



تفريغ سول أكاديمي

Therapy

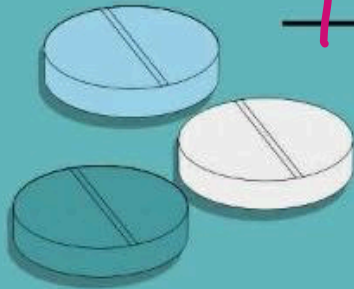
اسم المادة:

Dyslipidemia part 1

المحاضرة:

Robert Zyoul

الصيدلانية:



اللّٰهُ يَرْحَمُهُ مِنْ دَعَائِكُمْ
وَتَنْسُوا رُضِينَا الْعَمَلُ

Pharmacotherapy 1

Dyslipidemia

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مش ضروري ال upnormality الي
بتكون بال liver عباره عن inc يعني
hyperlipidemia لا احنا رح نحكي
عنها dyslipidime

الْجَامِعَةُ الْهَاشِمِيَّةُ

The Hashemite University



بدنا نحكي انه ال blood خو الي بحمل معظم الاشياء وبوصلها للجسم وهو عبارة عن aqueous fluid فيعني بده يحمل مواد hydrophilic بس احنا جسمنا بحتاج lipid لانه هو مصدر الطاقة للخلايا وبرضو الجسم بحتاج cholesterol لانه رح يصنع ال hormone وال cholesterol مهم كمان لل integrity of cell membrane ووجودهم لانه الهم function بتلجسن ولانهم مهمين ، هسا ارتفاعهم او ال abnormality هما الي بعملو disease وبعمل risk كبير ويأثرو على الصحة عشان هيكل بدنا نعمل control عليهم ونتأكد انهم دائما بال normal range وهما ينتقلو بالدم عن طريق ال lipoprotein وال lipoprotein بتكون من

Lipid

Core + Surface = Lipoprotein

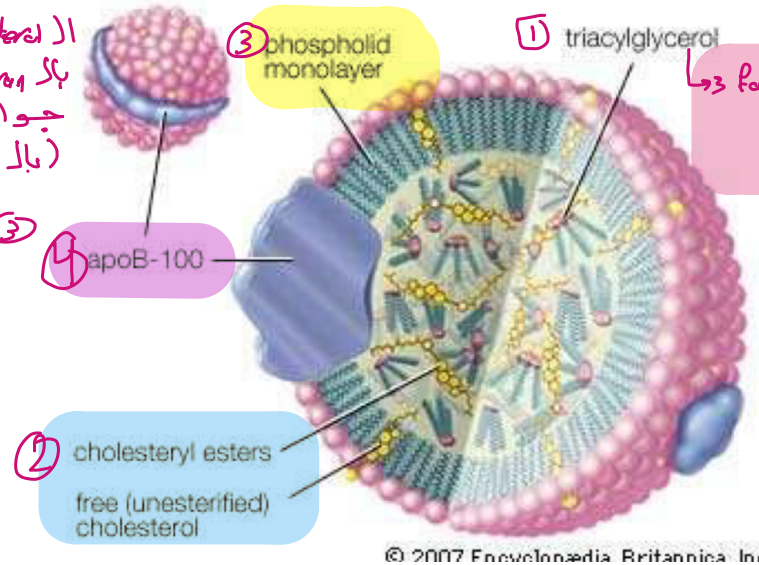
Triglycerid + Phospholipid
+ Cholesterol ester + apo Lipoprotein

ال apo Lipoprotein هو ال Protein part هو يكي

رح ينقل ال lipid بالدم هناك الي كل جزء عروج عليه وبعد به Loadهناك (بدهي يا كيمي يا تفرع بدهي بوهل)

ال cholesterol موجود (2)
بال Cell membrane
جوا ال Lipoprotein
(بال Core بدهي)

ال phospholipid عبارة عن
"hydrophilic" head و
"hydrophobic" tail



اربع اشياء

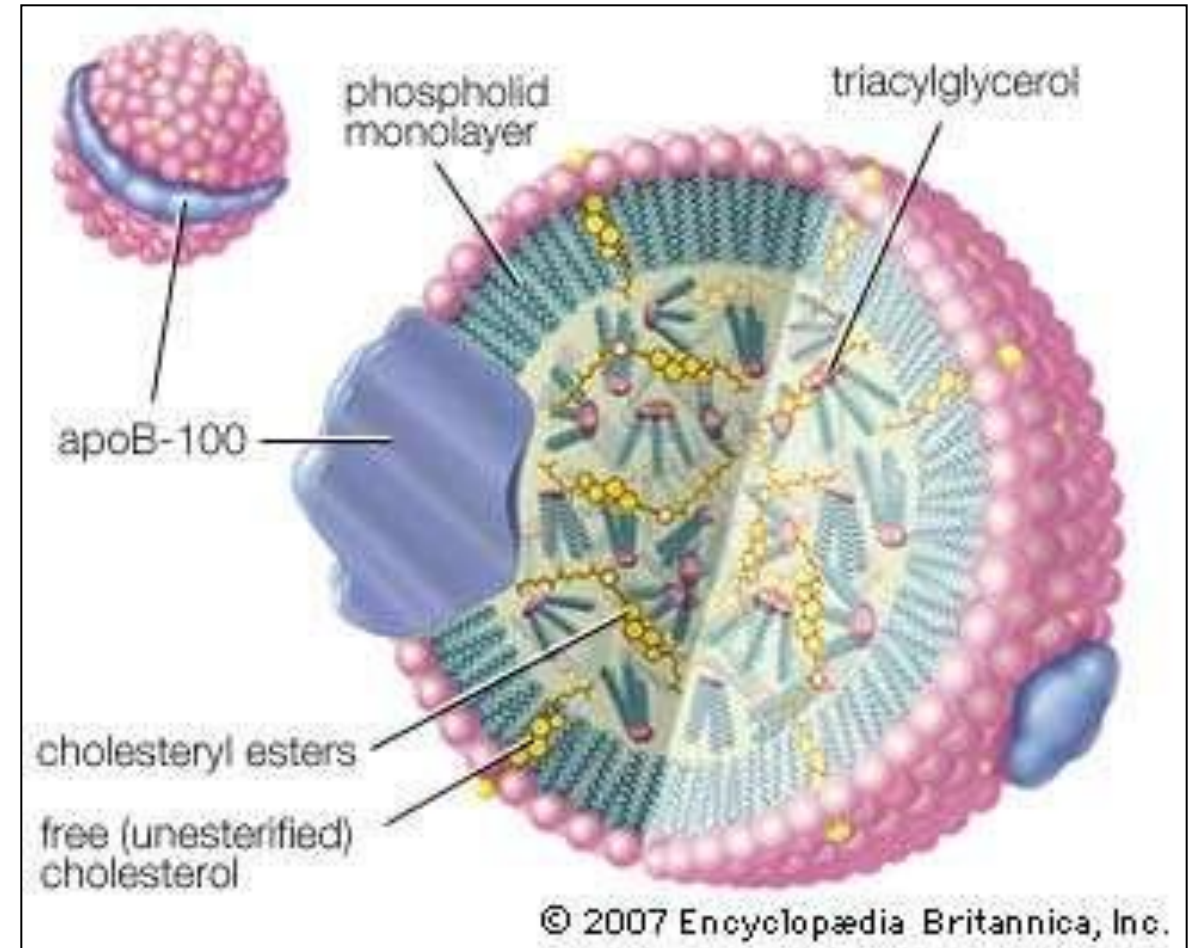
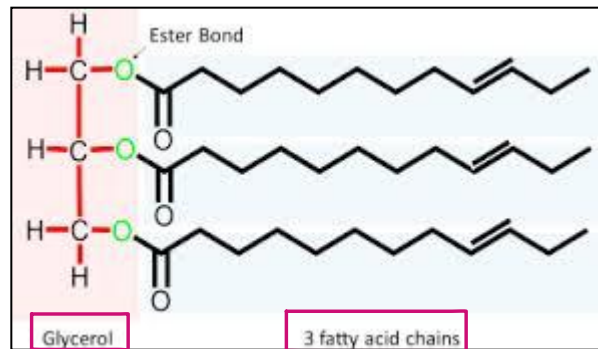
عبارة عن ال fatty acid
+ Glycerol

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Dyslipidemia is elevated total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, or triglycerides; low HDL cholesterol; or a combination of these abnormalities.

➤ **Physiology and Pathophysiology**

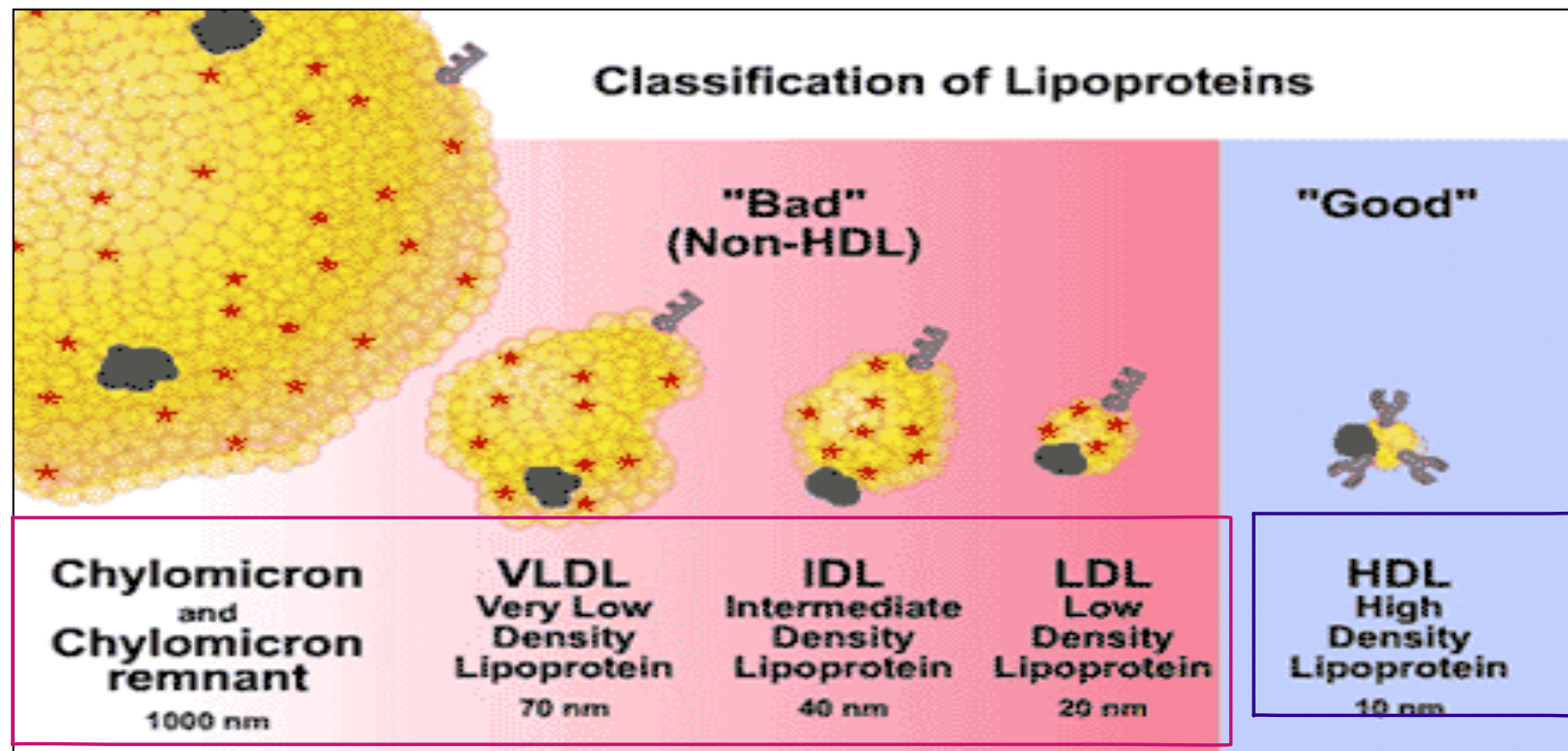
- ✓ Cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids are transported in blood as complexes of lipids and proteins (lipoproteins).
- ✓ Plasma lipoproteins are spherical particles with surfaces that consist largely of phospholipid, free cholesterol, and protein, and cores that consist mostly of triglyceride and cholesterol ester.



- ✓ The three major classes of lipoproteins found in serum are LDL, HDL, and VLDL.
- ✓ Abnormalities of plasma lipoproteins can result in a predisposition to coronary, cerebrovascular, and peripheral vascular arterial disease ^{الزيادة في الـ risk of CVD} ^{dyslipidemia} ^{الarterosclerosis}

الـ chylomicron تحمل الـ triglyceride التي جاي من الاكل يعني مصدرها الـ GI حيث يكون موجودين باكلنا، ومنطقيا لما نكون Non fasting (مش صايم) وماكل رح تكون نسبتها عالية ولما تكون صايم نسبتها بتكون قليلة

الـ VLDL هو lipoprotein يتم تصنيعه بالـ liver (برضه الـ HDL يتصنع بالـ liver) حيث وظيفة الـ VLDL انه ينقل الـ triglyceride للـ tissue يعني بده يذوب الـ tissue بالـ triglyceride يعني الـ triglycerid نحصل عليها من الاكل وـ fat مصنع بالـ liver حيث يستخدمه الجسم كـ source of energy للـ tissue او لـ store in adipose tissue لـ تسفيد منه بعدين (نسبه الـ triglyceride عالية والبروتين والـ cholesterol قليلة وسمينه very low density بسبب نسبة الـ protien القليلة) بعدين لما يبلىش يفرغ شحنة الـ triglycerid رح يتحول للـ IDL وبعدين يتحول للـ LDL فلما الـ VLDL يبلىش يفرغ الـ triglyceride رح تتاثر الـ density لانه نسبة الـ protien زادت (كل ما كانت نسبة الـ protien زادت الـ density وقل الحجم) حيث رح تصير نسبة الـ cholesterol من الـ triglycerid لما يصير الـ LDL الـ cholesterol وظيفته انه يحمل الـ cholesterol للـ tissue وحكينا ليش بدنا الـ cholesterol وطبعاً نسبة الـ triglyceride اقل من

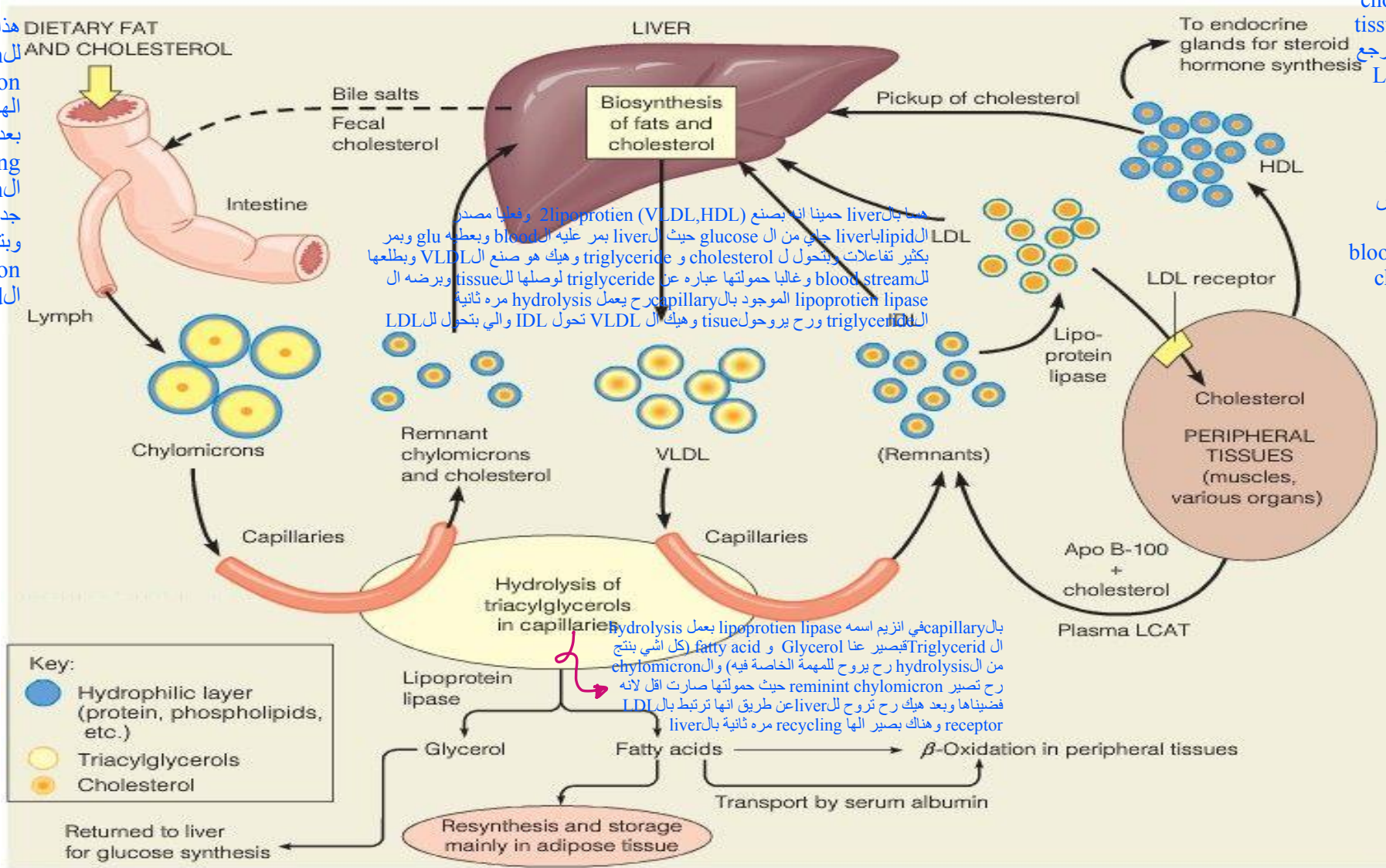


انا بالعادة بدني الـ HDL هو الي يكون مرتفع لانه هو الـ good lipoprotein

%Protein:	1-2	6-10	18-22	45-55
%TG:	80-95	55-80	5-15	5-10
%Cholesterol:	2-4	16-22	45-50	15-20

Normal Lipoprotein Metabolism

هذا الاشي الي بناكله بروح
 الintestin وبصير اله
 absoerption (بكون صاير
 الها تفكك و digestion قبل)
 بعد هيك الintestin تعمل
 packaging الهيم مع
 ال chylomicron (فعليا في
 جدار الامعاء) وبتطلع
 وبتروح لل blood
 circulation وبيكون فيها
 ال triglycerid الي اكلناها



هذا بال liver حمينا انا بصنع (VLDL, HDL) lipoprotein 2. وفعليا مصدر
 ال lipid بال liver جاي من ال glucose حيث ال liver بمر عليه ال blood وبعطيه glu وبمر
 لكثير تفاعلات وبتحول ل cholesterol و triglyceride و هيك هو صنع ال VLDL وبتلعها
 ال blood stream وغالبا حمولتها عباره عن triglyceride لوصولها لل tissue وبرضه ال
 lipoprotein lipase الموجود بال capillary رح يعمل hydrolysis مره ثانيه
 ال triglycerid ورح يروحو لل tissue و هيك ال VLDL تحول ل IDL والي بتحول ل LDL

بال capillary في ازيم اسمه lipoprotein lipase بعمل hydrolysis
 ال Triglycerid قيصير عنا Glycerol و fatty acid (كل اشي بنتج
 من ال hydrolysis رح يروح للمهمة الخاصة فيه) وال chylomicron
 رح تصير remnant chylomicron حيث حمولتها صارت اقل لانه
 فضيهاها وبعد هيك رح تروح ال liver عن طريق انها ترتبط بال LDL
 receptor وهناك بصير الها recycling مره ثانيه بال liver

ال LDL بنكون نحكي عن cholesterol
 mainly وال LDL رح يروح لل tissue
 ليوصل الهيم cholesterol وبرضه يرجع
 ال liver عن طريق ال LDL receptor
 وال liver اما يستخدم مكوناته ليصنع
 new lipoprotein او بصير اله
 ال bile (يعني بصير اله
 recycling)
 ال liver برضه بصنع ال HDL. بس
 يكون ال HDL empty (يعني مافي
 cholesterol) حيث رح يروح بال blood
 ال cholesterol وبعمل منهم ال cholesterol
 ال liver وبصير اله
 recycling نره ثانيه

✓ **Primary or genetic lipoprotein disorders** are classified into six categories (Fredrickson-Levy-Lees Classification of Hyperlipoproteinemia):

الناس الي بتكون عندهم مشاكل اما بتكون primary or secondary dyslipidemia حيث ال primary يكون سببها genatic

- **I (chylomicrons) - rare** Hypertiglycerimia (عالية chylomicron ال)
- **IIa (LDL) - common** Hypercholesterolemia (عالي LDL ويكون ال)
- **IIb (LDL + VLDL) - most common** (بحمل triglyceride mainly) VLDL الارتفاع بال VLDL و LDL رح يكونو عندهم hypertriglycerimia و hypercholesterolemia المشكلة mix ويكون عندهم
- **III (intermediate density lipoprotein) - rare** الIDL يكون عالي
- **IV (VLDL) - common** hypertriglycermia عندهم
- **V (VLDL + chylomicrons) - rare** هذول يكون عندهم hypertriglycermia بس بسبب ارتفاع ال VLDL و ال chylomicron مه بعض

رح نحكي عن IIb عن ال IIa وعن ال IV

هسا ال LDL لما يرتبط بال LDL receptor رح يكون في feedback mechanism حيث بحمي ال liver وقف تصنيع ال cholesterol فيال primary dyslipidemia بمون في defect بهاي ال mechanism ويرضه ال LDL ما بصير ال degradation وبضل موجود بالدم و هيك بصير في hypercholesterolemia

✓ The primary defect in familial hypercholesterolemia is inability to bind LDL to the LDL receptor (LDL-R). This leads to a lack of LDL degradation by cells and unregulated biosynthesis of cholesterol.

خاي الادويه ممكن تادي ل hypertriglycermia او hypercholesterolemia والنوع يكون secondary dyslipidemia وهذا النوع بنعالجه لما نعالج الاشئي المسبب اله مثلا لو المشكله بال drug بروح اشوف altrnative ولو كانت المشكله CKD or hypothyroidism بحاول اعمل عليهم control واعالجهم

✓ **Secondary forms of dyslipidemia** also exist, and several drug classes may affect lipid levels (eg, progestins, thiazide diuretics, glucocorticoids, β-blockers, isotretinoin, protease inhibitors, cyclosporine, and sirolimus) → should be initially managed by correcting the underlying abnormality, including modification of drug therapy when appropriate.

هذا الجدول شرحته
عنه الدكتور

Table 1: Lipoprotein Disorders

Lipid Phenotype

Plasma Lipid Levels, Elevated, phenotype
mg/dL

Clinical Signs

Isolated Hypercholesterolemia

Familial
hypercholesterolemia

Heterozygotes TC = LDL, IIa
275-500 → Total cholesterol
LDL ↑

Usually develop
xanthomas in
adulthood and vascular
disease at 30-50 years

Homozygotes TC > LDL, IIa
500 → Total cholesterol
الوضع يكون sever
اكثر

Usually develop
xanthomas in
adulthood and vascular
disease in childhood

Familial defective apo

Heterozygotes TC = LDL, IIa

B100 هذا ال LDL موجود على apolipoprotien

275-500

Table 1: Lipoprotein Disorders-continued

Lipid Phenotype	Plasma Lipid Levels, mg/dL	Elevated, phenotype	Clinical Signs
Polygenic hypercholesterolemia	TC = 250-350	LDL, IIa	Usually asymptomatic until vascular disease develops; no xanthomas
Familial hypertriglyceridemia	TG = 250-750 <i>Triglycerid</i>	VLDL, IV <i>Common</i>	Asymptomatic; maybe associated with increased risk of vascular disease
Familial LPL deficiency	TG > 750 <i>Sever elevated</i>	Chylomicrons and VLDL, I and V <i>↑ Chylomicron</i>	May be asymptomatic; maybe associated with pancreatitis, abdominal pain, hepatosplenomegaly

rare ↑
rare ↑
 (Chylomicron + VLDL) or ↑VLDL or ↑Chylomicron

← **Isolated Hypertriglyceridemia**

↑ Chylomicron → Chylomicron + VLDL ↑

Table 1: Lipoprotein Disorders-continued

Lipid Phenotype	Plasma Lipid Levels, mg/dL	Elevated, phenotype	Clinical Signs
Familial apo CII deficiency <i>APoLipoprotein له</i>	TG > 750 <i>sever elevated</i>	Chylomicrons and VLDL, I and V <i>Rare</i>	As above <i>Familial LPL deficiency</i>
[↑VLDL + ↑LDL] Hypertriglyceridemia and Hypercholesterolemia [Mix Type → IIb]			

Combined hyperlipidemia TG = 250-750; TC = 250-500 VLDL and LDL, IIb

Usually asymptomatic until vascular disease develops; familial form may also present as isolated high TG or an isolated high LDL cholesterol

قرأت قرأه

اذا اجاني مريض عنده upnormality lipid vale اشوف بشو بياخذ

Table 1: Secondary Causes of Lipoprotein Abnormalities

Hypercholesterolemia

comorbidity
+
drug caus

Hypothyroidism, Obstructive liver disease, Nephrotic syndrome
Anorexia nervosa, Acute intermittent porphyria, Drugs: progestins, thiazide diuretics, glucocorticoids, beta-blockers, isotretinoin, protease inhibitors, cyclosporine, mirtazapine, sirolimus

Hypertriglyceridemia

قرأت قرادہ

Obesity, Diabetes mellitus, Lipodystrophy, Glycogen storage disease, Sepsis, Pregnancy, Acute hepatitis, Systemic lupus erythematosus, Monoclonal gammopathy: multiple myeloma, lymphoma, Drugs: Alcohol, estrogens, isotretinoin, beta blockers, glucocorticoids, bile-acid resins, thiazides; asparaginase, interferons, azole antifungals, mirtazapine, anabolic steroids, sirolimus

برفہ قرأت

Hypocholesterolemia

low cholesterol

Malnutrition, Malabsorption, Myeloproliferative diseases, Chronic infectious diseases: AIDS, tuberculosis, Chronic liver disease

برفہ قرأت

Low HDL

Malnutrition, Obesity, Drugs: beta-blockers, anabolic steroids, probucol, isotretinoin, progestins

xanthomas

عبارة عن fate and cholesterol متجمه ويعمل
growth او rise region يعني منطقة مرتفعة على
الجلد اما بتكون زي راسالفلم او زي حبه العنب
ويكون لونها yellowish او لون orang ويتكون
عادة عند familial hypercholesterolemia



➤ Clinical Presentation

✓ Symptoms

- Most patients are **asymptomatic** for many years.
- Symptomatic patients may complain of chest pain, palpitations, sweating, anxiety, SOB, abdominal pain, or loss of consciousness or difficulty with speech or movement.

قرات قرآته

✓ Signs

None to abdominal pain, pancreatitis, eruptive xanthomas, peripheral polyneuropathy, high BP, BMI $>30 \text{ kg/m}^2$, or waist size $> 40 \text{ in}$ (102 cm) in men (35 in [89 cm] in women).

↳ Obeise يعني

↳ Central obeisty

✓ Laboratory Tests

Elevations in total cholesterol, LDL, triglycerides, ApoB, and hsCRP and low HDL.

عش بالضرورة كلام مع بعضه بعضها في الفحص ليكون عند بعض المرضى

Various screening tests for manifestations of vascular disease (ankle-brachial index, exercise testing) and diabetes (fasting glucose, oral glucose tolerance test, hemoglobin A1c).

يدي اشوف اذا عندهم vascular disease لانه زي ما بنعرف انه الdyslipidemia بتزيد الrisk للvascular disease فيعملو الankle-brachial index ليشوفو اذا في vascular disease ويدي اشوف اذل عنده diabeto عن طريق فحص hemoglobin A1c او عن طريق الfasting glucose او عن طريق oral glucose tolerance

➤ Patient Evaluation

- ✓ A fasting (12 hours or longer) lipoprotein profile should be measured in all adults 20 years of age or older at least once every 5 yrs.
- ✓ TG may be elevated in non-fasted individuals; total cholesterol is only modestly affected by fasting.
- ✓ $VLDL = \text{triglyceride}/5$
- ✓ $LDL = \text{total cholesterol} - (VLDL + HDL)$.
- ✓ Total cholesterol is comprised of cholesterol derived from LDL, VLDL, and HDL
- ✓ If the profile is obtained in the nonfasted state, only total cholesterol and HDL-C will be usable because LDL-C is usually a calculated value; if total cholesterol is greater than or equal to 200 mg/dL, or if HDL-C is less than 40 mg/dL, a follow-up fasting lipoprotein profile should be obtained.
- ✓ Perform ASCVD risk assessment. When indicated, use the PREVENT-ASCVD Calculator.*

*Available at: <https://professional.heart.org/en/guidelines-and-statements/prevent-calculator>.

Table 12. Crosswalk Between 10-Year Risk ASCVD Estimates From PCE and PREVENT-ASCVD Equations

	Approximate Equivalent Ranges of 10-Year ASCVD Risk Estimates*	
Risk Group	PCE	PREVENT-ASCVD
Low	<5%	<3%
Borderline	5% to <7.5%	3% to <5%
Intermediate	7.5% to <20%	5% to <10%
High	≥20%	≥10%

* The PREVENT-ASCVD equations generally provide 10-year risk estimates that are 40% to 50% lower than the PCE estimates because the PCE calculator often overestimated the risk for adults.

ASCVD denotes atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; and PCE, pooled cohort equations. Adapted from Khan et al.^{1,3}

Given that the PREVENT-ASCVD equations accurately predict ASCVD risk, the threshold for consideration of LLT in primary prevention was set at a PREVENT-ASCVD 10-year risk estimate of ≥3%.

Table 31-5: Key Recommendations on Role of Nonstatin Therapies to Reduce ASCVD Risk in Adults - continued

HTN,diabete,obesity عندہ risk factor مش مسبطين عليها زي ال

Recent 3 month يعني اشي جديد اقل من 3

2

يكون المريض بياخذ statin وبصير عندہ event بغض النظر عن انه صار من قتره قريبيه او لا

i Comorbidities include diabetes, recent ASCVD event (< 3 months), ASCVD event while on a statin, poorly controlled ASCVD-risk factors, elevated lipoprotein(a), CKD, symptomatic HF, maintenance hemodialysis, baselines LDL-C > 190 mg/dL (4.91 mmol/L), age > 65 years, prior MI or nonhemorrhagic stroke, current daily cigarette smoking, symptomatic PAD with prior history of heart attack or stroke, history of nonmyocardial infarction-related coronary revascularizations, low HDL-C, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein > 2 mg/L, or metabolic syndrome.

ال lipo protien ا بشيه ال LDL بس مرتبط ب apolipopruen a more يعتبر ب اtherogenic (شوفو شو معناها)

بصير عند المريض coronary revascularization سواء كانت PCI او (التموره حكت اشي ما فهمته فلما دورت على coronary revascularization طلع النوع الثاني (CABG) بس مش بسبب MI يعني ممكن تكون بسبب further evaluation of stable cardiac estimation is hemic heart disease وطلع بده stem فالحنا عملنا coronary revascularion مع انه ما صار معه MI

ii Ezetimibe is preferred if < 25% additional LDL-C needed, patients < 3 months post ACS, cost considerations, patient preference.

متى بنلجا لل ezetimib؟ اذا كنا بعدد عن ال LDL الي بدنا اياه (انه يكون اقل من 70) اذا كنا بعدد عنه باقل من 25% (ال 25% هو ال limit) واذا المريض عندہ recent Acute coronary syndrom(ACS) وبنفضل نعطيه بسبب cost considration لانه ارخص من ال PCSK9 او اذا مان patient preference يعني المريض بفضل ال ezetimib فلازم نحكي معه لنشوف شو بفضل

iii PCSK9 inhibitor is preferred if > 25% additional LDL-C needed and patient willing to administer SC injections.

بدنا ناخذ بعين الاعتبار انه ال PCSK9 بنعطى injection (هاي ما حكتها الدكتور بس انا دورت علي شرحها حيث ال PCSK9 تنعطى لم تكون يعيد عن ال LDL الي بدى اياها(اقل من 70 بمقدار اعلى من 25%)

Clinical ASCVD includes nonfatal MI, CHD death, and nonfatal and fatal stroke, TIA or PAD presumed to be of atherosclerotic origin.

Transient Ischemic A t t a c k ← → Prephral Arterial Disease

ASCVD, Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; non-HDL-C, non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PCSK9, proprotein subtilisin/ kexin type 9.

الاختيارات

Table 3: Intensity of Statin Therapy by Drug and Dose

High-intensity Statin Therapy	Moderate-intensity Statin Therapy	Low-intensity Statin Therapy
<p>Daily dose lowers LDL on average by $\geq 50\%$:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Atorvastatin 40-80 mg - Rosuvastatin 20-40 mg <p>بقلل LDL on average تقريبا %50 او اكثر</p>	<p>Daily dose lowers LDL on average by 30 to $< 50\%$:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Atorvastatin 10-20 mg - Rosuvastatin 5-20 mg - Simvastatin 20-40 mg* - Pravastatin 40-80 mg - Lovastatin 40 mg - Fluvastin XL 80 mg - Fluvastatin 40 mg BID - Pitavastatin 2-4 mg 	<p>Daily dose lowers LDL on average by $< 30\%$:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simvastatin 10 mg - Pravastatin 10-20 mg - Lovastatin 20 mg - Fluvastatin 20-40 mg - Pitavastatin 1 mg
<p>ال simvastatin موجود بالmoderate intensity تمام، ما بقدر اعطيه بجرعة 80mg لانه بعمل side effect وهو myopathy and rarely.rabdomyolisis عشانه يكون not recommended بهاي الdose</p>		<p>هسا شايقين الادويه الموجودة بالbloded وجرعاتهم؟ doses الdoses لهذول الادويه عليهم CV outcome data يعني عملو clinical trials وشافو انه هذول الdoses بقلل ال CV event او الها CV benifit</p>

*Simvastatin is not recommended by the FDA to be started at 80 mg/day due to increased risk of myopathy and rarely rhabdomyolysis .

Boldface type indicates medications that have CV outcome data from RCTs when given in the specified dose.

TABLE 35-5

Intensity of Statin Therapy by Drug and Daily Dose

High-Intensity Statin Therapy	Moderate-Intensity Statin Therapy	Low-Intensity Statin Therapy
Lowers LDL-C on average by $\geq 50\%$	Lowers LDL-C on average by 30% to $< 50\%$	Lowers LDL-C on average by $< 30\%$
Atorvastatin 40-80 mg ^b Rosuvastatin 20-40 mg ^b	Atorvastatin 10-20 mg ^b Rosuvastatin 5-10 mg ^b Simvastatin 20-40 mg ^{a, b} Pravastatin 40-80 mg ^b Lovastatin 40 mg ^b Fluvastatin XL 80 mg ^b Fluvastatin 40 mg BID ^b Pitavastatin 2-4 mg ^b	Simvastatin 10 mg Pravastatin 10-20 mg ^b Lovastatin 20 mg ^b Fluvastatin 20-40 mg Pitavastatin 1 mg

FDA, Food and Drug Administration; RCT, randomized clinical trials.

a Simvastatin is not recommended by the FDA to be initiated at 80 mg/day due to increased risk of myopathy and rhabdomyolysis.

b Evidence of improved cardiovascular outcomes based on at least one RCT when given in the specified dose.

➤ Treatment

Desired Outcomes

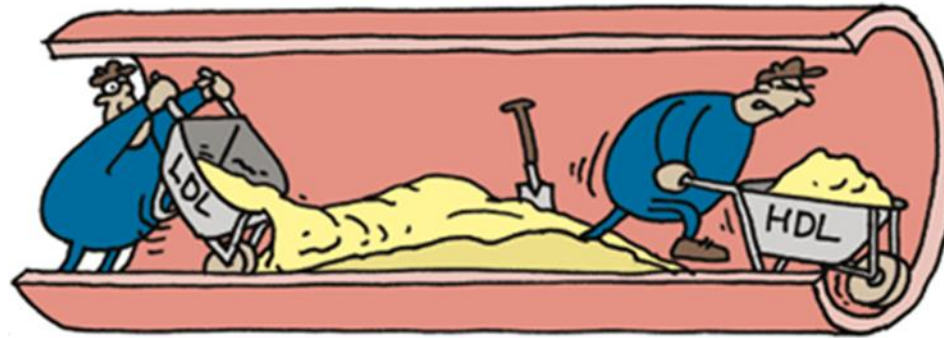
يعني بدني اعمل primary prevention

يعني المرض صاير معه من قبل ويعني secondary prevention

- ✓ The primary goal is reduce the risk of first or recurrent events such as MI, angina, HF, ischemic stroke, or PAD.
- ✓ The goals of therapy expressed as LDL-C levels are surrogate endpoints.

زي ما موجود بالجدول لو كانت قراءات
ال LDL still 70 or more بضيف
statin therapy

ال HTN كان ال goal of ال
mortality ال treatment انه اقل ال
Blood and morbidity بس ال
pressure لما بدني احمي انه بدني اياه
surrogate ال 130/80 يعني
significantly ال endpoint
meaningful parameter
وبال dyslipidemia برضه بقدر
احسب ال LDL واعرف قيمته فيعني
surogate endpoint ال



➤ Nonpharmacologic Therapy

موجودة بالصادر النباتية

Therapeutic ← Lifestyle → Change

✓ Ideally, TLC including reduced intake of saturated fats and cholesterol, increased stanol/sterol (occur naturally in small amounts in many grains, vegetables, fruits, legumes, nuts, and seeds) and fiber intake, weight reduction, and increased physical activity should be used to attain lower LDL-C and to achieve reductions in CHD risk.

✓ In general, physical activity of moderate intensity 30 minutes per day for most days of the week should be encouraged.

5. Primary prevention—no diabetes, 20-39 years and LDL-C 70-189 mg/dL (1.81 - 4.89 mmol/L)
a. Estimate lifetime ASCVD-risk based on Pooled Cohort Equation to encourage lifestyle to reduce ASCVD risk
b. Consider statin therapy if family history of premature ASCVD and LDL-C ≥ 160 mg/dL (4.14 mmol/L)

✓ All patients should also be counselled to **stop smoking**.

إذا المريض كان بهذا category يتزبط معه TLC. حيث إذا حسب الASCVD ويشوف ال LDL إذا كانت على الlower limit بقدر احكي عن heart healthy life style

إذا مشا المريض على TLC ممكن ما يحتاج انه يمشي على drug therapy

إذا كانوا الTLC كلهم implemented (يعني تم تطبيقهم والشرط كلهم) ممكن يعملو sensitive reduction of LDL (يعني انخفاض ملموس) فقلها هما يساعدو مع الdrug therapy وينقدر تعطي low doses ومعناها انه رح نتجنب الside effect لانه الhigh dose. ح تزيد فرصه الside effect

✓ TLC may prevent the need for drug therapy, augment LDL-lowering drug therapy, and allow for lower doses.

اجاني المريض اليوم ومشيته على lifestyle change وبحكيه تعال راجعني بعد 6 اسابيع وبس يرجع بقيم الوضع وبقله كمان مره يراجعني بعد 6 اسابيع (يعني المجموع صار 12 اسبوع يعني 3month trial) ويشوف شو بطلع معي

✓ Many persons should be given a three-month trial (two visits spaced 6 weeks apart) of dietary therapy and TLC before advancing to drug therapy unless patients are at very high risk (severe hypercholesterolemia, known CHD, CHD risk equivalents, multiple risk factors, and strong family history) → involve all family members, especially if the patient is not the primary person preparing food.

إذا المريض عنده حدا بطبخه بده يكون هو الي يقلل الfat saturation بالطبخ وهو الي بده براعي الinc fiber intake وهكذا وكمان لما حكينا عن التدخين كل الناس الي بالبيت بدها تساعد بالموضوع فاذا في حدا ثاني بدخن بالبيت ما بدخن قدام الي بحاول يترك التدخين ودائما يخلي مساحته بينه وبين هالشخص عشان ما يشم ريحة الدهان من اواعيه مثلا عشان هيك بدهم يتعاونو بالموضوع

- ✓ Total daily fiber intake should be about 20 to 30 g/d, with about 25% or 6 g/d, being soluble fiber (oat bran, pectins, and psyllium products) → little or no effect on HDL-C or TG

يعني لا effect
على HDL-C و TG
Mainly في LDL
Cholesterol

نخالة الشوفان

إذا اكل منوالاشياء هاي (intake) تقريبا من 20-30g /d يعني محدد الكمية لانه بالمستشفى لما يكتبو للمريض دخول او متى لما يكون يراجع بالعياده بطلبو للمريض طبيب التغذية او بحولوه لعياده التغذية عشان الاخصائي يشرحه انه شو يعني 20g/d يعني كم كميته الاشياء الي لازم ياخذها باليوم ليحدد تقريبا كم ياخذ ليحقق ال 20-30g وهما بحول ه لاختصاصي التغذية لانه هو العلم بهذا الموضوع احنا نقدر ندرسها ونتعلمها ونتعلم بعض الامثلة عليها زي لما المرسيس ياخذ warfarin حيث ب نا نحك للمريض عن ال vit K intake حيث لازم يكون consistent خلال الاسبوع الواحد يعني في اشياء نقدر ندور على تفاصيلها اكثر بس اختصاصي التغذية الهودور كبير ب lifestyle وال dietary mangment



ننصح الناس ياكلو سمك لانه
يقلل ال CHD risk

- ✓ Each 20 gm per day ingestion of fish lowers CHD risk by 7% and eating fish once weekly or more should reduce CHD mortality.

هسا السمك ممكن يكون مش كثير متداول او في ناس ما بتاكل سمك يفقدرو ياخذو fish oil supplement (بزيديو ال omega3)

- ✓ Fish oil supplementation provides an increased amount of the omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid).
- ✓ Fish oil supplementation has a large effect in reducing triglycerides and VLDL-C, but it either has no effect on total and LDL-C or may cause elevations in these fractions.

لما نحكي عن ال fish oil supplementation لازم اعرف انه التأثير يكون على ال triglyceride مش على ال LDL ولا على ال cholesterol (بترفعهم ارتفاع بسيط او حتى ما بتأثر عليهم)

بنحاول بخلي المريض يبطل تدخين ويعمل physical examination ليحفف ال obesity وبحاول قدر الامكان توقف الادويه الي بترفعه بس اذا
اذا كان ال benefit الها اعلى من ال risk مضطرين نكمل عليها

- ✓ Smoking, obesity, a sedentary life-style and drugs such as β -blockers lower HDL. (1) HDL برفعوا ال (2)
- ✓ HDL may be elevated by moderate alcohol ingestion (less than two drinks per day), physical (3) exercise, (4) smoking cessation, (5) weight loss, (6) oral contraceptives, (7) phenytoin, and (8) terbutaline. (9)
- ✓ If all recommended dietary changes were instituted, the estimated average reduction in LDL would range from 20% to 30%. اذا المريض اخذ بكل اشئ حكيئاله اياه وعمله والتزم فيه الانخفاض بال LDL رح يكون بين ال 20-30% وهاي نسبة كويسة بس هذا الحكي اذا عملهم كلهم
- ✓ Drug therapy is indicated following an adequate trial of TLC changes.

TABLE 35-4

Nonpharmacologic Therapy to Improve Lipid Levels and ASCVD Risk

Use this table

Recommendations to Modify Select Lipid Parameters	
Lower LDL cholesterol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase soluble fiber intake • Phytosterol (2 g/day) supplementation
Increase HDL cholesterol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase physical activity • Smoking cessation
Lower triglycerides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lose weight (5%-10% body weight loss) • Increase physical activity • Abstain from alcohol • Reduce intake of refined carbohydrates and sugars
Recommendations to Reduce ASCVD Risk	
Nutrition and diet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid eating <i>trans</i> fats • Increase intake of vegetables, fruits, legumes, nuts, whole grains, and fish • Replace foods containing saturated fats with unsaturated (monounsaturated and polyunsaturated) fats • Minimize intake of processed meat products, refined carbohydrate foods, and sweetened beverages • Reduce intake of cholesterol and sodium-containing foods • For patients who are overweight or obese, reduce daily calories to achieve and maintain weight loss of 5%-10%
Physical activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain at least 150 min/wk of moderate-intensity or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity • Decrease sedentary behaviors
Other lifestyle factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking cessation and avoiding tobacco products • Avoid secondhand smoke exposure

صحة لا سياد اخصائى
التغذية اعلم فيها

Table 4: Macronutrient Recommendations for the TLC Diet

قراءة
قراءة

Component*	Recommended Intake
Total fat	25%-35% of total calories
Saturated fat	Less than 7% of total calories
Polyunsaturated fat	Up to 10% of total calories
Monounsaturated fat	Up to 20% of total calories
Carbohydrates#	50%-60% of total calories
Cholesterol	<200 mg/day
Dietary Fiber	20-30 grams/d
Plant sterols	2 grams/d
Protein	Approximately 15% of total calories
Total calories	To achieve and maintain desirable body weight ليكون ال body mass index بال normal ranf

*: Calories from alcohol not included.

#: Carbohydrates should derive from foods rich in complex carbohydrates such as whole grains, fruits, and vegetables.

يعني مش من سكر المائده (simple) انا بدى اياهم من ال complex carbohydrate زي النشا

مش كل group of medication الي يعملو dec in LDL عليها data انها بتنزل
من ال CHD event او mortality فيعني بدنا evedance على هذا الاشئ مش
بالضروره الدوا اذا كان ينزل ال cholesterol انه يقلل ال mortality or CV event
يعني لازم يمون في evidence على هذا الحكي

➤ Pharmacological Therapy

✓ Generally speaking, for every 1% reduction in LDL, there is a 1% reduction in CHD event rates.

✓ Lipid-lowering drugs can be broadly divided into agents that:

- a. decrease the synthesis of VLDL and LDL
- b. agents that enhance VLDL clearance + LDL
- c. agents that enhance LDL catabolism
- d. agents that decrease cholesterol absorption
- e. agents that elevate HDL
- f. or some combination of these characteristics

ال lipid lowering drug بتشتغل بعده
mechanism زي ال dec synthesis او
ال clearanc او بتزيد ال catabolism
او combination منهم
برضه في اشائء تشتغل على ال
absorption

Ia dyslipidemia (common)

- **Primary hypercholesterolemia** (familial hypercholesterolemia and familial combined hyperlipidemia) is treated with HMG Co-A reductase inhibitors (statins), bile acid resins, niacin or ezetimibe.

هذول ال 2type of dyslipidemia بدهم يتعالجو باشي يشتغل على ال
statin ,bile acid resin,niacin or ال cholesterol mainly
ezetimibe حيث هذول الادويه ال primary target ال
cholesterol ال

- ❖ **HMG-CoA Reductase (statins)**

- ✓ Of the above choices, statins are first choice because they are the most potent total and LDL cholesterol-lowering agents and among the best tolerated.
- ✓ Statins interrupt the conversion of HMG-CoA to mevalonate, the rate-limiting step in de novo cholesterol biosynthesis, by inhibiting HMG-CoA reductase.
- ✓ Currently available products include rosuvastatin, atorvastatin, pitavastatin, simvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, and fluvastatin.
- ✓ Total and LDL-C are reduced in a dose-related fashion by 30% or more on average when added to dietary therapy. ↓ LDL 20-60%, ↓ 10-29% TG, ↑ HDL 6-12%
- ✓ The reductions in LDL-C are dose-dependent and log-linear, so that with each doubling of the dose of statin, LDL-C levels fall by about 6 percent.

high dose ال

- ✓ The statins are generally administered with the evening meal or at bedtime (greater LDL-C reductions occur when they are administered at night than in the morning).
- ✓ Atorvastatin & its metabolites have very long $t_{1/2}$ (morning administration is equally effective).
- ✓ Rosuvastatin has a $t_{1/2}$ of 20 to 30 hours and can be taken at any time of the day. Statins with a short $t_{1/2}$ (<4 hours) such as fluvastatin, lovastatin, simvastatin, and others should be taken in the evening since hepatic cholesterol synthesis is maximal between midnight and 2:00 AM.
- ✓ The lipid-lowering effect of statins appears within the first week of use and becomes stable after approximately 4 weeks of use.
- ✓ Common S/Es (5%– 10% of patients): GI upset (e.g., abdominal pain, diarrhea, bloating, constipation) and muscle pain or weakness, which can occur without creatine kinase elevations.
- ✓ Elevation of serum transaminase levels (primarily ALT) to greater than 3X the upper limit of normal occurs in ~ 1.3% of patients on moderate to high doses of statins and serious muscle toxicity occurs in < 0.6% of patients (a low risk of abnormal ALT or CK).

بدنا نبش نحي عن ال statin ، هسا ال statin هو ال first choice للعلاج ال hypercholestrolemia لانه الهم potent total and LDL cholesterol lowering وهما يعتبرو well tolareted بس هذا لا يعني انه ما اله side effect ، عحيث وجدو انه ال withdrawal rate ال random control trial الي عملوها على ال statin الناس الي بياخذو statin ووجدو انه ال withdrawal rate لاهلهم نفس النسبه للناس الي بياخذو placebo (الدواء الوهمي) ومعنى هذا الحكي انه الهم side effect بس بكون well tolareted

ال statin رح يوقف ال conversion (تحويل) ال HMG-CoA لل mevalonate وهي ال rate limiting step بال endogenous cholesterol biosynthesis عن طريق ال INH OF HMG-CoA reductase

هسا رح اذكر لكم اسماء بعض ال statin ومرتين حسب ال potency حيث ال rosuvastatin هو ال most potent in lowering LDL cholesterol وبعده ال atorvastatin وبعده ال pitavastatin وبعدين ال simvastatin وبعدها ال pravastatin , lovastatin اخر اشئ ال fluvastatin وهو يعتبر ال least potent وطبعاً في بينهم اختلافات

إذا بدى اقل قيمه ال LDL بدنا نضاعف ال dose مثلا كان بياخذ atorvastatin 20mg رح نعمل dobuling وبتصير 40mg كل ما نرفع الجرعة بزيد ال reduction اكثر لل LDL

ال statin بتاخذ at bedtime

ال atorvastatin وال rousorvastatin وpossably ال pitavastatin الهم long t half life (بالعاده ال statin العاديه بكون الها half life من ساعة لثلاث ساعات وتعتبر short عشان هيك بنعطو بالليل لانه في activity لل HMG-CoA reductase ويك بحصل على ال max effectivity of these statin)
ال atorvastatin & rousuvastatin الهم t half life بين ال 20-30 hours

هسا اذا اعطيت stitin اليوم بدى استنى من شهر ل 6week لحتى اقدر اعمل dose inc

هسا في side effect لل statin موجودين فوق بالسلايد بس احنا بنعرف انه ال statin الهم myopathy side effect وبدنا نشوف شو بعملو بال muscle ؟ mylegia يعني في muscle cramp و muscle weakness و muscle aching يعني بتوجع العضلات وهذا الاشئ يكون bilateral mainly بال large muscle زي ال tight وال back وعادة ال mylagia باستخدامها interchangeable زي ال myopathy ولكن في اختلاف حيث ال myopathy تعتبر general term حيث بتكون any muscle related symptom وال mylagie تعتبر specific اكثر بس بغض النظر ال statin بعمل ال 2، وممكن ال statin يعملو اشئ very serous زي ال rhabdomyolysis (يارب اكون كتبتتها صح) يعني severe skeletal muscle damage حيث ال myoglobin يطلع من muscle وهذا الاشئ ممكن يؤدي ل acute kidney injury وممكن يكون life threatening اذا ما تعالج حيث بستدلو عليه مش بس من الاعراض برضه ممكن يكون في color بال urin ويكون dark urin زي لون الشاي وهذا يعني انه في myoglobin بال urin وهذا الاشئ يعني very serous side effect بس هو يعتبر rare حيث لازم اخبر المريض وانبهه اذا صار عنده الم بالعضلات يراجع الطبيب لأنه بهاي النرحله الاشئ يكون reversabil حيث رح يعمل discontinuous the agent وبنفحص ال CK وبس تروح الاعراض بنرجع نعطي other type of statin وعلى lower dose وبعدها بنبلش titration شوي شوي اذا العملية تكررت مع ال statin ال different واحنا بنكون عاملين excluded لكل الثانيهالي بتعمل myopathy زي ال vit D defecincy او hypothyroidism فاحنا نعمل excluded لاي factor contribute لل symptom عند المريض (هيك عملنا excluded لل secondary factor) وبعدها بنجرب statin ثاني ب lower statin وارجع ارفعها شوي شوي والاعراض رجعت للمريض ونرجع نستنى عليه شوي. ونرجع نجرب معه other statin وبعد ما نجرب معه ال statin ال different ساعتها بنعرف انه بده non statin therapy وبنعطيه option على other agent ممكن يستفيد عليها

عادة ال hydrophilic statin ي ال rosuvastatin وال atorvastatin يكونو associated with less risk على ال muscle من ال lipophilic statin زي ال simvastatin طيب ممكن اجرّب مع المريض شغله ثانيه حيث بعطيه ال statin يوم اه ويوم لا وخصوصا ال long half life statin حيث انه هاي الشغلة من الاشئ الي ممكن اعملها بال practice لنحاول نخلي المريض يضل يمشي على ال statin لانه بحتاج يمشي على هذا ال group حيث ال statin اله benefit على ال CVS واله anti hyperlipidemic medication

✓ Statin-associated muscle symptoms (SAMS) are reported by 10% to 25% of statin users and are frequently reported by patients as a reason for statin discontinuation.

بس بتحاول نشوف اذا
في اشي ثاني بعد ال Symptom

✓ Certain risk factors are known to increase the risk of developing SAMS and these include advanced age, female gender, low BMI, frequent heavy exercisers, comorbidities (eg, kidney disease, hypothyroidism), and increased serum statin concentrations due to D-DIs.

✓ STD CK level: Males 18+ : 52-336 U/L Females 18+: 38-176 U/L

صمك زييد ال كك
فاذا بدى افسس ال كك
كازم اسقى 48 hr بعد ال

✓ Statin-induced myalgias are likely to resolve within 2 months of discontinuing the drug.

heavy exercise

اذا انحلت المشكله اما بعطي lower dose or same dose

✓ If symptoms resolve, the same or lower dose of the statin can be reintroduced.

اذا انحلت رجعت المشكله بنجرب other statin بس ممكن نختصر هالخطويتين ونعطي low dose

✓ If symptoms recur, use a low dose of a different statin and increase as tolerated.

✓ If the cause of symptoms is determined to be unrelated, restart the original statin.

يعني طلع عنده hypothyroidism او طلع عامل heavy exercise او طلع عنده low vit D تقدر نرجع original statin

وحكينا انا option ال hydrophilic statin وال day over day (يوم اه ويوم لا)

A Statin Intolerance App (available at: <http://www.acc.org/statinintoleranceapp>) created by the ACC is a helpful resource that can be used to determine the possibility of SAMS and provide guidance on managing patients with possible SAMS.

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ACC Statin Intolerance App

ACC Statin Intolerance App

Frequently Asked Questions

The ACC Statin Intolerance App guides clinicians through the process of managing and treating patients who report muscle symptoms while on statin therapy. Clinicians can use the app to:

- Answer questions to evaluate possible intolerance to a patient's current statin prescription.
- Follow steps to manage and treat a patient who reports muscle symptoms on a statin.
- Compare statin characteristics and drug interactions to inform management of LDL-related risk.

"Named one of the best apps for 2015 by iMedicalApps."

This app is available for free in the iTunes and Google Play app stores. Use the links below to download the app today.

Download the App From iTunes >>> | Download the App From Google Play >>> | Launch the Web Version >>>

The information and recommendations in this app are derived from the 2013 ACC/AHA Guideline on the Treatment of Blood Cholesterol to Reduce Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Risk in Adults, and the prescribing information for each statin. It was developed as part of the American College of Cardiology "LDL: Address the Risk" Initiative and further refined and vetted by physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, pharmacists and other

بختار گھنٹ و دینے
بدیے انزل ال application

Welcome to ACC's Statin Intolerance Tool

[↻ Reset All Data](#)

This tool should be used by clinicians to assess, treat, and manage patients with possible statin intolerance.

Although muscle symptoms may occur, true statin intolerance is uncommon. Given the benefits of statins in ASCVD risk reduction, clinicians should partner with the patient to gain a thorough symptom history and determine if he or she is truly statin intolerant. Walk through the steps of treating and managing a patient who reports muscle symptoms, including cycles of statin discontinuation and rechallenge to identify a tolerated statin and dose.

1. Evaluate

Evaluate possible intolerance to patient's current statin prescription.

2. Follow-Up

Follow steps to treat and manage possible statin-related muscle symptoms.

3. Drug Compare

Compare statin characteristics and drug interactions to determine the best cholesterol-lowering therapy.

Rhabdomyolysis Assessment

Clear Data

Is your patient's CK above 5x the ULN?

Yes	No	Don't Know
-----	----	------------

More information about CK Levels. ?

[Click here to see a list of all recommended labs to assess Statin Intolerance.](#) ?

بسألنا عده اسئله وانت ببتختار الي بناسب مريضك وبالاخير بعطيكم
لاي درجه ال symptom عند هذا المريض
statin روجو شوفوه واعرفوه تستخدموه

Muscle Symptoms

Type, Severity, and Secondary Causes

Symptom Type

Select the group that best describes the symptoms. *

Muscle ache, Weakness, Soreness, Stiffness, Cramping, Tenderness, or General Fatigue
Any from this group: Possible intolerance

Tingling, Twitching, Shooting Pain, Nocturnal Cramps, or Joint Pain
Any from this group: Unlikely intolerance

Symptom Area

Select One *

Bilateral
Muscle symptoms are generalized (e.g., neck and shoulder pain, lower extremity pain)
Bilateral: Possible intolerance

Unilateral
Muscle symptoms are isolated (e.g., knee or shoulder ache)
Unilateral: Unlikely intolerance

Select patient's indicated symptom severity.

Severe/Intolerable	Mild/Moderate/Tolerable
--------------------	-------------------------

When did muscle symptoms start?

Select	Select
--------	--------

Likelihood of Statin-Related Muscle Symptoms with Current Prescription

Statin: Atorvastatin (Lipitor®) Dose: 10 (20) mg | Frequency: Once daily

Value	Result	Statin-Related Muscle Symptoms	
		Possible	Unlikely
Symptom timing allows for statin intolerance	Yes		
Symptom Type	Muscle ache, Weakness, Soreness, Stiffness, Cramping, Tenderness General Fatigue	✓	
Symptom Location	Bilateral	✓	
Sex	Female predisposes to statin adverse effects. May need lower dose or alternate statin.	✓	
Age	40-74		
Race/Ethnicity	White		
CK Elevated > 5x ULN?	No		
Risk Factors for Statin Symptoms	Identified / 1	✓	
Non-Statins Causes	Identified / 3		✓

Next Steps

1. **Conduct any labs needed** to establish risk factors or secondary causes.
2. If symptoms were determined to arise from non-statin cause or if the predisposing condition has been treated, you may resume statin therapy at original dose.

بعد ما نختار رح نطلع التفاصيل الصفحة