



**Map Risk  
Guide Intervention  
Track the Journey**

**bostonheart**  
diagnostics®

*Evaluate CVD risk beyond the standard lipid assessment with the addition of advanced diagnostic markers*



## Taking CVD Diagnostics to the Next Level

Boston Heart Diagnostic's foundational CVMMap provides more comprehensive insight into CVD risk by augmenting standard lipid assessment with advanced diagnostics.

The unique combination of biomarkers – lipids and Lp(a) levels, as well as lipid particle numbers; markers of inflammation; and BHD's unique Cholesterol Balance reporting are informative and readily actionable.

CVMMap is designed to be easily incorporated into your practice to guide treatment and to motivate your patient's lifestyle journey. Boston Heart also offers clinician access to experienced Medical Science Liaisons, as well as a personalized Diagnostic Booklet, Life Plan, RD access and app support for your patients.



### Advanced Lipid Markers

Routine lipid testing alone is inadequate to identify and monitor the threat of CVD. Studies suggest select advanced lipid biomarkers enhance the understanding of a patient's risk.

- sdLDL-C
- ApoB
- Lp(a)



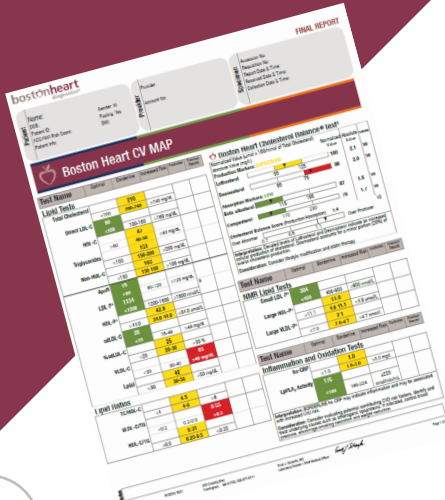
### Markers of Inflammation

- hsCRP
- LpPLA2



### Additional Insights

- Cholesterol Balance
  - unique to BHD that provides insight into intervention + monitoring



“ *CVMap from Boston Heart Diagnostics goes beyond standard cholesterol screening to help uncover CVD risk. Unique tests combined with personalized interpretation—not available elsewhere—can help map risk and guide action to improve health.* ”



## CVMap Components

Order Code: 87300

BIOMARKER NAME	BIOMARKER DESCRIPTION
<b>Lipids</b>	
Total cholesterol	Amount of cholesterol in all cholesterol-containing lipoproteins.
Direct LDL-C	Amount of cholesterol in atherogenic low-density lipoproteins.
Small dense LDL-C [sdLDL-C]	Amount of cholesterol in the densest and most atherogenic LDL particles. Stronger predictor of cardiovascular disease (CVD) than apoB or LDL-P.
HDL-C	Amount of cholesterol in high-density lipoproteins (HDL). Higher levels of HDL are associated with reduced CVD; however, very high concentrations have shown increased risk for adverse outcomes in certain populations.
Non-HDL-C	Calculation that represents the cholesterol carried by all atherogenic particles. It is an independent risk factor for ASCVD, especially in patients on statin therapy and/or with obesity, diabetes, and metabolic disorders.
Triglycerides	Elevated levels increase CVD risk by altering lipoprotein metabolism.
TC/HDL-C	Lipid ratio that is a stronger risk factor than LDL-C or HDL-C.
HDL-C/TG	Lipid ratio associated with insulin resistance.
ApolipoproteinB [apoB]	Major protein component of LDL-C and other atherogenic lipoproteins.
Lipoprotein a [Lp(a)]	Lipoprotein particle similar to LDL-C that contains an additional protein called apolipoprotein(a). Independent, predominantly genetically determined, and prevalent causal risk factor for atherosclerotic heart disease.
LDL-P	Total number of LDL particles in blood. High levels of LDL-P are a strong, independent predictor of CVD.
HDL-P	Total number of HDL particles in blood. Lower concentration of HDL particles has been independently associated with coronary artery disease (CAD) risk.
Small LDL-P	Total number of small low-density lipoprotein articles in blood. A higher level of small LDL-P has been seen to be elevated in individuals with Metabolic Syndrome.
Large HDL-P	Amount of large high-density lipoprotein particles in blood. Studies suggest a strong association between HDL-P size and risk factors characteristic of the metabolic syndrome.
Large VLDL-P	Amount of large low-density lipoprotein particles in blood.
<b>Cholesterol Balance</b>	
Production Markers	Elevated lathosterol and desmosterol indicate cholesterol over-production and can be treated with agents that reduce production.
Absorption Markers	Elevated beta-sitosterol or campesterol indicate cholesterol over-absorption and can be treated with agents that reduce absorption.
<b>Inflammation</b>	
hs-CRP	Acute phase inflammatory protein associated with atherosclerosis (after other causes excluded).
LpPLA <sub>2</sub>	Enzyme produced by monocytes/macrophages that reflects an active inflammatory process in the vessel wall.



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