

Chapter 33, Antihyperlipidemic Drugs

1. The nurse is preparing to administer niacin to a client with hyperlipidemia. Which adverse reaction should the nurse **prioritize** on ongoing assessment?
A) Tingling
B) Constipation
C) Diarrhea
D) Cholelithiasis

Answer: A

Rationale: The nurse should monitor for tingling in the client as an adverse reaction to the drug niacin. Constipation, diarrhea, and cholelithiasis are adverse reactions to the drug fenofibrate.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 421, Miscellaneous Antihyperlipidemic Drugs

2. The nurse is finishing a teaching session with a client who is prescribed gemfibrozil. The nurse determines the session is successful when the client correctly chooses which instruction?
A) Take the drug along with meals.
B) Observe caution while driving.
C) Take a single dose once daily in the evening.
D) Be alert for mild to severe facial flushing.

Answer: B

Rationale: When preparing a teaching plan for the client receiving the fibric acid derivative gemfibrozil, the nurse should instruct the client to observe caution while driving. Rosuvastatin calcium is taken as a single dose once daily in the evening. The nurse instructs a client prescribed nicotinic acid to take it along with meals; it may also cause mild to severe facial flushing.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 6

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 425, Fibric Acid Derivatives

3. The health care provider has prescribed ezetimibe for a client diagnosed with hyperlipidemia. The nurse is prepared to **prioritize** which assessment to evaluate the drug's effectiveness?
- A) Taking a dietary history of the client
 - B) Inspecting skin and eyelids for evidence of xanthomas
 - C) Obtaining reports of fasting blood sugar levels
 - D) Frequently monitoring blood cholesterol

Answer: D

Rationale: The nurse should frequently monitor blood cholesterol as part of the ongoing assessment for a client receiving ezetimibe. Taking a dietary history of the client and inspecting the skin and eyelids for evidence of xanthomas are the preadministration assessments that a nurse should perform for a client receiving ezetimibe. The nurse obtains the reports of fasting blood sugar for a client with diabetes.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 422, Ongoing Assessment

4. A nurse is preparing to administer colesevelam to a client with hyperlipidemia. The nurse determines cautious administration is warranted after noting which condition in the client's history?
- A) Hypotension
 - B) Acute infection
 - C) Liver disease
 - D) Unstable angina

Answer: C

Rationale: Bile acid resins should be used cautiously in clients with diabetes, liver, peptic ulcer or kidney disease, and during pregnancy and lactation. Colesevelam is administered with caution in clients with liver disease. Niacin is used with caution in clients with unstable angina. Statins should be used cautiously in clients with hypotension and an acute infection.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 424, Bile Acid Resins

5. The nurse is administering pravastatin and amiodarone to a client with cardiac issues. Which potential interaction will the nurse carefully monitor the client for?

- A) Increased anticoagulant effect
- B) Increased hypoglycemic effect
- C) Increased risk of myopathy
- D) Decreased effects of pravastatin

Answer: C

Rationale: When the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor pravastatin is administered with amiodarone, the nurse should monitor the client for increased risk of myopathy as an effect of the interaction between the two drugs. Increased anticoagulant effect is observed in clients receiving warfarin along with pravastatin. Increased hypoglycemic effects are observed in clients receiving sulfonylureas with fibric acid derivatives. The interaction of pravastatin with amiodarone does not decrease the effect of pravastatin.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 418, Central Nervous System Reactions

6. The health care provider has prescribed fenofibrate for a client discovered to have very high serum triglyceride levels. The nurse should question this order if the client has a history of which additional disorder?
- A) Endocrine disorder
 - B) Primary biliary cirrhosis
 - C) Arterial bleeding
 - D) Respiratory depression

Answer: B

Rationale: The fibric acid derivative fenofibrate is contraindicated in clients with primary biliary cirrhosis. The HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors are used with caution in clients with a history of endocrine disorders. Niacin is contraindicated in clients with arterial bleeding. Respiratory depression is a potential adverse reaction to fenofibrate.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 425, Fibric Acid Derivatives

7. The nurse is preparing to teach a client with hyperlipidemia about the prescribed cholestyramine. Which instruction should the nurse **prioritize** for the client?
- A) "Eat foods high in dietary fiber."
 - B) "Follow a complete liquid diet."

- C) "Be sure to stay on complete bed rest."
- D) "Take the water-soluble form of vitamin D."

Answer: A

Rationale: The nurse should instruct the client taking cholestyramine to eat foods high in dietary fiber to prevent constipation. The nurse should instruct the client to exercise to prevent constipation. Clients are asked to take a water-soluble form of vitamin A (not vitamin D) if they are experiencing impaired digestion of fats and absorption of the fat-soluble vitamins due to long-term therapy of bile acid sequestrants.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 6

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 423, Constipation

8. The nurse is preparing to administer colestipol to the client. Which method should the nurse **prioritize** to administer this medication?
- A) Mix the granules in 2–6 fluid ounces of water.
 - B) Take care not to crush the granules.
 - C) Give the granules once or twice daily with meals.
 - D) Mix the drug in 90 mL of liquid.

Answer: D

Rationale: The nurse should mix the drug in 90 mL of liquid, soups, cereals, carbonated drinks, or pulpy fruits when administering the colestipol granules to the client. Cholestyramine powder is mixed in 2–6 fluid ounces of water. Colestipol tablets are not crushed. Colesevelam tablets are taken once or twice daily with meals.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 6

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 424, Bile Acid Resins

9. A client prescribed niacin reports significant skin flushing and itching, stating, "I almost stopped taking the drug." The nurse anticipates the health care provider will prescribe which drug to address this issue?
- A) Prednisone
 - B) Aspirin
 - C) Ibuprofen
 - D) Hydrocortisone

Answer: B

Rationale: Aspirin may be recommended before taking niacin preparations to reduce adverse reactions when niacin causes skin reactions that are severe or cause extreme discomfort. The concomitant use of NSAIDs (ibuprofen) and bile acid resins will decrease the serum level or decrease the GI absorption of the NSAID. There can be decreased serum levels of hydrocortisone when they are taken with bile acid resins. There is no recognized reaction between prednisone and niacin.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 423, Altered Skin Integrity Risk

10. The client presents for a routine clinic visit to evaluate the long-term use of cholestyramine. The health care provider determines vitamin A and D should be prescribed at this time. The nurse determines which nursing diagnosis is **most** appropriate at this time?
- A) Risk for impaired skin integrity
 - B) Constipation
 - C) Risk for injury
 - D) Risk for imbalanced nutrition: less than body requirements

Answer: D

Rationale: Bile acid resins may interfere with the digestion of fats and prevent the absorption of the fat-soluble vitamins (vitamins A, D, E, and K) and folic acid. Therefore, the nursing diagnosis of risk for imbalanced nutrition: less than body requirements would be most appropriate. Adverse reactions associated with nicotinic acid such as flushing would suggest a risk for impaired skin integrity. Constipation would be associated with statin therapy. Risk for injury may be appropriate for clients taking fibrates or statins.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 423, Malnutrition Risk

11. A nurse is conducting a community presentation on heart disease, cholesterol, and risk factors. The nurse determines that the class has been successful when the class correctly chooses which point as true?
- A) Low-fat diet raises LDL cholesterol levels.
 - B) Being overweight causes HDL levels to go up.
 - C) Physical activity raises HDL cholesterol levels.
 - D) Excess body weight causes LDL cholesterol to go down.

Answer: C

Rationale: Saturated fat and cholesterol in the food raises total and LDL cholesterol levels. Being overweight can make LDL cholesterol levels go up and HDL levels go down. Increased physical activity helps to lower LDL cholesterol and raise HDL cholesterol levels.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 416, Cholesterol Levels

12. The nurse has administered atorvastatin to a client. Which assessment finding(s) should the nurse **prioritize**? Select all that apply.
- A) Headache
 - B) Sedation
 - C) Insomnia
 - D) Diarrhea
 - E) Constipation

Answer: A, C, E

Rationale: Atorvastatin is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor (statin). Adverse reactions of statins include headache, dizziness, insomnia (not sedation), flatulence, abdominal pain, cramping, constipation (not diarrhea), and nausea.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 418, Central Nervous System Reactions

13. The health care provider has prescribed pravastatin for a client. The nurse should question this order if the client is currently prescribed which additional medication(s)? Select all that apply.
- A) Quinapril
 - B) Niacin
 - C) Clarithromycin
 - D) Albuterol
 - E) Verapamil

Answer: B, C, E

Rationale: Niacin, clarithromycin, and verapamil when coadministered to a client taking a statin, like pravastatin, can result in increased myopathy. Quinapril is an ACEI and is used in the treatment of hypertension. Albuterol is a short-acting beta-agonist bronchodilator. There are no recognized adverse reactions between the statins, ACEIs, and short-acting beta-agonist bronchodilators.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 418, Central Nervous System Reactions

14. A nursing instructor is teaching a class on the action of statin drugs. The instructor determines the class is successful after the students correctly choose which actions? Select all that apply.

- A) Decrease cholesterol absorption in GI tract
- B) Promote cholesterol breakdown
- C) Formation of a substance excreted in the feces
- D) Decrease breakdown of fat to cholesterol
- E) Inhibit cholesterol production

Answer: A, B, E

Rationale: Statins inhibit the manufacture or production of cholesterol or promote the breakdown of cholesterol. The bile acid resins bind to bile acids to form an insoluble substance that cannot be absorbed by the intestine, so it is excreted in the feces.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 417, HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors

15. A client is questioning the new prescription for a statin. The nurse should point out that statin will reduce the risk of which disorder(s) for the client? Select all that apply.

- A) Stroke
- B) Transient ischemic attack
- C) Kidney disease
- D) Hepatic disease
- E) Cancer

Answer: A, B

Rationale: The use of statins in clients with hyperlipidemia with or without clinically evident coronary heart disease can reduce the risk of death from stroke and transient ischemic attacks. Individuals with kidney disease should use bile acid resin antihyperlipidemic drugs cautiously. Statins are contraindicated in individuals with severe hepatic disease. Whether a client with cancer could use a statin would depend on the location of the cancer and would be decided on a case-by-case manner.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 417, HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors

16. A nurse is preparing to administer lovastatin to a client. The nurse should question this order if which disorder(s) is noted in the client's history? Select all that apply.
- A) Kidney disease
 - B) Pregnancy
 - C) Serious hepatic disease
 - D) Carcinoma of the breast
 - E) Lactation

Answer: B, C, E

Rationale: Statin drugs are contraindicated in individuals with known hypersensitivity to the drugs or serious liver disease and during pregnancy (category X) and lactation. Clients with kidney disease should use bile acid resins cautiously. There is no recognized interaction with statins and breast cancer.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 418, Central Nervous System Reactions

17. The nursing instructor has completed a teaching session on bile acids with a group of nursing students. The instructor determines the session is successful when the students correctly choose which fact(s) as true about bile? Select all that apply.
- A) Manufactured by the gallbladder
 - B) Stored in the liver
 - C) Emulsifies fat and lipids
 - D) Secreted by the liver
 - E) Classified as a hormone

Answer: C, D

Rationale: Bile is manufactured and secreted by the liver and stored in the gallbladder; it emulsifies fat and lipids, and these products pass through the intestine. It is not considered a hormone.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Remember

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Physiological Adaptation

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 424, Bile Acid Resins

18. A client with hyperlipidemia is prescribed cholestyramine. Which possible adverse reaction(s) will the nurse point out when teaching the client about this drug? Select all that apply.

- A) Diarrhea
- B) Malabsorption of vitamin K
- C) Aggravation of hemorrhoids
- D) Flatulence
- E) Myopathy

Answer: B, C, D

Rationale: Adverse reactions reported with the use of bile acid resins, such as cholestyramine, include constipation (not diarrhea), aggravation of hemorrhoids, abdominal cramps, flatulence, nausea, increased bleeding related to vitamin K malabsorption, and vitamin A and D deficiencies. Myopathy is a concern with rosuvastatin, as well as an interaction with statins and macrolides, erythromycin, clarithromycin, amiodarone, niacin, and verapamil.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 424, Bile Acid Resins

19. The nurse is preparing to teach a client about the antihyperlipidemic drug which the health care provider has prescribed. Which instruction(s) should the nurse point out during the teaching session? Select all that apply.

- A) Measures to minimize gastrointestinal upset
- B) Consultation with a dietitian for assistance with diet teaching
- C) Emphasis on the fact that drug therapy alone will significantly lower blood cholesterol levels
- D) Focus on the importance of taking drug exactly as prescribed
- E) Instruction in possible adverse reactions and signs and symptoms to report to primary health care provider

Answer: A, B, D, E

Rationale: Client teaching includes measures to minimize gastrointestinal upset, consultation with a dietician to assist with diet planning and teaching, focus on the need to take the drug exactly as prescribed, and information about possible adverse reactions including those that need to be reported to the primary health care provider. The nurse should emphasize that drug therapy alone will NOT significantly lower blood cholesterol levels, but lifestyle changes may also be necessary such as diet and exercise.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 6

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 424, Educating the Client and Family

20. The nurse is preparing to administer cholestyramine to a client. On preadministration assessment, the nurse discovers the client is currently taking propranolol, glipizide, and acetaminophen. Which potential interaction(s) should the nurse **prioritize**? Select all that apply.
- A) Hypoglycemia
 - B) Decreased analgesia
 - C) Increase in blood pressure
 - D) Hypotension
 - E) Hyperglycemia

Answer: C, E

Rationale: The use of bile acid resins, like cholestyramine, decreases the absorption of some medications including glipizide and propranolol. This decreased absorption could result in hyperglycemia (not hypoglycemia) and an increase in blood pressure (not hypotension) for this particular client. There should not be any interaction between the acetaminophen and cholestyramine.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 424, Bile Acid Resins

21. The nurse is preparing a teaching session for a client prescribed gemfibrozil. The nurse will point out the drug operates via which mechanism(s)? Select all that apply.
- A) Increases excretion of cholesterol
 - B) Reduces VLDLs
 - C) Increases breakdown of VLDLs
 - D) Reduces production of triglycerides
 - E) Inhibits cholesterol formation

Answer: A, D

Rationale: Gemfibrozil increases the excretions of cholesterol and reduces the production of triglycerides. The drug does not reduce VLDLs, increase VLDL breakdown, or inhibit cholesterol formation. Fenofibrate will help decrease VLDLs. Statins will assist with the breakdown of VLDLs. Cholesterol formation is inhibited by PCSK9 inhibitors.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 425, Fibrin Acid Derivatives

22. A nurse is analyzing the chemistry profile of a client diagnosed with hyperlipidemia. Which measurement(s) will the nurse **prioritize** on the lipid profile? Select all that apply.
- A) Total cholesterol
 - B) Triglycerides
 - C) LDL
 - D) ALT
 - E) AST

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: A lipoprotein profile is a laboratory test that reports total cholesterol, LDL, HDL, and triglycerides. AST and ALT are values that would be reported from liver function tests.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 416, Lipoproteins

23. The nurse is conducting a preadministration assessment on a client prescribed simvastatin. Which factor(s) should the nurse **prioritize**? Select all that apply.
- A) Dietary history
 - B) Vital signs
 - C) Blood glucose
 - D) Weight
 - E) Input and output

Answer: A, B, D

Rationale: Before administering an antihyperlipidemic drug, the nurse would assess a lipid profile, liver function tests, dietary history, vital signs, and weight and inspect for xanthomas. Blood glucose would be important for clients with diabetes. Input and output are important when clients are using diuretics.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 422, Preadministration Assessment

24. The nurse is conducting an ongoing assessment on a client who was administered an antihyperlipidemic medication. Which assessment(s) should the nurse **prioritize**? Select all that apply.
- A) Blood glucose
 - B) Vital signs
 - C) Assessment of bowel function
 - D) Input and output
 - E) Stool sample

Answer: B, C

Rationale: Clients on antihyperlipidemic medications should have vital signs checked and bowel function assessed because an adverse reaction to these drugs is constipation. Constipation may become serious if not treated early in the medication regimen. Blood glucose will be important for clients with diabetes. These individuals should use bile acid resins cautiously. Clients should be instructed to increase intake to help avoid constipation. One way to monitor this would be to keep I&O. Stool sample would not be needed; however, should monitor for potential stool softener use due to constipation.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 422, Ongoing Assessment

25. The nurse is evaluating the client's response to colestipol on a follow-up visit. Which suggestion(s) should the nurse **prioritize** making after the client reports constipation? Select all that apply.
- A) Stop taking the antihyperlipidemic medication.
 - B) Increase your fluid intake.
 - C) Eat foods rich in dietary fiber.
 - D) Be sure to exercise every day.
 - E) Use a stool softener.

Answer: B, C, D, E

Rationale: Constipation resulting from an antihyperlipidemic drug can be treated by increasing fluid intake, consuming food rich in dietary fiber, exercising daily, and using a stool softener or laxative if needed. Stopping the antihyperlipidemic medication would be inappropriate especially if the lipid levels are still elevated. The health care provider may choose to change to a different medication.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 6

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 423, Constipation

26. The nurse has completed a teaching session with a client who is prescribed nicotinic acid. The nurse determines the session is successful when the client correctly chooses which reaction(s) as a normal response to this drug? Select all that apply.
- A) Flushing
 - B) Sensations of warmth
 - C) Tingling
 - D) Urticaria
 - E) Pustule formation

Answer: A, B, C

Rationale: Generalized skin flushing, a sensation of warmth, and severe itching and tingling can occur with the administration of nicotinic acid, especially at higher doses. These sensations are temporary but may frighten the client. Urticaria could indicate a possible hypersensitivity reaction but is uncommon with nicotinic acid. Pustule formation may indicate an infectious process.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 6

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 423, Altered Skin Integrity Risk

27. The nurse is preparing to teach a client about HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors. The nurse should prepare to point out which instruction(s)? Select all that apply.
- A) Photosensitivity can occur.
 - B) The drug should be continued even if the client feels better.
 - C) Muscle pain and weakness are normal.
 - D) Juices other than grapefruit juice are okay to use.
 - E) Statins should be administered in the evening.

Answer: A, B, D, E

Rationale: When teaching about statins, the nurse should include information about the possibility of photosensitivity, the need to continue the drug even if feeling better, juices other than grapefruit juice as appropriate, and administration in the evening. Muscle pain and weakness should be reported to the client's health care provider as soon as they occur as they are early indications of rhabdomyolysis, a serious condition, which may necessitate discontinuing the drug.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 33

Learning Objective: 6

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 424, Statins (HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors)