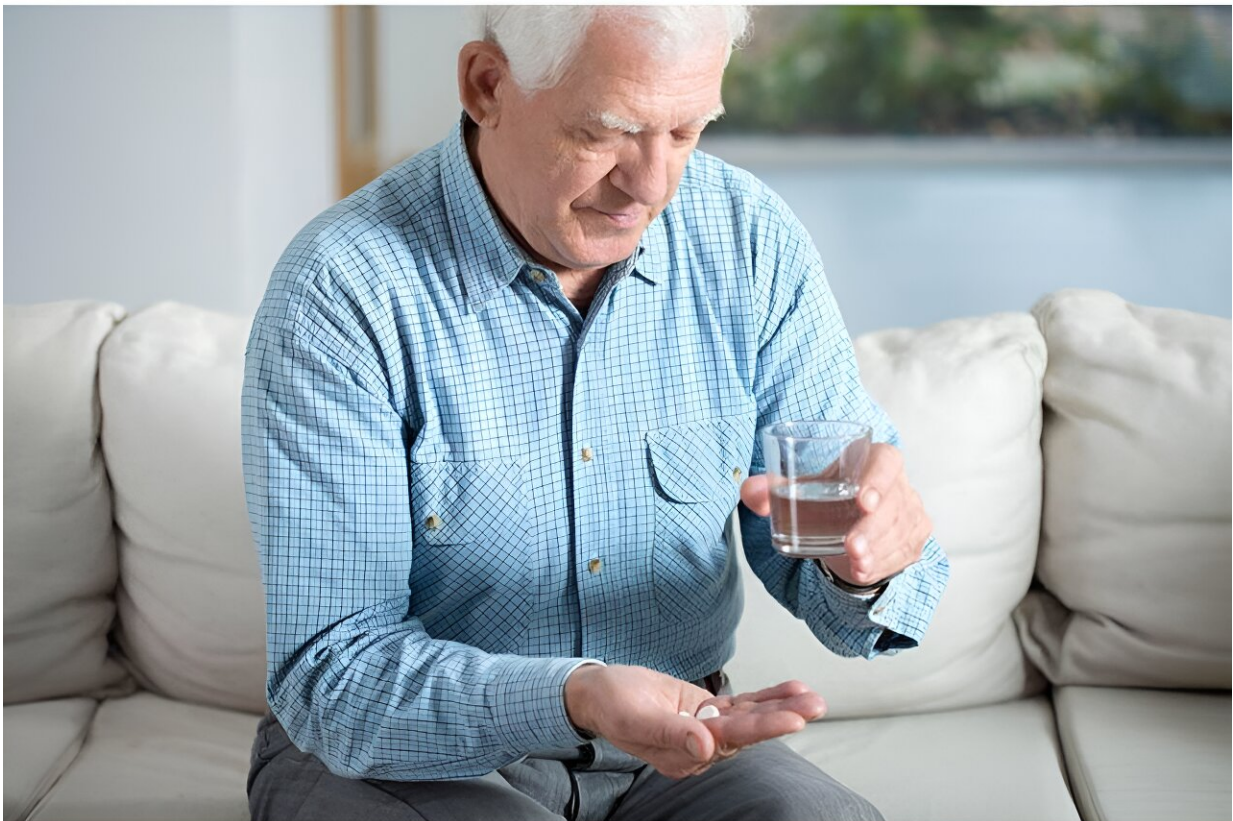


# Lipid-lowering drugs save lives, but use decreasing

December 4 2023, by Lori Solomon

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Lipid-lowering drugs for primary prevention are associated with a

significant survival benefit, but use has decreased over time, according to a study published online Nov. 16 in *Circulation*.

Jeremy Miles, M.D., from the Montefiore Healthcare Network/Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City, and colleagues evaluated the predictors of long-term mortality in a large racially and ethnically diverse U.S. patient cohort with low-density lipoprotein cholesterol  $\geq 190$  mg/dL. The analysis included 18,740 patients (2010 through 2020).

The researchers found that [high-density lipoprotein cholesterol](#) and body mass index extremes were associated with higher mortality. Higher [low-density lipoprotein cholesterol](#) and triglyceride levels were associated with an increased nine-year mortality risk in adjusted models. Higher mortality was associated with clinical factors such as male sex, older age, hypertension, [chronic kidney disease](#), diabetes, [heart failure](#), myocardial infarction, and body mass index.

A significant survival benefit was seen with lipid-lowering therapy. High-density lipoprotein cholesterol

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