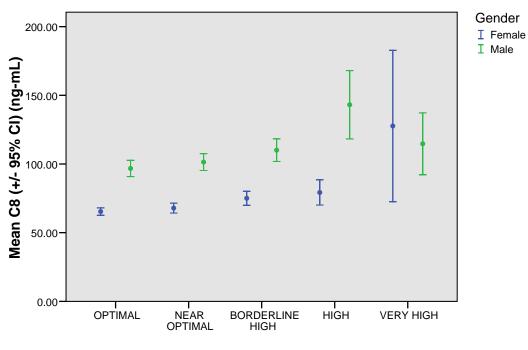
Serum C8 By Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol Levels In Participants >=20 Years Of Age C8 (ng-mL)

	Gender	N	Mean
OPTIMAL	Female	13310	65.3460
	Male	11588	96.7519
	Total	24898	79.9629
NEAR OPTIMAL	Female	5938	67.9046
	Male	4991	101.3829
	Total	10929	83.1933
BORDERLINE HIGH	Female	5375	75.0309
	Male	4528	110.0766
	Total	9903	91.0550
HIGH	Female	1927	79.2767
	Male	1552	143.1397
	Total	3479	107.7663
VERY HIGH	Female	726	127.6437
	Male	483	114.7014
	Total	1209	122.4732
Total	Female	27276	70.4538
	Male	23142	103.8434
	Total	50418	85.7797

Serum C8 By Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) Cholesterol Levels In Participants >=20 Years Of Age



Optimal/Near Optimal/Borderline High/High/Very High (LDL)

Optimal <110, Near Optimal 110-130, Borderline High 130-160, High 160-190, Very High >190 (Units: mg/dL)

Source: http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/cholesterol/atglance.pdf

The WVU website is a communication vehicle to depict associations or their absence for public use. These tables and graphs show many comparisons between lab tests and corresponding population serum PFOA (C8) levels. When it appears that there is a clear relationship between serum C8 and a clinical laboratory value, the meaning of that relationship still requires thought and discussion. Some of the relationships, while real, are weak and not likely to be important. Several are strong, interesting and potentially important, and none of them can be taken to show an etiologic (cause and effect) relationship or its absence without more work. When it comes to causes, scientists interpret these preliminary data with deference to additional work that needs to be done.

These data concerning associations are for public use. They will receive additional collaborative work in peer review format. We hope they prompt public curiosity and suggestions of interested scientists.