

the fact that the *de novo* synthesis of cholesterol is inhibited by the presence of dietary cholesterol.

There is a growing body of evidence that suggests that the use of statins may be associated with a reduction in the risk of developing type 2 diabetes (10,11).

Statins are also associated with a reduction in the risk of developing cardiovascular disease (12).

The mechanism of action of statins is to inhibit the enzyme HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol.

By inhibiting this enzyme, statins reduce the production of cholesterol in the liver, which leads to a decrease in the levels of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol in the blood.

This reduction in LDL cholesterol levels is thought to be responsible for the beneficial effects of statins on cardiovascular health.

Statins are also thought to have other beneficial effects, such as reducing inflammation and improving endothelial function.

These effects may contribute to the overall cardiovascular benefits of statin therapy.

Statins are generally well tolerated, with common side effects including muscle pain and weakness.

More serious side effects, such as liver damage and rhabdomyolysis, are rare but can occur.

Statins are available in a variety of formulations, including tablets and injections.

The choice of formulation and dose will depend on the individual patient's needs and medical history.

Statins are a key component of the treatment of hypercholesterolemia and are associated with a significant reduction in the risk of cardiovascular disease.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.4 billion.

As a result of the demographic changes, the number of people in the world who are 65 years of age and older is expected to increase from 200 million in 1990 to 500 million in 2025.

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