

**Table 2. Drugs that Increase Statin Associated Muscle Syndromes**

Generic Name	Brand Name	Indication
Clarithromycin	Biaxin	Antimicrobial Agent
Cyclosporine	Sandimmune	Immunosuppressant
Diltiazem	Cardizem	Calcium Channel Blocker/hypertension
Ketoconazole	Nizoral	Antifungal Agent
Midazolam	Versed	Short-acting hypnotic
Nifedipine	Procardia	Calcium Channel Blocker/hypertension
Protease inhibitors	Crixivan Invirase Norvir	HIV Disease
Verapamil	Calan	Calcium Channel Blocker/anti-arrhythmic
Sildenafil	Viagra	Erectile Dysfunction
Warfarin	Coumadin	Anticoagulant

**Table 3. Conditions that Increase the Risk of Statin-Related Myopathy**

- Elevated liver transaminases prior to statin therapy
- Dehydration and/or renal compromise
- Acute illness
- Patient taking more than one lipid-lowering agent
- Patient taking a CYP 3A4 inhibitor

**Table 1. Medication Classes Used to Treat Heart Failure**

Medication Class	Action of Medication
Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors). Called the “prils.” Enalapril, lisinopril, captopril	ACE inhibitors are a type of vasodilator, a drug that widens blood vessels to lower blood pressure, improve blood flow and decrease the workload on the heart.
Angiotensin II Receptor Blocker (ARB's) Losartin, valsartin.	ARB's work similarly to ACE inhibitors and have many of the same benefits as ACE inhibitors. They may be an alternative for people who can't tolerate ACE inhibitors.
Digoxin Lanoxin, digitalis	This drug increases the strength of heart muscle contractions. It also tends to slow the heartbeat. Digoxin reduces heart failure symptoms and improves your ability to live with the condition.
Beta-Blockers. Called the “ols” Carvedilol, metoprolol, bisoprolol	This class of drugs slows your heart rate and reduces blood pressure. These medicines also reduce the risk of some abnormal heart rhythms.
Diuretics Commonly prescribed are furosemide (lasix) and bumetanide (Bumex)	Often called water pills, diuretics make you urinate more frequently and keep fluid from collecting in your body. Diuretics also remove potassium and magnesium, so, supplements of these minerals may be necessary and monitoring levels of potassium and magnesium in your blood through regular blood tests is often performed.
Aldosterone antagonists. Spironolactone (aldactone), eplerenone (inspra)	They are primarily potassium-sparing diuretics, but they have additional properties that help the heart work better, may reverse scarring of the heart and may help people with severe heart failure live longer.

**Table 4. Hemodynamic Changes in Patients with Hypertension in Response to Drug Therapy**

Variable	Diuretics	$\beta$ 1 blockers	Dihydropyridines	ACE Inhibitors
RHR	↔	↓	↔/↑	↔
MHR	↑	↓	↑	↑
SBP	↓	↓	↓	↓
CO	↓	↓	↔/↓	↔/↑
SV	↓	↔/↑	↔/↓	↑
VO <sub>2max</sub>	↓	↓	↔/↓	↔
Fatigue	↑	↑	↔/↑	↔

↑ Increase; ↓ Decrease; ↔ No Effect; RHR Resting Heart Rate; MHR Maximum Exercise Heart Rate; SBP Systolic Blood Pressure during Exercise; CO Cardiac Output during Exercise; SV Stroke Volume during Exercise; VO<sub>2max</sub> Maximum Oxygen Consumption;(102, 103)