Dr. Arthur Agatston	00:00:58	High Lp(a) which is here. So this is one of the primary genetic problems. And here's a patient at 52. He came, he was like a friend of a friend of a friend, because his brother was skiing in Colorado. He was one or two years older than him, and he died suddenly. He was thin, healthy, but he didn't know have a high Lp(a), you know, not treated. So he came to me, we did his calcium score. 52, 184, is awfully high. And again, this had been there for a while, but there were some small relatively young lesions; he was never treated for anything. And his Kraft Test was a little bit abnormal as well. Although his numbers you know, we're not that bad. Lp(a) was 184.
Ivor Cummins	00:02:00	And I know the units vary, that could be milligram or could be nanomole.
Arthur	00:02:09	Normal would be up, in most up to 175. This is a very high number.
lvor	00:02:13	Yeah, I think I'm 180 or something, which is in the top percenter too.
Arthur	00:02:19	Yeah. This is 99%. And positive family history. A very high calcium score for his age. He has, you know, some visceral fat. This is a little bit abnormal. He's actually been doing well on low carb. With Lp(a), we have families, I've patients with high Lp(a)s, sometimes not this high. This high is more likely to have a high calcium score, but many patients with high Lp(a) with no plaque and no family history. So he has a family history and plaque.
	00:03:01	We have one family from South America, from Buenos Aires where everybody's had heart attacks in their 30s and 40s. And I'm seeing a fellow in his 40s and that's where we also had a consultation with with Sam in UC San Diego.
lvor	00:03:24	This guy as well, just for anyone watching, so his LDL is really low, really, I mean 60s down to 30s.
Arthur	00:03:31	We started to treat him this was his baseline - 85.
lvor	00:03:35	That's a very low LDL for baseline, than 66 and then the 30s?
Arthur	00:03:39	Yes. His HDL was good.
lvor	00:03:43	So all his lipids and his total cholesterol to HDL ratio is excellent around too even without statin?

Arthur	00:03:50	Right.
lvor	00:03:50	So everything is good with this guy except Kraft Test is a fail with some visceral fat, but not too huge, and he has the high Lp(a). I often wonder Arthur, the high Lp(a) is genetically determined primarily so it does signify a certain genetic lineage if you have high Lp(a). I perceive it like FH that a high Lp(a) means you may very well be extremely susceptible to atherosclerosis in a modern environment. And I guess this guy has certainly has disease.
Arthur	00:04:24	Yeah. And so I've always been confused about high Lp(a), but now that there's potential treatment, in fact, he is on the PCSK9 inhibitor because it lowers and it has lowered his Lp(a) considerably and we're waiting to see that this new medication that may be available in years. So that really knocks the socks out of Lp(a).
lvor	00:04:50	And that will be fascinating because if Lp(a) is an indicator of a genetic disposition, lowering it may not do so much or with this new drug that lowers that a lot - the first ever, it does a dramatic reduction in problems, then it will show the Lp(a) moiety itself to be causal.
Arthur	00:05:11	Yes! And of course we don't know that but those studies are being done. And what I always ask when I first heard about this is, "Look, I have over the years, so many high Lp(a)s in people without coronary disease. I have some that do, but there are some families and this is one where, you know, he and his brother, I mean it's not primarily lifestyle. His brother was particularly in great shape and without knowing anything, just dropped dead and he has a lot of plaque for his age without another reason. So we are treating him aggressively for his Lp(a).
lvor	00:05:53	Well, given the high calcium score yet again, we see calcification as the arbiter. If he had no calcium, you wouldn't be treating.
Arthur	00:06:01	No. Absolutely not.
lvor	00:06:01	It's interesting and for the viewer, every time it's the calcification score that is the arbiter or decider of treatment.
Arthur	00:06:09	Absolutely.
lvor	00:06:10	And the other stuff is all trying to find the root cause to give the best kind of treatment.

Arthur	00:06:14	Yes, yes. And the next I think is FH, Familial Hypercholesterolemia. Here we go.
	00:06:24	This is a guy, he happened to be stopped by, not today, always in great shape. He retired recently - he's 6'4", was a basketball player, and he really put on his belly recently.
	00:06:42	This is in 2001. Total cholesterol, 398. LDL, 332. HDL, low. Triglycerides a bit high. Now, he's
lvor	00:06:56	Sorry Arthur, but that is not just FH, but his total cholesterol to HDL ratio is 10.
Arthur	00:07:03	Yeah.
lvor	00:07:04	I mean, that's FH.
Arthur	00:07:05	Yes.
lvor	00:07:06	A plus ratios, it's crazy about an enormous LDL.
Arthur	00:07:10	And he has but large particles. Okay? Large LDL particles. So, that alone.
	00:07:18	Now today, since he's had the belly, and he was actually just having his Kraft Test today, so we'll know about that. Nobody in his family, I saw him I think at age 45, and none of the males have made it past the age of like 50 or 55. So we were treating him aggressively. So we gave him everything including the [00:07:45] and statins [00:07:48]. And we got his LDL variably 110, maybe 90, never to where we wanted it because he had a high calcium score. This was his score in 2015, early 2000. And so he always had a very high calcium score. And again, that was even though he had large particles, if he had zero calcium score, you don't think we have to treat him, but he had a high calcium score and a positive family history. So we treated him as aggressively as we could.
	00:08:30	It was about couple of years ago, when he was 62, he's a little bit older now, I believe. He was in New York. I get a call from him. He's having chest pain with exertion. He had never had anything like that. We got a cath up there, they opened the lesion. Now patients retreat aggressively for a long time. Our experiences, they don't have heart attacks. But here, we definitely slowed his progression by the family history and everything else but we didn't stop it. Because everything we

never got his LDL near to our goal which would have been at least less than 70.

00:09:19	So this was just about the time when the PCSK9 inhibitors and Repatha became available. So we started him on that. His LDLs now are around 20, from a 110. So it's about five years now and he continues to do very well, except since he retired he put on his belly. So this is an FH, where my presumption is while he had large particles, they weren't being cleared that he was missing LDL receptors from the liver, and so they were becoming
	oxidized and were in issue.

- 00:10:02 The flip side is this woman, a very high LDL. She was 283, who refused statins. We saw her, I think she was 60. She came to me because everybody... here's her LDL, you know?
- Ivor 00:10:26 Yeah, around 200.

Arthur00:10:29Over 200. She was thin, her A1c, 5.8, but without a belly, but a
zero calcium score without a family history. This was a different
measure, but she had very large LDL, a good balance of small
and large HDL. And so we followed her and after these 10 years
her calcium score remains zero on no statin therapy.

- Ivor00:11:00Right. Eeven for a woman in fairness, so long after menopause,
a zero 70 years is quite rare.
- Arthur 00:11:08 Yes.
- Ivor 00:11:08 And yeah, this woman has carried a 200 plus LDL for decades.
- Arthur 00:11:12 Exactly.
- Ivor00:11:13Yeah. And there's, actually there's a lot more those beginning to
come out now as the calcium gets used more and more and the
internet is sharing. We're getting a lot of reports back like this.
- Arthur 00:11:22 Yes. And so this is a case where again, the calcium score was the arbiter. And I presume her large particles are being cleared, unlike the other guy with also with large particles that somehow aren't being cleared.
- Ivor00:11:38Or I guess, cleared versus non cleared or environment pro
oxidative versus non pro oxidative. Though I know the other guy
doesn't have a particularly bad insulin and all, but I guess there's
these other things in the environment too, in their blood, and
other immune conditions that might be hard to define.

Arthur	00:11:59	Whenever you if the lipoprotein particle, large or small, remember, the small particles aren't being cleared because they don't fit in the receptors. In FH, we don't know every with a high score, but the original reports from [Brader? 00:12:16] Goldstein with fewer receptors.
lvor	00:12:20	It's a longer resonance time and more damage.
Arthur	00:12:23	And more oxidation.
lvor	00:12:25	It would be interesting to know though, are there people who can actually have a longer resonance time, but they had so little inflammatory or oxidative driver in their physiology in their blood that they can actually handle it? I guess it's just another degree of freedom, but we can't answer everything here. The point is, you can have super high cholesterol, super high Lp(a), with no calcium or disease in your 70s or you can equally, it can indicate a tendency towards rapid atherosclerosis and you get it in your 40s.
Arthur	00:12:57	Yes.
lvor	00:12:57	So you need your level of digging in depth per patient to get to safety.
Arthur	00:13:03	Yes. And so the one who was susceptible, you know, we treat him aggressively, we didn't stop progression, but we clearly slow it. In [00:13:12] we were able to get a new medication that with the statins has really gotten his LDL super low and clear. The way it works, it does increase receptors, improve receptors. So hopefully it's working.
lvor	00:13:33	Yeah. And the way I look at it is it's not that native, undamaged LDL is in any way a problem but in someone like that, with long resonance time, serious genetic challenges going on, if you take away a lot of the particles, you're removing one component of the atherosclerotic milieu and you're slowing it down.
Arthur	00:13:53	Yeah. Well said.
lvor	00:13:55	That's the way I kind of view it, even though we do know there are a lot of people out there in the low carb community who question the LDL hypothesis sort of way, I question that as a native standard LDL is not in any way toxic. But modified LDL, other issues with long resonance time kind of make LDL be part of the progression, which is a very different thing than I think

Arthur to be honest, there's a huge unity of voices out there from orthodox sources trying to say that LDL is inherently toxic.

Arthur	00:14:30	No.
lvor	00:14:30	This really is a challenge.
Arthur	00:14:35	No studies you know, going back to, again, Bill Castelli in Framingham, the distribution of cholesterol and LDL in people from Framingham who have had heart attacks versus not, it was essentially the same, theyoverlap. There are other factors, certainly it's accelerating, if you're diabetic or prediabetic, but again, if you start with a fatty liver, the overstuffed VLDL, it's not fitting into receptors, we know there's a longer life in the circulation. And that gives the opportunity for oxidation. And so the extra large particles, the extra small particles don't fit. But then you say, "Well, what about the normal sized particles in FH or in the people with really high HDL?" "Well, they have also a longer time in the circulation, but this time, it's not because they are shaped abnormally, it's because you have fewer receptors.
lvor	00:15:44	So they're always to make the native healthy particles become a problem.
Arthur	00:15:50	Yes.
lvor	00:15:51	And they're all compromised. I think that's the way I like to look at it. The LDL can become part of the problem if it becomes compromised, in whatever mechanism as you say. And that's a good unifying way to look at it, rather than blaming LDL per se, which rankles many people, including myself and yourself, it looks like.
Arthur	00:16:09	Yes.
lvor	00:16:09	Excellent! So these are fascinating case histories. And I think are there any more of these?
Arthur	00:16:16	Not right now. Yeah, I have a 100 more to show, but I don't think today.
lvor	00:16:21	In terms of what we're covering today.
Arthur	00:16:22	But all of these, we have, I mean, particularly with the Kraft Test, the ones that have been the biggest surprise, you know, this, we knew, we had examples, the big surprise for me over

		the past year has been the people with normal glucose tolerance but with abnormal Kraft Tests, that they have a fatty liver, they're producing abnormal VLDLand LDL particles, it stay in the circulation and get oxidized and they cause coronary calcium. That I can show you case after case after just one year. And that happened. Ultimately, we know, because we do coronary calcium, otherwise these are young people we have no way of knowing.
	00:17:21	I'll show you one example of somebody already had a heart attack. He also had the genetic problem on top of the abnormal Kraft Test.
lvor	00:17:30	Double trouble.
Arthur	00:17:30	Double trouble, and that's probably why he had a problem so young. For the general population, what's causing most of our chronic disease is high insulin secretion from insulin resistance even though your glucose tolerance is normal. So now we can identify those with a Kraft Test. And if one of the problems they have is heading for coronary disease, we can do that simply with the calcium score. Remember the calcium score, it predicts all cause mortality, not just heart attack. And why does it predict all cause mortality? That's because the most common cause is pre or pre prediabetes, or diabetes, and that's causing other causes of mortality, maybe even cancer, autoimmune and everything else.
	00:18:35	We certainly know that when you bring sugar to Asia, to Africa,the third world, you bring all the chronic disease with it. When you bring it to the Eskimos, their cancer goes up, not just the heart disease.
lvor	00:18:53	And the aboriginals and all of the people around the world.
Arthur	00:18:56	Oh yes! Absolutely.
lvor	00:18:57	Yeah. And I think the only question now is what proportion of sugar and refined carbs is a huge power to us. And then the vegetable fats and the factory oils, of course, is probably a synergistic other, but either way the ultra processed food we've launched in the world, what is it made off? Only overwhelmingly refined carbs, sugar and vegetables are known holy triad of disease.
Arthur	00:19:22	And a good substitute for veg oils, and all I can say is I'm not volunteering for that experiment and I strongly suggest that my

lvor

Arthur

Arthur

00:20:42

lvor

	patients, anybody who listens, don't volunteer. If somebody wants to do a long Greek clinical trial, fine. Until we get that definite evidence, let's not bet our lives.
00:19:47	On using light machine oil, lubricant for machines.
00:19:51	Yeah, exactly.
00:19:52	So, Arthur, yeah, we got to wrap it up now. I know but you know, it's been fantastic to visit here. It's been an honor to meet you. I was delighted that we're trying to get the message out on behalf of Irish Heart Disease Awareness, ihda.ie, and that's all about the calcium scan and awareness of the scan. But to find that the Kraft information also that you picked up on it and enjoyed so much learning by deploying it here in your

practice, it's a huge boon to myself and David.

Arthur	00:20:22	And I thank you, David, so much for that, because it's largely from your podcasts and frankly, really convinced me about Kraft. I had some sense of insulin secretion, but none of this. So, thank you.
lvor	00:20:39	Not at all. Great stuff Arthur. Lovely meeting you here. Thank you.

Great meeting you. Okidoki.