

A current perspective of Rosuvastatin usage and its complications:

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Abstract

Rosuvastatin is a lipid-lowering medication that is routinely used to reduce blood cholesterol levels. It acts by inhibiting HMG-CoA reductase, the rate-limiting enzyme in cholesterol production, preventing de novo cholesterol synthesis and increasing the amount of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptors on the liver surface, resulting in lower blood LDL levels. Rosuvastatin has some adverse effects, including moderate ones like headache, stomach discomfort, nausea, and weakness, as well as major ones like muscle, liver, and renal issues including severe muscular pain, decreased appetite, dark-colored urine, and continuous nausea/vomiting. According to recent research, rosuvastatin medication can produce renal tubular toxicity in persons who have no prior history of kidney disease. Rosuvastatin has been linked to myalgia, rhabdomyolysis, and elevated creatine phosphokinase levels. If patients on rosuvastatin have muscular or renal difficulties, they should seek emergency medical assistance. Nonetheless, Rosuvastatin's lipid-lowering effects exceed the danger of adverse effects. Strong adherence to these safety precautions can enhance Rosuvastatin's safety profile and allow it to be given safely for hypercholesterolemia.

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