



The Potential Use of Simvastatin for Cholesterol and Triglycerides Disorders

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Simvastatin is a type of lipid-lowering medication and used in a proper diet to treat high levels of cholesterol and triglycerides (fats) in the blood. This drug helps prevent medical problems caused by obstruction of blood vessels (heart and blood vessel problems, heart attack, stroke, etc.). Simvastatin can also be used to prevent certain types of heart problems in people who have risk factors for heart problems. Simvastatin belongs to the group of HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors or statins. It reduces the amount of cholesterol in the blood by blocking the enzymes needed to make cholesterol. When deciding to take a medicine, you need to face the risks and benefits of taking the medicine, such as:

Allergies

Tell the doctor if there are any unusual or allergic reactions to this or any other medicine. Also, if there are any other types of allergies. Consult the doctor for foods, dyes, and preservatives.

Pediatrics

Appropriate studies have not been conducted on the relationship between age and the effects of simvastatin in children less than 10 years of age. Safety and efficacy have not been established. Teenage girls taking simvastatin should be counseled on proper contraceptive methods to prevent pregnancy.

Geriatrics

Appropriate studies conducted to date have not identified problems specific to geriatrics that limit the usefulness of simvastatin in the elderly. However, older patients are more likely to suffer from age-related liver, kidney, heart, or muscle problems (such as myopathy and rhabdomyolysis) and caution should be exercised with patients receiving simvastatin.

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding women have shown an adverse effect on babies.

You should prescribe a replacement for this medicine or stop breastfeeding while using this medicine.

Drug interaction

A particular drug should not be used together, but it may be possible to use two different drugs together, even if interactions can occur. In such cases, your doctor may change your dose or require other precautions.

If you are taking this medicine, it is especially important for your doctor to know if you are taking any of the following medicines: The following interactions have been selected due to their potential importance and are not necessarily exhaustive. Using this medicine with any of the following medicines is not recommended. Doctor may decide not to treat with this medication or change some of the other medicines you take like, Amprenavir, Atazanavir, Boceprevir, Clarithromycin, Cobicistat, Cyclosporine, Danazol, Darunavir, Erythromycin, Fosamprenavir, Gemfibrozil, Idelalisib, Indinavir, Itraconazole, Ketoconazole, Letemovir, Levoketoconazole, Lopinavir, Mibefradil, Telithromycin, Tipranavir, Voriconazole.

Certain medicines should not be used at or around the time of eating food, since interactions may occur. Using alcohol or tobacco with certain medicines may also cause interactions to occur. The following interactions have been selected on the basis of their potential significance and are not necessarily all inclusive. Take the medicine only as directed by the doctor. Do not use it any longer, or use it more often or longer than prescribed date by the doctor. If you are using the oral suspension, take this medicine on an empty stomach in the evening and shake the oral suspension well for at least 20 seconds before use. Use a marked measuring spoon, oral syringe, or medicine cup to measure the correct dose. In addition to this medicine, doctors can change their diet to low in fat, sugar and cholesterol. The dosage of this drug will vary from patient to patient. If the dosage is different, do not change it unless instructed by your doctor or the

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Received: 25-Feb-2022, Manuscript No. JBB-22-16408; **Editor assigned:** 01-Mar-2022, PreQC No. JBB-22-16408 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 15-Mar-2022, QC No. JBB-22-16408; **Revised:** 22-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. JBB-22-16408 (R); **Published:** 29-Mar-2022, DOI: 10.35248/0975-0851.22.14.461

Citation: Rae C (2022) The Potential Use of Simvastatin for Cholesterol and Triglycerides Disorders. J Bioequiv Availab. 14:461.

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health care professionals. The amount of medicine you take depends on the strength of the medicine. In addition, the number of doses taken per day, the interval between doses, and the duration of administration vary depending on the problem of the medicine being used. Adults should take 20-40 milligrams (mg) once daily in the evening, if needed health care professionals may adjust the dose range. Children over 10 years should take 10-40 mg once daily in the evening. Children greater than 10 years can also use and but the dosage should be decided by the doctor. In addition to the required effects, the drug can

have some unwanted effects. Not all of these side effects occur, but you may need to consult the doctor if they experience, dizziness, fast or arrhythmia, bladder pain, hematuria or cloudy urine, blurred view, body pains, cold, cough, dark urine, dyspnea, difficulty urinating, burning sensation, or painful urination, red and dry skin. Some side effects can occur that usually do not require any doctor's consultation. These side effects can disappear during treatment as your body gets used to the drug.