Data suggests that all patients with diabetes should be on a statin

REDUCE YOUR PATIENTS’ RISK OF HEART ATTACK, STROKE AND HEART DISEASE BY 22%¹

Your patients may have questions when starting any new medication. Here are some important things to share:

IF YOUR PATIENT EXPERIENCES MUSCLE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT

There are different types of statins. If patients experience pain or discomfort with one, suggest a water-soluble statin like rosuvastatin or pravastatin.

FOR YOUR PATIENTS WITH DIABETES

The effects of diabetes increase the likelihood of heart attack or stroke—even if your patients currently don’t have high cholesterol. The statin you prescribe can help your patients avoid future adverse effects. The American College of Cardiology recommends that patients with diabetes who are 40 to 75 years old should initiate moderate- to high-intensity statin therapy based on 10-year atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD).¹

HELP REDUCE YOUR PATIENTS’ RISK OF STROKE

Statin therapy reduces the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke and cardiovascular death by 22% in primary and 25%–30% in secondary prevention patients. Thus, statins are the pharmacological therapy of choice for the management of high blood cholesterol levels.¹,² Even if your patients’ cholesterol levels are normal, statins are still recommended in diabetics for primary prevention.¹,³

MORE THAN 200 MILLION PEOPLE WORLDWIDE TAKE STATINS FOR THEIR HEART HEALTH.

When your patients use statins as directed, they can reduce their risk of heart attacks and strokes.

The benefits are measurable. Prescribe a statin for your patients with diabetes.