

DISLIPEMIA SECUNDARIA

Fenotipo	Fracción alterada	Enfermedades subyacentes y terapias asociadas
I	QM	Diabetes mellitus, pancreatitis aguda y disgammaglobulinemia
IIa	LDL	Hipotiroidismo, síndrome nefrótico, colestasis, porfiria aguda intermitente, disgammaglobulinemia y anorexia nerviosa
IIb	VLDL, LDL	Síndrome nefrótico, anticonceptivos orales y disgammaglobulinemia
III	IDL (β VLDL)	Hipotiroidismo, diabetes mellitus y disgammaglobulinemia
IV	VLDL	Diabetes mellitus, obesidad, insuficiencia renal, disgammaglobulinemia, alcoholismo, hipercalcemia idiopática, sepsis y corticoides
V	VLDL, QM	Diabetes mellitus, alcoholismo, anticonceptivos orales y glucogenosis

INTERACCIONES FARMACOLÓGICAS

CYP1A2	CYP2C9	CYP2C19	CYP2D6	CYP2E1	CYP3A4
Acetominofen	Alprenolol	Diazepam	Amitriptilina	Acetaminofen	Amiodarona
Cafeína	Diclofenaco	Ibuprofeno	Codeína	Etileno	Atorvastatina
Teofilina	Fluvastatina	Mefenitoína	Debrisoquina	Halotano	Claritromicina
	Hexobarbital	Metilfenobarbital	Flecainida		Ciclosporina
	Fenitoína		Imipramida		Diltiazem
	Rosuvastatina	Omeprazol	Metoprolol		Eritromicina
	Tolbutamida	Fenitoína	Mibepradil		Itraconazol
	Warfarina	Proguanil	Nortriptilina		Lacidipino
			Propafenona		Lovastatina
			Propranolol		Mibepradil
			Tioridazina		Nifedipino
			Timolol		Inhibidores de la proteasa
					Quinidina
					Sildenafil
					Simvastatina
					Terbinafina
					Verapamil
					Warfarina

FARMACOCINÉTICA DE LAS ESTATINAS

	LOVASTATINA	PRAVASTATINA	FLUVASTATINA	SIMVASTATINA	ATORVASTATINA	ROSUVASTATINA	PITAVASTATINA
BIODISPONIBILIDAD	< 5%	17%	6%	< 5%	12%	20%	51%
METABOLITOS ACTIVOS	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	Si
UNIÓN A PROTEINAS	> 95%	50%	98%	95%	≥ 90%	89%	99%
VIDA MEDIA (horas)	2	1-2	4,7	1-2	14	19	12
EXCRECIÓN (VÍA PRINCIPAL)	Fecal	Fecal	Fecal	Fecal	Fecal	Fecal	Fecal
EXCRECIÓN RENAL	10%	20%	< 6%	13%	2%	10%	15%
METABILIZACIÓN HEPÁTICA	CYP450 3A4	Sulfatación	CYP450 2C9	CYP450 3A4	CYP450 3A4	CYP450 2C9 y 2C19	CYP450 2C9, 2CB
SOLUBILIDAD	Lipofílica	Hidrofílica	Lipofílica	Lipofílica	Lipofílica	Hidrofílica	Lipofílica
EFFECTO DE LA DIETA EN LA ABSORCIÓN	Incrementa	Disminuye	Insignificante	Ninguno	Ninguno	Ninguno	Disminuye

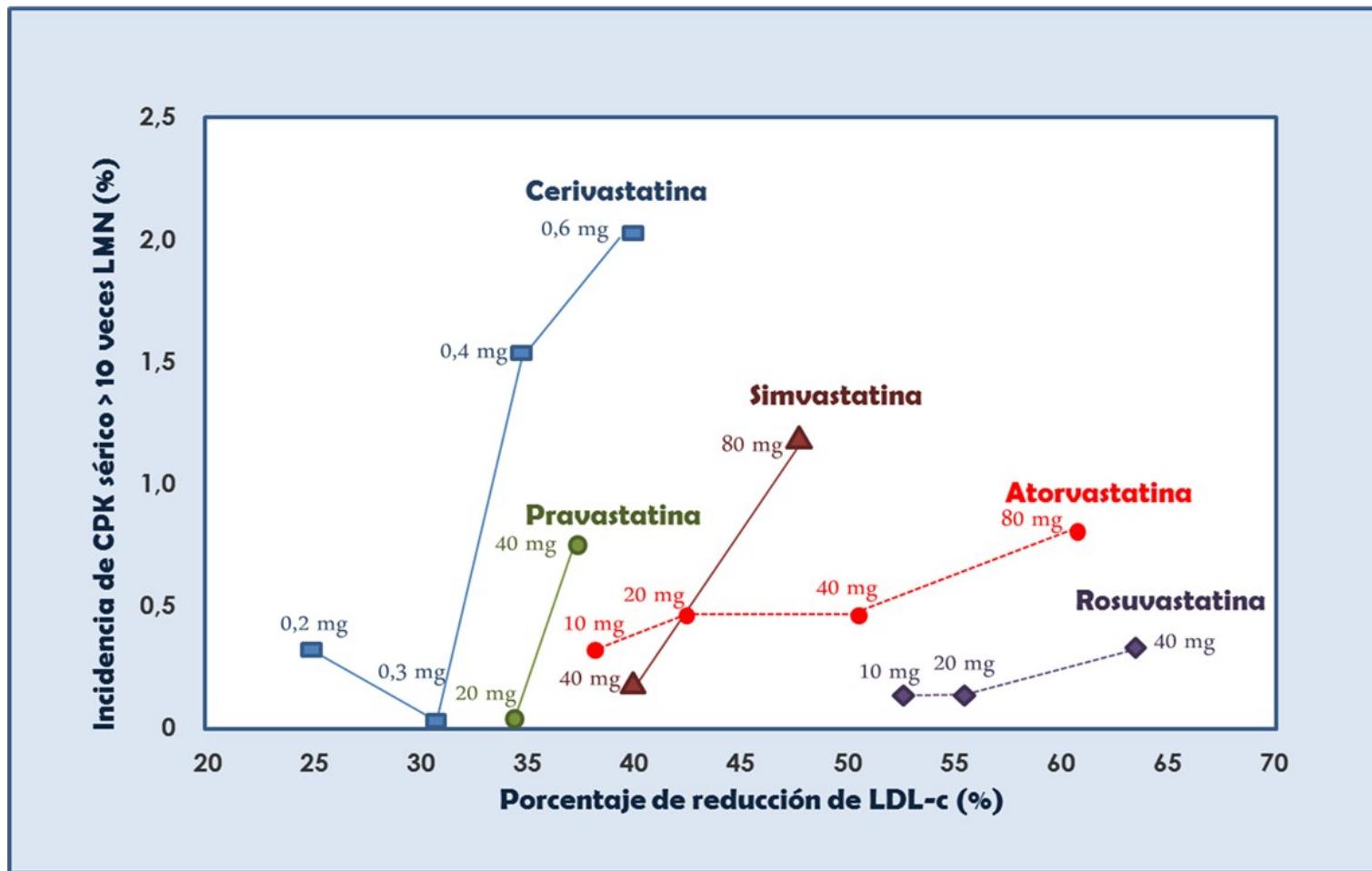
Modificado de Rev Esp Cardiol 2011;11:14-20

ESTATINAS Y DESCENSO PORCENTUAL DE LDL-colesterol

LOVASTATINA mg	PRAVASTATINA mg	FLUVASTATINA mg	SIMVASTATINA mg	PITAVASTATINA mg	ATORVASTATINA mg	ROSVASTATINA mg	↓ LDL-c (%)
	10	20					20
20	20	40	10				28
40	40	80	20	1	10		33
			40	2	20	5	40
					30		44
				4	40	10	47
					60		51
					80	20	55
						40	63

BMJ. 2003; 326(7404): 1423.

MIOTOXICIDAD POR ESTATINAS: TIPO Y DOSIS DE ESTATINAS



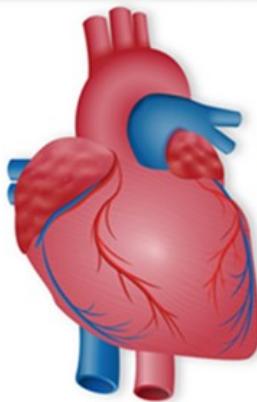
Cleve Clin J Med 2011;78:393-403
Am J Cardiol 2003;92:23K-29K

Approach to Statin Intolerance

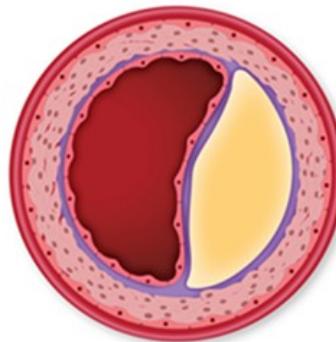
Discussion and shared decision making with patient



Assess ASCVD risk and share with patient their risk of cardiovascular events and expected risk reduction with statins



35-40% reduction in heart attack, stroke, revascularization or death



Stabilize plaque if LDL-C <70 mg/dl (1.8 mmol/L)

Evaluate for other medical conditions (e.g. hypothyroid, vitamin D deficiency) or drug interactions

If on statin and having muscle or other symptoms: propose a 1-month holiday – AND – a rechallenge to assess for recurrence of those symptoms

Can try non-daily dosing of ultra low dose statin (e.g. rosuvastatin 2.5 mg 3x/week)

If intolerant of all statins – move to non-statins: ezetimibe, PCSK9 inhibitor (or bempedoic acid or bile acid sequestrants)

ESC Guidelines approach

Use maximally tolerated statin +/- ezetimibe +/- PCSK9 inhibitor to titrate to ESC goal based on cardiovascular risk