Implications of Lipid Profile Dosages in Fasting and Postprandial Status

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digestion and absorption of lipids through lipoprotein secretion and clearance [7,8].

As can be observed, the determination of the lipid s ur o in fasting or without fasting can bring us more information, which goes beyond the l q l lr q of dyslipidemias, as well as in the o l lr q and

VLDL calculated: 2, 3 and 4 h (35.9 ± 53.5 mg/dL, p=0.000, 35.2 ± 53.6 mg/dL, p=0.001, and 34.0 ± 53.6 mg/dL, p=0.000) (Figure 1).

All variables presented l ql q according with a GLM Repeated Measures. 95% F r q q Intervals among time points that not intersect, report a l ql q l u q (p<.05) ffi Triglycerides presents l ql q (p=0.002, partial n^2=0.03) with 12 h fasting time l u q ffi form all other time points (pooled Cohen d=-0.78). C-LDL presents l ql q (p=0.042, partial n^2=0.02) with 2 h-3 h l u q form 4 h ffi (Cohen d=0.5) and 12 h (Cohen d=0.38). VLDL presents l ql q (p=.001, partial n^2=0.08) with 12 h fasting l u q with a ffi other time points (Pooled Cohen d=1.01).

Discussion

Several factors the TG re sponse to a fat-containing meal, including the amount of fat consumed, the consumption of alcohol before or during the meal, u content, contents of other macronutrients and physical activity [12,13]. Another important factor