

| GROUP                                  | EXAMPLES                                                                                                                                 | MECHANISM OF ACTION                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | MAIN EFFECT                     | SIDE EFFECTS                                          | CONTRAINDICATIONS                                          |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| HMG-CoA REDUCTASE INHIBITORS [STATINS] | <b>SIMVA STATIN</b><br><b>PITAVA STATIN</b><br><b>LOVA STATIN</b><br><b>PRAVA STATIN</b><br><b>ATORVA STATIN</b><br><b>ROSUVA STATIN</b> | INHIBIT THE CONVERSION OF HMG CoA TO MEVALONATE AND THEN TO CHOLESTEROL<br>↓<br>INCREASE LDL RECEPTOR SYNTHESIS<br>DECREASE PRODUCTION OF APOLIPOPROTEIN B-100<br>↓<br>DECREASE PRODUCTION OF VLDL AND TG<br>↓<br>REDUCE THE RISK OF CVS EVENTS | ↓ <b>LDL</b><br>↑ HDL<br>↓ TG   | MYOPATHY<br>RENAL FAILURE<br>HEPATOTOXICITY           | PREGNANCY                                                  |
| NICOTINIC ACID                         | <b>NIACIN</b><br><br><b>NIASPAN</b>                                                                                                      | INHIBIT LIPOLYSIS IN ADIPOSE TISSUE<br>↓<br>DECREASED HEPATIC VLDL SYNTHESIS<br>DECREASED PLASMA LDL SYNTHESIS                                                                                                                                  | ↑ <b>HDL</b><br>↓ VLDL<br>↓ LDL | FLUSHING<br>NAUSEA<br>VOMITING<br>DIARRHEA            | CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE<br><br>GOUT                          |
| BILE ACID SEQUESTRATES                 | <b>COLESEVELAM</b>                                                                                                                       | BIND BILE ACIDS AND BILE SLATS IN THE SMALL INTESTINE<br>↓<br>EXCRETED IN THE FECES<br>↓<br>DECREASED INTRACELLULAR CHOLESTEROL                                                                                                                 | ↓ <b>LDL</b><br>↑ HDL           | CONSTIBATION<br>BLOATING<br>INDIGESTION<br>NAUSEA     |                                                            |
| CHOLESTEROL ABSORPTION INHIBITORS      | <b>EZETIMIBE</b>                                                                                                                         | INHIBIT ABSORPTION OF DIETARY CHOLESTEROL IN THE SMALL INTESTINE<br><br>INHIBIT REABSORPTION OF CHOLESTEROL SECRETED IN THE BILE                                                                                                                | ↓ <b>LDL</b>                    | HEADACHE<br>MYOPATHY                                  |                                                            |
| FIBRATES                               | <b>GEMFIBROZIL</b><br><br><b>FENOFIBRATE</b>                                                                                             | INHIBIT PEROXISOME PROLIFERATOR ACTIVATED RECEPTORS [PPARs]<br>+<br>INCREASE SYNTHESIS OF LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE<br>↓<br>REDUCE PRODUCTION OF Apo-CIII [↓ TG]<br><br>INCREASE PRODUCTION OF Apo-AI AND Apo-AII [↑ HDL]                              | ↓ <b>TG</b><br>↑ HDL<br>↓ LDL   | GI EFFECTS<br>GALL STONES<br>MYOPATHY<br>LIVER INJURY | SEVERE HEPATIC OR RENAL FAILURE<br><br>WARFARIN OR STATINS |