

STATIN SAFE 他汀 · 安心測

Help doctors determine the most precise treatment.
Reduce adverse drug reactions in patients.

- **Myalgia** is the most common side effect of statin therapy¹, and severe cases can cause **rhabdomyolysis**
- Due to concerns of side effects, patients may avoid initiation of medication, reduce the dosage and frequency by themselves or even terminate drug treatment
- Due to patient non-compliance, the optimal treatment outcome is not achieved, which could increase the risk of **cardiovascular disease and even death**
- About **13%** of the Asian population carries variants of specific genes that affect drug metabolism

The effect of genotype on statin tolerance and medication*:

SLCO1B1 genotype (ABCG2 genotype can also affect the use of statin)	TT (carries 2 normal copies)	TC (carries 1 normal copy and 1 copy with reduced function)	CC (carries 2 copies with reduced function)
Drug metabolism	Normal	Moderate	Low
	In people with CC genotype, the risk is 3.2 times higher than people with TT genotype ²		
Recommended medication guideline	Normal/ Increase dosage	Lower dosage/ Choose an alternative drug (such as inclisiran - small interfering RNA (siRNA) therapy, PCSK9 inhibitor)	

* According to The Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium and Food and Drug Administration guidelines^{3,4}

Studies indicate the benefits of using genetic testing to guide the use of statin:



The number of patients willing to start statins increased by **1.5 folds**⁵



Speed up the reduction of LDL-cholesterol in the first **3 months**⁵



Does not reduce the effects of cardiovascular disease prevention⁶

WHO SHOULD GET TESTED

People starting statins treatment
(Helps identify **high-risk users for drug**)



People experiencing side effects when using statins
(Helps determine the need to stop or switch medication)



People considering the resumption of a statins regime
(Helps evaluate **drug safety**)



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Sources:

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