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# Universal Lipid Screening Among 9- to 11-Year-Old Children: Screening Results and Physician Management

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## Abstract

Universal lipid screening (ULS) is recommended for all 9- to 11-year-old children. We investigated ULS outcomes and long-term pediatrician management of children with dyslipidemia using a retrospective chart review of well-child visits between 2014 and 2016. Descriptive statistics summarized demographics, ULS results, and follow-up visits/testing. Pearson  $\chi^2$  test examined differences between those with and without an abnormal screen. A total of 1039 children aged 9 to 11 years were seen for a well-child visit; only 33.3% (343/1039) completed screening. Of children screened, 18.1% (62/343) had abnormal screen results and were more likely to have an elevated body mass index ( $P < .001$ ), though 30.1% (19/62) had no risk factors. A total of 10.2% (35/343) had dyslipidemia. A total of 77.1% of children with dyslipidemia received nutrition/exercise counseling and 57.1% received dietitian referrals; only 68.6% had a follow-up visit and 31.4% had repeat lipid testing. Pediatricians would benefit from more practical strategies for universal testing such as point-of-care testing and long-term management to ensure ULS is an effective screening tool.

## Keywords

cholesterol, universal screening, pediatrics, physician management, long-term follow-up

## Background

Cardiovascular disease (CVD), including hypertension, coronary artery disease, heart failure, and stroke, remains the leading cause of death in the United States, and almost half (48.0%) of American adults suffer from CVD.<sup>1</sup> There is evidence that atherosclerosis originates in childhood and may be prevented if risk factors are identified and treated during childhood and adolescence.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, identification of children at risk for CVD and the development of effective interventions should be a focus for pediatricians to prevent CVD in adulthood and promote lifelong health.

Over the past several years, policy organizations have reviewed the scientific evidence related to hyperlipidemia and CVD and have arrived at differing conclusions about lipid screening in childhood. In 2011, the Expert Panel of Integrated Guidelines for Cardiovascular Health and Risk Reduction in Children and Adolescents published by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) and endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommended universal lipid screening (ULS) among 9- to 11-year-old children.<sup>3</sup>

In contrast, the US Preventive Services Task Force concluded in 2016 that there was “insufficient evidence” to assess the benefits and harms of universal screening and recommended against ULS.<sup>4</sup> As a result, ULS remains controversial in the pediatric community.<sup>5–7</sup> In a nationally representative survey conducted in 2017, only 55% of pediatricians agreed with ULS of children.<sup>8</sup> Prior to the NHLBI guidelines, pediatric lipid screening rates in large-scale studies were low at 3.4%<sup>9</sup> to 9.8%.<sup>10</sup> Following the recommendation for universal screening, studies have continued to demonstrate low but increasing rates at 3.5%<sup>11</sup> to 27.5%.<sup>12</sup> A study involving a large cohort of 55 610 children from 51 practices in 3 states revealed that lipid screening of children turning 12 years increased from 9% in 2011 to 20% in 2016.<sup>13</sup>

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Despite the controversy in recommendations, several academic and community pediatric practices have implemented projects to promote universal screening.<sup>14-16</sup> In 2014, we conducted a clinic-wide quality improvement (QI) project designed to increase ULS among children aged 9 to 11 years old during well-child visits. During the 12-month-long QI project, physician ordering of lipid screening increased from a baseline of 6.2% in 2013 to 84.8% in 2014, and 20.1% of children who completed screening had an abnormal result.<sup>17</sup> Abnormal screens were associated with being overweight/obese, Black, or Hispanic. Participating pediatricians raised concerns about the long-term follow-up of children with abnormal screens and the impact of universal screening, and questioned whether more targeted screening could be more effective.

To date, there have been limited studies that have examined the long-term outcomes and follow-up care of children aged 9 to 11 years with an abnormal lipid screen in the context of ULS in the United States. In the United States, a longitudinal study of 1808 nine- to 11-year-old children revealed that universal cholesterol screening itself made no impact on body mass index (BMI) trajectory over a 3-year period when compared with matched controls who did not undergo screening.<sup>18</sup>

Although no studies have examined specific physician management behaviors in the care of children with dyslipidemia diagnosed during ULS, a recent study revealed that 9- to 11-year-old children with higher cholesterol levels were more likely to be seen in follow-up primary care visits (75% vs 63%) and have specialty referrals (20% vs 14%) but no more likely to undergo subsequent laboratory testing (22% vs 23%).<sup>18</sup> According to NHLBI/AAP guidelines, children with an abnormal lipid screen should complete a fasting lipid panel (FLP) twice within 3 months to evaluate the abnormal screen.<sup>3</sup> If the FLPs confirm dyslipidemia, the child should be referred to a registered dietitian, managed initially with dietary and lifestyle modifications for 6 months, and then reassessed with a repeat FLP.<sup>3</sup> It is unclear whether physicians and patients are engaging in this recommended follow-up care.

Considering the varying recommendations from national organizations and few studies on the long-term management of children with abnormal lipid screens, more data are needed on ULS results, physician management of children with abnormal screening results, and long-term outcomes to inform future recommendations and clinical care. The objectives of this study were the following: (1) to identify the proportion of 9- to 11-year-old patients who had abnormal results on a FLP obtained in the context of ULS and (2) to examine physician management behaviors and follow-up of children with abnormal FLPs over a 3-year period.

## Methods

### *Sample and Site Characteristics*

We conducted a retrospective chart review of the electronic medical record (EMR) of all 9- to 11-year-old children who presented for a well-child visit between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2016. This study included visits that occurred during a successful year-long QI project designed to increase ULS among children aged 9 to 11 years old during well-child visits in 2014, and the 2 subsequent years 2015 and 2016. These children presented to the University of California, San Diego Pediatrics Clinic, a large academic practice with 2 sites that serve as the main outpatient teaching sites for UC San Diego medical students, pediatric residents, and medicine-pediatric residents. These clinics have 14 full-time and part-time faculty pediatricians who care for a diverse population in San Diego County, averaging more than 18 000 visits annually.

### *Screening Protocol*

The NHLBI/AAP guidelines recommended lipid screening at 2 to 8 years old for children with a family history of CVD or dyslipidemia, or for children with diabetes, hypertension, and/or elevated BMI. However, these guidelines had rarely been followed in our clinic population prior to the study period and almost no children had lipid screening done prior to age 9 to 11 years old. Thus, all children 9 to 11 years old were eligible for inclusion, regardless of whether they were screened at a younger age due to family history or medical conditions. Children aged 9 to 11 years who completed lipid screening during the study period were then excluded if they presented for another well-child visit during the study period.

Point-of-care testing and in-clinic phlebotomy was not available; all children were required to go to an off-site laboratory for lipid screening. Abnormal non-fasting lipid screens and FLP results were determined based on the NHLBI/AAP guidelines<sup>3</sup> (Figure 1). In our screening protocol, pediatricians could choose to order an initial lipid screen as either a non-fasting lipid screen (non-fasting total cholesterol (TC) and high-density lipoprotein [HDL]-cholesterol) or a FLP. If the initial non-fasting lipid screen was abnormal (Figure 1), the pediatrician was expected to order a FLP for confirmatory testing. A child was considered to have an abnormal lipid screen if either the initial non-fasting lipid screen or the initial FLP was abnormal. A child was considered to have dyslipidemia if either the confirmatory FLP result or the initial FLP was abnormal. Of note, after initially attempting to follow the NHLBI guidelines to obtain 2 separate FLPs within a 3-month period to confirm an abnormal FLP, pediatricians in this practice

Non-Fasting Lipid Screen	Fasting Lipid Panel
Non-HDL Cholesterol* $\geq$ 145 mg/dL	Non-HDL Cholesterol* $\geq$ 145 mg/dL, OR
OR	HDL-Cholesterol $<$ 40 mg/dL, OR
HDL-Cholesterol $<$ 40 mg/dL	LDL-Cholesterol $\geq$ 130 md/dL, OR
	Triglycerides $\geq$ 110 mg/dL at age 9, OR
	Triglycerides $\geq$ 130 mg/dL at ages 10,11

**Figure 1.** The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute/American Academy of Pediatrics definition of abnormal lipid tests. HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein.

\*Non-HDL cholesterol = total cholesterol – HDL-cholesterol.

found this guideline recommendation to be impractical and instead opted to complete only one FLP to diagnose dyslipidemia.

For the management of children with dyslipidemia, pediatricians were instructed to provide nutrition and exercise counseling, provide a referral to a dietitian (which included a weight management program), and repeat a follow-up FLP 6 months later, as recommended by the NHLBI guidelines.<sup>3</sup> Although pediatricians may have provided nutrition and exercise counseling and referral to a dietitian for another indication such as elevated BMI, this management for children with dyslipidemia was emphasized to follow the NHLBI guidelines. Nutrition and exercise counseling was determined to have been provided if specifically documented in the EMR during a primary care clinic visit note or telephone discussion. Physician referrals to a dietitian and other specialists including cardiology and endocrinology were extracted from the referral section of the EMR. All follow-up visits during the study period were reviewed including any dyslipidemia follow-up visits, well-child visits, and/or any other visits because repeat FLP testing may have occurred at any of these visits. Repeat FLP ordering and any repeat FLP results were also extracted from the EMR during the 3-year study period.

### Measures

Demographic characteristics (age, sex, insurance status, and parent-reported race/ethnicity), clinical data (month and year of visit, BMI, BMI percentile, and family history of CVD), lipid screening and FLP results, physician management (documentation of nutrition and/or exercise counseling, nutrition referrals), and follow-up indicators (return visits, month and year of return visit, repeat FLP ordering and results) were extracted from the EMR. The physician management actions and follow-up indicators were selected because these are the specific

actions recommended by the 2011 NHLBI guidelines. Data were extracted by one author (LE) and reviewed for accuracy by a second author (LK). The study was approved by the UC San Diego Institutional Review Board.

Weight status was determined based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines with BMI  $<$ 85th percentile characterized as being normal, BMI 85th to 94th percentile as overweight, and BMI  $\geq$ 95th percentile as obese.<sup>19</sup> Family history of CVD was defined as a family history of heart disease, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and/or stroke. These data were extracted from the family history section of the well-child visit note in the EMR, but review of this section was not specifically required to complete the well-child visit.

### Analysis

Descriptive statistics (means and frequencies) were utilized to describe patient demographic and clinical characteristics (age, sex, insurance status, race/ethnicity, BMI, BMI percentile, and family history of CVD). Descriptive statistics were also used to assess the frequency of abnormal lipid screens and FLPs, physician management behaviors (nutrition/exercise counseling, dietitian referrals), and follow-up indicators (frequency of return visits and repeat FLP ordering, completion rates, and results) during the 3-year follow-up period. Pearson  $\chi^2$  test was used to examine the association between abnormal lipid screen results and patient characteristics. Multivariate logistic regression was performed to further assess the association between abnormal lipid screen results and patient characteristics. We originally planned to conduct multivariate analysis of the patient characteristics of those with confirmed dyslipidemia but the number of children was too small to conduct this analysis. Data were analyzed using R.<sup>20</sup>

**Table 1.** Patient Characteristics from 2014 to 2016 and Association Between Patient Characteristics and Lipid Screen Results.

	Overall	Lipid screen abnormal		P
		No	Yes	
Gender, n (%)	N = 1044	N = 281	N = 62	1.000
Female	489 (46.8%)	130 (46.3%)	29 (46.8%)	
Male	555 (53.2%)	151 (53.7%)	33 (53.2%)	
Insurance, n (%)	N = 1044	N = 280	N = 61	.110
Public	203 (19.4%)	54 (19.3%)	18 (29.5%)	
Private	830 (79.5%)	226 (80.7%)	43 (70.5%)	
Race/ethnicity, n (%)	N = 1043	N = 281	N = 62	.347
White, non-Hispanic	516 (47.5%)	129 (45.9%)	21 (33.9%)	
Asian	125 (12.0%)	37 (13.2%)	8 (12.9%)	
Black	63 (6.0%)	14 (5.0%)	5 (8.1%)	
Hispanic	195 (18.7%)	60 (21.4%)	19 (30.6%)	
Other	142 (13.6%)	41 (14.6%)	9 (14.5%)	
Age, n (%)	N = 1044	N = 281	N = 62	.524
9 years	423 (40.5%)	123 (43.8%)	32 (51.6%)	
10 years	299 (28.6%)	82 (29.2%)	15 (24.2%)	
11 years	322 (30.8%)	76 (27.0%)	15 (24.2%)	
BMI <sup>a</sup> category, n (%)	N = 1022	N = 276	N = 62	<.001
Normal	783 (76.6%)	220 (79.7%)	30 (48.4%)	
Overweight	132 (12.9%)	30 (10.9%)	13 (21.0%)	
Obese	107 (10.5%)	26 (9.4%)	19 (30.6%)	
Family history of CVD <sup>b</sup> , n (%)	N = 1044	N = 281	N = 62	.141
No	801 (76.7%)	218 (77.6%)	42 (67.7%)	
Yes	243 (23.3%)	63 (22.4%)	20 (32.3%)	

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CVD, cardiovascular disease.

<sup>a</sup>BMI with overweight defined as BMI from 85th to 94th percentile for age and obese defined as BMI  $\geq$ 95th percentile for age.

<sup>b</sup>CVD defined as any family history of heart disease, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and/or stroke.

## Results

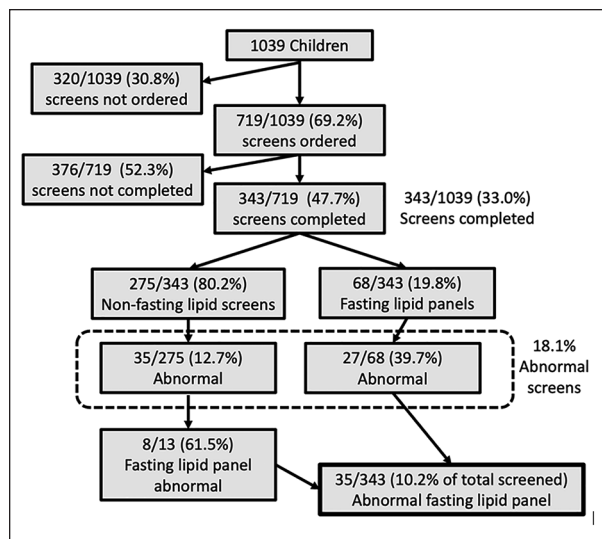
### Patient Characteristics

Between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2016, a total of 1039 children were seen for a 9-, 10-, or 11-year-old well-child visit. Patient characteristics are listed in Table 1. Overall, 53.2% were male; 49.5% were White non-Hispanic, 18.7% were Hispanic, 12.0% were Asian, and 6.0% were Black; 79.5% had private insurance; 12.9% had overweight and 10.5% had obesity; and 23.3% reported a family history of CVD.

### Lipid Screening and Fasting Lipid Panel Results

Although pediatricians ordered ULS for nearly three quarters (69.2%, 719/1039) of children seen for a 9- to 11-year-old well-child visit during the 3-year study period, only one third of all children (33.0%, 343/1039; or about half of those for whom a screening test was ordered, 47.7%, 343/719) completed the lipid screening

test (Figure 2). In our study, Asian children and Hispanic children were more likely to complete the lipid screening test compared with children of other race/ethnicity ( $P = .04$ ), but lipid screening completion rates did not differ based on gender, insurance type, BMI status, and family history of CVD. Of the 343 children who completed ULS, 80.2% (275/343) completed an initial non-fasting lipid screen and the other 19.8% (68/343) completed an initial FLP. Among those who completed screening, 18.1% (62/343) had abnormal screening results (either non-fasting lipid screen or FLP). Of note, 39.7% (27/68) of those who completed an initial FLP had an abnormal result, while only 12.7% (35/275) of children who completed an initial non-fasting lipid screen had an abnormal result. Ultimately, 10.2% (35/343) of all children who completed screening were confirmed to have dyslipidemia with an abnormal FLP result (Figure 2). For the 35 children with dyslipidemia, 34.3% (12/35) had an abnormal TC, 42.9% (15/35) had an abnormal non-HDL cholesterol, 34.3% (12/35) had an abnormal HDL-cholesterol, 22.9% (8/35) had an



**Figure 2.** Lipid screen and fasting lipid panel results for 1039 nine- to 11-year-old children.

abnormal LDL-cholesterol, and 60% (21/35) had abnormal triglycerides.

### Associations Between Patient Characteristics and Lipid Screening Results

Table 1 shows the associations between patient characteristics and lipid screening results. Children with overweight and those with obesity were more likely to have an abnormal lipid screen ( $P < .001$ ). In contrast, the child's gender, age, insurance status, race/ethnicity, and family history of CVD were not associated with having an abnormal lipid screen. In a multivariate analysis, the odds of an abnormal screen for children with overweight/obesity was 4.19 times greater than children with normal BMI for age percentile (confidence interval = 2.3-7.5,  $P < .001$ ). Figure 3 demonstrates the association between an elevated BMI and/or a family history of CVD with an abnormal lipid screen. Of note, 30.1% (19/62) of children with an abnormal lipid screen had neither an elevated BMI nor a family history of CVD.

### Pediatrician Management and Follow-up of Children With Dyslipidemia

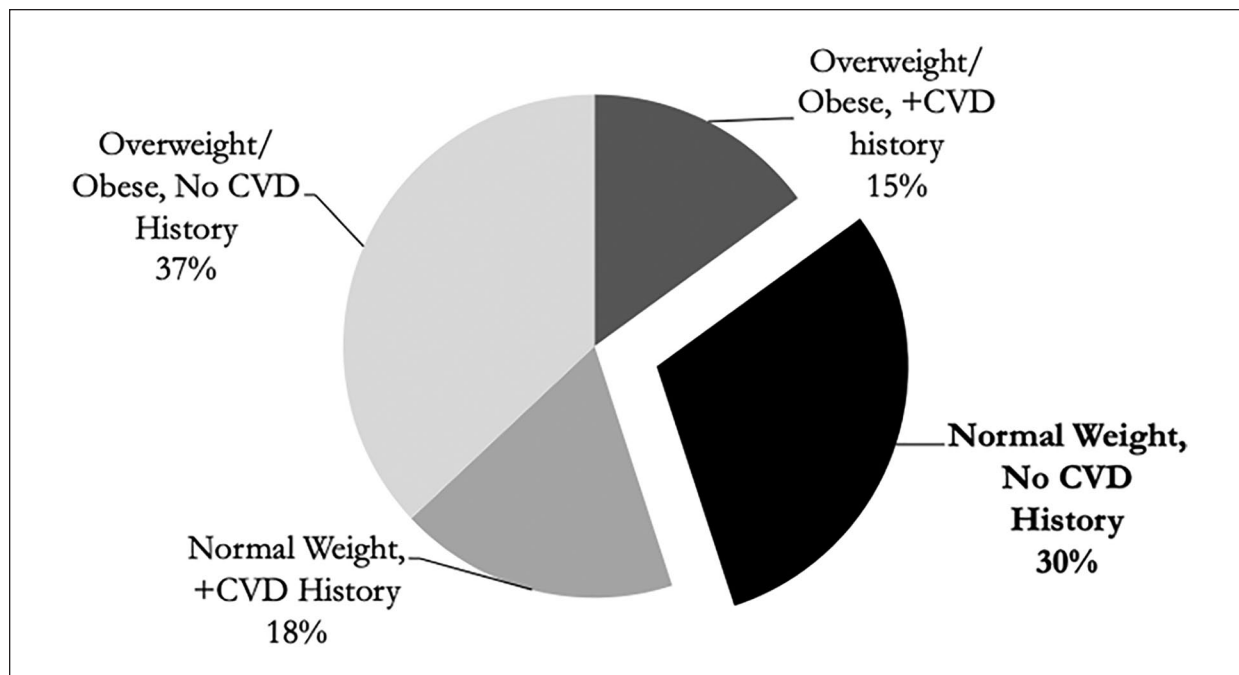
Figure 4 illustrates the long-term physician management of those children with dyslipidemia from 2014 to 2016. The majority (77.1%, 27/35) of children received nutrition and exercise counseling, and 57.1% (20/35) were referred to a dietitian (which included a weight management program). While 68.6% (24/35) returned for any follow-up visit (including dyslipidemia follow-up visits,

well-child visits, and/or any other visits) in the 3-year period, only 34.2% (12/35) had a repeat FLP ordered by their pediatrician and 91.7% (11/12) of these children completed a repeat FLP during the 3-year follow-up period. Of note, most of those who completed a repeat FLP (90.9%, 10/11) had persistently abnormal results. Few children were referred to cardiologists or other dyslipidemia specialists, and none started pharmacologic interventions during the study period.

### Discussion

During a 3-year period, ~70% of 9- to 11-year-old children had a lipid screening test ordered by their pediatrician and slightly less than half of 9- to 11-year-old children actually completed the screening test (equating to ~33% of all 9- to 11-year-old children screened during the 3-year period). This relatively low screening completion rate is consistent with other intervention studies that have sought to improve rates of ULS in pediatric practices. Despite an increase in pediatrician ordering of ULS, these other studies had lipid screening completion rates ranging from 20.1%<sup>14</sup> to 21.4%.<sup>15</sup> Taken together, these results indicate that lipid screening tests are not being completed by the majority of children and it may be inferred that lipid screening blood tests may not be acceptable to the majority of 9- to 11-year-old children and their parents. The results also indicate that we are not achieving ULS and that further research is needed on how to improve lipid screening test completion rates. A recent survey found that parental support for ULS is significantly associated with their attitudes about universal screening rather than their knowledge about cholesterol, family history of CVD, or demographics.<sup>21</sup> Future research could further examine parental attitudes about ULS, pediatrician communication about ULS with patients/families, the barriers to and motivators for completing lipid screening, and the effectiveness of in-clinic phlebotomy and/or point-of-care testing for increasing screening rates.

Our study illustrates that pediatricians did not always strictly follow the suggested NHLBI/AAP guidelines for initial ULS. While pediatricians initially ordered a non-fasting lipid screen for over 75% of children, pediatricians ordered a FLP as the initial screening test instead for ~20% of children. Some pediatricians may have suspected that certain children were more likely to have an abnormal FLP based on a positive family history of CVD or an elevated BMI, and thus opted to skip the initial non-fasting screen. This appears to be true, as 36.8% of those who had a FLP as an initial screen had an abnormal result, while only 13.5% of those with an initial non-fasting lipid screen had an abnormal result. Our



**Figure 3.** Abnormal lipid screens by BMI and CVD family history ( $n = 62$ ). BMI, body mass index; CVD, cardiovascular disease.

\*Overweight/obese defined as BMI  $\geq 85$ th percentile for age.

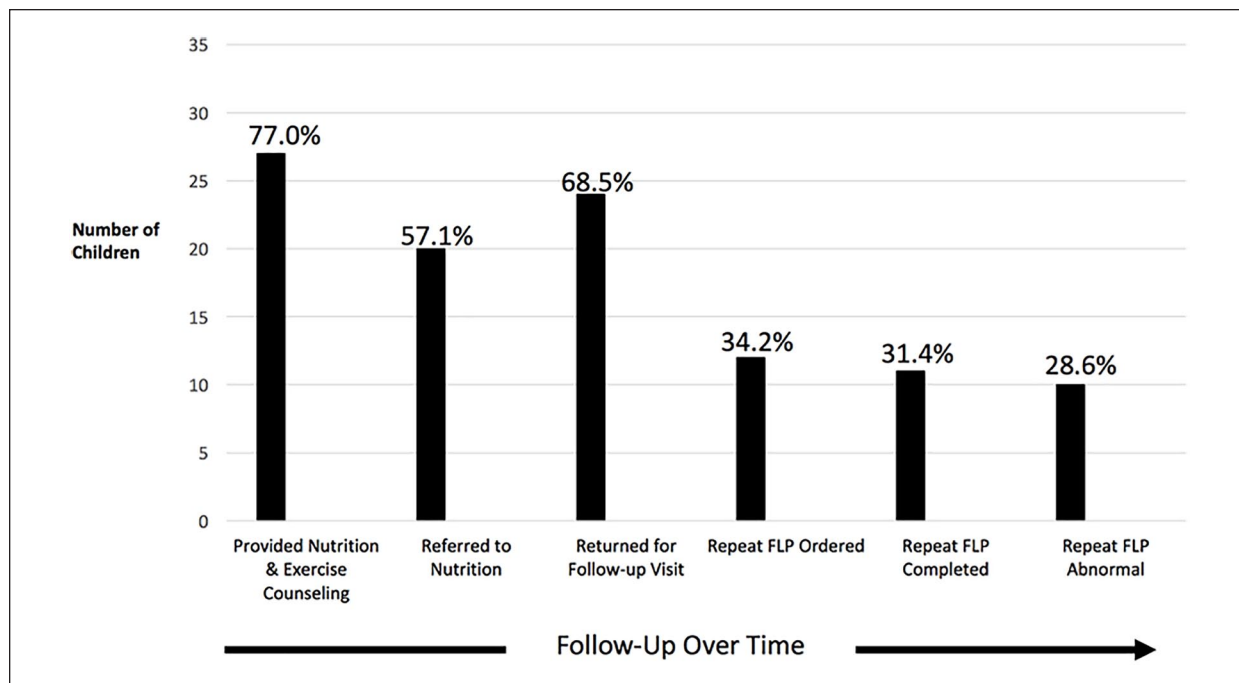
\*\*CVD history = Cardiovascular disease defined as any family history of heart disease, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and/or stroke.

practice found that the NHLBI/AAP guideline recommendation to order 2 FLPs in a 3-month period to diagnose dyslipidemia was impractical. Given the difficulty of getting families to complete one, let alone 2 blood tests, consideration should be made to recommending a FLP in certain populations.

Similar to other studies, 18.1% of the 9- to 11-year-old children who completed screening in our study had an abnormal lipid screening test. Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) obtained from 2007 to 2010 demonstrated that 22.2% of children aged 9 to 11 years had either low HDL-C or high non-HDL-C.<sup>22</sup> Similarly, more recent NHANES data sampled from 2011 to 2014 found that 21% of youths aged 6 to 19 years had elevated TC, low HDL-cholesterol, and/or elevated non-HDL-cholesterol.<sup>23</sup> Our study also revealed about one third of these children with an abnormal lipid screening test did not possess an identifiable risk factor, such as a positive family history of CVD or an elevated BMI. This is consistent with other studies such as the CARDIAC Project where 28.6% of 20266 fifth-grade children in West Virginia found to have dyslipidemia did not have a positive family history,<sup>24</sup> and a study in Lebanon where 37.7% of children aged 2 to 10 years with dyslipidemia did not possess any risk factor.<sup>25</sup> The evidence review of the

2011 NHLBI/AAP guidelines concluded that 30% to 60% of children with dyslipidemia would be missed if lipid screening were not universal.<sup>3</sup> Thus, our results lend further support for the importance of universal rather than targeted lipid screening for the identification of children with dyslipidemia who may not otherwise be recognized.

This study also examined physician management behaviors and long-term outcomes of children found to have dyslipidemia in the context of ULS, an area that has not been examined extensively. Over a 3-year period, our study demonstrates that a majority of children found to have dyslipidemia received exercise/nutrition counseling and a referral to a dietitian, as recommended by the NHLBI/AAP guidelines,<sup>3</sup> while few were referred to a pediatric cardiologist or endocrinologist. Counseling and referrals may not have long-term effects, as one systematic review of ULS studies among children found that diet and/or exercise changes occurred 29% to 92% of the time.<sup>26</sup> A recent article indicates that ULS may not have long-term impact. A longitudinal study of 1808 nine- to 11-year-old children in the United States revealed that universal cholesterol screening itself made no impact on BMI trajectory over a 3-year period when compared with matched controls who did not undergo screening.<sup>18</sup> In our study, the long-term



**Figure 4.** Follow-up of children with abnormal fasting lipid panels (FLPs; N = 35).

follow-up and impact on dyslipidemia rates was limited. While only 34.2% (12/35) of children with dyslipidemia had a repeat FLP ordered and 31.4% (11/12) completed it in the 3-year period, 90.9% (10/11) of those children demonstrated persistent dyslipidemia. This contrasts with results from a study conducted in Lebanon, where a high proportion of school-age children (53.6%, 52/97 children) were found to normalize their abnormal lipid profile after 3 years.<sup>27</sup> However, it is important to note that these 97 Lebanese children who had a follow-up lipid profile after 3 years were from an original study group of 339 children with an abnormal lipid profile, meaning that the longitudinal group represented only 28.6% of those with dyslipidemia.

One of the hallmarks of an effective screening program is that physicians can offer interventions or treatments that make a positive impact on the disease outcome over time. Our results indicate that, although ULS at 9 to 11 years old identifies children with dyslipidemia who might not otherwise be recognized, the challenge lies in the long-term management of these children. This includes challenges providing effective nutrition and exercise interventions, proactively following children with dyslipidemia at subsequent clinic visits, ensuring the completion of repeat FLPs, and, ultimately, positively affecting their lipid profile over time. Our results suggest that, unless more effective and practical protocols for long-term management of children with dyslipidemia are developed, ULS may not have as much

of an impact on long-term CVD risk in children as expected.

Our study had several limitations. First, our method of retrospective chart review may have biased our results, as it relied on EMR documentation for accuracy. Not every patient may have had an accurate family history of CVD documented. Second, our results may not be generalizable, as our patient population and physician management may differ from others in different areas of the country. Third, our results may be biased toward a higher abnormal lipid screening rate. It is possible that the children who did not complete ULS may be more likely to have normal lipid levels; perhaps the pediatrician and/or parents were less concerned that the result would be abnormal and therefore did not proceed with screening. Thus, the abnormal lipid screening rate may be falsely inflated, overemphasizing the importance of universal rather than targeted lipid screening. However, our results mirror those of other national studies suggesting that these rates may be accurate, and our ULS rate completion did not differ by BMI status or family history of CVD. Additionally, the decision to use 1 rather than 2 abnormal FLP tests to diagnose dyslipidemia may have led to overdiagnosis. Unfortunately, our study is also limited by a very steep drop off rate at each step involved in ULS. Of the 1039 nine- to 11-year-old children eligible for lipid screening, only 343 (33%) completed screening. Of the 62 children with an abnormal screen, only 35 were confirmed to



have dyslipidemia with an abnormal FLP and followed by pediatricians. The majority of children did not complete screening, so we do not know the true number and outcomes of children with dyslipidemia in the context of ULS. Last, our study only spans a 3-year timeframe. Physician management of children with dyslipidemia may have continued past the 3-year period and may not have been captured in this study.

The results of our study indicate that ULS among 9- to 11-year-old children has the potential to identify a significant number of children with dyslipidemia, especially children who might not otherwise be identified with targeted screening. These results suggest that more effective strategies for ULS test completion and the long-term management of identified children are needed to ensure that prevention and treatment efforts can be initiated in childhood rather than adulthood. Future research may attempt to identify strategies to increase ULS test completion rates, including improved parental education and communication about ULS and/or removal of potential barriers of ULS such as providing in-clinic phlebotomy or point-of-care testing. Future research could also focus on protocols to improve long-term physician management of children with dyslipidemia, such as implementing more effective nutrition and exercise interventions, EMR prompts to improve repeat FLP ordering rates, and/or phone/text reminders to ensure adequate follow-up. Most important, we recommend longitudinal, diverse, and large-scale studies of ULS to better assess its impact on the early identification of dyslipidemia, the prevention of CVD, and the promotion of lifelong health of children and young adults.

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### Author Contributions

LE: Contributed to conception and design; contributed to acquisition, analysis, and interpretation; drafted the manuscript; critically revised the manuscript; gave final approval; agrees to be accountable for all aspects of work ensuring integrity and accuracy.

LK: Contributed to conception and design; contributed to acquisition, analysis, and interpretation; drafted the manuscript; critically revised the manuscript; gave final approval; agrees to be accountable for all aspects of work ensuring integrity and accuracy.

HW: Contributed to conception and design; contributed to interpretation; critically revised the manuscript; gave final approval; agrees to be accountable for all aspects of work ensuring integrity and accuracy.

JC: Contributed to conception and design; contributed to interpretation; critically revised the manuscript; gave final approval; agrees to be accountable for all aspects of work ensuring integrity and accuracy.

KER: Contributed to conception and design; contributed to interpretation; critically revised the manuscript; gave final approval; agrees to be accountable for all aspects of work ensuring integrity and accuracy.

### Declaration of Conflicting Interests

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