



Efficacy of atorvastatin in the management of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD)

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- Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) is a major chronic disease affecting the health of middle-aged and elderly population which is closely related to risk factors such as hypertension, lipid abnormalities, glucose abnormalities, obesity, and unhealthy lifestyles.
- This study investigated the efficacy of atorvastatin for ASCVD using blood lipids and serum inflammatory markers.
- A total 158 patients were randomly divided into acute myocardial infarction (AMI), unstable angina pectoris (UAP), and control (NC) groups based on patient history, biochemical indicators, and coronary angiography results for this study.
- The NC, UAP, and AMI groups showed a substantial rise in HDL C levels, suggesting a favorable relationship between non-HDL C levels and the incidence of coronary heart disease. Additionally, the AMI and UAP groups' TG/HDL C ratios did not differ significantly from the control group.

This study demonstrates that atorvastatin efficiently improves lipid profiles in patients with ASCVD.

