Supplementary Fig. 3

Target patient population

Adult patients with statin intolerance

Patient factors

- Genetic factors
- Comorbidities Concomitant use of other drugs, such as fibrates or drugs that

elevated statin

concentrations Other patient factors (eg, gender, race, age)

lead to

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

Symptoms

Muscle cramps (n=9) Muscle weakness

Muscle ache (n=5)

(n=8)

Muscle pain (n=4)

Headache (n=3)

Nausea (n=3)

Tiredness (n=3)

Body aches (n=2)

Joint pain or stiffness (n=2)

Muscle spasm (n=2)

Jitteriness (n=1)

Lightheaded (n=1)

Runny nose (n=1)

Swelling (n=1)

Impacts

Emotional (n=15) Aggravated (n=6) Apathy (n=4) Scared (n=4) Depressed (n=3) Embarrassed (n=3) Worried (n=3) Irritable (n=2) Agitated (n=1) Awkward (n=1) Feel old (n=2)

Disappointed (n=1)

Self-conscious (n=1) Stressed (n=1) Physical (n=11) Difficulty walking (n=7)

Decreased physical activity (n=4)Less energy (n=4)

Tiredness (n=4) Difficulty standing (n=3) Slower (n=2) Difficulty climbing stairs

(n=1)Social (n=7)

Decreased social activities (n=6) Interrupts intimate relationships (n=1) Late for social activities

Sleep (n=6)

Sleep disturbance (n=5) Fall asleep more easily

Attire (n=1)

Unable to wear a watch

ADLs (n=13)

Decreased daily activities

Difficulty with ADLs (n=6) Go to bed earlier (n=1)

Skip meals (n=1) Work (n=3)

Difficult to do job (n=2) Leave work early (n=1)

Identity (n=1) Stopped caretaker role (n=1) Leisure (n=2)

Decreased leisure activities (n=2)

Cognitive (n=2)

No sense of time (n=1) Trouble concentrating (n=1)