

Genetic and Acquired Low LDL Cholesterol

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Abstract

The strong evidence that reduction in LDL-C levels provides significant CV beneficial effects has been demonstrated by large clinical trials and is recommended by many guidelines for management of dyslipidemia. However, there are concerns for the optimal lower limit in which LDL-C can prevent the cardiovascular event without causing adverse events. Low LDL-C has been accused of potentially increased risk of neurocognitive function disorder, depression, hemorrhagic stroke, cataract, steroid hormone synthesis, diabetes mellitus, infections, and cancer. This lecture is to present available data for the safety of low LDL-C in genetic and acquired situation as it comes from studies of lipid-lowering drugs.

Keywords

low LDL cholesterol, Cardiovascular disease, Safety, Depression, Hemorrhagic stroke, Cancer,