



**Avoid Your Patient Risk**

# Lipona 40

Atorvastatin 40 mg



www.sedico.net

- Atorvastatin is more potent at lowering plasma cholesterol levels compared with other statins.
- High doses of atorvastatin (40 mg, 80mg) achieve reductions in cholesterol that are not possible with the recommended doses of other statin.
- Excellent Safety profile , no clinical significant elevation of liver transaminase.
- The most economic and coast effective statin .

## Lipona 40

**Dosage:**

**Once Daily Dose ..**

**The Only Statin that can be given at anytime .. Not Related to Meals.**



### NCEP ATP III: LDL-C Goals (2004 proposed modifications)

LDL-C Level	Target / Optional	
<b>High Risk</b> CHD or CHD equivalents (10-yr Risk > 20% )	<b>100</b> mg / dL	<b>70</b> mg / dL
<b>Moderately High Risk</b> ≥2 Risk factors (10-yr Risk 10-20% -	<b>130</b> mg / dL	<b>100</b> mg / dL
<b>Moderate Risk</b> ≥2 Risk factors (10-yr Risk < 10% )	<b>130</b> mg / dL	
<b>Lower Risk</b> < 2 Risk factors	<b>160</b> mg / dL	

### ADA/ACC 2008 Consensus Statement:

#### Treatment Goals in Patients With High Risk

	LDL - C Target
<b>Highest-Risk Patients</b> • Known CVD • Diabetes plus ≥1 additional major CVD risk factor	<b>&lt; 70</b> mg / dL
<b>High-Risk Patients</b> • No diabetes or known CVD but ≥2 major CVD risk factors • Diabetes but no other major	<b>&lt; 100</b> mg / dL

# LDL cholesterol

- Strongly associated with atherosclerosis and CVD events
- 10% increase results in an approximate 20% increase in CHD risk

- 16.6 million people die of CVD worldwide each year
- By the year 2020 approximately 25 million deaths Annually worldwide are expected from cardiovascular Disease and almost half of those deaths (11.1 million) Will be from CHD

**Clinical care of CVD is costly and prolonged**

**Risk associated with LDL-C is increased by other risk factors**

- Low HDL-C < 35
- Hypertension
- Male sex > 45 years.
- Family history of premature CAD  
(before age 45 in a male relative and age 55 in a female relative)
- Smoking
- Diabetes
- Female sex > 55 years.

## High-Risk patients

1. Patients who have a 10-year CAD risk score >20%.
2. Other clinical forms of atherosclerotic disease (peripheral arterial disease, abdominal aortic aneurysm, and symptomatic carotid artery disease)
3. Diabetes

**ADA recommends treating all diabetics as CAD patients.**

**ADA recommendation for treatment of diabetic dyslipidemia in adults (2002) :**



**Combined hyperlipidemia**

**FIRST CHOICE:**

**Glycemic control + high dose statin**

