STATINS IN OLDER PATIENTS

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE

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1. Age is a dominant risk factor for CV events, with highest incidence rates and number of events occurring in those patients older than:

☐ **A** 65 years ☐ **B** 55 years ☐ **C** 45 years

2. In the 60 to 69 year old group, numbers needed-to-treat with statins to prevent one event per 1mmol/L reduction in LDLC are:

☐ **A** 29 ☐ **B** 36 ☐ **C** 37

3. In the older than 70 years age group, numbers needed-to-treat with statins to prevent one cardiovascular event per 1mmol/L reduction in LDLC is:

☐ **A** 29 ☐ **B** 36 ☐ **C** 37

4. Patients older than 75 years are often less likely to receive statins for both primary and secondary prevention.

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

5. Use of pravastatin 40mg daily in patients older than 70, at high risk for or with existing vascular disease, has a relative risk reduction in coronary death, non-fatal MI and stroke of:

☐ **A** 15% ☐ **B** 19% ☐ **C** 24%

6. In patients older than 80 years, with acute MI, statin therapy reduces cardiovascular mortality and acute MI mortality by:

☐ **A** 27% ☐ **A** 34% ☐ **A** 37%

7. Which model can be used for assessing the 5-year cardiovascular risk in an older patient?

☐ **A** SCORE-OP (revised SCORE tool) ☐ **B** Framingham risk score model ☐ **C** A and B

8. Which model can be used for assessing the 10-year cardiovascular risk in an older patient?

☐ **A** SCORE-OP (revised SCORE tool) ☐ **B** Framingham risk score model ☐ **C** A and B

9. Most risk assessment charts place patients older than 55 years at high or very high risk of cardiovascular disease.

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

10. Most elderly patients (>65yrs) are eligible for lipid-lowering treatment, even if they have not experienced an adverse cardiovascular event.

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

11. Which statement is false?

☐ **A** Primary prevention statin therapy may be of benefit in the older patient without a history of vascular disease, but a raised cardiovascular risk mediated in part by lipids.
☐ **B** Primary prevention statin therapy confers no benefit in the older patient without a history of vascular disease, but a raised cardiovascular risk mediated in part by lipids.

12. Statin treatment in the over 70 years age group with vascular disease has an estimated 5-year absolute risk reduction of:

☐ **A** 1.7% ☐ **B** 2.9% ☐ **C** 5.1% ☐ **D** 7.8%

13. Statin treatment in the over 70 years age group without vascular disease has an estimated 10-year absolute risk reduction of:

☐ **A** 1.7% ☐ **B** 2.9% ☐ **C** 5.1% ☐ **D** 7.8%

14. Prior to prescribing statin therapy, which of the following considerations need to be assessed?

☐ **A** Comorbidities ☐ **B** Risk of drug interactions
☐ **C** Cost of medication ☐ **D** All the above

15. South African Lipid Guidelines recommend that patients older than 70 years already on statin therapy, should continue treatment unless:

☐ **A** He/she develops intolerance ☐ **B** A life-limiting disease intervenes
☐ **C** He/she cannot cope with taking the statins anymore ☐ **D** All the above