Target patient population

Adult patients with statin intolerance

Patient factors
- Genetic factors
- Comorbidities
- Concomitant use of other drugs, such as fibrates or drugs that lead to elevated statin concentrations
- Other patient factors (e.g., gender, race, age)

Relevant process
Intake of statins inhibits HMG-CoA reductase, preventing the synthesis of cholesterol
- Cellular instability due to the depletion of cholesterol in cell membranes
- Reduction of coenzyme Q10
- Impairment of renal tubular protein absorption
- Reduction of levels of vitamin D
- Suppression of adrenal or gonadal steroid production
- Decrease in brain cell membrane cholesterol

Side effects as experienced by patients who are statin intolerant
- Myalgia\(^{a,b}\)
  - Muscle pain
  - Muscle weakness
  - Muscle cramps
  - Muscle aching
  - Muscle stiffness
  - Muscle fatigue
  - Muscle tenderness
  - Muscle heaviness
- Rhabdomyolysis\(^{a,b,c}\)
  - Muscle breakdown
  - Renal dysfunction
  - CK elevation
  - Creatinine elevation
- Myopathy\(^{a,b,c}\)
  - Myalgia
  - Increased muscle weakness
  - Malignant autoimmune necrotizing myopathy
- Myositis
  - Myalgia
  - CK elevation
- Fatigue\(^d\)
- Memory loss\(^d\)
- Renal impairment
- Muscle atrophy
- Tendon pain/Tendonitis
- Liver enzyme abnormality\(^{a,b,c}\)
- Sleep disturbances
- Headache\(^e\)
- Dyspepsia\(^d\)
- Amnesia\(^d\)
- Indigestion
- Blisters on hand
- Diminished muscle coordination
- Nausea
- Alopecia

Supplementary Fig. 1a