

JOINT EVENT

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Survival of 101 year old woman on statin therapy

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Background: Treatment of the elderly patients with dyslipidemia remains controversial with concerns about drug safety in the very old patient population.

Objective: To report the course of a 102 year old woman who survived a severe myocardial infarction at age 75 years and has remained clinically free of atherothrombotic disease while receiving statin therapy for those 27 years and no other intervention.

Methods: Case report covering one individual over 27 years.

Results: The 102 year old woman survived for 27 years following a severe myocardial infarction while receiving statin/anti-hypertensive therapy and aspirin therapy, but no other intervention.

Conclusion: This report supports the literature for statin treatment of dyslipidemia in the very old population to maintain a clinical disease free state following an acute myocardial infarction. The safety of such therapy is also recorded. This report supports the effectiveness of optimal medical therapy in such patients.

Overview: The question of how best to treat dyslipidemia in the very old population remains unsettled, though most researchers would favor statin therapy. Concerns have been raised as to drug safety in the very old population. This report follows an elderly female survivor of an acute myocardial infarction at age 75 years, over the next 27 years, to an age of 102 years, on optimal medical therapy. No surgical interventions have been necessary. This report supports the concept of aggressive medical therapy in the very old.

Date	CT	LDL-Cholesterol	HDL-Cholesterol	TG	CRF	SBP
5 Aug 04	5.0	3.4	1.0	1.4	0.70	138
21 Feb 05	5.0	3.1	1.2	1.5	0.60	128
21 Oct 06	4.1	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.32	122
17 Aug 08	4.1	2.1	1.3	1.5	0.40	122
21 May 09	4.5	2.4	1.4	1.7	0.42	124
17 May 05	6.0	3.6	1.5	1.8	0.58	128
17 Nov 09	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	-0.94	124
13 Mar 08	3.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.08	128
18 Sept 11	3.9	2.0	1.6	0.8	0.21	124
7 Dec 15	3.7	1.3	1.9	1.0	-0.45	122
29 June 17	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.7	-1.0	134

Figure: Sampling of patient's initial and on-treatment lipids (CT means total cholesterol; LDL means low-density lipoprotein; HDL means high-density lipoprotein; TG means triglycerides; CRF means Cholesterol Retention Fraction ((LDL-HDL)/LDL); SBP means systolic blood pressure. All lipid values are given in terms of mmol/L. To convert CT/LDL/HDL cholesterol values to mg/dl, divide by 0.02586; to convert TG values to mg/dl, divide by 0.0113).

Biography

William E Feeman MD is a Physician in private practice in Bowling Green, Ohio. He attended undergraduate school at Ohio State University (1961–1966) earning a Bachelor of Science in Physiology and became interested in a career in medicine during that time. He then attended medical school at Ohio State University (1966-1970), where he developed an interest in the primary and secondary prevention of atherothrombotic disease. He has ten articles as well as 67 letters to the editor published in various science/medical journals. Virtually all publications relate to the primary and second prevention of atherothrombotic disease. He has presented his research data at many annual scientific assemblies of the American Academy of Family Physicians and at a number of regional, National and International symposia in atherothrombotic disease.