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Statin side effects

Statin side effects comparison chart. Statin side effects cough. Statin side effects liver. Statin side effects joint pain. Statin side effects dementia. Statin side effects muscle cramps. Statin side effects weight gain. Statin side effects fatigue.

are on 40 mg of atorvastatin and my joints are so painful, it was in my muscles for nine months but the last three months my knees and fingers really hurt. I'm in my '60s and plays tennis but that and the stairs are becoming a problem. I'm also getting a lot of nausea. can reduce the amount of statins you take? I hardened the arteries and minor blocks. Glynnis, unfortunately, all drugs can cause side effects for some people and statins are no exception. in the short term, the most common side effects are related to your digestive system - swelling, diarrhea, belly pain, etc. these usually settle in a few weeks and can often be reduced by starting on a lower dose and increasing as the contented side effects. by instance, with symvastatin, while the standard dose is 40 mg, I usually say my patients employ half tablet for a few weeks and then increase to a whole tablet once the side effects are gone. longer term, muscles and sometimes joint pains are probably the most annoying side effect - they can affect up to one out of ten people taking statins and tend to be more common and more severe with higher doses. the maximum dose of atorvastatin is 80 mg and the minimum is 10 mg, so you are on a fairly high dose. the greatest advantage from taking a statin comes from the initial dose - you do not get a doubling of your cholesterol reduction by doubling the dose. In fact, every doubling of the statin dose only reduces the ldl cholesterol (bad) of an additional 6% compared to a reduction of up to 40% with the first dose of 10 mg. If your side effects have a significant impact on your life, something needs clearly to be done. However, if you have a significant degree of blocking of your coronary arteries it is likely to be at high risk of heart attack and reducing your cholesterol with a statin will greatly reduce this risk. There are several possible options, which I suggest you discuss with your doctor. the first reduces the dose of atorvastatin that you take 20 mg and, if this does not help, to try to reduce the 10 mg. the second is changing to a statin with a lower risk of these side effects, such as rosuvastatin - however, because rosuvastatin is many times more expensive than atorvastatin, some areas have limits on who can receive this statin. the third, if your cholesterol rises too much when the dose of statin is reduced, it is to be added in another medicine called ezetimibe, although this is not at all effective as statins. Some people discover that their muscle symptoms improve if they also take a supplement called co-enzyme q10, although there is less evidence for this with joint problems. it is worth stopping your statin for a couple ofto see if the symptoms disappear - it is possible that there is another cause for your symptoms. If they do, talk to your doctor about the above options. Anyone getting very serious muscle pain and weakness should see their doctor urgently - there is very muchbut potentially very serious undesirable effect of statins called rhabdomyolisis. Statins can help prevent cardiovascular disease, heart attack, stroke and other conditions. Statins are medicines that lower cholesterol. act by blocking an enzyme present in the liver responsible for the production of cholesterol. Drugs can prevent cardiovascular disease, heart attacks, strokes and death in people at high risk who are unable to lower cholesterol levels only with diet and exercise. some commonly prescribed statins include: There is also a small amount of statin compound in red rice yeast. History of the early 1970s statins, the Japanese researcher Akira endo made the first discovery that led to the development of statin drugs. In 2003, the statina lipitor became the most sold pharmaceutical drug in history. Today, guidelines for the statinle guidelines of the American heart association and the American college of cardiology suggest that the following four groups of people can benefit from statins: people with a heart disease (including anyone with a heart attack, stroke, mini-ictus or a tia, peripheral arteries disease, or surgery to open or replace coronary arteries with high levels of ldl cholesterol ("bad") (190 mg/dL or higher) without other risk factors for cardiovascular disease testanauseavomitocostipationdiarrearashdebolezzamuscle or joint painin rare cases, drugs can cause liver failure, memory loss, or a severe skeletal muscle condition known as rhabdomyolisis. Diabetes take a statin, the risk of developing type 2 diabetes increases slightly. Tell your doctor about this possibility. CoQ10 and statineil coenzyme q10 (coq10) is a substance produced by the body naturally. is also available as an oral dietary supplement. There are some anecdotic reports and small research studies that suggest that coq10 can help prevent side effects associated with statins. To confirm the link, more extensive clinical studies are required. Statins and pregnancyeven if the risk of congenital defects related to intake of statins seems low, pregnant women must reduce it as much as possible. do not take statins in case of pregnancy or breastfeeding without having talked to your doctor first. medical review by alan carter, Pharm.D. « Written by peter crust « updated on October 11, 2020leare a group of medicines that can lower blood cholesterol levels. They do this by blocking an enzyme. liver that is needed to make cholesterol. Cholesterol plays a role in normal cell and body function. However, very high levels can lead to atherosclerosis. This causes cholesterol-containing plaques to build up in the arteries and block blood flow. By lowering blood cholesterol levels, statins also lower the risk of heart attacks, strokes and chest pain, also called angina. Researchers estimate that almost 30% of people over the age of 40 in the United States take some form of statin. Below, we describe the uses, risks and possible benefits of these drugs. Share on PinterestMirageC/Getty Images Doctors typically prescribe statins to lower blood cholesterol levels. These medicines block the action of a liver enzyme that helps to produce cholesterol. They are also known as HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors. Statins can reduce the amount of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol in the body. People sometimes refer to this guy as "bad" cholesterol. Statins can also increase levels of high-density lipoprotein (HDL), or "good", cholesterol. In addition, statins can lower the amount of fats, called triglycerides, in the blood. Types of statins include:atorvastatin (Lipitor) fluvastatin (Lescol) lovastatin (Mevacor) pitavastatin (Livalo, Livazo) pravastatin (Pravachol) rosuvastatin (Crestor) simvastatin (Zocor) Atorvastatin and rosuvastatin are the most potent, while Fluvastatin is less. Combination drugs are also available. For example, Vytorin is a combination of simvastatin, which is a statin, ezetimibe, a drug that reduces dietary cholesterol absorption. People taking simvastatin, atorvastatin or lovastatin should avoid grapefruit and grapefruit juice to reduce the risk of an interaction. Most people who take statins have minor side effects, if anything. Minor side effects may include: The two most serious side effects are liver failure and musculoskeletal damage. They are rare. In particular, statins can cause muscle damage in 1 in 10,000 people who take this type of medication every year. The damage is typically reversible once the person stops taking the statin. More rarely still, a severe type of muscle damage called rhabdomyolysis can occur, in an estimated 2-3 in 100,000 people who take this type of drug a year. In addition, some research has linked static use with cataracts. However, a 2017 review found no clear evidence of this. In addition, statins may slightly increase a person's risk of type 2 diabetes. Finally, statins may be linked to memory problems, even if the evidence has been mixed up. According to a 2018 review, statins cause a deterioration of temporary memory, but may also have a protective effect against cognitive decline linked to age. Research in this is underway. What is rhabdomyolisis? Rhabdomyolysis initially causes muscle pain and can worsen to cause severe muscle failure or kidney failure. In rare cases, it can be fatal. The condition is most common in people who take a statin in combination with another drug that transportsRisk or raises the level of statin in the blood. Before prescribing a statin to anyone with liver disease, a doctor should accurately discuss the risks and possible benefits. If the liver disease is stable and chronic, taking a low-dose statin can carry more risk benefits. If the liver disease is progressive, however, guidelines feel against the use of statins. The liver disease develops while taking a statin, the person's doctor can recommend reducing statin dosage, statin switching or stopping their pregnant use, breastfeeding or intention to get pregnant not It should take statins. Generally it is not safe to combine statins: erythromycin, an antibolidithromycin (biaxin), another antibiotoloraconacazole, an antiboungementidiltiazem medicine, a drug often used to treat high blood pressure, angina or arrhythmiaverapamil, a drug often used for similar purposes For the purpose of drugs, which also lower the LDL cholesterol levels of LDL profitably protagonist inhibitors, a treatment for aidstatives inhibit an enzyme called HMG-CoA reductase, which controls the production of cholesterol in the liver. Medicine blocks the enzyme, thus slowing down the cholesterol production process. The states typically work well and can reduce the LDL cholesterol of about 30% - or even 50%, with a high dosage. Usually continues to take statins even after reaching the target cholesterol level to maintain protection against atherosclerosis. Person usually take statins to reduce high cholesterol and prevent atherosclerosis, lowering the risk of heart disease in the process. A doctor can recommend statins: a person has an arterial peripheral a blood of a heart or peripheral arterial attack test provides a reading of the 190 milligrams ldl cholesterol for deciliter (mg / dl) or higher if reading is 70 mg / DL or higher in people of 40 à, ~ 75 with Diabetsif Reading is 70 mg / dl or higher than aged people between 40 75 with a high risk of development of heart disease or a streatheatherleosis can develop e Form plaques even when blood cholesterol levels are low. Statin can benefit people who have already atherosclerosis or have a high risk of developing it, even if they have no high cholesterol levels. UTINS are a group of drugs that can reduce high cholesterol, lowering the risk of atherosclerosis and heart problems. The statins typically cause mild side effects, if they exist, but these drugs can rarely cause significant effects and even dangerous dangerous, adverse effects. Debusare the risks and possible advantages of taking a statin carefully with your doctor. Last from the medical point of view of October 10 of October 10 of October 2 020 020CholesterOlheart DisasestatsinsOkcardiovascular / cardiology cardiology

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