
Abstract

Lipoprotein electrophoresis was performed on serum from subjects with and without coronary heart disease, and the patterns compared with the serum concentrations of triglyceride and cholesterol. The beta- and pre-beta-lipoproteins, expressed as a percentage of the total lipoprotein, correlate strongly with the cholesterol and triglyceride concentrations, respectively. The beta- and pre-beta-lipoprotein concentrations are even more strongly correlated with these lipid measurements. The lipoprotein pattern does not have greater discriminant value for coronary heart disease than does the triglyceride or cholesterol concentration. There would seem to be little justification for the use of lipoprotein electrophoresis in screening the general population for coronary heart disease.