

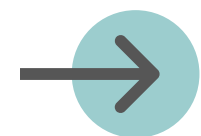


# FARMAKOTERAPI 1

## Dislipidemia

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# OUTLINE

1. Pengertian
2. Etiologi
3. Patofisiologi
4. Farmakologi
5. Pemilihan obat
6. Posologi obat

**Tujuan = Ketepatan dalam  
menjelaskan  
farmakoterapi dalam  
pemilihan obat  
Dislipidemia**



# Pendahuluan

Dislipidemia merupakan salah satu faktor risiko utama terjadinya Penyakit Jantung Koroner (PJK) dan Stroke

WHO (2012): PJK dan Stroke merupakan penyakit nomor satu dan dua penyebab kematian di dunia, dengan 14,1 juta kematian

Kemenkes (Indonesia): PJK sebagai penyebab utama kematian di Indonesia, sedangkan stroke berada di urutan kelima

*Risikesdas (2007)*

Prevalensi stroke di Indonesia sebesar 0,8%, dengan 250 ribu orang diantaranya meninggal dunia

*Risikesdas (2013)*

Prevalensi PJK di Indonesia sebesar 1,5%

Sebanyak 35,9% penduduk Indonesia memiliki kadar CT  $\geq 200$  mg/dL; sebanyak 15,9% memiliki kadar LDL  $\geq 190$  mg/dL; sebanyak 11,9% memiliki kadar TG  $\geq 500$  mg/dL; dan sebanyak 22,9% memiliki kadar HDL  $< 40$  mg/dL



# Pendahuluan

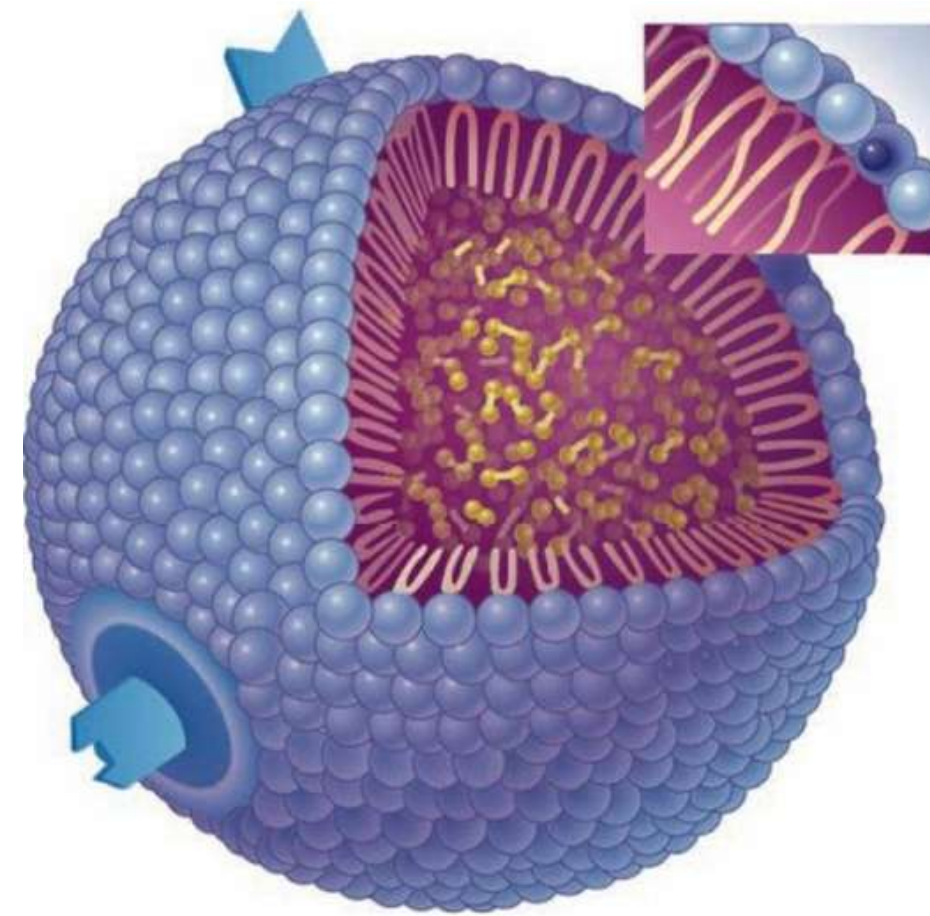
**Dislipidemia** dapat didefinisikan sebagai **kelainan metabolisme lipid** yang ditandai dengan peningkatan kadar kolesterol total, kolesterol LDL, atau trigliserida; penurunan kadar kolesterol HDL; atau kombinasi dari abnormalitas tersebut

Kolesterol dan trigliserida, yang merupakan komponen utama lipid pada plasma darah, adalah **substrat penting** untuk pembentukan membran sel dan sintesis hormon, serta menyediakan sumber asam lemak bebas

Lipid, tidak larut dalam air, sehingga tidak berada dalam bentuk bebas pada plasma darah, melainkan beredar sebagai lipoprotein (**chylomicrons, VLDL, IDL, LDL, dan HDL**)

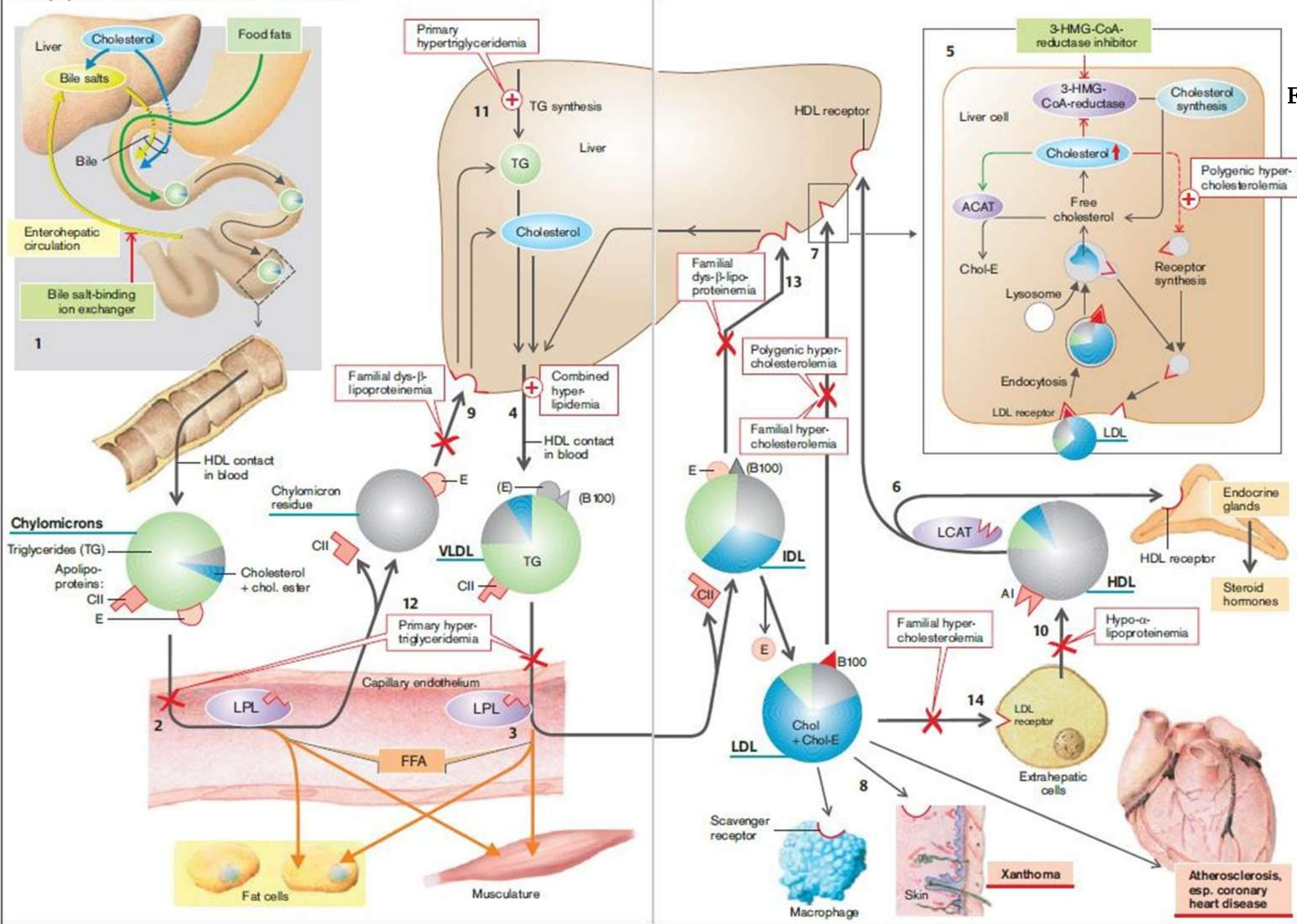
# Patofisiologi

# Jenis Lipoprotein, Apolipoprotein, dan Kandungan Lipid



FARMAKOTERAPI I

| Jenis Lipoprotein | Jenis Apoprotein     | Kandungan Lipid (%) |            |            |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
|                   |                      | Trigliserida        | Kolesterol | Fosfolipid |
| Kilomikron        | Apo- B48             | 80-95               | 2-7        | 3-9        |
| VLDL              | Apo – B100           | 55-80               | 5-15       | 10-20      |
| IDL               | Apo – B 100          | 20-50               | 20-40      | 15-25      |
| LDL               | Apo – B 100          | 5-15                | 40-50      | 20-25      |
| HDL               | Apo-AI dan Apo - AII | 5-10                | 15-25      | 20-30      |



# Metabolisme Lipoprotein

LPL: Lipoprotein Lipase  
 ACAT: AcylCoA Cholesterol Acyltransferase  
 LCAT: Lecithin Cholesterol Acyltransferase

| TABLE 28-4 Lipoprotein Disorders              |                                               |                       |           |                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lipid Phenotype                               | Plasma Lipid Levels, mmol/L (mg/dL)           | Lipoproteins          |           | Clinical Signs                                                                                                                               |
|                                               |                                               | Elevated              | Phenotype |                                                                                                                                              |
| Isolated hypercholesterolemia                 |                                               |                       |           |                                                                                                                                              |
| Familial hypercholesterolemia                 | Heterozygotes TC = 7–13 (275–500)             | LDL                   | IIa       | Usually develops xanthomas in adulthood and vascular disease at 30–50 years                                                                  |
|                                               | Homozygotes TC >13 (>500)                     | LDL                   | IIa       | Usually develops xanthomas in adulthood and vascular disease in childhood                                                                    |
| Familial defective apo B100                   | Heterozygotes TC = 7–13 (275–500)             | LDL                   | IIa       |                                                                                                                                              |
| Polygenic hypercholesterolemia                | TC = 6.5–9 (250–350)                          | LDL                   | IIa       | Usually asymptomatic until vascular disease develops; no xanthomas                                                                           |
| Isolated hypertriglyceridemia                 |                                               |                       |           |                                                                                                                                              |
| Familial hypertriglyceridemia                 | TG = 2.8–8.5 (250–750)                        | VLDL                  | IV        | Asymptomatic; may be associated with increased risk of vascular disease                                                                      |
| Familial LPL deficiency                       | TG >8.5 (750)                                 | Chylomicrons, VLDL    | I, V      | May be asymptomatic; may be associated with pancreatitis, abdominal pain, hepatosplenomegaly                                                 |
| Familial apo CII deficiency                   | TG >8.5 (>750)                                | Chylomicrons, VLDL    | I, V      | As above                                                                                                                                     |
| Hypertriglyceridemia and hypercholesterolemia |                                               |                       |           |                                                                                                                                              |
| Combined hyperlipidemia                       | TG = 2.8–8.5 (250–750); TC = 6.5–13 (250–500) | VLDL, LDL             | IIb       | Usually asymptomatic until vascular disease develops; familial form may also present as isolated high TG or an isolated high LDL cholesterol |
| Dysbetalipoproteinemia                        | TG = 2.8–8.5 (250–750); TC = 6.5–13 (250–500) | VLDL, IDL; LDL normal | III       | Usually asymptomatic until vascular disease develops; may have palmar or tuberous xanthomas                                                  |

Abbreviations: TC, total cholesterol; TG, triglycerides, LPL, lipoprotein lipase. Other abbreviations as in Table 28-1.

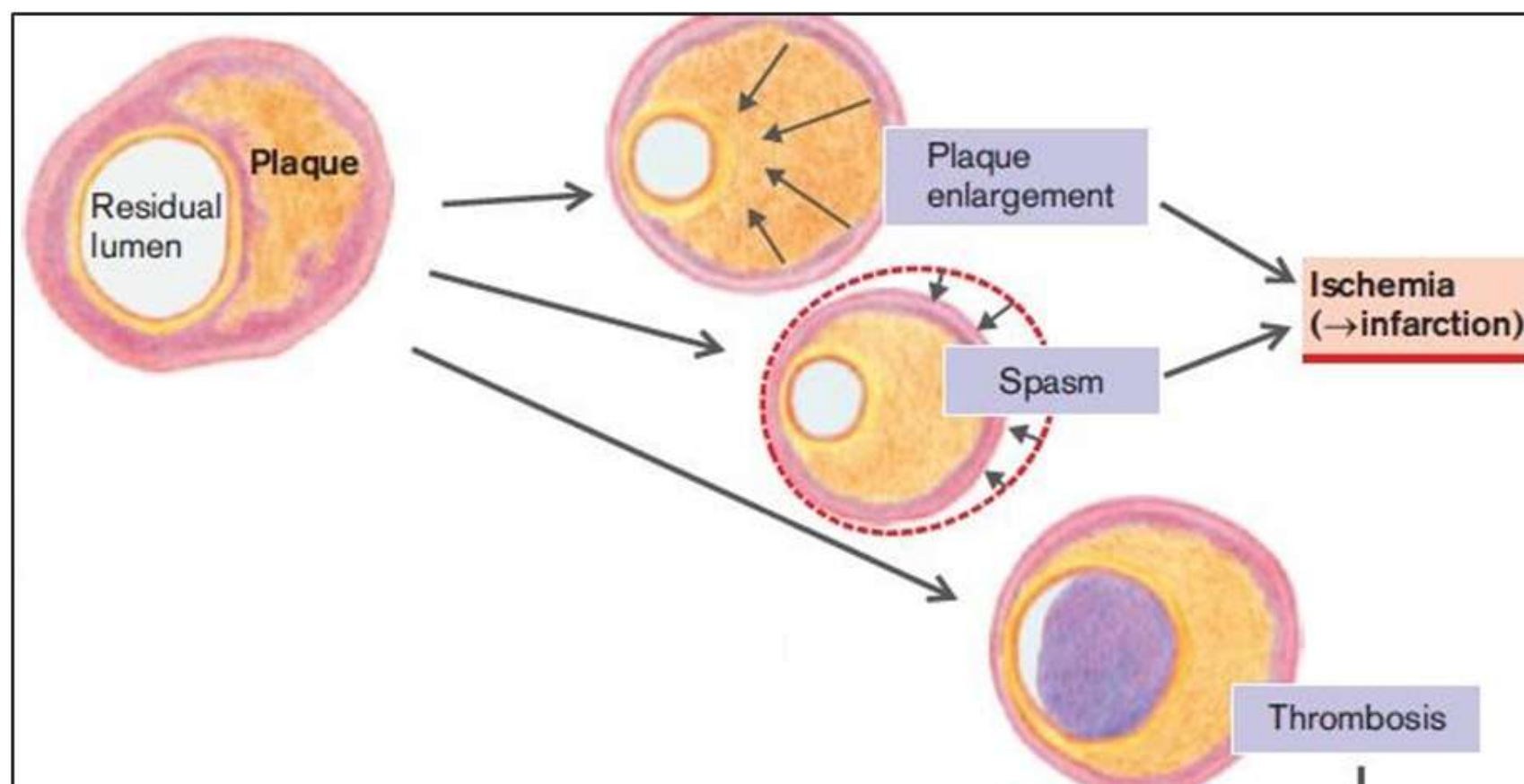
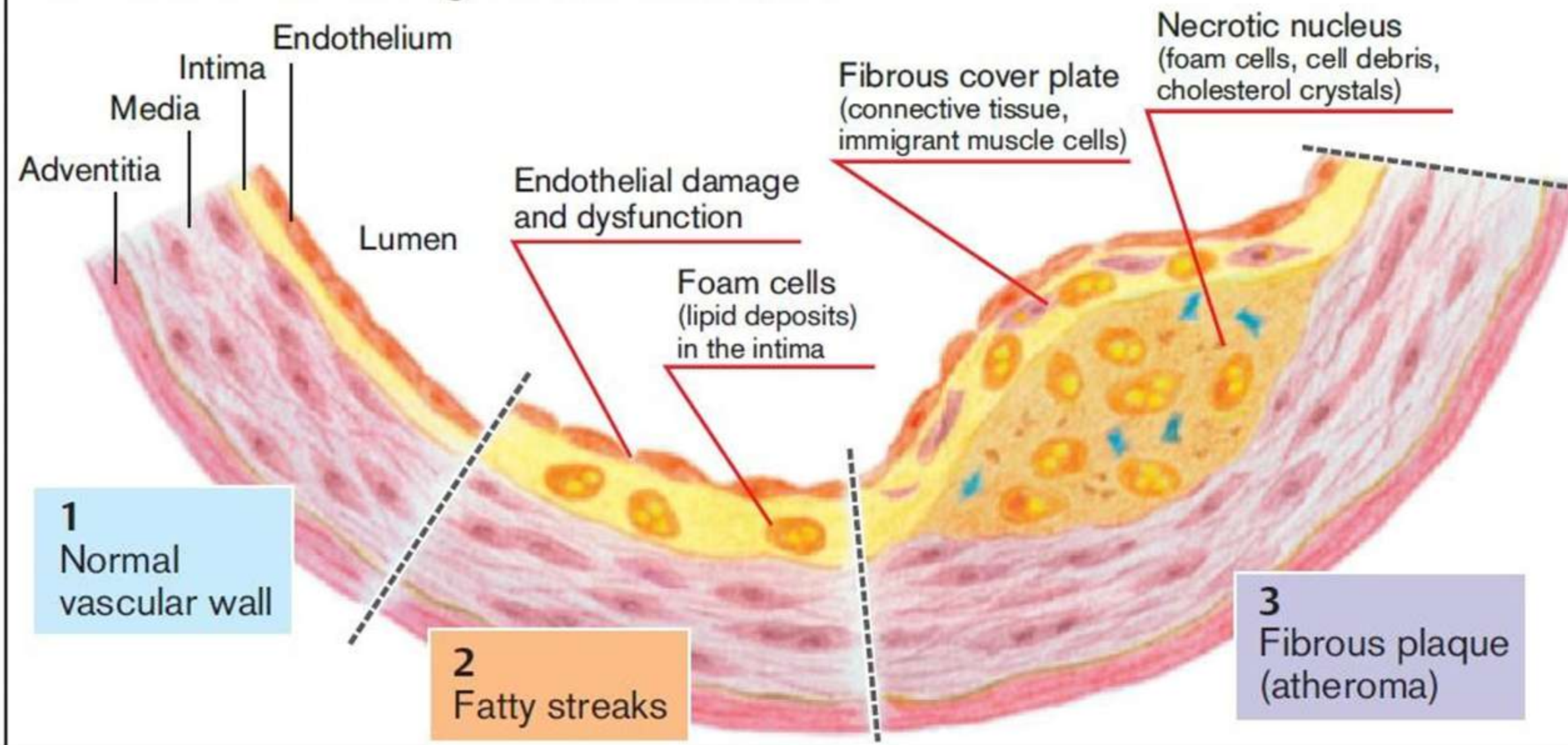
Table 12-2

## Secondary Conditions and Drugs That May Cause Hyperlipidemias

|                                                   | ↑ LDL<br>Cholesterol | ↑ Triglycerides | ↓ HDL<br>Cholesterol |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| <b>Other Conditions</b>                           |                      |                 |                      |
| Diabetes                                          |                      | ✓               | ✓                    |
| Hypothyroidism                                    | ✓                    | ✓               |                      |
| Obstructive liver<br>disease/biliary<br>cirrhosis | ✓                    |                 |                      |
| Renal disease                                     |                      | ✓               |                      |
| Nephrotic<br>syndrome                             | ✓                    | ✓               |                      |
| Chronic renal<br>failure                          |                      | ✓               |                      |
| Hemodialysis<br>patients                          |                      | ✓               |                      |
| Obesity                                           |                      | ✓               | ✓                    |
| <b>Drugs</b>                                      |                      |                 |                      |
| Estrogen                                          |                      | ✓               |                      |
| Progestins                                        | ✓                    |                 | ✓                    |
| Protease<br>inhibitors                            |                      | ✓               | ✓                    |
| Anabolic steroids                                 | ✓                    |                 | ✓                    |
| Corticosteroids                                   | ✓                    | ✓               |                      |
| Isotretinoin                                      |                      | ✓               | ✓                    |
| Cyclosporine                                      | ✓                    |                 |                      |
| Atypical<br>antipsychotics                        |                      | ✓               | ✓                    |
| Thiazide diuretics                                | ✓                    | ✓               |                      |
| β-blockers                                        |                      | ✓               | ✓                    |

# Dislipidemia Sekunder

## A. Vascular Wall Changes on Atherosclerosis



## C. Response to Injury Hypothesis of Atherosclerosis Genesis

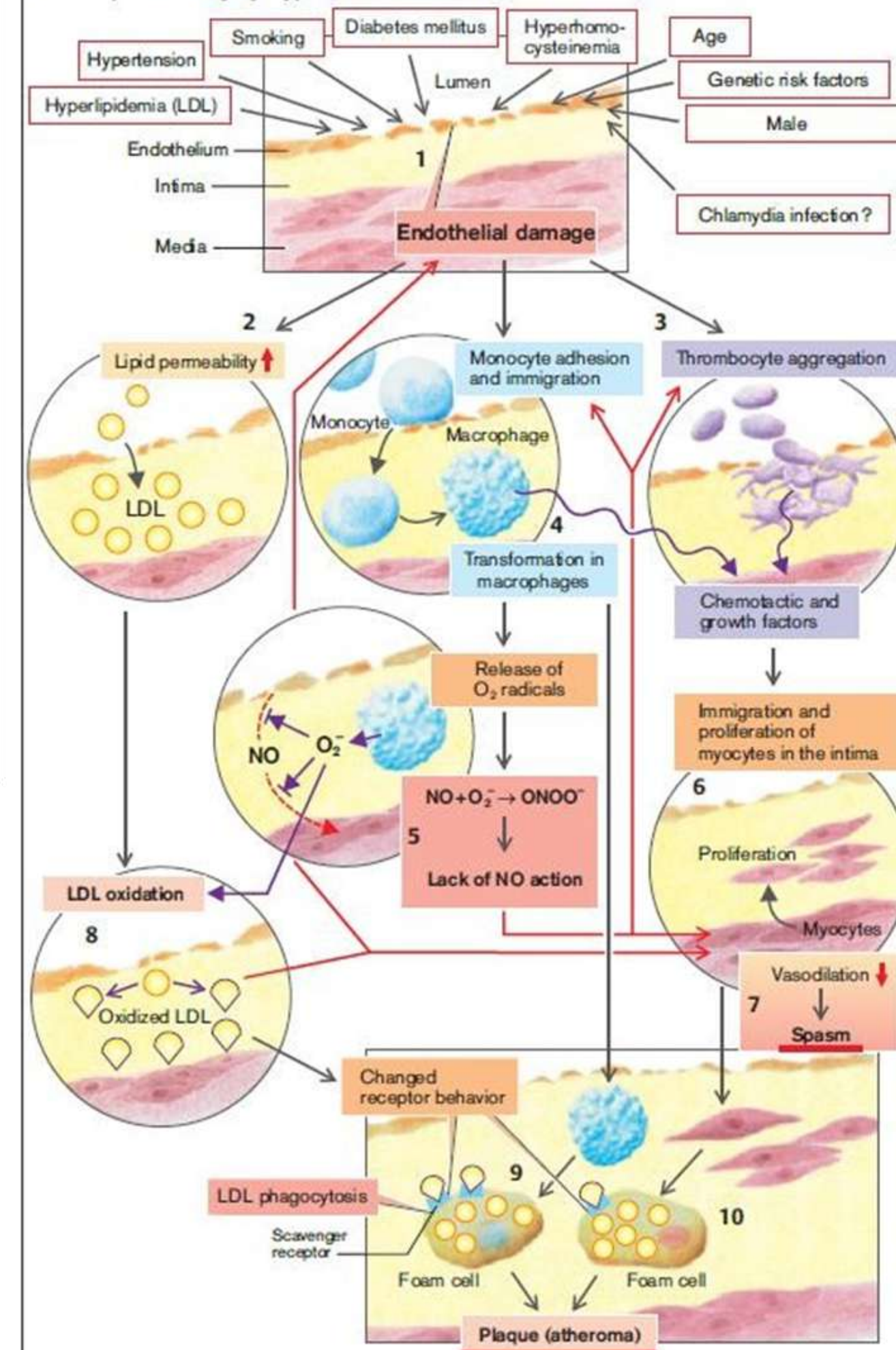


TABLE 28-6

Classification of Total-, LDL-, HDL-Cholesterol and Triglycerides

**Total cholesterol**

&lt;200 mg/dL

Desirable

200–239 mg/dL

Borderline high

≥240 mg/dL

High

**LDL cholesterol**

&lt;100 mg/dL

Optimal

100–129 mg/dL

Near or above optimal

130–159 mg/dL

Borderline high

160–189 mg/dL

High

≥190 mg/dL

Very high

**HDL cholesterol**

&lt;40 mg/dL

Low

≥60 mg/dL

High

**Triglycerides**

&lt;150 mg/dL

Normal

150–199 mg/dL

Borderline high

200–499 mg/dL

High

≥500 mg/dL

Very high

HDL indicates high-density lipoproteins

LDL indicates low-density lipoproteins

# Pengukuran Profil Lipid

Disarankan pengukuran rutin setiap 5 tahun pada semua orang dewasa yang berusia >20 tahun

Profil lipid puasa: setelah puasa 12 jam

Pengukuran berulang dengan interval 1-8 minggu



STIKes Prima Indonesia

# Tatalaksana Dislipidemia



# Target Terapi

“menurunkan kolesterol total dan kolesterol LDL”

dengan tujuan utama:

menurunkan risiko kejadian atau kekambuhan penyakit kardiovaskular (MI, angina, gagal jantung, stroke iskemik, atau penyakit jantung koroner)

Kolesterol non-HDL merupakan target sekunder dan hanya diberlakukan bagi mereka dengan tingkat risiko kardiovaskular tinggi dan sangat tinggi

*Target sekunder dalam praktek klinik adalah target yang perlu dicapai setelah target primer tercapai*

Jika konsentrasi TG >500 mg/dL, TG menjadi target terapi primer (tanpa mempedulikan pencapaian target kolesterol LDL) guna mencegah kejadian pankreatitis

# Pendekatan Umum Terapi Dislipidemia

Profil lipid puasa dan penilaian faktor risiko digunakan dalam menentukan klasifikasi pasien

Jika kadar CT <200 mg/dL, kadar HDL >40 mg/dL, pasien tanpa PJK, dan memiliki <2 faktor risiko, maka tidak diperlukan tindakan lebih lanjut yang direkomendasikan untuk pasien

Pada pasien dengan kadar kolesterol total >200 mg/dL, penilaian faktor risiko diperlukan untuk menentukan besaran risiko penyakit

Klasifikasi dan manajemen terapi didasarkan pada kadar kolesterol LDL

**TABLE 28-7**

Major Risk Factors (Exclusive of LDL Cholesterol) That Modify LDL Goals<sup>a</sup>

Age

Men: ≥45 years

Women: ≥55 years or premature menopause without estrogen replacement therapy

Family history of premature CHD (definite myocardial infarction or sudden death before 55 years of age in father or other male first-degree relative, or before 65 years of age in mother or other female first-degree relative)

Cigarette smoking

Hypertension (≥140/90 mm Hg or on antihypertensive medication)

Low HDL cholesterol (<40 mg/dL)<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Diabetes is regarded as a coronary heart disease (CHD) risk equivalent, LDL indicates low-density lipoprotein, HDL indicates high-density lipoprotein.

<sup>b</sup>HDL cholesterol (≥60 mg/dL counts as a “negative” risk factor; its presence removes 1 risk factor from the total count).

# Men

## Estimate of 10-Year Risk for Men

(Framingham Point Scores)

| Age   | Points |
|-------|--------|
| 20-34 | -9     |
| 35-39 | -4     |
| 40-44 | 0      |
| 45-49 | 3      |
| 50-54 | 6      |
| 55-59 | 8      |
| 60-64 | 10     |
| 65-69 | 11     |
| 70-74 | 12     |
| 75-79 | 13     |

| Total Cholesterol | Points    |           |           |           |           |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                   | Age 20-39 | Age 40-49 | Age 50-59 | Age 60-69 | Age 70-79 |
| <160              | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 160-199           | 4         | 3         | 2         | 1         | 0         |
| 200-239           | 7         | 5         | 3         | 1         | 0         |
| 240-279           | 9         | 6         | 4         | 2         | 1         |
| ≥280              | 11        | 8         | 5         | 3         | 1         |

|           | Points    |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|           | Age 20-39 | Age 40-49 | Age 50-59 | Age 60-69 | Age 70-79 |
| Nonsmoker | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| Smoker    | 8         | 5         | 3         | 1         | 1         |

| HDL (mg/dL) | Points |
|-------------|--------|
| ≥60         | -1     |
| 50-59       | 0      |
| 40-49       | 1      |
| <40         | 2      |

| Systolic BP (mmHg) | If Untreated | If Treated |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|
| <120               | 0            | 0          |
| 120-129            | 0            | 1          |
| 130-139            | 1            | 2          |
| 140-159            | 1            | 2          |
| ≥160               | 2            | 3          |

| Point Total | 10-Year Risk % |
|-------------|----------------|
| <0          | < 1            |
| 0           | 1              |
| 1           | 1              |
| 2           | 1              |
| 3           | 1              |
| 4           | 1              |
| 5           | 2              |
| 6           | 2              |
| 7           | 3              |
| 8           | 4              |
| 9           | 5              |
| 10          | 6              |
| 11          | 8              |
| 12          | 10             |
| 13          | 12             |
| 14          | 16             |
| 15          | 20             |
| 16          | 25             |
| ≥17         | ≥ 30           |

10-Year risk \_\_\_\_\_%

# Women

## Estimate of 10-Year Risk for Women

(Framingham Point Scores)

| Age   | Points |
|-------|--------|
| 20-34 | -7     |
| 35-39 | -3     |
| 40-44 | 0      |
| 45-49 | 3      |
| 50-54 | 6      |
| 55-59 | 8      |
| 60-64 | 10     |
| 65-69 | 12     |
| 70-74 | 14     |
| 75-79 | 16     |

| Total Cholesterol (mg/dL) | Points    |           |           |           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                           | Age 20-39 | Age 40-49 | Age 50-59 | Age 60-69 | Age 70-79 |
| <160                      | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| 160-199                   | 4         | 3         | 2         | 1         | 1         |
| 200-239                   | 8         | 6         | 4         | 2         | 1         |
| 240-279                   | 11        | 8         | 5         | 3         | 2         |
| ≥280                      | 13        | 10        | 7         | 4         | 2         |

|           | Points    |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|           | Age 20-39 | Age 40-49 | Age 50-59 | Age 60-69 | Age 70-79 |
| Nonsmoker | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| Smoker    | 9         | 7         | 4         | 2         | 1         |

| HDL (mg/dL) | Points |
|-------------|--------|
| ≥60         | -1     |
| 50-59       | 0      |
| 40-49       | 1      |
| <40         | 2      |

| Systolic BP (mmHg) | If Untreated | If Treated |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|
| <120               | 0            | 0          |
| 120-129            | 1            | 3          |
| 130-139            | 2            | 4          |
| 140-159            | 3            | 5          |
| ≥160               | 4            | 6          |

| Point Total | 10-Year Risk % |
|-------------|----------------|
| < 9         | < 1            |
| 9           | 1              |
| 10          | 1              |
| 11          | 1              |
| 12          | 1              |
| 13          | 2              |
| 14          | 2              |
| 15          | 3              |
| 16          | 4              |
| 17          | 5              |
| 18          | 6              |
| 19          | 8              |
| 20          | 11             |
| 21          | 14             |
| 22          | 17             |
| 23          | 22             |
| 24          | 27             |
| ≥25         | ≥ 30           |

10-Year risk \_\_\_\_%

# Target LDL-C berdasarkan Risiko Penyakit

**TABLE 28-8** LDL Cholesterol Goals and Cutpoints for Therapeutic Lifestyle Changes (TLC) and Drug Therapy in Different Risk Categories<sup>a</sup>

| Risk Category                                                | LDL Goal (mg/dL)                | LDL Level at Which to Initiate TLC (mg/dL) | LDL Level at Which to Consider Drug Therapy (mg/dL)      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| High risk: CHD or CHD risk equivalents (10-year risk >20%)   | <100 mg/dL (optional goal: <70) | ≥100                                       | ≥100<br>(<100 mg/dL; consider drug options) <sup>b</sup> |
| Moderately high risk: 2+ risk factors (10-year risk >10–20%) | <130                            | ≥130                                       | ≥130<br>(100–129: consider drug options)                 |
| Moderate risk: 2+ risk factors (10-year risk <10%)           | <130                            | ≥130                                       | ≥160                                                     |
| Lower risk: 0–1 Risk factor <sup>c</sup>                     | <160                            | ≥160                                       | ≥190<br>(160–189: LDL-lowering drug optional)            |

<sup>a</sup>LDL indicates low-density lipoprotein; CHD, coronary heart disease.

<sup>b</sup>Some authorities recommend use of LDL-lowering drugs in this category if an LDL cholesterol level of <100 mg/dL cannot be achieved by TLC. Others prefer use of drugs that primarily modify triglycerides and HDL, (e.g., nicotinic acid or fibrates). Clinical judgment also may call for deferring drug therapy in this subcategory.

<sup>c</sup>Almost all people with 0–1 risk factor have a 10-year risk <10%; thus, 10-year risk assessment in people with 0–1 risk factor is not necessary.

Target kolesterol non-HDL adalah 30 mg/dL di atas target kolesterol LDL

# Terapi Non-Farmakologi *therapeutic lifestyle changes (TLCs)*

Terapi perubahan gaya hidup dimulai ketika konsentrasi kolesterol LDL terukur di atas target terapi, kecuali pada mereka dengan infark miokard akut atau risiko kardiovaskular rendah.

Tujuan intervensi gaya hidup adalah untuk mengurangi kolesterol LDL, mengurangi konsentrasi TG, dan meningkatkan kolesterol HDL



Tabel 5. Pengaruh perubahan gaya hidup pada konsentrasi lipid.<sup>4</sup>

|                                                                                                | Besar manfaat |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Intervensi gaya hidup untuk menurunkan kolesterol total dan LDL</b>                         |               |
| Pengurangan asupan lemak trans                                                                 | +++           |
| Pengurangan asupan lemak jenuh                                                                 | +++           |
| Peningkatan asupan serat                                                                       | ++            |
| Konsumsi makanan yang diperkaya fitosterol                                                     | ++            |
| Penggunaan suplementasi angkak (red yeast rice)                                                | ++            |
| Pengurangan berat badan berlebih                                                               | ++            |
| Pengurangan asupan kolesterol                                                                  | +             |
| Peningkatan aktivitas fisik habitual                                                           | +             |
| Penggunaan produk protein kedelai                                                              | +/-           |
| <b>Intervensi gaya hidup untuk menurunkan lipoprotein kaya TG</b>                              |               |
| Pengurangan berat badan berlebih                                                               | +++           |
| Pengurangan asupan alkohol                                                                     | +++           |
| Peningkatan aktivitas fisik habitual                                                           | ++            |
| Pengurangan jumlah total asupan karbohidrat                                                    | ++            |
| Penggunaan suplementasi PUFA omega 3                                                           | ++            |
| Pengurangan asupan mono dan disakarida                                                         | ++            |
| Penggantian lemak jenuh dengan MUFA atau PUFA                                                  | +             |
| <b>Intervensi gaya hidup untuk meningkatkan kolesterol HDL</b>                                 |               |
| Pengurangan lemak trans                                                                        | +++           |
| Peningkatan aktivitas fisik habitual                                                           | +++           |
| Pengurangan berat badan berlebih                                                               | ++            |
| Pengurangan asupan karbohidrat dan menggantinya dengan lemak tak jenuh                         | ++            |
| Konsumsi alkohol dengan jumlah sedang (bagi yang memang sudah mengkonsumsi alkohol sebelumnya) | ++            |
| Berhenti merokok                                                                               | +             |
| Memilih karbohidrat dengan indeks glikemik rendah dan tinggi serat                             | +/-           |
| Pengurangan asupan mono dan disakarida                                                         | +/-           |

# Diet

**TABLE 28-9** Macronutrient Recommendations for the TLC Diet

| Component <sup>a</sup>     | Recommended Intake                            |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Total fat                  | 25–35% of total calories                      |
| Saturated fat              | Less than 7% of total calories                |
| Polyunsaturated fat        | Up to 10% of total calories                   |
| Monounsaturated fat        | Up to 20% of total calories                   |
| Carbohydrates <sup>b</sup> | 50–60% of total calories                      |
| Cholesterol                | <200 mg per day                               |
| Dietary Fiber              | 20–30 grams per day                           |
| Plant sterols              | 2 grams per day                               |
| Protein                    | Approximately 15% of total calories           |
| Total calories             | To achieve and maintain desirable body weight |

<sup>a</sup>Calories from alcohol not included.

<sup>b</sup>Carbohydrates should derive from foods rich in complex carbohydrates such as whole grains, fruits, and vegetables.

Tabel 6. Rekomendasi diet untuk menurunkan konsentrasi kolesterol LDL dan profil lipid lainnya.<sup>4</sup>

| Golongan                    | Disarankan                                                    | Konsumsi seperlunya                                                                              | Konsumsi kadang-kadang dengan jumlah terbatas                                                                   |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sereal                      | Whole grain                                                   | Roti olahan, nasi dan pasta, biskuit, corn flake                                                 | Kue-kue, muffin, pai, croissant                                                                                 |
| Sayuran                     | Sayur mentah maupun matang                                    | Kentang                                                                                          | Sayuran yang dimasak dengan mentega atau krim                                                                   |
| Tumbuhan polong             | Lentil, kacang polong, kacang fava, buncis, kedelai           |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                 |
| Buah-buahan                 | Buah segar atau beku                                          | Buah yang dikeringkan, jeli, selai, buah kalengan, es krim rasa buah (sorbet), es loli, jus buah |                                                                                                                 |
| Gula-gula dan pemanis       | Pemanis tanpa kalori                                          | Sukrosa, madu, coklat, permen                                                                    | Cake, es krim, fruktosa, minuman ringan (soft drink)                                                            |
| Daging dan ikan             | Ikan berminyak maupun tanpa minyak, produk unggas tanpa kulit | Potongan sapi, domba, babi atau sapi muda tanpa lemak, hidangan laut, kerang-kerangan            | Sosis, salami, bacon, spare rib, hot dog, jeroan                                                                |
| Produk susu dan telur       | Susu dan yogurt skim                                          | Susu dan keju rendah lemak, produk susu lain, telur                                              | Keju reguler, krim, susu dan yogurt biasa                                                                       |
| Lemak memasak dan dressing  | Cuka, mustard, saos/dressing bebas lemak                      | Minyak zaitun, minyak sayuran non-tropis, margarin lembut, salad dressing, mayones, saos tomat   | Lemak trans dan margarin padat (sebaiknya dihindari), minyak sawit dan kelapa, mentega, lemak babi, lemak bacon |
| Kacang-kacangan/biji-bijian |                                                               | Segala jenis, tidak diasinkan (kecuali kelapa)                                                   | Kelapa                                                                                                          |
| Cara memasak                | Memanggang, merebus, mengukus                                 | Menggoreng dengan sedikit minyak, membakar                                                       | Menggoreng dengan banyak minyak                                                                                 |

# Penurunan Berat Badan

Tabel 7. Klasifikasi IMT untuk populasi Asia dewasa.<sup>117</sup>

| Klasifikasi        | IMT (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Berat Badan Kurang | <18,5                    |
| Normal             | 18,5 – 22,9              |
| Berat Badan Lebih: | ≥ 23                     |
| Berisiko           | 23 – 24,9                |
| Obesitas I         | 25 – 29,9                |
| Obesitas II        | ≥ 30                     |

Indeks Massa Tubuh (IMT) dan lingkar pinggang digunakan sebagai ukuran untuk menilai obesitas umum dan obesitas abdominal

IMT adalah prediktor kuat untuk mortalitas, peningkatan IMT secara progresif meningkatkan mortalitas, terutama mortalitas penyakit kardiovaskular

Pasien dengan **kelebihan berat badan** dianjurkan untuk **mengurangi 10% berat badannya**

Setiap penurunan 10 kg berat badan berhubungan dengan penurunan kolesterol LDL sebesar 8 mg/dL

Setiap penurunan 1 kg berat badan berhubungan dengan peningkatan kolesterol HDL sebesar 4 mg/dL dan penurunan konsentrasi TG sebesar 1,3 mg/dL

# Aktivitas Fisik

Aktivitas aerobik dapat menurunkan konsentrasi TG sampai 20% dan meningkatkan konsentrasi kolesterol HDL sampai 10%

Aktivitas penguatan otot (resistensi) hanya menurunkan TG sebesar 5%

Aktivitas fisik yang disarankan adalah aktivitas fisik aerobik dengan intensitas sedang (menurunkan 4-7 kkal/menit) selama 30 menit, sebanyak 4 sampai 6 hari seminggu, untuk membakar minimal 200 kkal/hari. Aktivitas fisik harian dapat dipenuhi dalam satu sesi (30 menit) atau beberapa sesi (minimal 10 menit). Selain aerobik, aktivitas penguatan otot dianjurkan dilakukan minimal 2 hari seminggu



Berjalan cepat (4,8-6,4 km per jam) selama 30-40 menit

Berenang selama 20 menit

Bersepeda baik untuk kesenangan atau transportasi, jarak 8 km dalam 30 menit

Bermain voli selama 45 menit

Menyapu halaman selama 30 menit

Menggunakan mesin pemotong rumput yang didorong selama 30 menit

Membersihkan rumah (secara besar-besaran)

Bermain basket selama 15 hingga 20 menit

Bermain golf tanpa *caddy* (mengangkat peralatan golf sendiri)

Berdansa selama 30 menit

# Hentikan Merokok

Merokok merupakan faktor risiko, terutama untuk penyakit jantung koroner, penyakit vaskular perifer, dan stroke. Merokok mempercepat pembentukan plak pada koroner dan dapat menyebabkan ruptur plak sehingga sangat berbahaya bagi orang dengan aterosklerosis koroner yang luas

Menghentikan merokok dapat meningkatkan konsentrasi kolesterol HDL sebesar 5-10%



# Terapi Farmakologi

**TABLE 28-10** Effects of Drug Therapy on Lipids and Lipoproteins

| Drug                                                                          | Mechanism of Action                                        | Effects on Lipids                   | Effects on Lipoproteins              | Comment                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cholestyramine, colestipol, and colesevelam                                   | ↑ LDL catabolism                                           | ↓ Cholesterol                       | ↓ LDL                                | Problem with compliance; binds many co-administered acidic drugs                                                                                                         |
| Niacin                                                                        | ↓ Cholesterol absorption<br>↓ LDL and VLDL synthesis       | ↓ Triglyceride and<br>↓ Cholesterol | ↑ VLDL<br>↓ VLDL,<br>↓ LDL,<br>↑ HDL | Problems with patient acceptance; good in combination with bile acid resins; extended release niacin causes less flushing and is less hepatotoxic than sustained release |
| Gemfibrozil, fenofibrate, clofibrate                                          | ↑ VLDL clearance<br>↓ VLDL synthesis                       | ↓ Triglyceride and<br>↓ cholesterol | ↓ VLDL,<br>↓ LDL,<br>↑ HDL           | Clofibrate causes cholesterol gall stones; modest LDL lowering; raises HDL; gemfibrozil inhibits glucuronidation of simvastatin, lovastatin, and atorvastatin            |
| Lovastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, fluvastatin, atorvastatin, rosuvastatin | ↑ LDL catabolism; inhibit LDL synthesis                    | ↓ Cholesterol                       | ↓ LDL                                | Highly effective in heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia and in combination with other agents                                                                      |
| Ezetimibe                                                                     | Blocks cholesterol absorption across the intestinal border | ↓ Cholesterol                       | ↓ LDL                                | Few adverse effects; effects additive to other drugs                                                                                                                     |

Table 12–10

## Effects of Lipid-Lowering Drugs on Serum Lipids at FDA-Approved Doses

| Lipid-Lowering Drug                              | LDL Cholesterol | HDL Cholesterol | Triglycerides                                        | Total Cholesterol |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Statins</b>                                   |                 |                 |                                                      |                   |
| Atorvastatin                                     | –26% to –60%    | +5% to +13%     | –17% to –53%                                         | –25% to –45%      |
| Fluvastatin                                      | –22% to –36%    | +3% to +11%     | –12% to –25%                                         | –16% to –27%      |
| Fluvastatin ER                                   | –33% to –35%    | +7% to +11%     | –19% to –25%                                         | –25%              |
| Lovastatin                                       | –21% to –42%    | +2% to +10%     | –6% to –27%                                          | –16% to –34%      |
| Lovastatin ER                                    | –24% to –41%    | +9% to +13%     | –10% to –25%                                         | –18% to –29%      |
| Pitavastatin                                     | –31% to –45%    | +1% to +8%      | –13% to –22%                                         | –23% to –31%      |
| Pravastatin                                      | –22% to –34%    | +2% to +12%     | –15% to –24%                                         | –16% to –25%      |
| Rosuvastatin                                     | –45% to –63%    | +8% to +14%     | –10% to –35%                                         | –33% to –46%      |
| Simvastatin                                      | –26% to –47%    | +8% to +16%     | –12% to –34%                                         | –19% to –36%      |
| <b>Bile Acid Sequestrants</b>                    |                 |                 |                                                      |                   |
| Cholestyramine                                   | –15% to –30%    | +3% to +5%      | May increase in patients with elevated triglycerides | –10% to –25%      |
| Colesevelam                                      | –15% to –18%    | +3% to +5%      |                                                      | –70% to –10%      |
| Colestipol                                       | –15% to –30%    | +3% to +5%      |                                                      | –10% to 25%       |
| <b>Cholesterol Absorption Inhibitor</b>          |                 |                 |                                                      |                   |
| Ezetimibe                                        | –18%            | +1% to +2%      | –7% to –9%                                           | –12% to –13%      |
| <b>Nicotinic Acid</b>                            |                 |                 |                                                      |                   |
| Niacin ER                                        | –5% to –17%     | +14% to +26%    | –11% to –38%                                         | –3% to –12%       |
| Niacin IR                                        | –5% to –25%     | +15% to +39%    | –20% to –60%                                         | –3% to –25%       |
| <b>Fibric Acid Derivatives</b>                   |                 |                 |                                                      |                   |
| Fenofibrate                                      | –31% to +45%    | +9% to +23%     | –23% to –54%                                         | –9% to –22%       |
| Gemfibrozil                                      | –30% to +30%    | +10% to +30%    | –20% to –60%                                         | –2% to –16%       |
| <b>Combination Products</b>                      |                 |                 |                                                      |                   |
| Niacin ER and lovastatin                         | –30% to –42%    | +20% to +30%    | –32% to –44%                                         | Not stated        |
| Niacin ER and simvastatin <sup>a</sup>           | –12% to –14%    | +21% to +29%    | –27% to –38%                                         | –9% to –11%       |
| Simvastatin and ezetimibe                        | –46% to –59%    | +8% to +12%     | –25% to –26%                                         | –34% to –43%      |
| <b>Omega-3-Fatty Acids</b>                       |                 |                 |                                                      |                   |
| Lovaza                                           | +45%            | +9%             | –45%                                                 | –10%              |
| Vascepa                                          | –5%             | –4%             | –27%                                                 | –7%               |
| Epanova                                          | +26%            | +5%             | –31%                                                 | –6%               |
| OMTRYG                                           | +20% to +45%    | 0% to +9%       | –25% to –45%                                         | –8% to –10%       |
| <b>Mitochondrial Transfer Protein Inhibitors</b> |                 |                 |                                                      |                   |
| Lomitapide                                       | –40%            | –7%             | –45%                                                 | –36%              |
| <b>Antisense Oligonucleotide</b>                 |                 |                 |                                                      |                   |
| Mipomersen                                       | –25%            | +15%            | –18%                                                 | –21%              |

ER, extended-release; FDA, Food and Drug Administration; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein.

<sup>a</sup>Percent change relative to simvastatin 20 mg.

# Efek Terapi Obat terhadap Profil Lipid

Table 12-11

## Formulation, Dosing, and Common Adverse Effects of Lipid-Lowering Drugs

| Lipid-Lowering Drug | Dosage Forms                                        | Usual Adult Maintenance Dose Range                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Adverse Effects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Statins</b>      |                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Atorvastatin        | 10-, 20-, 40-, 80-mg tablets                        | 10–80 mg once daily (at any time of day). Dose adjustment in patients with renal dysfunction is not necessary                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Most frequent side effects are constipation, abdominal pain, diarrhea, dyspepsia, and nausea. Statins should be discontinued promptly if serum transaminase levels (liver function tests) rise to three times upper limit of normal or if patient develops signs or symptoms of myopathy. Approximate equivalent doses of HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors are: atorvastatin 10 mg, fluvastatin 80 mg, lovastatin 40 mg, pitavastatin 2 mg, pravastatin 40 mg, simvastatin 20 mg, and rosuvastatin 5 mg |
| Fluvastatin         | 20-, 40-mg capsules; 80-mg extended-release tablets | 20–40 mg/day as a single dose (evening) or 40 mg twice daily; 80 mg once daily (evening). Dose adjustments for mild to moderate renal impairment are not necessary                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Lovastatin          | 10-, 20-, 40-mg tablets                             | 10–80 mg/day as a single dose (with evening meal) or divided twice daily with food. In patients with severe renal insufficiency (creatinine clearance less than 30 mL/min [0.5 mL/s]), dosage increases above 20 mg/day should be carefully considered and, if deemed necessary, implemented cautiously                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Lovastatin ER       | 20-, 30-, 60-mg tablets                             | 20–60 mg/day as a single dose. In patients with severe renal insufficiency (creatinine clearance < 30 mL/min [0.5 mL/s]), dosage increases above 20 mg/day should be carefully considered and, if deemed necessary, implemented cautiously                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Pravastatin         | 10-, 20-, 40-, 80-mg tablets                        | 10–80 mg/day as a single dose at bedtime. In patients with a history of significant renal or hepatic dysfunction, a starting dose of 10 mg daily is recommended                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Pitavastatin        | 1-, 2-, 4-mg tablets                                | 1–4 mg/day as a single dose can be taken with or without food, at any time of day. Moderate renal impairment (glomerular filtration rate 30–60 mL/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> [0.29–0.58 mL/s/m <sup>2</sup> ]) and end-stage renal disease on hemodialysis: Starting dose of 1 mg once daily and maximum dose of 2 mg once daily |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

Table 12-11

## Formulation, Dosing, and Common Adverse Effects of Lipid-Lowering Drugs

| Lipid-Lowering Drug | Dosage Forms                | Usual Adult Maintenance Dose Range                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Adverse Effects |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Rosuvastatin        | 5-, 10-, 20-, 40-mg tablets | 5–40 mg/day (at any time of day); 40 mg reserved for those who do not achieve LDL cholesterol goal on 20 mg. In patients with history of significant renal or hepatic dysfunction, starting dose of 10 mg daily is recommended                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                 |
| Simvastatin         | 5-, 10-, 20-, 40-mg tablets | 5–40 mg/day as a single dose in the evening, or divided. Recommended starting dose for patients at high risk of CHD is 40 mg/day. In patients with mild to moderate renal insufficiency, dosage adjustment is not necessary. However, caution should be exercised in patients with severe renal insufficiency; such patients should be started at 5 mg/day and be closely monitored. Due to increased risk of myopathy, including rhabdomyolysis, use of the 80-mg dose should be restricted to patients who have been taking simvastatin 80 mg chronically (eg, for 12 months or more) without evidence of muscle toxicity. Because of an increased risk for myopathy in Chinese patients taking simvastatin 40 mg coadministered with lipid-modifying doses ( $\geq 1$ g/day niacin) of niacin-containing products, caution should be used when treating Chinese patients with simvastatin doses exceeding 20 mg/day coadministered with lipid-modifying doses of niacin-containing products. Because the risk for myopathy is dose related, Chinese patients should not receive simvastatin 80 mg coadministered with lipid-modifying doses of niacin-containing products |                 |

(Continued)

Table 12-11

## Formulation, Dosing, and Common Adverse Effects of Lipid-Lowering Drugs (Continued)

| Lipid-Lowering Drug                           | Dosage Forms                                 | Usual Adult Maintenance Dose Range                                                                       | Adverse Effects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bile Acid Sequestrants</b>                 |                                              |                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Cholestyramine                                | 4-g packets                                  | 4–24 g/day in two or more divided doses                                                                  | Main side effects are nausea, constipation, bloating, and flatulence, although these may be less with colesvelam. Increasing fluid and dietary fiber intake may relieve constipation and bloating. Impair absorption of fat-soluble vitamins                                                                                                                   |
| Colesevelam                                   | 625-mg tablets                               | 3750–4375 mg/day as a single dose or divided twice daily, with meals                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                               | 3.75-g oral suspension packet                | One packet once a day with meals                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Colestipol                                    | 5-g packets                                  | 5–30 g/day as a single dose or divided                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                               | 1-g tablets                                  | 2–16 g/day as a single dose or divided                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Cholesterol Absorption Inhibitors</b>      |                                              |                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Ezetimibe                                     | 10-mg tablets                                | 10 mg once daily. No dosage adjustment is necessary in patients with renal or mild hepatic insufficiency | Overall incidence of adverse events reported with ezetimibe alone was similar to that reported with placebo and generally similar between ezetimibe with a statin and statin alone. The frequency of increased transaminases was slightly higher in patients receiving ezetimibe plus a statin compared with those receiving statin monotherapy (1.3% vs 0.4%) |
| <b>Nicotinic Acid (Prescription Products)</b> |                                              |                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Niacin ER (Niaspan)                           | 500-, 750-, 1000-mg extended-release tablets | 1000–2000 mg once daily at bedtime. Use with caution in patients with renal impairment                   | Side effects include flushing, itching, gastric distress, headache, hepatotoxicity, hyperglycemia, and hyperuricemia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Niacin IR (Niacor)                            | 500-mg tablets                               | 1–6 g/day in two to three divided doses. Do not exceed 6 g daily                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

Table 12-11

## Formulation, Dosing, and Common Adverse Effects of Lipid-Lowering Drugs (Continued)

| Lipid-Lowering Drug            | Dosage Forms                                                                             | Usual Adult Maintenance Dose Range                                                                         | Adverse Effects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Fibric Acid Derivatives</b> |                                                                                          |                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Fenofibrate                    | 54-, 160-mg tablets <sup>a</sup>                                                         | 54–160 mg/day; the dosage should be minimized in severe renal impairment                                   | Most common side effects are nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and rash. Increased risk of rhabdomyolysis when given with a statin. Fibric acids are associated with gallstones, myositis, and hepatitis                                                                                                                                                               |
| Gemfibrozil                    | 600-mg tablets                                                                           | 1200 mg/day in two doses, 30 minutes before meals; should be avoided in hepatic or severe renal impairment |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Omega-3-Fatty Acids</b>     |                                                                                          |                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Lovaza                         | 1-g capsule containing at least 0.9 g of OM3FA ethyl ester (EPA~0.465 g and DHA~0.375 g) | 4 g/day taken as single 4 g dose (four capsules) or two 2 g doses (two capsules twice daily)               | All products are obtained from oil of fish. Should be used with caution in patients with known hypersensitivity to fish and/or shellfish. Side effects include:<br>Lovaza/Omtryg<br>• Eructation, 4%<br>• Dyspepsia, 3%<br>• Taste perversion, 4%<br>Vascepa<br>• Arthralgia, 2.3%<br>Epanova<br>• Diarrhea, 15%<br>• Nausea, 6%<br>• Abdominal pain or discomfort, 5% |
| Vascepa                        | 1-g capsule containing 1 g of icosapent ethyl                                            | 4 g/day taken as 2 g doses (two capsules twice daily)                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Epanova                        | 1-g capsule containing at least 0.85 g OM3FFA (EPA~0.550 g and DHA~0.2 g)                | 2 or 4 g/day taken as single 2 g dose (2 capsules) or single 4 g doses (four capsules)                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Omtryg                         | 1-g capsule containing at least 0.9 g of OM3FA ethyl ester (EPA~0.465 g and DHA~0.375 g) | 4 g/day taken as single 4 g dose (four capsules) or two 2 g doses (two capsules twice daily)               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

(Continued)

TABLE 28-11

## Lipoprotein Phenotype and Recommended Drug Treatment

| Lipoprotein Type | Drug of Choice               | Combination therapy                   |
|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I                | Not indicated                | —                                     |
| IIa              | Statins                      | Niacin or BAR                         |
|                  | Cholestyramine or colestipol | Statins or niacin                     |
|                  | Niacin                       | Statins or BAR                        |
|                  | Ezetimibe                    |                                       |
| IIb              | Statins                      | BAR or fibrates or niacin             |
|                  | Fibrates                     | Statins or niacin or BAR <sup>a</sup> |
|                  | Niacin                       | Statins or fibrates                   |
|                  | Ezetimibe                    |                                       |
| III              | Fibrates                     | Statins or niacin                     |
|                  | Niacin                       | Statins or fibrates                   |
|                  | Ezetimibe                    |                                       |
| IV               | Fibrates                     | Niacin                                |
|                  | Niacin                       | Fibrates                              |
| V                | Fibrates                     | Niacin                                |
|                  | Niacin                       | Fish oils                             |

BAR, bile acid resins; fibrates include gemfibrozil or fenofibrate

<sup>a</sup>BAR are not used as first-line therapy if triglycerides are elevated at baseline, since hypertriglyceridemia may worsen with BAR alone.

Obat pilihan yang direkomendasikan untuk setiap FENOTIPE LIPOPROTEIN

### Tipe I

- Terapi diutamakan pada pengurangan kilomikron yang berasal dari asupan lemak
- Total asupan lemak harian tidak boleh lebih dari 10-25 g, atau  $\approx 15\%$  dari total kalori
- Penyebab sekunder hipertrigliseridemia harus dieliminasi, dan jika ada, kelainan yang mendasarinya harus ditangani dengan tepat

### Tipe IIb

- Terapi dilakukan untuk menurunkan LDL-C tanpa meningkatkan VLDL dan trigliserida
- Penggunaan BAR sebagai agen tunggal harus dihindari karena dapat meningkatkan VLDL dan trigliserida

### Tipe III

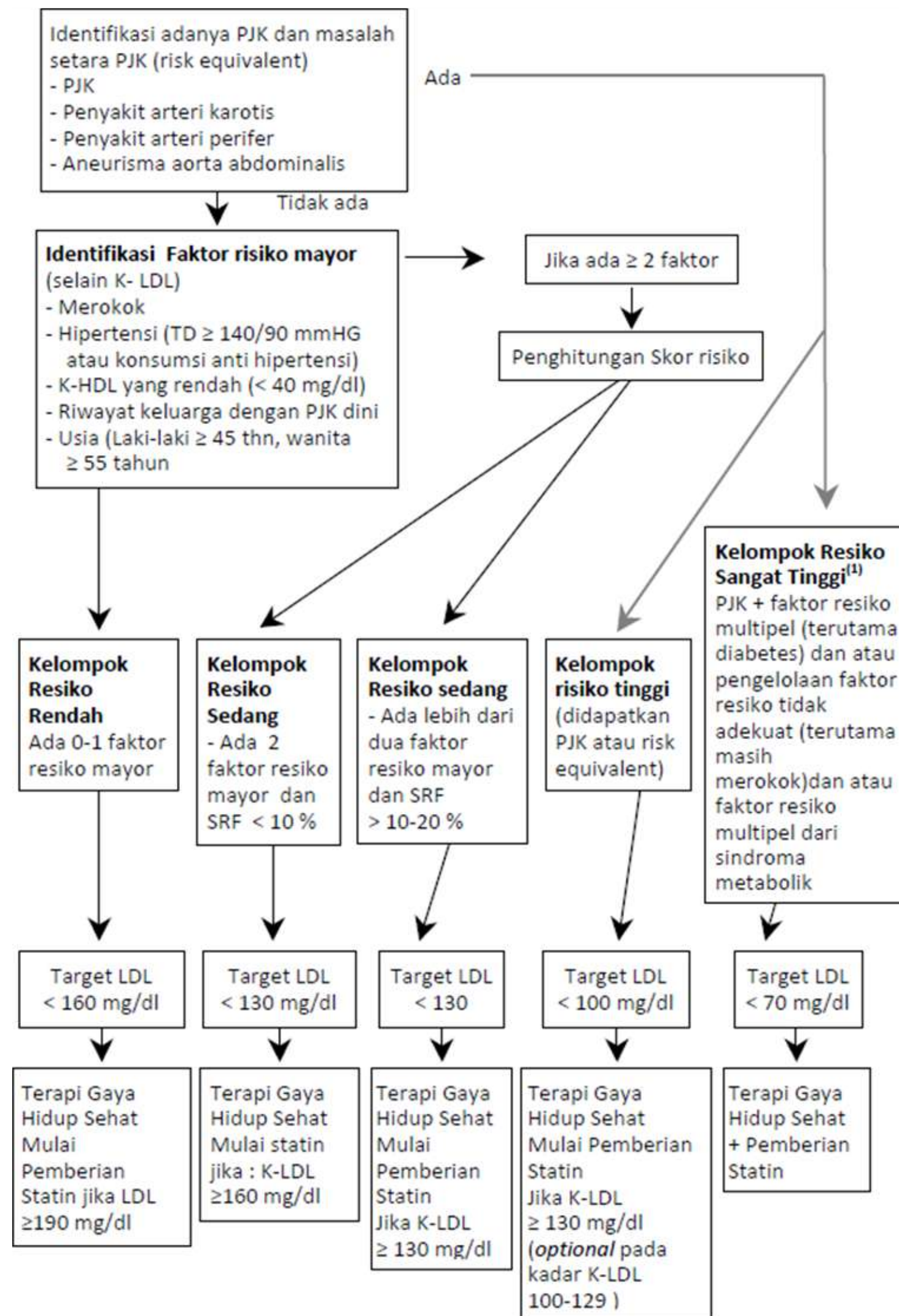
- Suplemen minyak ikan dapat menjadi alternative terapi

### Tipe V

- Terapi diutamakan pada pembatasan ketat asupan lemak
- Trigliserida rantai menengah, yang dapat diserap tanpa melalui pembentukan kilomikron dapat digunakan sebagai asupan kalori jika diperlukan

# Tatalaksana Terapi LDL-C

Estimasi skor risiko kardiovaskular berdasarkan Framingham



**TABLE 3** High-, Moderate-, and Low-Intensity Statin Therapy\*

|                 | High Intensity                                            | Moderate Intensity                                                                                                            | Low Intensity                                                    |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LDL-C lowering† | ≥50%                                                      | 30%–49%                                                                                                                       | <30%                                                             |
| Statins         | Atorvastatin (40 mg‡) 80 mg<br>Rosuvastatin 20 mg (40 mg) | Atorvastatin 10 mg (20 mg)<br>Rosuvastatin (5 mg) 10 mg<br>Simvastatin 20–40 mg§                                              | Simvastatin 10 mg                                                |
|                 | ...                                                       | Pravastatin 40 mg (80 mg)<br>Lovastatin 40 mg (80 mg)<br>Fluvastatin XL 80 mg<br>Fluvastatin 40 mg BID<br>Pitavastatin 1–4 mg | Pravastatin 10–20 mg<br>Lovastatin 20 mg<br>Fluvastatin 20–40 mg |

Percent LDL-C reductions with the primary statin medications used in clinical practice (atorvastatin, rosuvastatin, simvastatin) were estimated using the median reduction in LDL-C from the VOYAGER database (S3.2.1-2). Reductions in LDL-C for other statin medications (fluvastatin, lovastatin, pitavastatin, pravastatin) were identified according to FDA-approved product labeling in adults with hyperlipidemia, primary hypercholesterolemia, and mixed dyslipidemia (S3.2.1-4). **Boldface type** indicates specific statins and doses that were evaluated in RCTs (S3.2.1-3, S3.2.1-5–S3.2.1-16), and the Cholesterol Treatment Trialists' 2010 meta-analysis (S3.2.1-17). All these RCTs demonstrated a reduction in major cardiovascular events.

\*Percent reductions are estimates from data across large populations. Individual responses to statin therapy varied in the RCTs and should be expected to vary in clinical practice (S3.2.1-2).

†LDL-C lowering that should occur with the dosage listed below each intensity.

‡Evidence from 1 RCT only: down titration if unable to tolerate atorvastatin 80 mg in the IDEAL (Incremental Decrease through Aggressive Lipid Lowering) study (S3.2.1-3).

§Although simvastatin 80 mg was evaluated in RCTs, initiation of simvastatin 80 mg or titration to 80 mg is not recommended by the FDA because of the increased risk of myopathy, including rhabdomyolysis.

BID indicates twice daily; FDA, U.S. Food and Drug Administration; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; RCT, randomized controlled trial; VOYAGER, an individual patient data meta-analysis Of statin therapy in At risk Groups: Effects of Rosuvastatin, atorvastatin and simvastatin; and XL, extended release.

# Terapi Kombinasi

Terapi kombinasi dapat dipertimbangkan jika monoterapi tidak adekuat, pada pasien yang terdokumentasi patuh terhadap rejimen awal

Respon terapi yang tidak adekuat dibuktikan dengan pengukuran dua atau tiga profil lipid pada interval 6 minggu

Lakukan skrining dengan seksama potensi kontraindikasi dan interaksi obat pada terapi kombinasi yang direncanakan

Secara umum, statin + BAR atau niacin + BAR memberikan pengurangan terbesar kadar kolesterol total dan kolesterol LDL

Regimen obat yang dimaksudkan untuk meningkatkan kadar HDL harus mencakup gemfibrozil atau niasin, namun perlu diperhatikan bahwa statin yang dikombinasikan dengan salah satu dari obat ini dapat meningkatkan kejadian hepatotoksitas atau miositis

*Familial combined dyslipidemia* diperkirakan akan merespons lebih baik terhadap fibrat + statin daripada fibrat + BAR

Terapi kombinasi statin + ezetimibe dapat memperbesar pengurangan kolesterol hingga 12-20%

# Kolesterol non-HDL [LDL + VLDL] $\approx$ [CT – HDL])

## Terapi Hipertrigliseridemia (tipe I, III, IV, V)

Riwayat keluarga yang positif PJK penting dalam mengidentifikasi pasien yang berisiko mengalami aterosklerosis prematur. Jika seorang pasien dengan PJK memiliki trigliserida tinggi, diperkirakan ini merupakan faktor penyebab PJK, sehingga harus diobati

Intervensi hanya dilakukan jika konsentrasi TG >200 mg/dL pada subjek dengan tingkat risiko kardiovaskular tinggi dan sangat tinggi yang **telah mencapai target LDL-C**

### *Borderline-High TG (150-199 mg/dL):*

Terapi obat dengan niacin harus dipertimbangkan pada pasien yang memiliki faktor risiko PJK, riwayat keluarga PJK prematur, disertai dengan peningkatan LDL atau kadar HDL yang rendah. Terapi alternatif yang dapat diberikan meliputi gemfibrozil atau fenofibrat, statin, dan minyak ikan

### *Very High TG (>500 mg/dL):*

Trigliserida yang sangat tinggi berhubungan dengan pankreatitis dan konsekuensi buruk lainnya. Penatalaksanaan meliputi modifikasi gaya hidup dengan pembatasan asupan lemak (10-20% total kalori), serta pengobatan penyebab sekunder (jika ada). Target terapi adalah kadar TG <500 mg/dL. Terapi obat meliputi gemfibrozil atau fenofibrate, niacin, dan statin intensitas sedang

# Terapi Dislipidemia – Diabetik

Dislipidemia diabetik ditandai dengan hipertrigliseridemia, kadar HDL rendah, dan kadar LDL yang sedikit meningkat

Pada diabetes, LDL yang kecil dan padat lebih bersifat aterogenik daripada bentuk LDL yang lebih besar dan ringan

Pada terapi dislipidemia, diabetes dianggap sebagai faktor risiko yang setara dengan PJK, dan target utamanya adalah menurunkan kadar LDL menjadi  $<100$  mg/dL

Jika kadar LDL  $>100$  mg/dL maka direkomendasikan untuk mengintensifkan kontrol glikemik, serta menambah obat untuk menghambat aterogenik (fibrat dan niasin) dan mengintensifkan terapi penurun LDL (statin dianggap sebagai obat pilihan karena target utamanya adalah LDL)

# Pemantauan Efektivitas Terapi

## Profil Lipid

### Pemeriksaan lipid

Seberapa sering lipid perlu diperiksa?

- Sebelum memulai pengobatan penurun lipid sebaiknya dilakukan 2 kali pemeriksaan dengan jeda 1-12 minggu, kecuali pada kondisi di mana disarankan pengobatan segera seperti ACS dan pasien dengan risiko sangat tinggi

Seberapa sering lipid perlu diperiksa setelah terapi diberikan?

- 8( $\pm$ 4) minggu setelah terapi dimulai
- 8( $\pm$ 4) minggu setelah penyesuaian dosis/jenis obat sampai target tercapai

Seberapa sering lipid perlu diperiksa setelah target atau nilai lipid yang optimal tercapai?

- Setahun sekali (kecuali bila ada masalah kepatuhan atau alasan lain yang mengharuskan pemeriksaan dilakukan lebih sering)

# Pemantauan Toksisitas Terapi

## Enzim Hati

### Pengawasan enzim hati dan otot

Seberapa sering enzim hati (ALT) perlu diperiksa pada pasien dengan obat penurun lipid?

- Sebelum pengobatan dimulai
- Sekali di minggu 8-12 setelah pengobatan dimulai dan di minggu 8-12 setelah setiap kali dosis ditingkatkan
- Di luar itu, kontrol ALT rutin selama pengobatan dislipidemia tidak disarankan

Bagaimana bila enzim hati meningkat pada pasien dengan obat penurun lipid?

Jika ALT  $<3$  kali batas atas normal:

- Lanjutkan pengobatan
- Periksa kembali enzim hati 4-6 minggu kemudian

Jika ALT meningkat hingga  $\geq 3$  kali batas atas normal

- Hentikan pengobatan penurun lipid atau kurangi dosis dan periksa kembali enzim hati 4-6 minggu kemudian
- Terapi dapat diberikan kembali dengan hati-hati setelah ALT kembali normal
- Jika ALT tetap tinggi, periksa kemungkinan penyebab lain

# Pemantauan Toksisitas Terapi Creatine Kinase

Seberapa sering CK perlu diperiksa pada pasien dengan obat penurun lipid?

Sebelum pengobatan

- Sebelum pengobatan dimulai
- Bila CK di awal mencapai 4 kali batas atas normal, jangan mulai pengobatan; periksa ulang

Pengawasan:

- Pengawasan CK rutin tidak diperlukan
- Periksa CK bila pasien menderita mialgia

Waspada miopati dan peningkatan CK pada pasien berisiko seperti: pasien berusia lanjut, pasien dengan terapi lain yang dapat berinteraksi, pasien yang menjalani berbagai jenis pengobatan, pasien dengan penyakit hati atau ginjal, atau atlet.

Bagaimana bila CK meningkat pada pasien dengan terapi penurun lipid?

Nilai kembali indikasi pemberian statin.

Bila CK  $\geq 4$  kali batas atas normal:

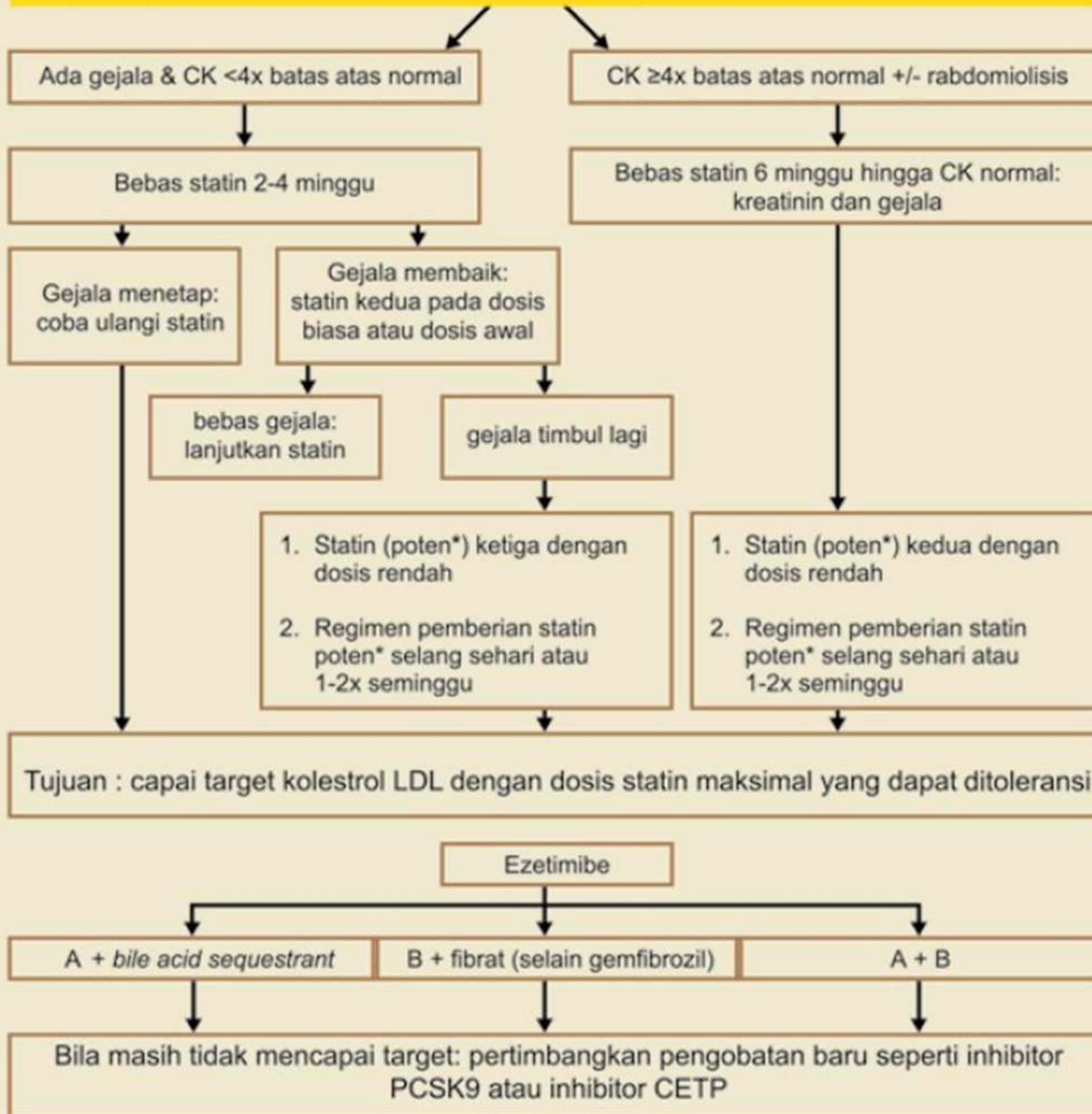
- Bila CK  $>10$  kali batas atas normal: hentikan pengobatan, periksa fungsi ginjal dan monitor CK setiap 2 minggu
- Bila CK  $<10$  kali batas atas normal dan tidak ada gejala: lanjutkan terapi penurun lipid sambil tetap monitor CK
- Bila CK  $<10$  kali batas atas normal dan terdapat gejala: hentikan statin dan monitor normalisasi CK sebelum mencoba lagi pemberian statin dengan dosis lebih rendah
- Pertimbangkan kemungkinan peningkatan CK sesaat karena alasan lain seperti kelelahan
- Pertimbangkan miopati bila CK tetap tinggi
- Pertimbangkan terapi kombinasi atau pengobatan lain

Bila CK  $<4$  kali batas atas normal:

- Bila tidak ada gejala otot, lanjutkan statin (pasien perlu dipisahkan untuk melaporkan gejala; periksa CK)
- Bila terdapat gejala otot, monitor gejala dan CK secara teratur
- Bila gejala menetap, hentikan statin dan nilai kembali gejala setelah 6 minggu; nilai kembali indikasi pemberian statin
- Pertimbangkan pemberian kembali statin jenis yang sama atau jenis lain
- Pertimbangkan pemberian statin dosis rendah, pemberian regimen selang-seling setiap 2 hari sekali atau sekali/dua kali seminggu atau terapi kombinasi

Untuk penjelasan lebih detil mengenai peningkatan CK dan penatalaksanaan gejala otot selama terapi statin, lihat Gambar 3

Pertimbangkan bila gejala otot terkait statin memperkenankan statin dilanjutkan/diberi kembali



# Algoritma Pengobatan Keluhan Otot selama Terapi Statin

\*statin poten: Atorvastatin atau Rosuvastatin

# Obat Dislipidemia secara Swamedikasi

Terapi dengan niasin harus dimulai secara bertahap, dosis penggunaan  $\geq 1.000$  mg/hari diperlukan pemantauan khusus oleh dokter

Kontraindikasi: pendarahan arteri, tukak peptik aktif, kehamilan dan menyusui



Rekomendasi dosis: 2 kapsul sehari setelah makan

Kontraindikasi:  
alergi seafood, konsumsi  $\geq 10$  kapsul/hari bersamaan dengan obat pengencer darah dapat meningkatkan risiko pendarahan



# ANY QUESTION?

# TERIMA KASIH



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