Appointments

Institutes & Departments

HOME HEALTH LIBRARY / ARTICLES CHOLESTEROL LEVELS



Health Library

("bad" cholesterol) should be below 100. Your total should be below 200. Talk with your provider about what your results mean for you and how to manage your cholesterol.

("good" cholesterol) is the one number you want to be high (ideally above 60). Your LDL

Patients & Visitors

too much cholesterol in your blood is harmful. It can enter your artery wall, damage its integrity and lead to atherosclerotic plaque (hardened deposits) forming.

Why are my cholesterol numbers important?

This process of plaque buildup is called atherosclerosis. It can lead to serious problems like: Coronary artery disease: Blocked blood flow to your heart. Peripheral artery disease: Blocked blood flow to your legs and arms.

Your cholesterol levels are important because they help you know your risk for heart disease.

Cholesterol is a type of lipid (fat) that helps your body perform many important functions. But

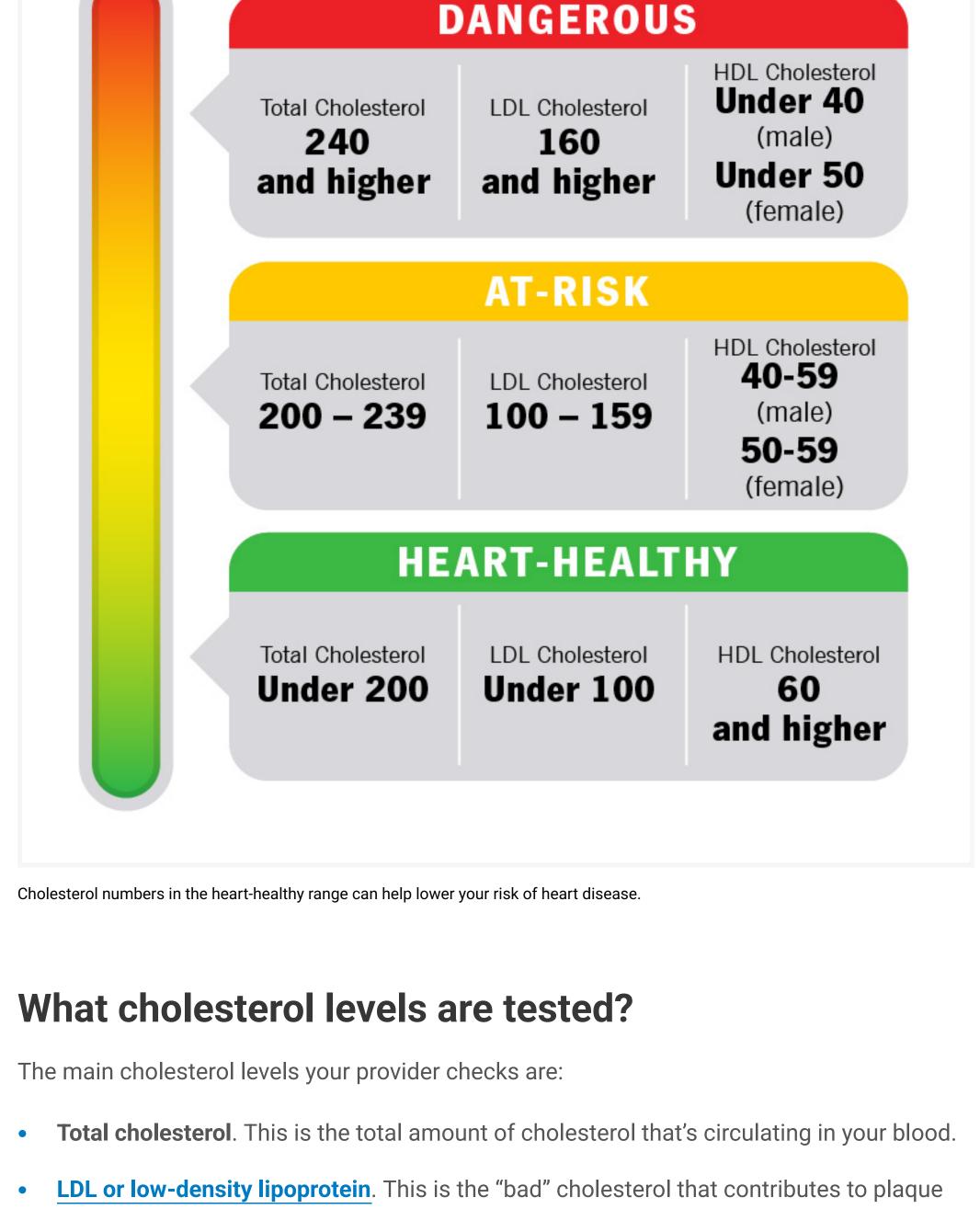
Carotid artery disease: Blocked blood flow to your brain.

- Cholesterol travels through your blood silently. And it turns into plaque silently. Plaque buildup
- is like someone tiptoeing on a carpet. You might not see or notice its presence for a long time. You may have no symptoms until you have a heart attack or stroke. At that point, the plaque is
- like high heels on a hardwood floor. And it's already caused serious damage to your body. You can live for many years with high cholesterol and not even know it. That's why it's

essential to get your cholesterol numbers checked on a regular basis. If your cholesterol numbers are too high (hyperlipidemia), that's a red flag for you and your healthcare provider. Many people have high cholesterol, which is a major risk factor for heart disease. But you're not stuck with the cholesterol numbers you have. It's possible to change them. Catching high

cholesterol early gives you a chance to make changes and achieve good cholesterol numbers.

Cholesterol Levels



HDL or high-density lipoprotein. This is the "good" cholesterol that helps clear out the cholesterol your body doesn't need.

buildup in your arteries, leading to heart attacks and strokes.

Your provider checks your cholesterol levels with a blood test they call a lipid panel (or lipid

profile). A provider will draw blood from a vein in your arm and send the blood to a lab for analysis. Be sure to closely follow your provider's instructions on how to prepare for the test.

You'll likely need to fast for 12 hours beforehand. This means avoiding all foods and drinks

Triglycerides. This is a type of fat that can raise your heart attack and stroke risks.

- except water. When your results come in, your provider will let you know. You may also be able to access your results through your electronic medical record.
- Healthcare providers measure cholesterol levels as milligrams of cholesterol per deciliter of blood. The abbreviation is mg/dL. Providers use these same units to measure your triglycerides.

What is the unit of measurement for cholesterol?

Normal cholesterol levels vary based on your age, ethnicity and sex. Normal cholesterol levels by age chart

The chart below shows normal cholesterol levels. Healthcare providers consider these good

target may be different. Your healthcare provider may want your LDL level to be below 70

cholesterol numbers for most people. If you have heart disease or many risk factors, your LDL

mg/dL. So, it's important to talk with your provider about your test results and what they mean

for you. All units in the chart below are mg/dL.

125 to 200

125 to 200

What are normal cholesterol levels?

Triglycerides Total cholesterol LDL cholesterol **HDL** cholesterol Age 19 and younger Below 170 Below 150 Below 110 Above 45

As you review your results, remember that you want your LDL to be low and your HDL to be

high. Ideally, your HDL should be above 60 to offer you protection against heart disease.

Below 150

Below 150

Below 100

Below 100

40 or higher

50 or higher

Sex-based differences Most normal cholesterol levels are the same regardless of your sex. But there's one key difference among adults. That's your HDL number. As the chart above shows, females need a

High cholesterol levels by age chart

Total cholesterol

Borderline high:

170-199; High:

200 or higher

need cholesterol tests more often.

family history.

Males

45 to 65

65+

Females

55 to 65

65+

Age

19 and

younger

20 and older; males

20 and older; females

higher HDL level (at least 50) compared to males (at least 40).
What's considered high cholesterol?
High cholesterol generally means your total cholesterol is 200 mg/dL or higher. But providers use additional categories like "borderline high" and "near optimal" to break down your results. If your numbers are close to normal levels, they may be easier to manage through lifestyle and dietary changes.

The chart below shows cholesterol levels that are higher than normal. All units are mg/dL.

Non-HDL cholesterol

Borderline high:

120-144; High:

145 or higher

LDL cholesterol

higher

Borderline high: 110-129; High: 130 or

Near-optimal: 100-129; Borderline high: Borderline high: 20 and High: 130 or 200-239; High: 130-159; High: 160-189; Very high: 190 higher older 240 or higher or higher

higher your HDL number is, the better it is for you. So your LDL can't be too low and your HDL can't be too high.

How often should I get my cholesterol checked?

There are upper limits for your total cholesterol. Lower is better — as low as you can go.

Researchers have found that a lower LDL is better. They haven't set a lower limit for it. The

Your provider will tell you how often you need your cholesterol checked. It depends on your:

Can cholesterol levels be too low or too high?

Age: The older you get, the more often you need to have your numbers checked. Family history: If you have a close biological family member with a history of heart disease, you face a higher risk of heart problems, too. You may need cholesterol tests more often if your family member has high cholesterol or a history of heart attack or stroke. Risk factors for heart disease: If you have a heart disease diagnosis or risk factors, you'll

Children should get their first test between ages 9 and 11. Then, they should receive a test

every five years. Your child's provider may recommend starting at a younger age based on

How often to get your cholesterol checked Age Every five years. 20 to 44

Every one to two years.

Every one to two years.

Sex: Males need more frequent tests starting at a younger age.

Here are general guidelines for adults based on sex and age.

How often to get your cholesterol checked Age 20 to 54 Every five years.

Every year.

A note from Cleveland Clinic

Every year.

Knowing your cholesterol numbers can help you learn your risk for heart disease. But keep in	
mind that your cholesterol numbers are just part of the story. Your provider will also look at	
other aspects of your health to learn more about your risks. So, if your numbers fall outside the	
normal range, don't panic. Talk with your provider about what your cholesterol levels mean in	
the context of your overall health. And work with your provider to get your numbers back to a	
healthier place.	

Statins & Muscle Pain

Why statins can cause muscle pain — and what might help

Care at Cleveland Clinic

the full spectrum of cardiovascular diseases.

Last reviewed on 07/19/2024.

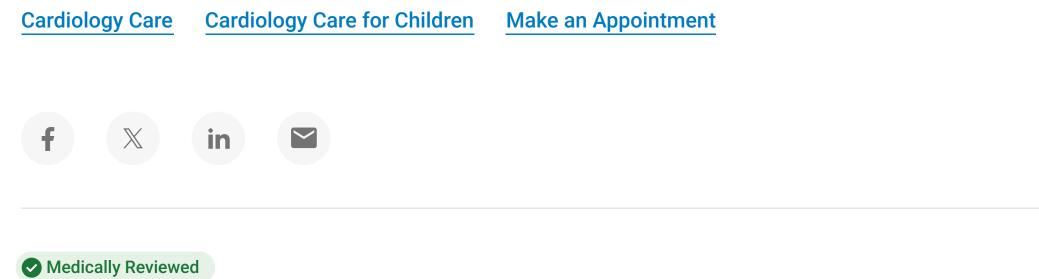
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at Cleveland Clinic are here for you. We diagnose and treat

When your heart needs some help, the cardiology experts

ease the discomfort.

What You Can Do



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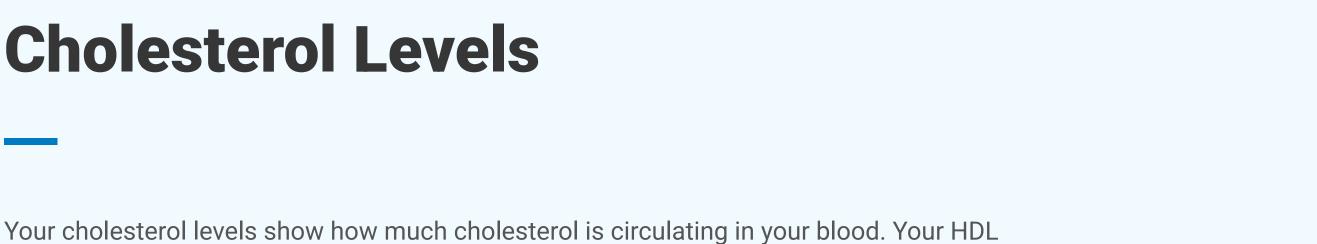
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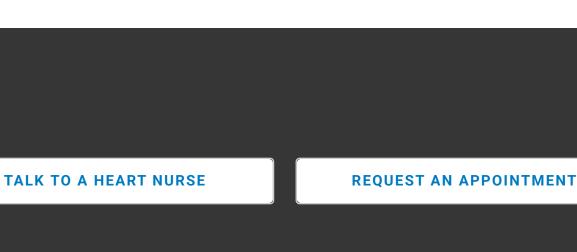


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