



## An Analysis on The Effect of Polymorphisms on High Blood Cholesterol among Iranians

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### Background

High cholesterol is one of the most common diseases in the world today, affecting most people and is one of the leading causes of death associated with cardiovascular disease. Elevated plasma cholesterol, such as triglycerides, increases the risk of cardiovascular complications, so that when lipoprotein-specific receptors are not present enough or do not work properly, the concentration of lipoproteins increases. With low density and increased cholesterol in plasma, it causes congestion in intracellular cells and arteries and increases the risk of atherosclerosis. Single nucleotide polymorphisms technology (SNP) can be used to identify pathogenic genes in humans and to understand interpersonal changes in drug response. These research areas have major medical advantages.

### Results

As a result, genetic factors besides environmental factors can also play an important role in causing diseases. Moreover some of polymorphisms have interactions with cholesterol.

### References

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