

**Additional LDL Lowering Needed
(on max tolerated statin)**

Statin Intolerance or Contraindication

**1st line (as monotherapy or add-on):
Ezetimibe (Zetia)**

Well-tolerated

Generic available

↓ LDL ~15-20% monotherapy

CV benefits in secondary prevention
(in combination with statin)

**2nd line (as monotherapy or add-on):
Bempedoic Acid (Nexletol)**

Minimal muscle side effects

May cause hyperuricemia

\$\$ No generic, covered by
Medicaid (PA needed)

↓ LDL ~20-25% monotherapy

CV benefits in very high risk primary
and secondary prevention

3rd line, or Very High CV Risk (as monotherapy or add-on): PCSK9i

Evolocumab (Repatha)
Alirocumab (Praluent)

Every 2-4 weeks subcut
injections

Injection site reactions

\$\$\$ Specialty med, covered
by Medicaid (PA needed)

↓ LDL ~45-60% monotherapy

CV benefits in secondary prevention

Used for familial
hypercholesterolemia (FH)

Refer to VMC Cardiology or
Lipidologist

Possible Symptoms of Statin Intolerance

- Muscle symptoms are bilateral, symmetrical, usually in proximal large muscle groups, and unrelated to changes in physical activity level
- Onset coincides with new starts or dose adjustments
- Reversible upon stopping statin, and reproducible with re-challenge
- History of intolerance to ≥ 2 statins
- Very rare: CK elevation, rhabdomyolysis (CK>5X ULN)

Symptoms Less Likely Related to Statin

- Tingling, twitching, shooting pain, nocturnal cramps, joint pain
- Muscle symptoms are unilateral, asymmetrical, localized, in more distal muscles
- No temporal relationship to statin initiation or discontinuation

**2026 ACC/AHA Lipid Guidelines
LDL Goals**

	LDL <100	LDL <70	LDL <55
Primary Prevention			
PREVENT Score <10%	✓		
PREVENT Score $\geq 10\%$		✓	
DM	✓ (No ASCVD risks)	✓ (ASCVD risks)	
LDL ≥ 190	✓ (No ASCVD risks)	✓ (ASCVD risks)	
Secondary Prevention			
Clinical ASCVD		✓	✓ (High risk)
Subclinical ASCVD	CAC 1-99 and <75 th percentile	CAC ≥ 100 -299 or $\geq$ 75 th percentile; or CAC ≥ 300 -999	CAC ≥ 1000