ABSTRACT

SURVEYING THE RESULTS OF TARGET CONTROL OF SERUM LDL-C CONCENTRATION IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC CORONARY SYNDROME TREATMENT OF ROSUVASTATIN 10MG AT CAN THO CITY CARDIOVASCULAR HOSPITAL IN 2021-2022

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Background: Dyslipidemia is a common cardiovascular risk factor in clinical practice, increasing dangerous cardiovascular complications. rosuvastatin

is a statin commonly recommended for use in many countries worldwide. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a study to evaluate its effectiveness and safety in patients with chronic coronary artery disease(CAD).

Objectives: To determine the rate of serum LDL-c goal failure and investigate the factors associated with the serum LDL-c target failure rate in patients with chronic coronary artery disease treated with rosuvastatin 10mg ≥4 weeks. Materials and methods: A cross-sectional study on 206 patients diagnosed with CAD treated with rosuvastatin 10mg ≥4 weeks at Can Tho Cardiovascular Hospital from April 2021 to March 2022.

Results: The percentage of patients who did not reach the target LDL-c < 1.8mmol/l accounted for 68.4% and LDL-c <1,4 mmol/L accounted for 84,6%. The proportion of patients with LDL-c disorder according to NCEP-ATP III 2004: the optimal level is 70.87%, the near-normal level is 15.53%, the borderline high is 7.77%, the high level is 4.85%, the very high increase is 0.97%. Cardiovascular risk factors: the prevalence of obesity and overweight is 62.6%, smoking is 24.3%, physical inactivity is 56.3%, hypertension is 58.7%, and diabetes is 41.3%. Female gender, BMI, overweight and obesity, and physical inactivity are associated with the rate of not reaching the target LDL-c <1.8mmol/l and LDL-c < 1,4 mmol/L ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: The proportion of patients who did not match the target of LDL-c < 1.8mmol/l accounted for 68.4% and LDL-c < 1,4 mmol/L accounted for 84,6%.. Female gender, BMI, overweight and obesity, and physical inactivity

were associated with the rate of not reaching the target LDL-c <1.8 mmol/l and LDL-c < 1,4 mmol/L (p<0.05).

Keywords: Chronic coronary artery disease, LDL-c concentration, dyslipidemia, Rosuvastatin.

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