hyperlipoproteinemia, that means high lipoprotein levels within the blood and hyperlipidemia which translates to high lipid levels within the blood.

Many elements can bring about the rise of cholesterol levels within the blood. Abnormalities in the levels of lipoproteins within the blood, can cause high levels of cholesterol within the blood. Lipoproteins are the particles that are responsible for carrying cholesterol in the bloodstream. Genetic factors like LDL receptor mutations found in familial hypercholesterolemia, food intake and sicknesses like underactive thyroid or diabetes could 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 LDL.

This condition is often treated by decreasing the intake of dietary cholesterol, and the administration of different medications. For specifically severe subtypes, a surgical treatment may be required but this is a rare alternative.

Symptoms and signs

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.

Hypercholesterolemia is an asymptomatic condition, although the longstanding elevation of serum cholesterol which could cause atherosclerosis. The formation of atheromatous plaques within the arteries could be caused by chronically high serum cholesterol. This could take decades to develop. This particular condition causes the narrowing or progressive stenosis of the involved arteries. In some patients, complete occlusion or blockage can take place. These occluded or stenotic arteries really lessen organ function due to the lack of blood supply to the affected organs and tissues. Eventually, organ function becomes impaired. It is at this time that restriction in blood supply, called tissue ischemia could manifest as particular indications.

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

Certain types of hypercholesterolemia could present in particular ways. Like for example, other than the Xanthelasma palpebrarum discussed above, there could also be gray or white discoloration of the peripheral cornea, called 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 may be connected with xanthomata of the palms, elbows and knees.