



Assessing the effect of high-dose Rosuvastatin in elderly patients over 75 with acute coronary syndrome

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- Statins are pivotal in managing hypercholesterolemia and reducing cardiovascular risk. But as compared to other statins, Rosuvastatin has superior efficacy and tolerance because of its hydrophilic nature.
- A total of 110 elderly patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) who were over 75 years old were participated in the observational study conducted in Iran in 2019 and were prescribed 40 mg of Rosuvastatin medication.
- After a 6-week course of therapy, total cholesterol and low-density lipoproteins (LDL) levels were significantly lower while high-density lipoproteins (HDL) levels were noticeably higher ($p = 0.001$).
- Adverse effects such as cramps ($N = 12, p = 0.001$), weakness ($N = 28, p = 0.001$), and anorexia ($N = 12, p = 0.001$) were reported but did not warrant discontinuation of therapy.

In older individuals with ACS, a high-dose Rosuvastatin medication significantly improved lipid profiles, heart function, and liver enzyme levels with tolerable side effects.

