Supplementary Fig. 1b

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



Muscle soreness Muscle spasms Cognitive decline

- Confusion
- Forgetfulness
- Feeling "fuzzy"

Acute renal necrosis or failure New onset diabetes Neuropathy

- Peripheral neuropathy
- Polyneuropathy
- Tingling limbs

Proteinuria

Myoglobinuria

Nonacute renal failure

Liver injury

Somnolence

Hemorrhagic stroke^{b,c}

Psychiatric

- Agitation
- Hallucination

Blood sugar elevation^{c,d}

Joint painc,e

Pain in extremity^{c,e}

Diarrhea^{b,c,d,e}

Urinary symptoms

- Increased daytime frequency
- Nocturia
- Urgency
- Urinary incontinence
- Slow stream
- Splitting
- Spraying
- Intermittency
- Hesitation
- Terminal dribble
- Postmicturition symptoms
- Urinary tract^{b,c} infection

Sexual dysfunction Interstitial pneumopathy Gynecomastia Weight gain Nasopharyngitis^{b,c,e} Upper respiratory tract infection^{b,d,e} Sinusitis^{b,e}

