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 (eg, 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 associated with statins
Muscle soreness
Muscle spasms
Cognitive decline
• Confusion
• Forgetfulness
• Feeling “fuzzy”
Acute renal necrosis or failure
New onset diabetes
Neuropathy
• Peripheral neuropathy
• Polyneuropathy
• Tingling limbs
Proteinuria
Myoglobinuria
Nonacute renal failure
Liver injury
Somnolence
Hemorrhagic stroke
Psychiatric
• Agitation
• Hallucination
Blood sugar elevation
Joint pain
Pain in extremity
Diabetes
Urinary symptoms
• Increased daytime frequency
• Nocturia
• Urgency
• Urinary incontinence
• Slow stream
• Splitting
• Spraying
• Intermittency
• Hesitation
• Terminal dribble
• Postmicturition symptoms
• Urinary tract infection
Sexual dysfunction
Interstitial pneumopathy
Gynecomastia
Weight gain
Nasopharyngitis
Upper respiratory tract infection
Sinusitis