Supplementary Fig. 1a

Target patient population

Adult patients with statin intolerance

Patient factors

- Genetic factors
- Comorbidities
- Concomitant use of other drugs, such as fibrates or drugs that lead to elevated statin concentrations
- Other patient factors (eg, gender, race, age)

Relevant process

Intake of statins inhibits HMG-CoA reductase, preventing the synthesis of cholesterol

- Cellular instability due to the depletion of cholesterol in cell membranes
- Reduction of coenzyme Q10
- Impairment of renal tubular protein absorption
- Reduction of levels of vitamin D
- Suppression of adrenal or gonadal steroid production
- Decrease in brain cell membrane cholesterol

Side effects as experienced by patients who are statin intolerant

Myalgia^{a,b}

- Muscle pain
- Muscle weakness
- Muscle cramps
- Muscle aching
- Muscle stiffness
- Muscle fatigue
- Muscle tenderness
- Muscle heaviness

Rhabdomyolysis^{a,b,c}

- Muscle breakdown
- Renal dysfunction
- CK elevation
- Creatinine elevation

Myopathy^{a,b,c}

- Myalgia
- Increased muscle weakness
- Malignant autoimmune necrotizing myopathy

Myositis

- Myalgia
- CK elevation

Fatigue^d

Memory loss^d

Renal impairment

Muscle atrophy

Tendon pain/Tendonitis

Liver enzyme abnormality^{a,b,c}

Sleep disturbances

Headachea

Dyspepsiad

Amnesia^d

Indigestion

Blisters on hand

Diminished muscle coordination

Nausea

Alopecia