



**Get the PLAC<sup>®</sup> Test  
to determine if you have hidden risk  
for heart attack or stroke.**

**Traditional cholesterol tests can miss  
hidden risk for heart attack or stroke.**

*When it comes to determining your risk for heart  
attack and stroke, cholesterol testing alone is not  
always enough.*

*Unfortunately, for some people, the first sign  
of disease is a heart attack or stroke.<sup>4</sup> In fact, 50%  
of all heart attacks occur in individuals with  
normal cholesterol (LDL) levels.<sup>1</sup>*

**DIAZYME LABORATORIES, INC.**

12889 Gregg Court, Poway, CA 92064 USA  
PO Box 85608, San Diego, CA 92186 USA  
Tel: +1-858-455-4768 +1-888-DIAZYME  
[www.diazyme.com](http://www.diazyme.com) [sales@diazyme.com](mailto:sales@diazyme.com)

**REFERENCES:** 1. Sachdeva A, Cannon CP, Deedwania PC, et al. Lipid levels in patients hospitalized with coronary artery disease: an analysis of 136,905 hospitalizations in Get With The Guidelines. Am Heart J. 2009;157(1):111-117.e2. 2. Falk E, Shah PK, Fuster V. Coronary plaque disruption. Circulation. 1995;92:657-671. 3. Golledge J, Greenhalgh RM, Davies AH. The symptomatic carotid plaque. Stroke. 2000;31:774-781. 4. Myerburg RJ, Junttila MJ. Sudden cardiac death caused by coronary heart disease. Circulation. 2012;125:1043-1052.

© 2017 Diazyme Laboratories, Inc. All rights reserved.

MK161 Rev. C

D108-1219



Cholesterol  
testing alone  
is not  
enough.

**Large portion of heart attacks occur  
in patients with normal cholesterol.<sup>1</sup>**

**ASK YOUR DOCTOR FOR THE PLAC<sup>®</sup> TEST**



**The majority of heart attacks and ischemic strokes are caused by plaque rupture.<sup>2,3</sup>**

Arteries are blood vessels that supply oxygen-rich blood to your heart and other parts of your body. Atherosclerosis is a disease in the arteries in which the build-up of plaque can decrease blood flow to the heart or brain.

Plaque is made up of fat, cholesterol and other substances found in the blood. Over time, the amount of plaque can increase, causing narrowing of the arteries. When this happens, it is more difficult for the blood to flow.

**Vascular inflammation plays a key role in plaque rupture.**

Sometimes this plaque is vulnerable - if inflammation is present, the cap overlying the plaque can thin and eventually rupture. When the plaque ruptures, the flow of blood to the heart or brain can become blocked, which results in a heart attack or stroke.

However, you can better understand your risk and take steps to prevent a heart attack or stroke.

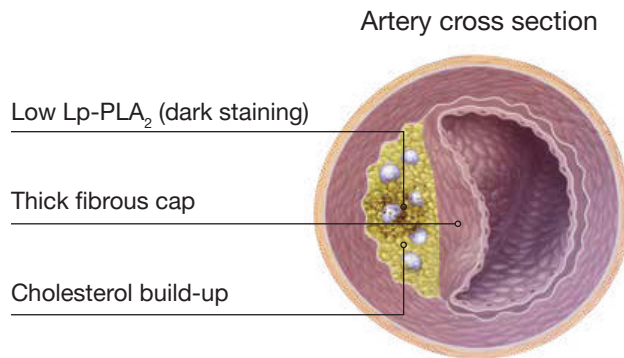
**The PLAC<sup>®</sup> Activity Test for Lp-PLA<sub>2</sub> is the only blood test cleared by the FDA that helps to identify hidden risk for coronary heart disease.**

The PLAC<sup>®</sup> Test goes beyond what routine cholesterol testing can do by identifying active cardiovascular inflammatory disease. The PLAC Test measures Lp-PLA<sub>2</sub>, an enzyme that, when elevated, indicates arterial inflammation, making heart attack or stroke more likely.

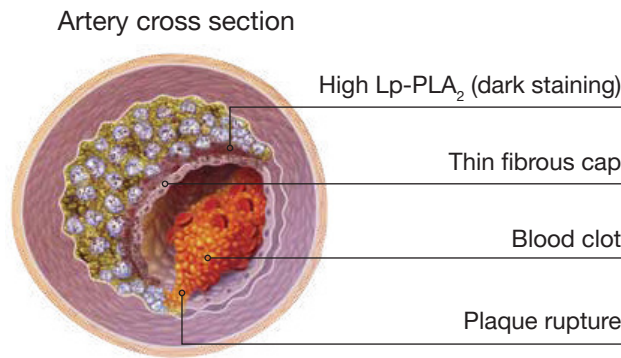
The PLAC Test provides your physician with additional information that, when combined with standard cholesterol tests and an exam, can help determine whether or not you are at an increased risk for a heart attack.

**Ask your doctor about adding the PLAC<sup>®</sup> Test to your routine cholesterol testing, especially if you have two or more of the following risk factors:**

- Male 45 years or older or female 55 years or older
- Family history of early heart disease or stroke
- Diabetes
- Obesity
- Smoker
- Borderline high or elevated cholesterol levels



**Stable plaque**



**Ruptured plaque**



**An elevated PLAC<sup>®</sup> Test result may mean a need for change.**

If you have disease in the arteries that is progressing, there are steps you can take to lower your risk for having a heart attack or stroke.

Your doctor may recommend:

- Lifestyle changes, such as eating a healthier diet, exercising or not smoking
- Medications

**A SIMPLE BLOOD TEST**

