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(Top) (A–C) Error grid analysis for predictive LDL-C by the Friedewald (A) extended Martin/Hopkins (B) and Sampson/NIH (C) equations in the whole cohort (N=44 194). Descriptions for errors are shown on graphs. (A) Within 13.7% proportional error and below the regression line, (B) within 13.7% proportional error and above the regression line, (C) greater than 13.7% proportional error but no impact on patient management and below the regression line, (D) greater than 13.7% proportional error but no impact in patient management and above the regression line, (E) underestimation of LDL-C at high LDL-C cut-point (4.9 mmol/L) leading to error in patient management, (F) overestimation of LDL-C at high LDL-C cut-point leading to error in patient management, (G) underestimation of LDL-C at low LDL-C cut-point (1.8 mmol/L) leading to error in patient management, (H) overestimation of LDL-C at low LDL-C cut-point leading to error in patient management. Numbers in the highlighted zones (E–H) indicate the number of clinically relevant errors, (D) percentage of clinically relevant errors at the low (1.8 mmol/L) and high (4.9 mmol/L) LDL-C cut-offs according to zones (E–H). LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol; NIH, National Institutes of Health. (Bottom) (A) Gross image of the case of hepatic ciliated foregut cyst with low-grade dysplasia. (B) H&E (400×): The lining epithelium is pseudostratified columnar epithelium with consistent presence of underlying smooth muscle layer. (C) H&E (400×): Ciliated epithelium was identified focally. (D) H&E (400×): Metaplastic foveolar type mucinous epithelium was present in areas. (E) H&E (400×) Cyst wall was expanded by complex epithelial proliferation of glands tubular glands, some showing back-to-back arrangement. (F) H&E (40×): At places, the cyst wall shows columnar epithelium with basally oriented nuclei and degree of nuclear atypia consistent with low-grade dysplasia.



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