

✘ **THE PLAC[®] TEST**

The **PLAC Test for Lp-PLA₂** is the only blood test that helps identify hidden risk for heart attack and stroke.

Early detection and more aggressive treatment can help prevent these cardiovascular events.

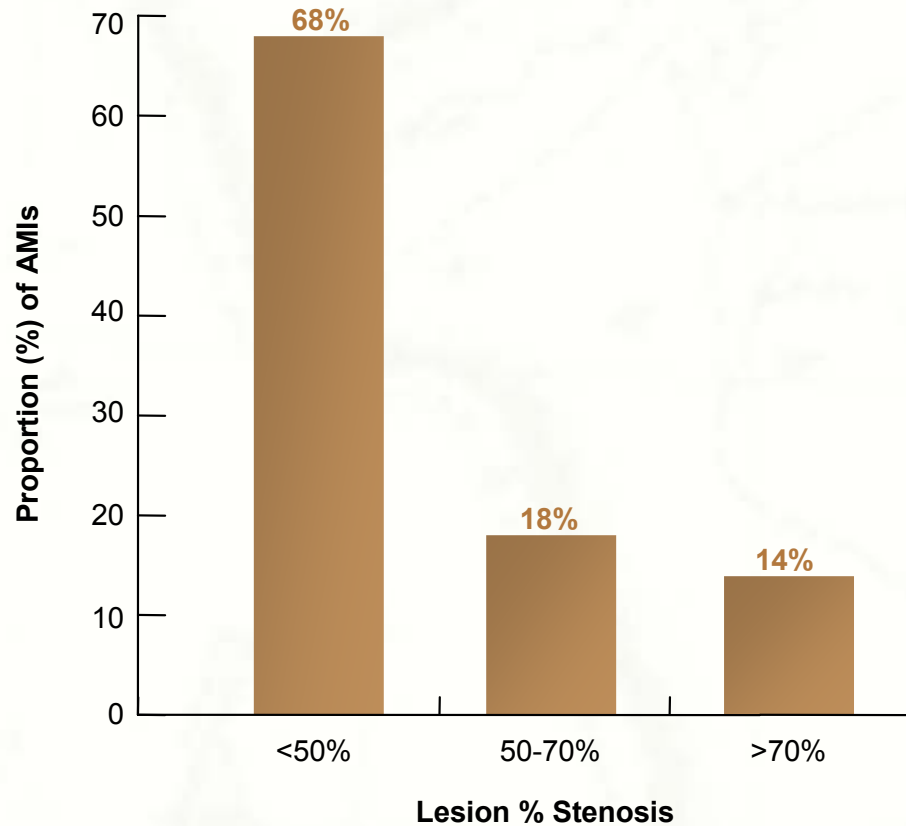
- The PLAC Test measures Lp-PLA₂ (lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A₂) a vascular-specific inflammatory enzyme implicated in the formation of rupture-prone plaque.
- 68% of acute MI (heart attacks) are caused by plaque rupture and thrombus, not stenosis.



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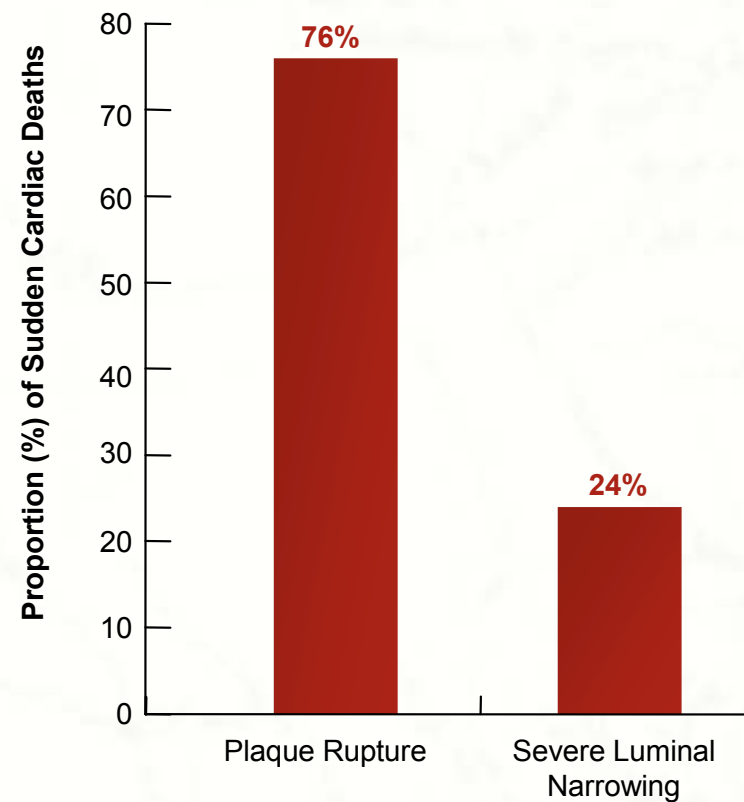
Plaque Rupture and Thrombus vs. Stenosis

Majority of Acute Myocardial Infarctions Present with Less Than 50% Stenosis



Falk E, et al. *Circulation* 1995.

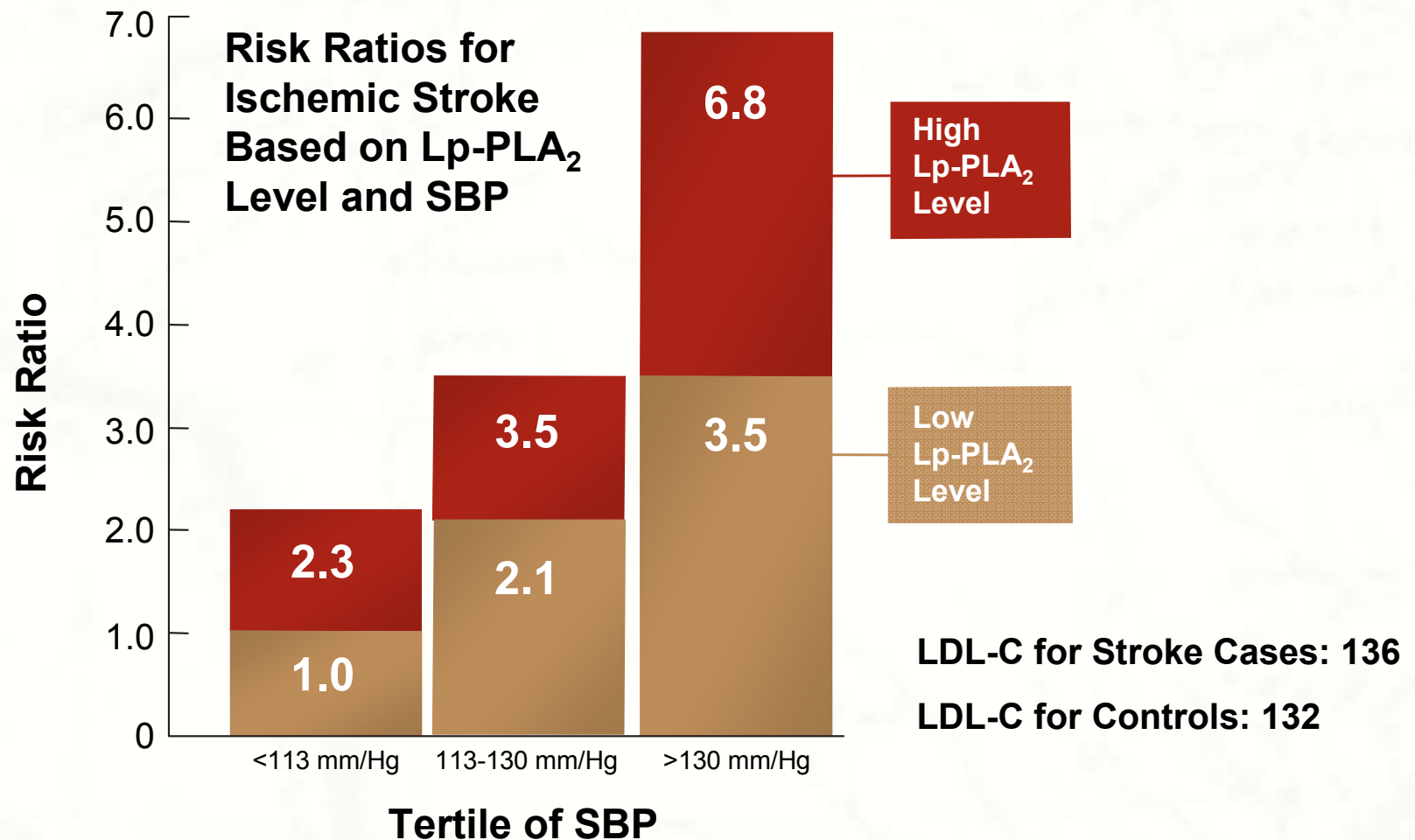
Majority of Sudden Cardiac Death Related to Thin Fibrous Cap, Rupture-Prone Plaques



Kolodgie F, et al. *ATVB* 2006.

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ARIC Study: Lp-PLA₂ Increases Risk of Ischemic Stroke Across All SBP Levels

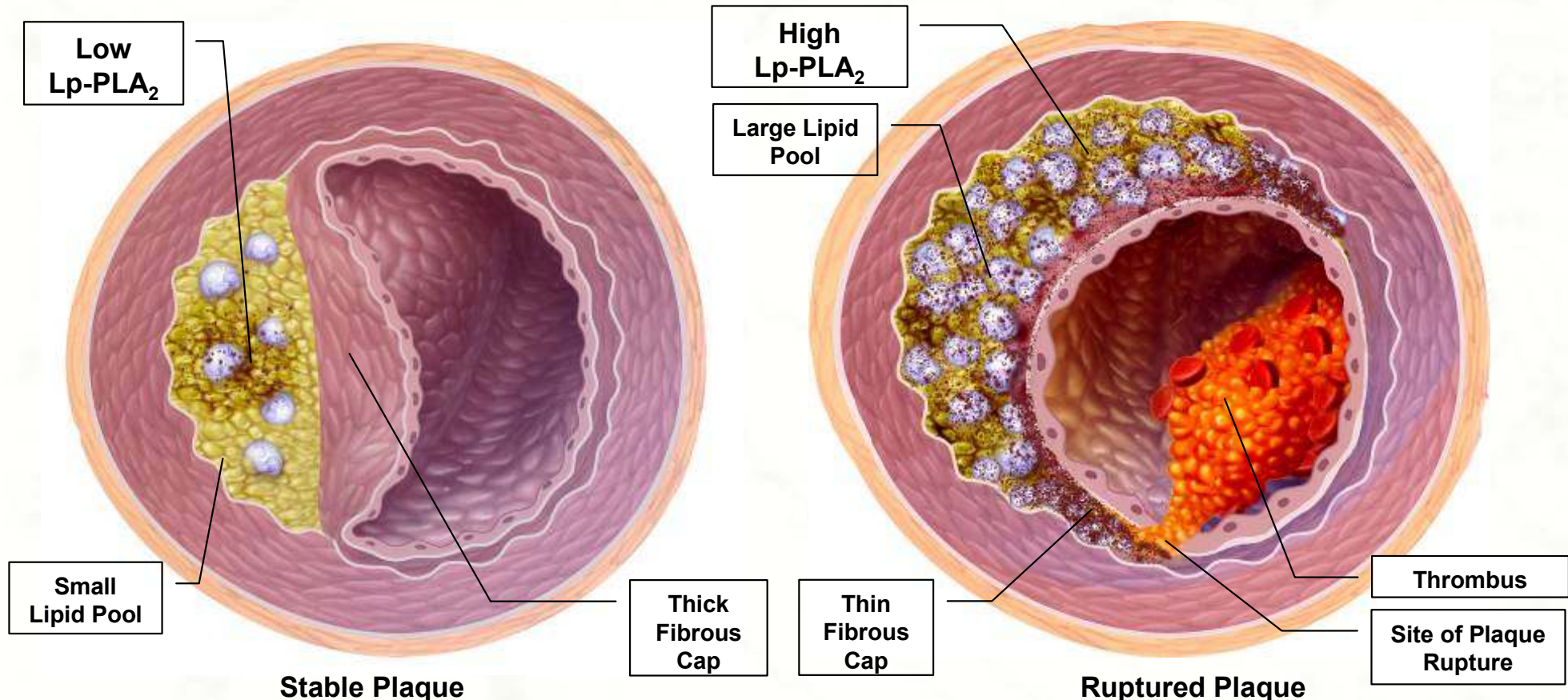


* p = 0.03, ** p ≤ 0.005, † p < 0.0001 Lp-PLA₂ above median vs. Lp-PLA₂ below median

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Stable vs. Ruptured Plaque



Stable Plaque

- Low Lp-PLA₂ content (dark staining)
- May have significant stenosis
- Thick fibrous cap / high collagen content
- Small lipid pool
- Few inflammatory cells

Ruptured Plaque

- High Lp-PLA₂ content (dark staining)
- May have minimal stenosis
- Thin fibrous cap / low collagen content
- Large lipid pool
- Many inflammatory cells