

# **Management of Statin Intolerance**

## What is statin intolerance?<sup>1-3</sup>

- Most often documented as intolerable muscle-associated side effects
- Resolves with discontinuation of therapy and reoccurs with rechallenge
- Intolerant to at least 2 to 3 statins

**Decision support tool:** https://tools.acc.org/ StatinIntolerance



**Discontinuing statins increases the risk of death and cardiovascular (CV) events.** True statin intolerance is uncommon, and thus, evaluation of previous statin use and a retrial should be strongly considered to reduce CV risk (except for patients with life-threatening adverse events, e.g., rhabdomyolysis).<sup>4,5</sup>

# Statin intolerance management pathway

### **1** Rule out other causes

- □ Assess for **symmetric**, **proximal**, **large muscle group pain/weakness** beginning 2 to 4 weeks after statin initiation and resolving 2 to 4 weeks after discontinuation.
- **Obtain thyroid function tests (TFTs) and vitamin D level**; treat if needed.<sup>6</sup>
- **Evaluate for drug-drug interactions** (e.g., fibrates, niacin, cyclosporine, protease inhibitors, colchicine, red yeast rice, amiodarone, calcium channel blockers, azole antifungals, macrolides).

## 2 Evaluate for resolution of muscle symptoms with drug holiday

- Discontinue for 2 to 6 weeks.<sup>7</sup> For patients with ASCVD, start ezetimibe while finding an alternative statin.
- **Consider obtaining CK** within 48 hours of last dose; intervene if 5 to 10 times above patient's baseline.
- □ If muscle symptoms resolve, trial another statin or retrial with a lower dose of the same statin. If muscle symptoms do not resolve, consider other causes and resume statin at original dose.

#### **3** Rechallenge with 2 to 3 statins

- **Hydrophilic statins** (e.g., rosuvastatin, pravastatin) may penetrate the muscle less than lipophilic statins.
- Trial a statin with a **different metabolic pathway**, at the lowest approved dose.
- **Try dosing 3x to 1x weekly** instead of daily (use a long half-life statin: atorvastatin or rosuvastatin).<sup>8,9</sup>

## **4** Consider non-statin therapies

□ **Consider non-statin therapy** (e.g., ezetimibe, PCSK9i,\* bempedoic acid\*) in patients with high ASCVD risk unable to tolerate at least 2 to 3 different statins.

# Non-statin therapies have not been shown to decrease mortality and are not suggested unless statin intolerance has been systematically and rigorously evaluated and documented.

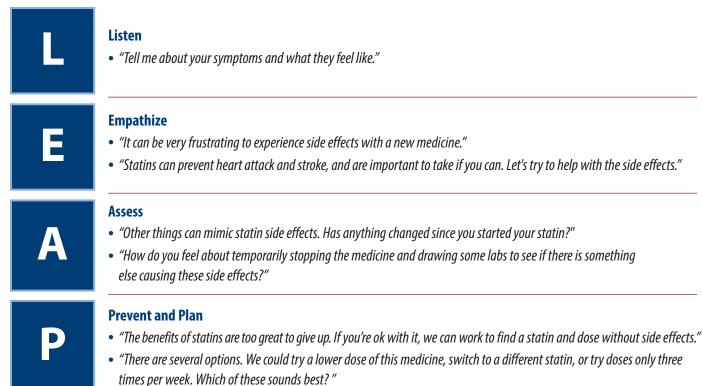
ASCVD: atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; CK: creatinine kinase; LFTs: liver function tests; PCSK9i: proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 inhibitors \*Refer to VA formulary for formulary status and criteria/recommendations for use.

## Statin selection: Characteristics and dosing chart<sup>10</sup>

Agent	Lipophilicity	Major metabolic pathway	Lowest daily dose*	Target dose	Renal dosing
Atorvastatin	Lipophilic	СҮРЗА4	10 mg	Moderate: 10-20 mg High: 40-80 mg	None required
Fluvastatin (N/F)	Lipophilic	СҮР2С9	20 mg	Moderate: 40 mg BID	None required
Lovastatin	Lipophilic	СҮРЗА4	10 mg	Moderate: 40 mg	CrCl < 30 mL/min: use caution with > 20 mg/day
Pitavastatin (N/F)	Lipophilic	Minimal CYP450	1 mg	Moderate: 1-4 mg	eGFR 15-59 mL/min (non-HD) <b>or</b> ESRD w/HD: 1 mg/day; max 2 mg/day
Pravastatin	Hydrophilic	Hydroxylation, oxidation, and conjugation	10 mg	Moderate: 40-80 mg	Severe renal impairment: 10 mg/day
Rosuvastatin	Hydrophilic	Biliary excretion CYP2C9, CYP2C19	5 mg	Moderate: 5-10 mg High: 20-40 mg	CrCl < 30 mL/min: 5-10 mg/day
Simvastatin	Lipophilic	СҮРЗА4	5 mg	Moderate: 20-40 mg	Severe renal impairment: 5 mg/day

\*Lowest approved daily dose

## Statin rechallenge: Leaping into the conversation



**REFERENCES: 1.** Lloyd-Jones DM, et al. 2022 ACC Expert Consensus Decision Pathway on the Role of Nonstatin Therapies for LDL-Cholesterol Lowering in the Management of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease Risk. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2022;80(14):,1366-1418. **2.** Penson PE, et al. Step-by-step diagnosis and management of the nocebo/drugebo effect in statin-associated muscle symptoms patients: a position paper from the International Lipid Expert Panel (IKEP). *JCSM.* 2022:13 (3):1596-1622. **3.** Cheeley MK, et al. NLA scientific statement on statin intolerance: a new definition and key considerations for ASCVD risk reduction in the statin intolerant patient. *J Clin Lipidol.* 2002;13(41),1-15. **4.** Howard JP, et al. Side Effect Patterns in a Crossover Trial of Statin, Placebo, and No Treatment. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2021;78(12):1210-1222. **5.** Serban MC, et al. Statin Intolerance and Risk of Coronary Heart Events and All-Cause Mortality Following Myocardial Infarction. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2017;69:1386-1395. **6.** Teo CB, et al. Association Between Vitamin D Supplementation and Statin-Associated Muscle Symptoms: A Systematic Review. *High Blood Press Cardiovasc Prev.* 2022 Jul;29(4):337-351. **7.** Mcowan MP. Treating to New Target (TNT) Study Group. There is No Evidence for an Increase in ACS after short-term abrupt discontinuation of statins in stable cardiac patients. *Circulation.* 2004:110:2333-2335. **8.** Awad K, et al. Lipid and Blood Pressure Meta-analysis Collaboration (LBPMC) Group. Efficacy and Safety of Alternate-Day Versus Daily Dosing of Statins: a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Cardiovasc Drugs Ther.* 2017 Aug;31(4):419-431. **9.** Marcus FI, et al. Alternate-Day Dosing With Statins. *Am J Med.* 2013;126:99-104. **10.** Lexi-Drugs. Lexicomp. Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. Riverwoods, IL. Available at: http://online.lexi.com. Accessed January, 11, 2021.