hyperlipidemia (hi-pər-lip′-id-e-mı̂-ə) n.
a general term for elevated concentrations of any or all of the lipids in the plasma, such as hypertriglyceridemia, hypercholesterolemia, and so on. See also table of hyperlipoproteinemias. Called also hyperlipemia, lipemia, and lipidemia.

hyperlipidemic, adj

combined hyperlipidemia, a generic designation for a hyperlipidemia in which several classes of lipids are elevated; usually used to denote the phenotype of a type II-b hyperlipoproteinemia. See table of hyperlipoproteinemias.

familial combined hyperlipidemia, a genetically heterogeneous, autosomal dominant disorder of lipoprotein metabolism manifest in adulthood as either hypercholesterolemia (type II-a hyperlipoproteinemia phenotype), hypertriglyceridemia (type IV hyperlipoproteinemia phenotype), or a combination (type II-b hyperlipoproteinemia phenotype); different phenotypes may succeed each other in a single individual. The disorder is characterized by greatly elevated plasma apolipoprotein B and premature coronary atherosclerosis, but only occasionally xanthomas. Called also multiple lipoprotein–type h. See also table of hyperlipoproteinemias.

mixed hyperlipidemia, see under hyperlipemia.

multiple lipoprotein–type hyperlipidemia, familial combined h.

remnant hyperlipidemia, a hyperlipoproteinemia in which the accumulated lipoproteins are normally transient intermediates, chylomicron remnants, and intermediate density lipoproteins. See table of hyperlipoproteinemias.