PRAVASTATIN

Class: Antilipemic Agent, HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitor

Indications : Use with dietary therapy for the following:

Primary prevention of coronary events: In hypercholesterolemic patients without established coronary heart disease to reduce cardiovascular morbidity (myocardial infarction, coronary revascularization procedures) and mortality.

Secondary prevention of cardiovascular events in patients with established coronary heart disease: To slow the progression of coronary atherosclerosis; to reduce cardiovascular morbidity (myocardial infarction, coronary vascular procedures) and to reduce mortality; to reduce the risk of stroke and transient ischemic attacks

Hyperlipidemias: Reduce elevations in total cholesterol, LDL-C, apolipoprotein B, and triglycerides (elevations of 1 or more components are present in Fredrickson type IIa, IIb, III, and IV hyperlipidemias)

Heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH): In pediatric patients, 8-18 years of age, with HeFH having LDL-C ≥190 mg/dL **or** LDL ≥160 mg/dL with positive family history of premature cardiovascular disease (CVD) or 2 or more CVD risk factors in the pediatric patient

Available dosage form in the hospital: 20MG TAB, 40MG TAB

Dosage:

-Hyperlipidemias, primary prevention of coronary events, secondary prevention of cardiovascular events: Oral: Initial: 40 mg once daily; titrate dosage to response (usual range: 10-80 mg) (maximum dose: 80 mg once daily)

-Dosage adjustment for pravastatin with concomitant medications:

-Clarithromycin: Limit daily pravastatin dose to 40 mg/day

-Cyclosporine: Initial: 10 mg pravastatin daily, titrate with caution (maximum dose: 20 mg/day)

Note: Doses should be individualized according to the baseline LDL-cholesterol levels, the recommended goal of therapy, and patient response; adjustments should be made at intervals of 4 weeks or more; doses may need adjusted based on concomitant medications

Renal Impairment:
Significant impairment: Initial dose: 10 mg/day

Hepatic Impairment:
Contraindicated in active liver disease or in patients with unexplained persistent elevations of serum transaminases.

Common side effect: Cardiovascular: Chest pain . Central nervous system: Headache , fatigue , dizziness. Dermatologic: Rash. Gastrointestinal: Nausea/vomiting , diarrhea (6%), heartburn. Hepatic: Transaminases increased (>3x normal on two occasions: 1%) Neuromuscular & skeletal: Myalgia (2%). Respiratory: Cough (3%). Miscellaneous: Influenza .

Pregnancy Risk Factor: X