

Highly Intensive Lipid Lowering Therapy in DM without CVD

- CV Risk and LDL-Cholesterol Target

Cons

Woo Je Lee

Ulsan University, Korea

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is associated with high morbidity and mortality related to development and progression of atherosclerosis. Dyslipidemia is very common in patients with diabetes, and lipid-lowering therapy has been implicated to be of major importance in reducing cardiovascular risk in patients with diabetes especially when they experience atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD). However, the role of highly intensive lipid-lowering therapy for primary prevention in patients with diabetes remains unclear. The additional benefit of highly intensive versus standard statin therapy is controversial because of insufficient evidence. Moreover, considering that the risk of development of diabetes is higher with intensive statin therapy compared to moderate intensity statin therapy, discreet effort should be made to provide the sensible prescription of statins. In addition, there needs to be the appropriate usage of statin to reduce the risk of myalgia, myopathy, and other adverse events. Therefore, it may seem justified at this point to suggest that it is time to discuss the risk and benefit of highly intensive lipid-lowering therapy in patients with diabetes without cardiovascular disease.