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**Abstract**

Dietary intake patterns were studied in families in Busselton, Western Australia, known to have mothers and children with high, median, or low serum cholesterol values. There were no significant differences in the percentage contributions to total daily calories by protein, fat, or carbohydrate in mothers, children, or their families from these three groups. The results support the view that diet, per se, does not account for differences in observed serum cholesterol levels within a culturally homogeneous community.