

CLINICAL CAPSULES

TB Mortality Risks

Hospitalized tuberculosis patients have longer hospital stays and higher costs than other patients, and they have a high risk of in-hospital mortality, according to Nadia N. Hansel, M.D., and her colleagues at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

The investigators reviewed 2,279 TB-related hospital admissions from the year 2000 and found that despite extensive public health efforts and the availability of curative therapy, the in-hospital mortality rate was 5%. Rates in other studies have been as high as 12%.

Length of stay was a mean of 14.2 days for those with TB admissions, compared with 4.2 days for other hospital admissions. And total charges for TB-related hospitalizations were almost 2.5 times higher than for all other hospital admissions (mean \$34,000 vs. \$14,000), they noted (Chest 2004;126:1079-86).

Independent predictors of mortality in this study were older age (odds ratio 1.03 per year of age), comorbid illness (OR 1.59), and emergency department admission (OR 2.38). More vigorous management and prevention strategies are need-

ed to improve outcomes in hospitalized tuberculosis patients—especially in patients with these characteristics, they concluded.

Inpatient Vaccination

Computerized standing orders were more effective than computerized physician reminders for increasing the rate of influenza and pneumococcal vaccine administration among inpatients in a recent study.

In the randomized trial involving 3,777 general medicine patients discharged from one hospital over a 14-month period, patients eligible for vaccination were assigned to either a standing orders group or

a physician reminder group. For those in the standing orders group, the hospital's computer system automatically produced vaccine orders for nurses when patients were discharged; for those in the physician reminder group, the system produced vaccine order reminders to physicians during order entry sessions, said Paul R. Dexter, M.D., of Indiana University, Indianapolis, and his colleagues.

Over about a 6-month period encompassing flu season, significantly more patients in the standing orders group, compared with the physician reminders group, received an influenza vaccine (42% of 385 vs. 30% of 463 eligible patients) and a pneumococcal vaccine (51% of 406 vs. 31% of 423 eligible patients), the investigators found (JAMA 2004;292:2366-71).

Hospitalized patients are among those most likely to benefit from influenza and pneumococcal vaccinations, and hospitalization provides an important opportunity for providing these vaccines, they concluded.

COPD Exacerbations

Patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) who present with an exacerbation should be evaluated for the presence of three particular clinical characteristics that appear useful for determining if the exacerbation has a bacterial origin, according to Paul van der Valk, M.D., of Medisch Spectrum Twente, Nijmegen, the Netherlands, and his colleagues.

In a study of 116 patients presenting with an exacerbation of COPD, the combination of a negative sputum Gram stain, a nonclinical decrease in lung function, and fewer than two exacerbations in the previous 12 months was 100% predictive of a nonbacterial exacerbation. Conversely, a positive Gram stain, a clinically relevant decrease in lung function, and the occurrence of more than two exacerbations in the previous 12 months had a positive predictive value for bacterial exacerbation of 67%, they found (Clin. Infect. Dis. 2004;39:980-6).

A treatment protocol based on the presence or absence of these characteristics could reduce unnecessary antibiotic treatment in COPD patients with exacerbations by 5%-24%, they concluded.

TB Outbreak

A recent tuberculosis outbreak in Indiana—a typically low-incidence state—demonstrates the limitations of gains that have been made in TB control in recent years and underscores the need for ongoing resource commitment and preparedness for dealing with TB resurgences, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The rate of TB in Indiana per 100,000 population was 2.3 in 2003. One county had a higher than average rate of 2.9 per 100,000 in 2000-2002, and the rate in that county increased to 4.7 in 2003 and to 7.0 in the first half of 2004 (MMWR 2005;53:1134-5).

An ongoing investigation of the outbreak is focusing on identifying contacts of affected individuals, treating those with newly diagnosed TB, educating health care workers and the community, and closely managing patients.

—Sharon Worcester

BRIEF SUMMARY: For full Prescribing Information, see package insert.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE CRESTOR is indicated: 1. as an adjunct to diet to reduce elevated total-C, LDL-C, ApoB, nonHDL-C, and TG levels and to increase HDL-C in patients with primary hypercholesterolemia (heterozygous familial and nonfamilial) and mixed dyslipidemia (Fredrickson Type IIa and IIb); 2. as an adjunct to diet for the treatment of patients with elevated serum TG levels (Fredrickson Type IV); 3. to reduce LDL-C, total-C, and ApoB in patients with homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia as an adjunct to other lipid-lowering treatments (e.g., LDL apheresis) or if such treatments are unavailable.

CONTRAINDICATIONS CRESTOR is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to any component of this product. Rosuvastatin is contraindicated in patients with active liver disease or with unexplained persistent elevations of serum transaminases (see WARNINGS, Liver Enzymes). **Pregnancy and Lactation** Atherosclerosis is a chronic process and discontinuation of lipid-lowering drugs during pregnancy should have little impact on the outcome of long-term therapy of primary hypercholesterolemia. Cholesterol and other products of cholesterol biosynthesis are essential components for fetal development (including synthesis of steroids and cell membranes). Since HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors decrease cholesterol synthesis and possibly the synthesis of other biologically active substances derived from cholesterol, they may cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. Therefore, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors are contraindicated during pregnancy and in nursing mothers. ROSUVASTATIN SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED TO WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE ONLY WHEN SUCH PATIENTS ARE HIGHLY UNLIKELY TO CONCEIVE AND HAVE BEEN INFORMED OF THE POTENTIAL HAZARDS. If the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug, therapy should be discontinued immediately and the patient apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus.

WARNINGS **Liver Enzymes** HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, like some other lipid-lowering therapies, have been associated with biochemical abnormalities of liver function. The incidence of persistent elevations (>3 times the upper limit of normal [ULN]) occurring on 2 or more consecutive occasions in serum transaminases in fixed dose studies was 0.4, 0, 0, and 0.1% in patients who received rosuvastatin 5, 10, 20, and 40 mg, respectively. In most cases, the elevations were transient and resolved or improved on continued therapy or after a brief interruption in therapy. There were two cases of jaundice, for which a relationship to rosuvastatin therapy could not be determined, which resolved after discontinuation of therapy. There were no cases of liver failure or irreversible liver disease in these trials. It is recommended that liver function tests be performed before and at 12 weeks following both the initiation of therapy and any elevation of dose, and periodically (e.g., semiannually) thereafter. Liver enzyme changes generally occur in the first 3 months of treatment with rosuvastatin. Patients who develop increased transaminase levels should be monitored until the abnormalities have resolved. Should an increase in ALT or AST of >3 times ULN persist, reduction of dose or withdrawal of rosuvastatin is recommended. Rosuvastatin should be used with caution in patients who consume substantial quantities of alcohol and/or have a history of liver disease (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Special Populations, Hepatic Insufficiency). Active liver disease or unexplained persistent transaminase elevations are contraindications to the use of rosuvastatin (see CONTRAINDICATIONS).

Myopathy/Rhabdomyolysis Rare cases of rhabdomyolysis with acute renal failure secondary to myoglobinuria have been reported with rosuvastatin and with other drugs in this class. Uncomplicated myalgia has been reported in rosuvastatin-treated patients (see ADVERSE REACTIONS). Creatine kinase (CK) elevations (>10 times upper limit of normal) occurred in 0.2% to 0.4% of patients taking rosuvastatin at doses of up to 40 mg in clinical studies. Treatment-related myopathy, defined as muscle aches or muscle weakness in conjunction with increases in CK values >10 times upper limit of normal, was reported in up to 0.1% of patients taking rosuvastatin doses of up to 40 mg in clinical studies. Rare cases of rhabdomyolysis were seen with higher than recommended doses (80 mg) of rosuvastatin in clinical trials. Factors that may predispose patients to myopathy with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors include advanced age (>65 years), hypothyroidism, and renal insufficiency. The incidence of myopathy increased at doses of rosuvastatin above the recommended dosage range. Consequently: 1. Rosuvastatin should be prescribed with caution in patients with predisposing factors for myopathy, such as, renal impairment (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION), advanced age, and hypothyroidism. 2. Patients should be advised to promptly report unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness, particularly if accompanied by malaise or fever. Rosuvastatin therapy should be discontinued if markedly elevated CK levels occur or myopathy is diagnosed or suspected. 3. The risk of myopathy during treatment with rosuvastatin may be increased with concurrent administration of other lipid-lowering therapies or cyclosporine, (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Drug Interactions, PRECAUTIONS, Drug Interactions, and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). The benefit of further alterations in lipid levels by the combined use of rosuvastatin with fibrates or niacin should be carefully weighed against the potential risks of this combination. Combination therapy with rosuvastatin and gemfibrozil should generally be avoided. (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION and PRECAUTIONS, Drug Interactions). 4. The risk of myopathy during treatment with rosuvastatin may be increased in circumstances which increase rosuvastatin drug levels (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Special Populations, Race and Renal Insufficiency, and PRECAUTIONS, General). 5. Rosuvastatin therapy should also be temporarily withheld in any patient with an acute, serious condition suggestive of myopathy or predisposing to the development of renal failure secondary to rhabdomyolysis (e.g., sepsis, hypotension, major surgery, trauma, severe metabolic, endocrine, and electrolyte disorders, or uncontrolled seizures).

PRECAUTIONS **General** Before instituting therapy with rosuvastatin, an attempt should be made to control hypercholesterolemia with appropriate diet and exercise, weight reduction in obese patients, and treatment of underlying medical problems (see INDICATIONS AND USAGE). Administration of rosuvastatin 20 mg to patients with severe renal impairment ($CL_{CR} < 30 \text{ mL/min/1.73 m}^2$) resulted in a 3-fold increase in plasma concentrations of rosuvastatin compared with healthy volunteers (see WARNINGS, Myopathy/Rhabdomyolysis and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). Pharmacokinetic studies show an approximate 2-fold elevation in median exposure in Japanese subjects residing in Japan and in Chinese subjects residing in Singapore compared with Caucasians residing in North America and Europe. The contribution of environmental and genetic factors to the difference observed has not been determined. However, these increases should be considered when making rosuvastatin dosing decisions for patients of Japanese and Chinese ancestry. (See WARNINGS, Myopathy/Rhabdomyolysis; CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Special Populations, Race.) **Information for Patients** Patients should be advised to report promptly unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness, particularly if accompanied by malaise or fever. When taking rosuvastatin with an aluminum and magnesium hydroxide combination antacid, the antacid should be taken at least 2 hours after rosuvastatin administration (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Drug Interactions). **Laboratory Tests** In the rosuvastatin clinical trial program, dipstick-positive proteinuria and microscopic hematuria were observed among rosuvastatin-treated patients, predominantly in patients dosed above the recommended dose range (i.e., 80 mg). However, this finding was more frequent in patients taking rosuvastatin 40 mg, when compared to lower doses of rosuvastatin or comparator statins, though it was generally transient and was not associated with worsening renal function. Although the clinical significance of this finding is unknown, a dose reduction should be considered for patients on rosuvastatin 40 mg therapy with unexplained persistent proteinuria during routine urinalysis testing. **Drug Interactions** **Cyclosporine** When rosuvastatin 10 mg was coadministered with cyclosporine in cardiac transplant patients, rosuvastatin mean C_{max} and mean AUC were increased 11-fold and 7-fold, respectively, compared with healthy volunteers. These

increases are considered to be clinically significant and require special consideration in the dosing of rosuvastatin to patients taking concomitant cyclosporine (see WARNINGS, Myopathy/Rhabdomyolysis, and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). **Warfarin** Coadministration of rosuvastatin to patients on stable warfarin therapy resulted in clinically significant rises in INR (>4, baseline 2-3). In patients taking coumatin anticoagulants and rosuvastatin concomitantly, INR should be determined before starting rosuvastatin and frequently enough during early therapy to ensure that no significant alteration of INR occurs. Once a stable INR has been documented, INR can be monitored at the intervals usually recommended for patients on coumatin anticoagulants. If the dose of rosuvastatin is changed, the same procedure should be repeated. Rosuvastatin therapy has not been associated with bleeding or with changes in INR in patients not taking anticoagulants. **Gemfibrozil** Coadministration of a single rosuvastatin dose to healthy volunteers on gemfibrozil (600 mg twice daily) resulted in a 2.2- and 1.9-fold, respectively, increase in mean C_{max} and mean AUC of rosuvastatin (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). **Endocrine Function** Although clinical studies have shown that rosuvastatin alone does not reduce basal plasma cortisol concentration or impair adrenal reserve, caution should be exercised if any HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor or other agent used to lower cholesterol levels is administered concomitantly with drugs that may decrease the levels or activity of endogenous steroid hormones such as ketoconazole, spiro lactone, and cimetidine. **CNS Toxicity** CNS vascular lesions, characterized by perivascular hemorrhages, edema, and mononuclear cell infiltration of perivascular spaces, have been observed in dogs treated with several other members of this drug class. A chemically similar drug in this class produced dose-dependent optic nerve degeneration (Wallnerian degeneration of retinogeniculate fibers) in dogs, at a dose that produced plasma drug levels about 30 times higher than the mean drug level in humans taking the highest recommended dose. Edema, hemorrhage, and partial necrosis in the interstitium of the choroid plexus was observed in a female dog sacrificed moribund at day 24 at 90 mg/kg/day by oral gavage (systemic exposures 100 times the human exposure at 40 mg/day based on AUC comparisons). Corneal opacity was seen in dogs treated for 52 weeks at 6 mg/kg/day by oral gavage (systemic exposures 20 times the



human exposure at 40 mg/day based on AUC comparisons). Cataracts were seen in dogs treated for 12 weeks by oral gavage at 30 mg/kg/day (systemic exposures 60 times the human exposure at 40 mg/day based on AUC comparisons). Retinal dysplasia and retinal loss were seen in dogs treated for 4 weeks by oral gavage at 90 mg/kg/day (systemic exposures 100 times the human exposure at 40 mg/day based on AUC). Doses $\leq 30 \text{ mg/kg/day}$ (systemic exposures ≤ 60 times the human exposure at 40 mg/day based on AUC comparisons) following treatment up to one year, did not reveal retinal findings. **Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility** In a 104-week carcinogenicity study in rats at dose levels of 2, 20, 60, or 80 mg/kg/day by oral gavage, the incidence of uterine stromal polyps was significantly increased in females at 80 mg/kg/day at systemic exposures 20 times the human exposure at 40 mg/day based on AUC. Increased incidence of polyps was not seen at lower doses. In a 107-week carcinogenicity study in mice given 10, 60, 200 mg/kg/day by oral gavage, an increased incidence of hepatocellular adenoma/carcinoma was observed at 200 mg/kg/day at systemic exposures 20 times human exposure at 40 mg/day based on AUC. An increased incidence of hepatocellular tumors was not seen at lower doses. Rosuvastatin was not mutagenic or clastogenic with or without metabolic activation in the Ames test with *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Escherichia coli*, the mouse lymphoma assay, and the chromosomal aberration assay in Chinese hamster lung cells. Rosuvastatin was negative in the *in vivo* mouse micronucleus test. In rat fertility studies with oral gavage doses of 5, 15, 50 mg/kg/day, males were treated for 9 weeks prior to and throughout mating and females were treated 2 weeks prior to mating and throughout mating until gestation day 7. No adverse effect on fertility was observed at 50 mg/kg/day (systemic exposures up to 10 times human exposure at 40 mg/day based on AUC comparisons). In testicles of dogs treated with rosuvastatin at 30 mg/kg/day for one month, spermatid giant cells were seen. Spermatid giant cells were observed in monkeys after 6-month treatment at 30 mg/kg/day in addition to vacuolation of seminiferous tubular epithelium. Exposures in the dog were 20 times and in the monkey 10 times human exposure at 40 mg/day based on body surface area comparisons. Similar findings have been seen with other drugs in this class. **Pregnancy** **Pregnancy Category X** See CONTRAINDICATIONS. Rosuvastatin may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Rosuvastatin is contraindicated in women who are or may become pregnant. Safety in pregnant women has not been established. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of rosuvastatin in pregnant women. Rosuvastatin crosses the placenta and is found in fetal tissue and amniotic fluid at 3% and 20%, respectively, of the maternal plasma concentration following a single 25 mg/kg oral gavage dose on gestation day 16 in rats. A higher fetal tissue distribution (25% maternal plasma concentration) was observed in rabbits after a single oral gavage dose of 1 mg/kg on gestation day 18. If this drug is administered to a woman with reproductive potential, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to a fetus. In female rats given oral gavage doses of 5, 15, 50 mg/kg/day rosuvastatin before mating and continuing through day 7 postcoitus results in decreased fetal body weight (female pups) and delayed ossification at the high dose (systemic exposures 10 times human exposure at 40 mg/day based on AUC comparisons). In pregnant rats given oral gavage doses of 2, 20, 50 mg/kg/day from gestation day 7 through lactation day 21 (weaning), decreased pup survival occurred in groups given 50 mg/kg/day, systemic exposures ≥ 12 times human exposure at 40 mg/day based on body surface area comparisons. In pregnant rabbits given oral gavage doses of 0.3, 1, 3 mg/kg/day from gestation day 6 to lactation day 18 (weaning), exposures equivalent to human exposure at 40 mg/day based on body surface area comparisons, decreased fetal viability and maternal mortality was observed. Rosuvastatin was not teratogenic in rats at $\leq 25 \text{ mg/kg/day}$ or in rabbits $\leq 3 \text{ mg/kg/day}$ (systemic exposures equivalent to human exposure at 40 mg/day based on AUC or body surface comparison, respectively). **Nursing Mothers** It is not known whether rosuvastatin is excreted in human milk. Studies in lactating rats have demonstrated that rosuvastatin is secreted into breast milk at levels 3 times higher than that obtained in the plasma following oral gavage dosing. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from rosuvastatin, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or administration of rosuvastatin taking into account the importance of the drug to the lactating woman.

Pediatric Use The safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established. Treatment experience with rosuvastatin in a pediatric population is limited to 8 patients with homozygous FH. None of these patients was below 8 years of age. **Geriatric Use** Of the 10,275 patients in clinical studies with rosuvastatin, 3,159 (31%) were 65 years and older, and 698 (6.8%) were 75 years and older. The overall frequency of adverse events and types of adverse events were similar in patients above and below 65 years of age. (See WARNINGS, Myopathy/Rhabdomyolysis.) The efficacy of rosuvastatin in the geriatric population (≥ 65 years of age) was comparable to the efficacy observed in the non-elderly.

ADVERSE REACTIONS Rosuvastatin is generally well tolerated. Adverse reactions have usually been mild and transient. In clinical studies of 10,275 patients, 3.7% were discontinued due to adverse experiences attributable to rosuvastatin. The most frequent adverse events thought to be related to rosuvastatin were myalgia, constipation, asthenia, abdominal pain, and nausea. **Clinical Adverse Experiences** Adverse experiences, regardless of causality assessment, reported in $\geq 2\%$ of patients in placebo-controlled clinical studies of rosuvastatin are shown in Table 1; discontinuations due to adverse events in these studies of up to 12 weeks duration occurred in 3% of patients on rosuvastatin and 5% on placebo.

Table 1. Adverse Events in Placebo-Controlled Studies

Adverse event	Rosuvastatin N=744	Placebo N=382
Pharyngitis	9.0	7.6
Headache	5.5	5.0
Diarrhea	3.4	2.9
Dyspepsia	3.4	3.1
Nausea	3.4	3.1
Myalgia	2.8	1.3
Asthenia	2.7	2.6
Back pain	2.6	2.4
Flu syndrome	2.3	1.8
Urinary tract infection	2.3	1.6
Rhinitis	2.2	2.1
Sinusitis	2.0	1.8

In addition, the following adverse events were reported, regardless of causality assessment, in $\geq 1\%$ of 10,275 patients treated with rosuvastatin in clinical studies. The events in *italics* occurred in $\geq 2\%$ of these patients. **Body as a Whole:** Abdominal pain, accidental injury, chest pain, infection, pain, pelvic pain, and neck pain. **Cardiovascular System:** Hypertension, angina pectoris, vasodilatation, and palpitation. **Digestive System:** Constipation, gastroenteritis, vomiting, flatulence, periodontal abscess, and gastritis. **Endocrine:** Diabetes mellitus. **Hemic and Lymphatic System:** Anemia and ecchymosis. **Metabolic and Nutritional Disorders:** Peripheral edema. **Musculoskeletal System:** Arthritis, arthralgia, and pathological fracture. **Nervous System:** Dizziness, insomnia, hypertonnia, paresthesia, depression, anxiety, vertigo, and neuralgia. **Respiratory System:** Bronchitis, cough increased, dyspnea, pneumonia, and asthma. **Skin and Appendages:** Rash and pruritus. **Laboratory Abnormalities:** In the rosuvastatin clinical trial program, dipstick-positive proteinuria and microscopic hematuria were observed among rosuvastatin-treated patients, predominantly in patients dosed above the recommended dose range (i.e., 80 mg). However, this finding was more frequent in patients taking rosuvastatin 40 mg, when compared to lower doses of rosuvastatin or comparator statins, though it was generally transient and was not associated with worsening renal function. (See PRECAUTIONS, Laboratory Tests.) Other abnormal laboratory values reported were elevated creatine phosphokinase, transaminases, hyperglycemia, glutamyl transpeptidase, alkaline phosphatase, bilirubin, and thyroid function abnormalities. Other adverse events reported less frequently than 1% in the rosuvastatin clinical study program, regardless of causality assessment, included arrhythmia, hepatitis, hypersensitivity reactions (i.e., face edema, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, vesiculobullous rash, urticaria, and angioedema), kidney failure, syncope, myasthenia, myositis, pancreatitis, photosensitivity reaction, myopathy, and rhabdomyolysis.

OVERDOSAGE There is no specific treatment in the event of overdose. In the event of overdose, the patient should be treated symptomatically and supportive measures instituted as required. Hemodialysis does not significantly enhance clearance of rosuvastatin.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION The patient should be placed on a standard cholesterol-lowering diet before receiving CRESTOR and should continue on this diet during treatment. CRESTOR can be administered as a single dose at any time of day, with or without food. **Hypercholesterolemia (Heterozygous Familial and Nonfamilial) and Mixed Dyslipidemia (Fredrickson Type IIa and IIb)** The dose range for CRESTOR is 5 to 40 mg once daily. Therapy with CRESTOR should be individualized according to goal of therapy and response. The usual recommended starting dose of CRESTOR is 10 mg once daily. Initiation of therapy with 5 mg once daily may be considered for patients requiring less aggressive LDL-C reductions or who have predisposing factors for myopathy (see WARNINGS, Myopathy/Rhabdomyolysis). For patients with marked hypercholesterolemia (LDL-C > 190 mg/dL) and aggressive lipid targets, a 20-mg starting dose may be considered. The 40-mg dose of CRESTOR should be reserved for those patients who have not achieved goal LDL-C at 20 mg (see WARNINGS, Myopathy/Rhabdomyolysis). After initiation and/or upon titration of CRESTOR, lipid levels should be analyzed within 2 to 4 weeks and dosage adjusted accordingly. **Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia** The recommended starting dose of CRESTOR is 20 mg once daily in patients with homozygous FH. The maximum recommended daily dose is 40 mg. CRESTOR should be used in these patients as an adjunct to other lipid-lowering treatments (e.g., LDL apheresis) or if such treatments are unavailable. Response to therapy should be estimated from pre-apheresis LDL-C levels. **Dosage in Patients Taking Cyclosporine** In patients taking cyclosporine, therapy should be limited to CRESTOR 5 mg once daily (see WARNINGS, Myopathy/Rhabdomyolysis, and PRECAUTIONS, Drug Interactions). **Concomitant Lipid-Lowering Therapy** The effect of CRESTOR on LDL-C and total-C may be enhanced when used in combination with a bile acid binding resin. If CRESTOR is used in combination with gemfibrozil, the dose of CRESTOR should be limited to 10 mg once daily (see WARNINGS, Myopathy/Rhabdomyolysis, and PRECAUTIONS, Drug Interactions). **Dosage in Patients With Renal Insufficiency** No modification of dosage is necessary for patients with mild to moderate renal insufficiency. For patients with severe renal impairment ($CL_{CR} < 30 \text{ mL/min/1.73 m}^2$) not on hemodialysis, dosing of CRESTOR should be started at 5 mg once daily and not to exceed 10 mg once daily (see PRECAUTIONS, General, and CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Special Populations, Renal Insufficiency).

Rx only

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