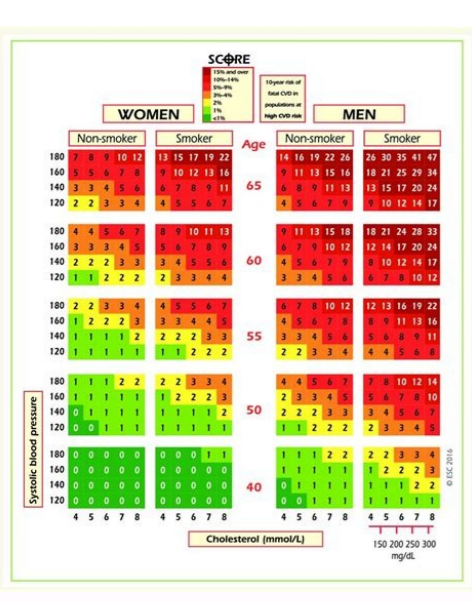


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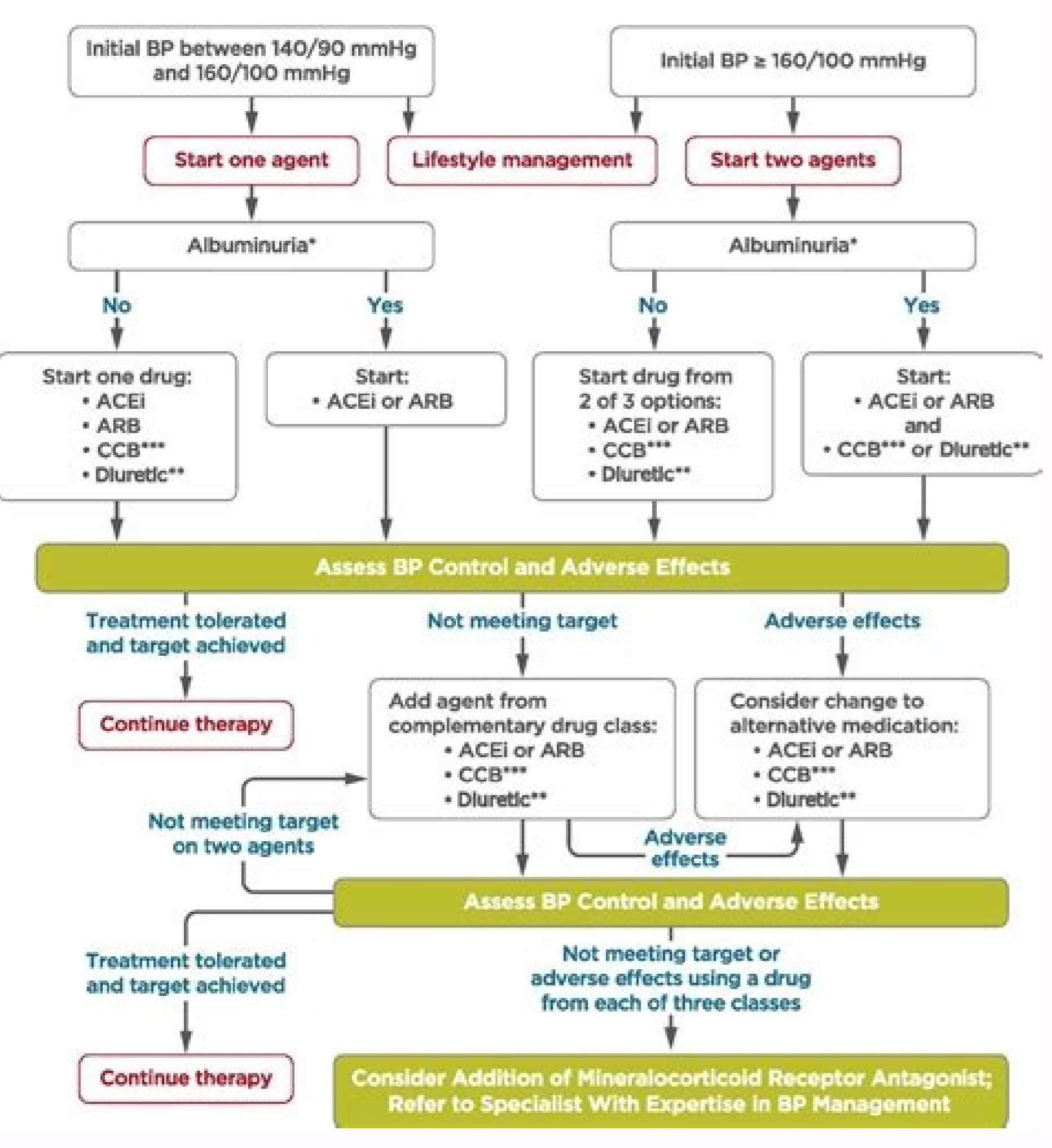


Genetic Approaches to Prevention and Treatment

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Recommendations for the Treatment of Confirmed Hypertension in People With Diabetes



Risk prediction: existing CVD rules



- Framingham (USA)
- QRISK (UK)
- PROCAM (Germany)
- ASSIGN (Schotland)
- SCORE (EU)
- REYNODS (USA)
- GLOBAL score (USA)
- CUORE (Italy)
- MUCA (china)
- Japan model
- Thailand (recal FRS)
- New Zealand (recal FRS)
- Busseton Heart Score (Australia)
- AUSSCORE chart (australia)

Diabetes guidelines statin.

Statin are a class of prescription medicines used together with diet and exercise to reduce cholesterol levels (and to prevent cardiovascular events such as heart attacks and strokes). Statins are available as single medicines and combination products and include: Atorvastatin (e.g. Lipitor) Fluvastatin (e.g. Lescol) Pravastatin (e.g. Pravachol) Rosuvastatin (e.g. Crestor) Simvastatin (e.g. Zocor) On 28 February and 1 March 2012 the US Food and Drug Administration (US FDA) announced changes to the safety label information that will be published for statins. In Australia, this type of information about a medicine is normally placed in the Product Information (PI) document. The TGA is currently reviewing the evidence for these safety-related changes to label information made by the FDA and will update the Product Information for these medicines where necessary. Patients taking statins should not stop taking their medication without expert advice from their treating clinician, and if they have questions or concerns they should speak to their doctor or other appropriate health professional. Information about the US safety-related information Memory loss The FDA is including information about some patients experiencing memory loss and cognitive impairment that is reversed when the patients stop taking the statin. Increased blood sugar levels The FDA is warning of a potential risk of increased blood sugar levels and of being diagnosed with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Liver monitoring The FDA is removing the recommendation for routine periodic monitoring of liver enzymes in patients taking statins. Lovastatin interactions Changes have been made to the lovastatin label regarding interactions with other drugs. Muscle injury associated with interactions with HIV and Hepatitis C drugs The FDA has made changes to statin labels regarding interactions with protease inhibitors (medicines used to treat HIV or hepatitis C virus infection). These interactions may lead to an increased risk of muscle injury. In Australia Memory loss and related terms are already included in the Product Information for some statins, but cognitive impairment and confusion are not generally mentioned. The TGA will assess whether the Product Information for any or all of these medicines requires updating to reflect current understanding of these issues. The TGA has commenced a review of the association between diabetes, increased blood sugar levels and statin use (some of the causes of high cholesterol levels can also result in type 2 diabetes). Currently, recommendations regarding testing of liver function vary across different statin products. Periodic monitoring is recommended for most but not all statins. The TGA will assess whether recommendations for periodic monitoring should change. Lovastatin is not available in Australia. The TGA will review the evidence associated with the use of statins and protease inhibitors. Muscle injury has a well-recognised potential to occur with statin use. Reporting adverse events Consumers and healthcare professionals are encouraged to report adverse events suspected of being associated with statins to the TGA. Your report will contribute to the TGA's monitoring of the safety of these medicines. However, the TGA cannot give personal advice about an individual's medical condition, as any such advice needs to take into account an individual's particular circumstances. Consumers are strongly encouraged to talk with a health professional if they are concerned about a possible adverse reaction to any medicine. beginning of content Statins are prescription medicines used to lower cholesterol. In Australia, statins are recommended for people who have, or are at high risk of, cardiovascular disease. There are several different types of statins, including atorvastatin (Lipitor), rosuvastatin (Crestor), pravastatin, fluvastatin and simvastatin. What are statins used for? Having high levels of 'bad' cholesterol (low-density lipoprotein, or LDL) in the blood can increase the risk of cardiovascular disease, such as heart attack and stroke. Statins are used to lower LDL cholesterol, and this helps lower the risk of cardiovascular disease. Statins are considered the most effective group of cholesterol-lowering medicines available and work by blocking cholesterol production in the liver. Statins are used in combination with other ways of lowering cholesterol, including eating a healthy diet, managing weight and exercising. Who should take statins? Australian guidelines, along with international guidelines, recommend that statins be used by: people who have had a heart attack or stroke, or who have been diagnosed with coronary heart disease people at high risk of a cardiovascular event, such as heart attack or stroke Factors that can put you at high risk of cardiovascular disease include: If you are at high risk, you will also likely be given medication to lower blood pressure as well as a statin, and advised to make lifestyle changes to reduce your risk. Most people who take statins do not notice any side effects. Side effects that can occur tend to be mild and temporary, and include muscle pain, abnormal liver enzyme levels and a slightly increased risk of diabetes. Serious side effects are rare. How can the benefits and risks be managed? There have been questions raised in the media over the benefits of statins. Peak health organisations have urged people who take statins to consult their doctors before stopping any prescribed medicines. The benefits of statin treatment have been shown to outweigh the risk of possible side effects in most people at high risk of heart attack or stroke. If you are taking statins and have any concerns, talk to your doctor before making any changes. The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners recommends that you regularly review with your doctor or specialist any medicines you are taking for high blood pressure or high cholesterol to assess the ongoing benefits and risks. For further information, visit the Choosing Wisely Australia website. For more information, check these frequently asked questions about statins. Learn more here about the development and quality assurance of healthdirect content. Last reviewed: January 2021 Cholesterol and lipid tests How to lower your cholesterol These trusted information partners have more on this topic. Healthdirect Australia is not responsible for the content and advertising on the external website you are now entering. Cholesterol Cholesterol and lipid tests How to lower your cholesterol Worried about your health?Select a symptom, answer some questions, get advice. Start Your Symptom Check Check your symptoms Find a health service The following best-practice guidelines for the prevention, diagnosis and management of diabetes that have been developed for health professionals by medical experts and researchers. Although this information is accessible to non-experts, they are aimed at the practicing health professional. Management of type 2 diabetes: A handbook for general practice Proudly supported by AstraZeneca, Eli Lilly, Boehringer Ingelheim and Sanofi. General Practice Management of Type 2 Diabetes 2016-18 Available here Supported by - AstraZeneca, Sanofi Diabetes & Cardiovascular, Roche Diabetes Care and Eli Lilly Absolute Cardiovascular Risk Guidelines Available here National Evidence Based Guidelines for the Management of Type 2 Diabetes These Guidelines comprise a suite of Type 2 Diabetes Guidelines developed in 2009 under a funding agreement between the Department of Health and Ageing and the Diabetes Australia Guideline Development Consortium. The five Guidelines in the series, when combined, present a comprehensive set of evidence-based guidelines for the prevention, diagnosis and management of Type 2 Diabetes. Guidelines National Evidence Based Guidelines on Prevention, Identification and Management of Foot Complications in Diabetes Approved by the NHMRC, the full guideline, clinical guide, consumer guides and technical report can be downloaded from the Baker IDI Heart & Diabetes Institute Outcomes and Indicators for Diabetes Education: National Consensus Position Information and Education for People with Diabetes: a 'Best Practice' Strategy The Outcomes and Indicators report details a systematically derived framework of nationally agreed goals, outcomes and indicators for diabetes education. It provides a benchmark and policy platform for refining and evaluating the consistency, quality and effectiveness of diabetes education services which can be applied nationally and/or at a regional or local service level. - Outcomes & Indicators report National Evidence Based Clinical Care Guidelines for Type 1 Diabetes in Children, Adolescents and Adults The Australian Diabetes Society (ADS) and the Australasian Paediatric Endocrine Group (APEG) have completed the National Evidence Based Clinical Care Guidelines for Type 1 Diabetes in Children, Adolescents and Adults and is approved by the NHMRC under section 14A of the National Health and Medical Research Council Act 1992. The guidelines are available on the Diabetes Society website (scroll down the page).

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