

For patients with hypercholesterolemia to manage lipid level, 3,4

Start with Atozet®,

the only Atorvastatin+Ezetimibe combination therapy in Korea^{1,#}



approved in S. Great as 7 Sect. 1900 (Only)

MFBS. Search results for attorisation and externible. Available at chttps://nediug.mfds.go.kr/search/DurySort=&cortOrder=false&searc



Selected Safety Information ATOZET® (Ezetimibe/Atorvastatin) 10/10, 10/20, 10/40, 10/80 mg

Indications | ATOZET is indicated to lower total-C, LDL-C, Apo B, TG and increase HDL-C as adjunctive therapy to diet for use in adults with primary (heterozygous familial and non-familial) hypercholesterolaemia or mixed hyperlipidaemia. ATOZET is indicated as adjunctive therapy to diet for use in adults with Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolaemia to lower IDL-C and total-C, ATOZET may be used as an adjunct to other lipid-lowering treatments (e.g., LDL apheresis) in these patients or if such treatments are unavailable. [Dosage / Direction for USE] One ATOZET tablet daily (any time of day). The patient should be on an appropriate lipid lowering diet and continue on this diet during or before treatment with ATOZET. If the dose should be adjusted by patient's low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) baseline, recommended. In patients who require a larger reduction in LDL-C (255%), starting dose 10/40mg is recommended. IContraindications] ATOZET is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to ezetimibe, atorovastatin, or any of its inactive ingredients. Active liver disease or unexplained persistent elevations of serum transaminaese. Myopathy, Hereditary disorders such as galactose intolerance, lapp Lactase deficiency, glucose-galactose malaborytion. Prepinancy and nursing. Patients taking glecarpierior or pibernative, in Patients with Atorovastatin and with other drugs in this dass. Therefore, ATOZET therapy should be temporarily withheld or discontinued in any patient with an acute, serious condition suggestive of a myopathy or having a risk factor predisposing to the development of renal failure secondary to rhabdomyolysis egg, severe acute infection, hypotension, major surgery, trauma, severe metabolic, endocrine and electrolyte disorders, and uncorrational deviation was 12 weeks. Most common adverse reactions causing discontinuation of ATOZET were myolagisa, and uncorrational deviation was 12 weeks. Most common adverse reactions acute in factors, hypotension, major patients with risk factors) for

[Importer/Permitholder]



[Vendor]



