



## Recommendations for Statin Therapy for Patients with Diabetes 2015

Organization, Guideline, Date	Population		Recommendation	Type/ Grade
	Age	Other Risk Factors		
American College of Cardiology/ American Heart Association (2013)	40–75 years	Diabetes mellitus	Moderate-intensity statin therapy should be initiated or continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I</li> <li>• A</li> </ul>
	40-75 years	Diabetes mellitus and a $\geq 7.5\%$ estimated 10-year ASCVD risk	High-intensity statin therapy is reasonable unless contraindicated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IIa</li> <li>• B</li> </ul>
	<40 or >75 years	Diabetes mellitus	It is reasonable to evaluate the potential for ASCVD benefits and for adverse effects, for drug-drug interactions, and to consider patient preferences when deciding to initiate, continue, or intensify statin therapy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IIa</li> <li>• C</li> </ul>
American Diabetes Association (2015)	<40 years	• No CVD risk factors • Diabetes	None	
		• CVD risk factor(s) <sup>1</sup> • Diabetes	Moderate or High	C
		• Overt CVD <sup>2</sup> • Diabetes	High	A
	40-75 years	• No CVD risk factors • Diabetes	Moderate	A
		• CVD risk factor(s) • Diabetes	High	B
		• Overt CVD • Diabetes	High	A
	>75 years	• No CVD risk factors • Diabetes	Moderate	B
		• CVD risk factor(s) • Diabetes	Moderate or high	B
		• Overt CVD • Diabetes	High	A

By National Committee for Quality Assurance

<sup>1</sup>CVD risk factors include LDL cholesterol  $\geq 100$  mg/dL (2.6 mmol/L), high blood pressure, smoking, and overweight and obesity.

<sup>2</sup>Overt CVD includes those with previous cardiovascular events or acute coronary syndromes.