

Efficacy and Safety of High-Dose Atorvastatin in Moderate-to-High Cardiovascular Risk Postmenopausal Korean Women with Dyslipidemia

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- Postmenopausal women show a more atherogenic lipid profile and elevated cardiovascular risk compared to premenopausal women.
- Participants were administered 20 mg of atorvastatin daily for the first 8 weeks, and if the targeted low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) level was not achieved, the dose was increased to 40 mg for the next 8 weeks.
- By the end of treatment period (16 weeks) all patients had achieved LDL-C target levels; majority of the participants (94.2%) achieved goal only after 8 weeks of administration. After 16 weeks, **LDL-C decreased by $45.8 \pm 16.7\%$ from the baseline**; total cholesterol and triglyceride decreased by $33.2 \pm 10.9\%$ and $24.2 \pm 37.5\%$ respectively.

20 and 40 mg atorvastatin was effective and safe for treating dyslipidemia with moderate-to-high cardiovascular risk.