Side Effects With Simvastatin

== History == 83b1e19fcb Amlodipine was patented in 1982, and approved for medical use in 1990. It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines. It is available as a generic medication. In 2023, it was the fifth most commonly prescribed medication in the United States, with more than 68 million prescriptions. In Australia, it was one of the top 10 most prescribed medications between 2017 and 2023. 83b1e19fcb Sitagliptin was developed by Merck & Co. and approved for medical use in the United States in 2006. In 2023, it was the 123rd most commonly prescribed medication in the United States, with more than 5 million prescriptions. It is available as a generic medication, but not in the United States. 83b1e19fcb Ezetimibe reduces blood cholesterol by acting at the brush border of the small intestine and inhibiting the absorption of cholesterol, leading to a decrease in the delivery of intestinal cholesterol to the liver. 83b1e19fcb

Fluvastatin characteristic side effects for statins, can also occur. Contrary to lovastatin, simvastatin and atorvastatin, fluvastatin has no relevant interactions with drugs Fluvastatin is a member of the statin drug class, used to treat hypercholesterolemia and to prevent cardiovascular disease 83b1e19fcb

== Adverse effects == 83b1e19fcb

Sitagliptin/simvastatin Sitagliptin/simvastatin, sold under the brand name Juvisync, is a fixed-dose combination anti-diabetic medication used to treat type 2 diabetes and hypercholesterolemia Sitagliptin/simvastatin, sold under the brand name Juvisync, is a fixed-dose combination anti-diabetic medication used to treat type 2 diabetes and hypercholesterolemia. Sitagliptin is a dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor and simvastatin is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor. The combination was approved in 2011, and sold under the brand name Juvisync by Merck. It contains sitagliptin and simvastatin. Juvisync was later removed from the market in 2013, due to business reasons. These two disorders commonly occur in people at the same time, and have been typically treated with administration of these medications separately 83b1e19fcb

In 1991, Merck & Co's simvastatin was approved as an HMG-COA inhibitor to lower the levels of LDL cholesterol. In 2006, Merck & Co's sitagliptin was approved by the FDA for treatment of diabetes mellitus type 2. 83b1e19fcb == Medical uses == 83b1e19fcb == History == 83b1e19fcb The primary uses of simvastatin are to treat... 83b1e19fcb

Amlodipine It is taken orally (swallowed by mouth). (swallowed by mouth). Common side effects include swelling, feeling tired, abdominal pain, and nausea. Serious side effects may include low blood pressure Amlodipine, sold under the brand name Norvasc among others, is a calcium channel blocker medication used to treat high blood pressure, coronary artery disease (CAD) and variant angina (also called Prinzmetal angina or coronary artery vasospasm, among other names) 83b1e19fcb

An outline of the study protocol was published in 1999. Initial results were published in 2002, which indicated that vitamins made little difference in modifying cardiovascular risk, but that simvastatin could significantly reduce the risk of cardiovascular events. Further publications, from 2003 and 2004, were concerned with the efficacy of simvastatin in diabetes patients and preventing stroke. A 2005 paper analyses the cost-effectiveness of a prescribing strategy similar to the one employed in the study. 83b1e19fcb Sitagliptin is used to treat type 2 diabetes. It is generally less preferred than metformin or sulfonylureas... 83b1e19fcb Simvastatin is made from the fungus Aspergillus terreus. It was patented by Merck in 1980, and came into medical use in 1992. Simvastatin is available as a generic medication, and is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines. In 2023, it was the 22nd most commonly prescribed medication in the United States, with more than 24 million prescriptions. 83b1e19fcb Acute liver disease 83b1e19fcb == Medical uses == 83b1e19fcb

Discovery and development of statins Hypercholesterolemia is considered to be one of the major risk factors for atherosclerosis which often leads to cardiovascular, cerebrovascular and peripheral vascular diseases. Statins that belong to this group are: Lovastatin (Figure 2) Pravastatin Simvastatin Type 2 statins Statins that are fully synthetic and have larger groups The discovery of HMG-CoA (3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA) reductase inhibitors, called statins, was a breakthrough in the prevention of hypercholesterolemia and related diseases. The statins inhibit cholesterol synthesis in the body and that leads to reduction in blood cholesterol levels, which is thought to reduce the risk of atherosclerosis and diseases caused by it 83b1e19fcb

== Contraindications == 83b1e19fcb Simvastatin is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor or statin. It works by blocking an enzyme that is necessary for the body to make cholesterol. Generic versions were approved in 2017. The combination preparation is marketed by Merck & Co. under the trade names Vytorin in the US and Inegy in the European Union. In 2018, it was the 349th most commonly prescribed medication in the United States, with more than 800 thousand prescriptions. 83b1e19fcb

Heart Protection Study It was led by Jane Armitage, an epidemiologist at the Clinical Trial Service Unit. Collaborative Group (2004). "Effects of cholesterol-lowering with simvastatin on stroke and other major vascular events in 20536 people with cerebrovascular disease The Heart Protection Study was a randomized controlled trial run by the Clinical Trial Service Unit, and funded by the Medical Research Council (MRC) and the British Heart Foundation (BHF) in the United Kingdom. It studied the use of the cholesterol lowering drug, simvastatin 40 mg and vitamin supplementation (vitamin E, vitamin C and beta carotene) in people who were at risk of cardiovascular disease 83b1e19fcb

Common side effects include headaches, swelling of the legs, and upper respiratory tract infections. Serious side effects may include angioedema, low blood sugar, kidney problems, pancreatitis, and joint pain. Whether use in pregnancy or breastfeeding is safe is unclear. 83b1e19fcb

Polycap Polycap combines 100 milligrams of aspirin, with simvastatin (a generic version of Zocor, the cholesterol-lowering statin; 20 mg) Polycap is a specific five-in-one fixed dose combination polypill created by Cadila Pharmaceuticals Limited of

Ahmedabad, India that combines moderate levels of five different medications in a single, one-a-day pill aimed at reducing/preventing heart attacks and strokes. England Journal of Medicine 83b1e19fcb

Pregnancy and breast feeding 83b1e19fcb It was patented in 1982 and approved for medical use in 1994. It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines. 83b1e19fcb Polycap containing three generic blood pressure medications and a statin dramatically reduces the risk of heart-related illness in people with no prior history of heart problems, according to the results of a recent clinical trial presented at the American Heart Association's Scientific Sessions 2020. 83b1e19fcb In the 1950s the Framingham heart study led by Dawber revealed the correlation between high blood cholesterol levels and coronary heart diseases. Following up from that study the researchers explored... 83b1e19fcb Side effects of statins include an increased risk of muscle pain, a slightly increased risk of diabetes, and abnormal blood levels of certain liver enzymes in some people. Additionally, they rarely cause severe adverse effects, particularly muscle damage, and very rarely rhabdomyolysis. 83b1e19fcb Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) carriers of cholesterol play a key role in the development of atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease via the mechanisms described by the lipid hypothesis. As lipid-lowering medications, statins are effective in lowering apolipoprotein B and LDL cholesterol; they are widely used for primary prevention in people at high risk of cardiovascular disease, as well as in secondary prevention for those who have cardiovascular disease. Statins reduce the risk of myocardial infarction and stroke. 83b1e19fcb

Sitagliptin Janumet XR). It is in the dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitor class and works by increasing the production of insulin and decreasing the production of glucagon by the pancreas. Serious side effects may include angioedema Sitagliptin, sold under the brand name Januvia among others, is an anti-diabetic medication used to treat type 2 diabetes. Common side effects include headaches, swelling of the legs, and upper respiratory tract infections. It is also available in the fixed-dose combination medication sitagliptin/metformin (Janumet, Janumet XR). It is taken by mouth. In the United Kingdom it is listed as less preferred than metformin or a sulfonylurea 83b1e19fcb

This result comes as part of the International Polycap Study (TIPS)-3, a randomized, placebo-controlled trial to test the effectiveness of this fixed-dose combination therapy. The study investigators also examined the impact of aspirin alone and in combination with the polypill. When taken on its own, Polycap reduces by 20% the risk of heart attack, stroke, procedures to reopen clogged arteries and other heart disease, the researchers reported. The Polycap combined with daily low-dose aspirin is even more effective, reducing heart health problems by up to 40%. The study results were published online in The New England... 83b1e19fcb

Simvastatin It is used along with exercise, diet, and Simvastatin, sold under the brand name Zocor among others, is a statin, a type of lipid-lowering medication. Simvastatin, sold under the brand name Zocor among others, is a statin, a type of lipid-lowering medication. It is taken by mouth. It is used along with exercise, diet, and weight loss to decrease elevated lipid levels. It is also used to decrease the risk of heart problems in those at high risk 83b1e19fcb

Adverse effects are comparable to other statins. Common are nausea, indigestion, insomnia and headache. Myalgia (muscle pain), and rarely rhabdomyolysis, characteristic side effects for statins, can also occur. 83b1e19fcb == Medical uses == 83b1e19fcb Amlodipine... 83b1e19fcb == Results == 83b1e19fcb Common side effects include swelling, feeling tired, abdominal pain, and nausea. Serious side effects may include low blood pressure or heart attack. Whether use is safe during pregnancy or breastfeeding is unclear. When used by people with liver problems, and in elderly individuals, doses should be reduced. Amlodipine works partly by vasodilation (relaxing the arteries and increasing their diameter). It is a long-acting calcium channel blocker of the dihydropyridine type. 83b1e19fcb Common side effects include constipation, headaches, and nausea. Serious side effects may include muscle breakdown, liver problems, and increased blood sugar levels. A lower dose may be needed in people with kidney problems. There is evidence of harm to the developing baby when taken during pregnancy and it should not be used by those who are breastfeeding. It is in the statin class of medications and works by decreasing the manufacture of cholesterol by the liver. 83b1e19fcb

Statin Simvastatin and pravastatin appear to have a reduced incidence of side-effects. or degree of cholesterol reduction. According to the 2015 Cochrane systematic Statins (or HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors) are a class of medications that lower the concentration of cholesterol in the blood. They are typically prescribed to people who are at high risk of cardiovascular disease 83b1e19fcb

Ezetimibe/simvastatin It is a combination of ezetimibe (known as Zetia in the United States) Ezetimibe/simvastatin is a drug combination used for the treatment of dyslipidemia. Ezetimibe/simvastatin is a drug combination used for the treatment of dyslipidemia. It is a combination of ezetimibe (known as Zetia in the United States) and the statin drug simvastatin (known as Zocor in the US) 83b1e19fcb

In the mid-19th century, a German pathologist named Rudolf Virchow discovered that cholesterol was to be found in the artery walls of people that died from occlusive vascular diseases, like myocardial infarction. The cholesterol was found to be responsible for the thickening of the arterial walls and thus decreasing the radius in the arteries which leads in most cases to hypertension and increased risk of occlusive vascular diseases. 83b1e19fcb They act by inhibiting the enzyme HMG-CoA reductase, which plays a central role in cholesterol production. High cholesterol levels in the blood have been associated with cardiovascular... 83b1e19fcb

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