

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

2-10-22

### PERFORMANCE GAP/ ACTIVITY NEED:

Hypertriglyceridemia in many cases is multifactorial, resulting from the combination of genetic factors and other causes of increased production and or impaired clearance of triglyceride-rich lipoproteins (TRLP)s. A severe elevation of triglycerides (TG) increases a person's risk for pancreatitis and requires lowering by lifestyle change and pharmacotherapy in addition to evaluation of underlying etiology. Although statin therapy has improved atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) outcomes, residual risk remains.

DESIRED OUTCOMES: At the end of the activity, attendees will be able to:

- Describe the recommended management of hypertriglyceridemia.
- Outline the typical presentation for a patient with hypertriglyceridemia.
- Review the pathophysiology of hypertriglyceridemia.
- Examine ethnic differences in triglyceride levels.

CLC/IB IDENTIFIED: Race, Gender, Socio-economic status

LEARNERS: cardiologists, endocrinologists, general/family practitioners, emergency department physicians, pharmacists, dietitians

DESIRABLE PHYSICIAN ATTRIBUTE: provide patient-centered care, apply evidence-based practice