

# Ne razumijem - objasnite mi!

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**Conference presentation / Izlaganje na skupu**

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MICC 2013.



# NE RAZUMIJEM – OBJASNITE MI!

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# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

- ▣ Svaki pojedinac ima pravo na točnu i kompletnu informaciju o svojoj bolesti ili o svom zdravlju i samo medicinski educiran bolesnik uspostaviti će kvalitetnu komunikaciju s liječnikom;
- ▣ Oduvijek je postojala potreba pojedinca, bolesnika za medicinskom informacijom, ali je tek pojava interneta omogućila svima i svugdje dostupnost medicinskih informacija;
- ▣ Čak 55% korisnika interneta “gugla” u potrazi za nekom medicinskom informacijom (prema američkim istraživanjima);

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

- ▣ Odnos bolesnik-liječnik se mijenja, mogli bi govoriti o nekoj vrsti partnerstva, jer sada medicinski educirani pojedinac, dobiva veću odgovornost i može aktivno sudjelovati u procesu donošenja medicinske odluke,
- ▣ *“informed shared decision making” vs. “doctors knows best”* (BMJ: Jadad, A., 1999. god; Shepperd et al., 1999.; Towle et al., 1999. );

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

- ▣ Medicinske knjižnice zauzimaju važnu ulogu u zdravstvenom procesu, odgovarajući na informacijske potrebe medicinskih profesionalaca, ali i javnosti;
  
- ▣ Korisnici usluga medicinskih knjižnica:
  1. profesionalni korisnici (liječnici, znanstvenici),
  2. studenti,
  3. *javnost/pojedinci (svi oni koji žele informacije o svom zdravlju ili bolesti);*

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

- ▣ Problem: dijagnosticirana je HIPOTIREOZA; tijekom razgovora liječnik je spomenuo pojam HAŠIMOTO!?!; utvrđene su i povećane vrijednosti KOLESTEROLA.
- ▣ Pitanje: što je hipotireoza?
- ▣ Pitanje: što znači Hašimoto?
- ▣ Pitanje: je li povećan kolesterol povezan s hipotireozom?
- ▣ Pitanje: što može očekivati u daljnjem tijeku bolesti?

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

- ▣ Medicinska knjižnica: izvršena pretraga medicinske baze podataka namijenjene javnosti i predmetnog direktorija;
- ▣ MedlinePlus;
- ▣ HON;

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

The screenshot shows the MedlinePlus website interface. At the top left is the MedlinePlus logo with the tagline "Trusted Health Information for You". To the right, it states "A service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine NIH National Institutes of Health". Below the logo is a navigation menu with links for Home, About MedlinePlus, Site Map, FAQs, and Contact Us. A search bar labeled "Search MedlinePlus" with a "GO" button is positioned to the right. A secondary navigation bar contains buttons for "Health Topics", "Drugs & Supplements", "Videos & Cool Tools", and "ESPAÑOL".

The main content area is titled "Hypothyroidism" and includes social media sharing icons. The text explains that hypothyroidism is a condition where the thyroid gland does not produce enough thyroid hormone. It details the location of the thyroid gland and its function in controlling metabolism. It notes that hypothyroidism is more common in women and those over 50. The most common cause is thyroiditis, which causes swelling and inflammation of the thyroid gland's cells. A list of causes includes: an attack of the thyroid gland by the immune system, cold or other respiratory infections, and pregnancy (often called "postpartum thyroiditis"). Other causes include certain drugs like lithium and amiodarone, congenital defects, radiation treatments to the neck or brain, radioactive iodine treatment for hyperthyroidism, and surgical removal of part or all of the thyroid gland. Sheehan syndrome is also mentioned as a condition that can occur during pregnancy or childbirth, leading to the destruction of the pituitary gland.

The page also features a "Symptoms" section, which lists early symptoms such as hard stools or constipation, increased sensitivity to cold, and fatigue or feeling slowed down. On the right side, there are three sidebar sections: "MedlinePlus Topics" with a link to "Thyroid Diseases", "Images" with four small images and links for "Endocrine glands", "Hypothyroidism", "Brain-thyroid link", and "Thyroid gland", and "Read More" with links to "Endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy", "Hypoglycemia", "Hypothalamus", "Infertility", "Iontophoresis", "Metabolism", and "Miscarriage".


At the bottom right corner of the page, there is a small icon and the text "100%".






# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Site Map | FAQs | Contact NIDDK |

## National Endocrine and Metabolic Diseases Information Service

A service of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), National Institutes of Health (NIH)  **NIDDK** NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES




SEARCH   [Advanced Search](#)

**ENDO HOME** | **ENDO INFO** | STATISTICS | RESEARCH | RESOURCES | ORDER | ABOUT US | Page Tools    Text: S | M | L

### National Endocrine and Metabolic Diseases Information Service

- Publications
- Tools and Resources
- Alternate Version
  - Print PDF Version (154 KB)

Subscribe to NIDDK  
Enter email address

SHARE   

Home : [Information on Endocrine and Metabolic Diseases](#) : Hashimoto's Disease

## Hashimoto's Disease

On this page:

- [What is Hashimoto's disease?](#)
- [What are the symptoms of Hashimoto's disease?](#)
- [Who is likely to develop Hashimoto's disease?](#)
- [How is Hashimoto's disease diagnosed?](#)
- [How is Hashimoto's disease treated?](#)
- [Points to Remember](#)
- [Hope through Research](#)
- [For More Information](#)

### What is Hashimoto's disease?

Hashimoto's disease, also called chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis or autoimmune thyroiditis, is a form of chronic inflammation of the thyroid gland. The inflammation results in damage to the thyroid gland and reduced thyroid function or "hypothyroidism," meaning the gland doesn't make enough thyroid hormone for the needs of the body. Hashimoto's disease is the most common cause of hypothyroidism in the United States.

The thyroid is a small, butterfly-shaped gland in the front of the neck below the larynx, or voice box. The thyroid gland makes two thyroid hormones, triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4). Thyroid hormones circulate throughout the body in the bloodstream and act on virtually every tissue and cell in the body. These hormones affect metabolism, brain development, breathing, heart rate, nervous system functions, body temperature, muscle strength, skin moisture levels, menstrual cycles, weight, cholesterol levels, and more.

Thyroid hormone production is regulated by another hormone called thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH). TSH is made by the pituitary gland, a pea-sized gland located in the brain. When thyroid hormone levels in the blood are low, the pituitary releases more TSH. When thyroid hormone levels are high, the pituitary responds by dropping TSH production.

**Health Information Services**

- National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse
- National Digestive Diseases Information Clearinghouse
- National Kidney and Urologic Diseases Information Clearinghouse
- National Endocrine and Metabolic Diseases Information Service
- National Hematologic Diseases Information Service
- Weight-control Information Network

**Education Programs**

- National Diabetes Education Program
- National Kidney Disease Education Program

**Awareness Campaigns**

- Let's Talk About Eowel Control
- Celiac Disease Awareness Campaign
- Bladder Control for Women
- We Can! Ways to Enhance Children's Activity & Nutrition

# Ne razumijem - objasnite mi!

Health > **About.com** **Thyroid Disease**

Thyroid Disease Symptoms/Diagnosis Treatments Coping

## Hashimoto's vs. Hypothyroidism: What's the Difference?


A Look at Autoimmune Thyroid Disease and Underactive Thyroid Conditions

By [Mary Shomon](#), About.com Guide Updated April 28, 2011

About.com Health's Disease and Condition content is reviewed by our [Medical Review Board](#)

Ads: [Hypothyroidism](#) [Diet for Hypothyroidism](#) [Thyroid Disease](#) [What Is Hypothyroidism](#)

Hashimoto's disease is a disease, and hypothyroidism is a condition. Hypothyroidism is most commonly *caused* by Hashimoto's disease, but the two terms are not interchangeable. Here is more information to help understand the difference.



### HASHIMOTO'S DISEASE

Hashimoto's disease, sometimes known as Hashimoto's thyroiditis, autoimmune thyroiditis, or chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis, is an autoimmune disease. In Hashimoto's, antibodies react against proteins in the thyroid gland, causing gradual destruction of the gland itself, and making the gland unable to produce the thyroid hormones the body needs.

### Diagnosis

Hashimoto's disease is typically diagnosed by clinical examination that demonstrates one or more of the following findings:

- Enlargement of the thyroid, known as a goiter
- High levels of antibodies against thyroglobulin (TG) and thyroid peroxidase (TPO), detected via blood test


Ads

[Thyroid Thru](#)  
[www.greenlife-herbal.com](http://www.greenlife-herbal.com)  
Thyroid Thru - Your thyroid expert  
Green Life - Your Endocrine Expert!

[3 Herbs that Beat Anxiety](#)  
[www.a2xanxiety.com](http://www.a2xanxiety.com)

Fine needle aspiration of the thyroid (also known as a needle biopsy), which shows lymphocytes and macrophages  
A radioactive uptake scan, which would show diffuse uptake in an enlarged thyroid gland  
Ultrasound, which would show an enlarged thyroid gland

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!



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NIH National Institutes of Health

Home About MedlinePlus Site Map FAQs Contact Us

Search MedlinePlus  **GO**

**Health Topics** **Drugs & Supplements** **Videos & Cool Tools** **ESPAÑOL**

## High blood cholesterol levels

Cholesterol is a fat (also called a lipid) that your body needs to work properly. But too much bad cholesterol can increase your chance of getting heart disease, stroke, and other problems.

The medical term for high blood cholesterol is lipid disorder, or hyperlipidemia.

### Causes

There are many types of cholesterol. The ones talked about most are:

- Total cholesterol - all the cholesterols combined
- High density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol - often called "good" cholesterol
- Low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol - often called "bad" cholesterol

For many people, abnormal cholesterol levels are partly due to an unhealthy lifestyle -- most commonly, eating a diet that is [high in fat](#). Other lifestyle factors are:

- Being overweight
- Heavy alcohol use
- Lack of exercise and leading an inactive lifestyle

Certain health conditions can also lead to high cholesterol, including:

- [Diabetes](#)
- [Underactive thyroid gland](#)
- [Polycystic ovary syndrome](#)
- Kidney disease
- Pregnancy and other conditions that increase levels of female hormones


Medicines such as certain birth control pills, diuretics (water pills), beta-blockers, and some medicines used to treat depression may also raise cholesterol levels.

Several disorders that are passed down through families lead to abnormal cholesterol and triglyceride levels. They include:


### MedlinePlus Topics

[Cholesterol](#)

### Images



[Cholesterol producers](#)



[Coronary artery disease](#)

### Read More

[Acute kidney failure](#)  
[Alcohol use and safe drinking](#)  
[Coronary heart disease](#)  
[Cushing syndrome](#)  
[Hardening of the arteries](#)  
[Hypothyroidism](#)  
[Overweight](#)  
[Stroke](#)  
[Triglyceride level](#)

### Patient Instructions

[Aspirin, clopidogrel](#)

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

- ▣ Odgovor :
  - hipotireoza,
  - Hashimotova bolest je kronična autoimuna upala štitnjače koja uzrokuje hipotireozu,
  - hipotireoza može dovesti do povećanja kolesterola,
  - prognoza dobra uz nadomjesnu terapiju.

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

- ▣ Problem: liječnik određuje Euthyrox i Atoris u terapijskom postupku.
- ▣ Pitanje: Što je Euthyrox?
- ▣ Pitanje: Što je Atoris?
- ▣ Pitanje: koje su nuspojave navedenih lijekova?
- ▣ Pitanje: je li postoji interakcija između lijekova?

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

- ▣ Medicinska knjižnica: pretraga baza podataka o lijekovima;
- ▣ Agencija za lijekove i medicinske proizvode;
- ▣ Drug Information Portal;
- ▣ Lexicomp;

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

Agencija za lijekove i medicinske proizvode

NEWSLETTER

DOBRODOŠLI NA WEB STRANICE  
AGENCIJE ZA LIJEKOVE I MEDICINSKE PROIZVODE

PIŠITE NAM

ŽURNO OBAVJEŠTAVANJE

LIJEKOVI   MEDICINSKI PROIZVODI   HOMEOPATSKI PROIZVODI   DOZVOLE - PROIZVODNJA I PROMET   FARMAKOVIGILANCIJA   FARMAKOPEJA

ZA PACIJENTE

- Novosti
- 0 Agenciji
- Cjenik usluga Agencije
- Javna nabava
- SEP
- Međunarodna suradnja
- Predavanja i radionice
- Korisni linkovi
- Zakoni i pravilnici
- Publikacije i izvješća
- Obrasci
- Suglasnosti
- Posao i karijera
- Pristupanje Hrvatske EU
- Nadograđnja dokumentacije o lijeku
- Kontakti

- Informacije o lijekovima - Baza lijekova
- Novosti o sigurnoj primjeni lijekova
- Prijava sumnje na nuspojavu lijeka
- On-line prijava sumnje na nuspojavu
- Bezreceptni (OTC) lijekovi
- Antibiotika koristite odgovorno i savjesno
- Lijekovi i Internet
- Priavlivanje nuspojava - Vodič za pacijente (pdf dokument)

**Informacije o lijekovima**

Ovdje možete pronaći podatke o lijekovima koji su odobreni u Republici Hrvatskoj.

Podaci o lijeku jednaki su podacima navedenim u **Odobrenju za stavljanje gotovog lijeka u promet u Republici Hrvatskoj**.

Također za svaki lijek dostupna je Uputa o lijeku (PIL) i Sažetak opisa svojstava lijeka (SPC) koji su odobreni od Agencije za lijekove i medicinske proizvode.

Sažetak opisa svojstava lijeka jest stručna informacija o gotovom lijeku odobrena u postupku davanja odobrenja, namijenjena doktoru medicine, doktoru stomatologije i ljekarniku. Koristi se i kao izvor podataka za izradu Upute o lijeku za krajnjega korisnika i označavanje lijeka.

Uputa o lijeku jest informacija dana u pisanom obliku, koja sadrži podatke za korisnike, a priložena je lijeku te mora biti usklađena s podacima u Sažetku opisa svojstava lijeka.

Ovisno o tome koji ključ pretraživanja odaberete lijekove možete pretraživati prema naziva lijeka, djelatnoj tvari, farmaceutskom obliku, proizvođaču, nositelju odobrenja, datumu rješenja, roku rješenja, klasi i ur. broju rješenja, sastavu lijeka, načinu izdavanja, načinu propisivanja, načinu oglašavanja prema stanovništvu te ATK šifri.

Bazu lijekova možete pretražiti prema jednom ili više kriterija:

Naziv

Djelatna tvar

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

LIJEKOVI	MEDICINSKI PROIZVODI	HOMEOPATSKI PROIZVODI	DOZVOLE - PROIZVODNJA I PROMET	FARMAKOVIGILANCIJA	FARMAKOPEJA
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**LIJEKOVI**

- Novosti
- O Agenciji
- Cjenik usluga Agencije
- Javna nabava
- SEP
- Međunarodna suradnja
- Predavanja i radionice
- Korisni linkovi
- Zakoni i pravilnici
- Publikacije i izvješća
- Obrasci
- Suglasnosti
- Posao i karijera
- Pristupanje Hrvatske EU
- Nadogradnja dokumentacije o lijeku
- Kontakti

### Detalji o lijeku

Naziv	Euthyrox 100 mikrograma tablete
Djelatna tvar	levothyroxinum natricum
Farmaceutski oblik	tableta
Pakovanje	90 (3x30) tableta u blister pakovanju, u kutiji; 100 (4x25) tableta u blister pakovanju, u kutiji
Proizvođač	Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Njemačka
Nositelj odobrenja	Merck d.o.o., Ulica Andrije Hebranga 32-34, Zagreb
Datum rješenja	24.11.2009.
Rok rješenja	24.11.2014.
Klasa	UP/I-530-09/09-02/213
Urbroj	381-09-L/28623
Sastav	1 tableta sadržava 100 mikrograma levotiroksinnatrija
Način izdavanja	na recept, u ljekarni
Način propisivanja	ponovljivi recept
Način uglašavanja prema stanovništvu	za braćerju
ATK	H03AA01
Sažetak opisa svojstava lijeka	<a href="#">download</a>
Uputa o lijeku	<a href="#">download</a>

[« povratak](#)

**SAŽETAK I UPUTA O LIJEKU**

**ZADNJE OBJAVLJENO**

**LIJEKOVI SIROČAD**

**POLITIKA KAKVOĆE**



# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

## **Pažljivo pročitajte ovu uputu prije nego što počnete uzimati lijek.**

- Sačuvajte ovu uputu. Možda ćete ju trebati ponovno pročitati.
- Ukoliko imate dodatnih pitanja, obratite se svom liječniku ili ljekarniku.
- Ovaj je lijek propisan Vama. Nemojte ga davati drugima. Može im štetiti, čak i ako imaju simptome jednake Vašima.
- Ako primijetite bilo koju nuspojavu, potrebno je obavijestiti liječnika ili ljekarnika.

## **U ovoj uputi:**

1. Što je Euthyrox i za što se koristi
2. Prije nego počnete uzimati Euthyrox
3. Kako uzimati Euthyrox
4. Moguće nuspojave
5. Kako čuvati Euthyrox
6. Dodatne informacije

## **1. ŠTO JE EUTHYROX I ZA ŠTO SE KORISTI**

Levotiroksin, djelatna tvar Euthyroxa, je sintetski hormon štitne žlijezde za liječenje bolesti i poremećaja rada štitne žlijezde. Ima jednaki učinak kao i prirodni hormon štitne žlijezde.

Euthyrox se koristi

- za liječenje benigne eutiroidne gušavosti kod pacijenata s normalnom funkcijom štitne žlijezde;
- za sprječavanje ponovne pojave gušavosti nakon operacije;
- kao nadomjestak prirodnog hormona štitne žlijezde, kada ga Vaša štitna žlijezda ne proizvodi dovoljno;
- za potiskivanje ponovne pojave tumora kod pacijenata s karcinomom štitne žlijezde.

Euthyrox 100 mikrograma tablete upotrebljavaju se još za uspostavljanje ravnoteže hormona štitne žlijezde kada se pojačano lučenje hormona liječi antitiroidnim lijekovima.

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

LIJEKOVI	MEDICINSKI PROIZVODI	HOMEOPATSKI PROIZVODI	DOZVOLE - PROIZVODNJA I PROMET	FARMAKOVIGILANCIJA	FARMAKOPEJA
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**LIJEKOVI**

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- Zakoni i pravilnici
- Publikacije i izvješća
- Obrasci
- Suglasnosti
- Posao i karijera
- Pristupanje Hrvatske EU
- Nadogradnja dokumentacije o lijeku
- Kontakti

**SAŽETAK I UPUTA O LIJEKU**

**ZADNJE OBJAVLJENO**

**LIJEKOVI SIROČAD**

### Detalji u lijeku

Naziv	Atoris 10 mg tablete
Djelatna tvar	atorvastatinum
Farmaceutski oblik	filmom obložena tableta
Pakovanje	30 (3x10) tableta u blisteru, u kutiji; 60 (6x10) tableta u blisteru, u kutiji; 90 (9x10) tableta u blisteru, u kutiji
Proizvođač	Krka d.d., Novo mesto, Novo mesto, Slovenija; Krka Farma d.o.o., Zagreb, Republika Hrvatska
Nositelj odobrenja	Krka Farma d.o.o., Radnička cesta 48, Zagreb
Datum rješenja	30.12.2009.
Rok rješenja	30.12.2014.
Klasa	UP/I-530-09/09-02/268
Urbroj	381-02-01-02/30-09-29182
Sastav	1 filmom obložena tableta sadržava 10 mg atorvastatina u obliku atorvastatinkalcija
Način izdavanja	na recept, u ljekarni
Način propisivanja	ponovljivi recept
Način oglašavanja prema stanovništvu	zabranjeno
ATK	C10AA05
Sažetak opisa svojstava lijeka	<a href="#">download</a>
Uputa o lijeku	<a href="#">download</a>

[« povratak](#)

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

## Atoris® 40 mg tablete Atorvastatinum

**Prije uzimanja lijeka pažljivo pročitajte uputu o lijeku.**

- Čuvajte ovu uputu o lijeku jer Vam može ponovno zatrebati.
- Ako imate dodatnih pitanja, upitajte svog liječnika ili ljekarnika.
- Ovaj lijek je propisan Vama osobno i ne smijete ga davati drugima jer im može štetiti čak i ako imaju simptome jednake Vašima.

**Uputa o lijeku sadržava sljedeće podatke:**

1. Što je Atoris i za što se koristi?
2. Prije nego počnete uzimati Atoris
3. Kako uzimati Atoris?
4. Moguće nuspojave
5. Kako čuvati Atoris?
6. Dodatne informacije

### **1. ŠTO JE ATORIS I ZA ŠTO SE KORISTI?**

Atoris je lijek za smanjivanje količine masnoća u krvi, a primjenjuje se kada pretrage pokažu da unatoč dijeti sa smanjenom količinom masti još uvijek imate previše određenih masnoća u krvi (kolesterola male gustoće i/ili triglicerida). Opće je poznato da povećanje količine tih masnoća u krvi može dovesti do različitih oblika bolesti srca i krvožilnog sustava.

Ukoliko je kod Vas prisutan povećani rizik od bolesti srca, Atoris se može koristiti radi smanjenja tog rizika, iako su Vam vrijednosti kolesterola normalne.

Unatoč uzimanju Atorisa i dalje se morate dijetalno hraniti, u skladu s uputama liječnika, sa smanjenom količinom masnoća.

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!



The screenshot shows the Drug Information Portal interface. At the top, there is a blue header with the text "Drug Information Portal" and "Quick Access to Quality Drug Information". To the right of the header is the logo for the United States National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Home, News and Features, NLM Resources, NLM Research Resources, Resources by Audience / Class, and Other Resources. The main content area shows the search results for "EUTHYROX". The search term is entered in a search box, and the results are displayed below. The results include a summary of drug information, a detailed summary, and additional resources.

**Drug Information Portal**  
Quick Access to Quality Drug Information

United States National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health

Home | News and Features | NLM Resources | NLM Research Resources | Resources by Audience / Class | Other Resources

Home > Search Results

Search   By Name  By Category

[Go back to previous page.](#)

**Search Results**

**Drug Name:** Levothyroxine Sodium [USAN] [show more names] [show structure]  
**Search Term:** EUTHYROX  
**Description:** Thyroid powder.

**Summary**

- ▶ [Summary of drug information \(MedlinePlusDrug\)](#)
- ▶ [Summary of consumer health information \(MedlinePlusTopics\)](#)
- ▶ [Summary of the effect on breastfeeding \(LactMed\)](#)
- ▶ [Manufacturers drug label \(DailyMed\)](#)
- ▶ [Clinical trials \(ClinicalTrials.gov\)](#)
- ▶ [Drug Identification and Image Display \(Pillbox beta\)](#)

**Detailed Summary**

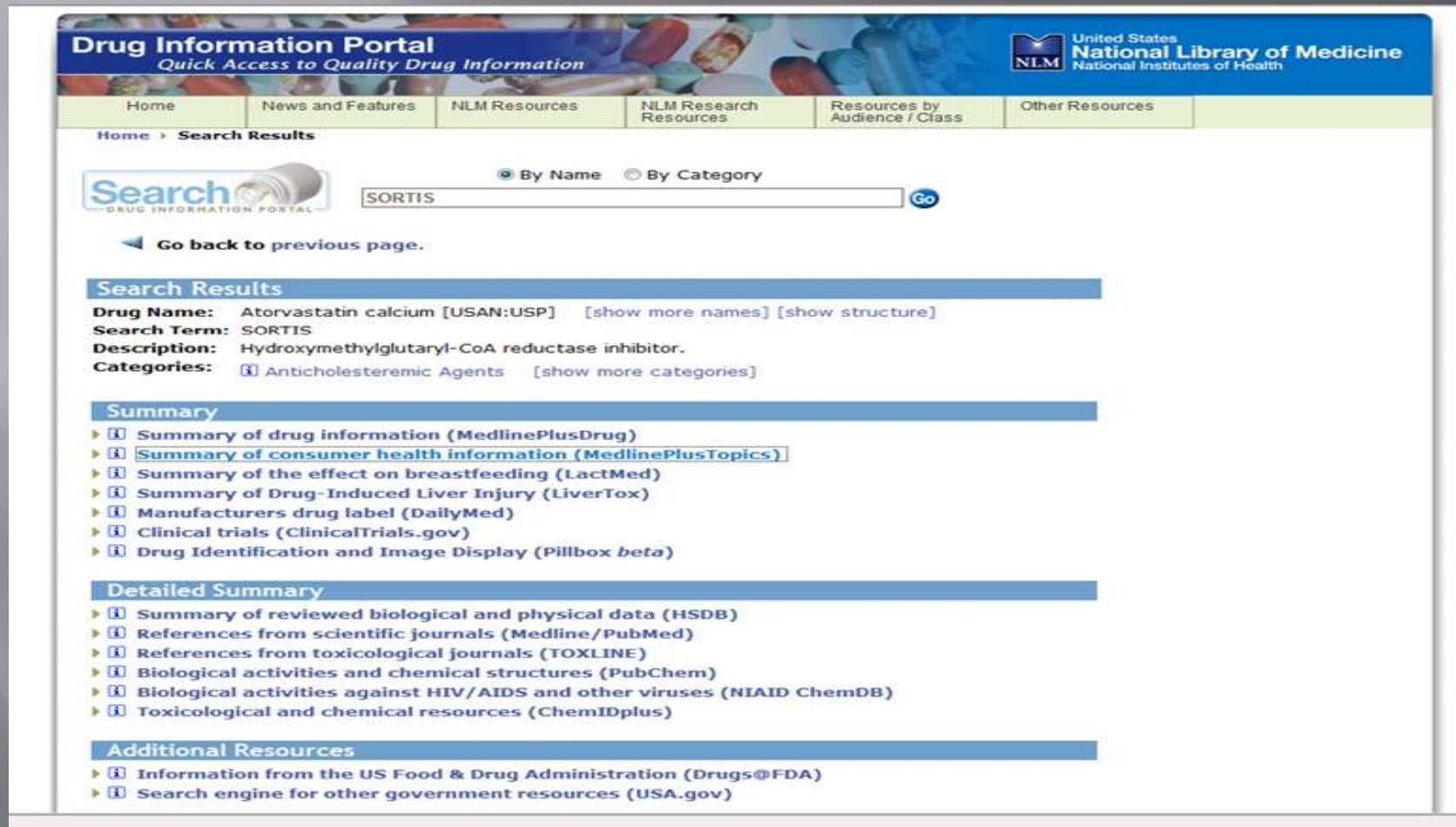
- ▶ [Summary of reviewed biological and physical data \(HSDB\)](#)
- ▶ [References from scientific journals \(Medline/PubMed\)](#)
- ▶ [References from toxicological journals \(TOXLINE\)](#)
- ▶ [Biological activities and chemical structures \(PubChem\)](#)
- ▶ [Biological activities against HIV/AIDS and other viruses \(NIAID ChemDB\)](#)
- ▶ [Toxicological and chemical resources \(ChemIDplus\)](#)

**Additional Resources**

- ▶ [Information from the US Food & Drug Administration \(Drugs@FDA\)](#)
- ▶ [Search engine for other government resources \(USA.gov\)](#)

[Go back to previous page.](#)

# Ne razumijem - objasnite mi!



The screenshot shows the Drug Information Portal interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, News and Features, NLM Resources, NLM Research Resources, Resources by Audience / Class, and Other Resources. The search bar contains the term "SORTIS" and is set to search "By Name". Below the search bar, there is a "Go back to previous page" link. The search results section is titled "Search Results" and displays the following information:

**Drug Name:** Atorvastatin calcium [USAN:USP] [show more names] [show structure]  
**Search Term:** SORTIS  
**Description:** Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase inhibitor.  
**Categories:** [Anticholesteremic Agents](#) [show more categories]

The "Summary" section includes links to:

- Summary of drug information (MedlinePlusDrug)
- Summary of consumer health information (MedlinePlusTopics)
- Summary of the effect on breastfeeding (LactMed)
- Summary of Drug-Induced Liver Injury (LiverTox)
- Manufacturers drug label (DailyMed)
- Clinical trials (ClinicalTrials.gov)
- Drug Identification and Image Display (Pillbox beta)

The "Detailed Summary" section includes links to:

- Summary of reviewed biological and physical data (HSDB)
- References from scientific journals (Medline/PubMed)
- References from toxicological journals (TOXLINE)
- Biological activities and chemical structures (PubChem)
- Biological activities against HIV/AIDS and other viruses (NIAID ChemDB)
- Toxicological and chemical resources (ChemIDplus)

The "Additional Resources" section includes links to:

- Information from the US Food & Drug Administration (Drugs@FDA)
- Search engine for other government resources (USA.gov)

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Lexicomp® Lexi-Interact™

Lookup

Enter item name to lookup.

Analyze  New List

- AtorvaSTATin
- Euthyrox (CAN)

\*Display complete list of interactions for an individual item by clicking item name.

\*Add another item(s) [Lookup] to Analyze for potential interactions between items in the list.

\*Remove item from the list by clicking the check mark next to the item name.

## Lexi-Comp Online™ Interaction Analysis

[Customize Analysis](#)

Only interactions at or above the selected [risk rating](#) will be displayed. A:

View interaction detail by clicking on link.

### Atorva STATin

No interactions identified with others in the selection list.

### Euthyrox (CAN) (Levothyroxine)

No interactions identified with others in the selection list.

**Date** June 5, 2013

**Disclaimer** Readers are advised that decisions regarding drug therapy must be based on the independent judgment of the clinician, changing information about a drug (eg, as reflected in the literature and manufacturer's most current product information), and changing medical practices.

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# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

- ▣ Odgovor :
  - informacije o lijekovima,
  - informacije o nuspojavama,
  - informacije o interakciji između dva lijeka.

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

- ▣ Problem: može li se lijek za snižavanje kolesterola zamijeniti alternativnom terapijom, primjerice, kombinacijom češnjaka i limuna.
- ▣ Pitanje : je li češnjak i limun dobra zamjena za Atoris?



# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

- ▣ Medicinska knjižnica: pretraga EBM informacijskih izvora, bibliografske baze podataka;
- ▣ Cochrane Library;
- ▣ UpToDate;
- ▣ Medline/PubMed;

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

The screenshot shows the UpToDate website interface. At the top, the search bar contains the term "hypercholesterolemia". The page title is "Patient information: High cholesterol treatment options (Beyond the Basics)". The left sidebar contains a table of contents with sections: TOPIC OUTLINE, INTRODUCTION, WHO NEEDS TREATMENT FOR HIGH CHOLESTEROL?, HIGH CHOLESTEROL TREATMENT OPTIONS, STICKING WITH TREATMENT, WHERE TO GET MORE INFORMATION, and REFERENCES. The main content area includes text about fish oil, soy protein, and garlic, followed by sections on plant stanols and sterols, sticking with treatment, and where to get more information. A vertical "Topic Feedback" button is located on the right side of the page.

UpToDate® hypercholesterolemia | All Topics Search About Us News from UpToDate Contact Us Help

New Search Patient Info What's New Calculators CME 32.0 My Account Log Out

Patient information: High cholesterol treatment options (Beyond the Basics) Find Print Email

**TOPIC OUTLINE**

**INTRODUCTION**

**WHO NEEDS TREATMENT FOR HIGH CHOLESTEROL?**

- People with CHD
- People without CHD
- Other special groups
  - Hypertriglyceridemia
  - Diabetes mellitus
  - Elderly

**HIGH CHOLESTEROL TREATMENT OPTIONS**

- Lifestyle changes
- Medications
  - Statins
  - Ezetimibe
  - Bile acid sequestrants
  - Nicotinic acid (Niacin)
  - Fibrates
- Nutritional supplements
  - Fish oil
  - Soy protein
  - Garlic
  - Plant stanols and sterols

**STICKING WITH TREATMENT**

**WHERE TO GET MORE INFORMATION**

- Patient level information
  - The Basics
  - Beyond the Basics
- Professional level information

**REFERENCES**

**GRAPHICS** View All

**TABLES**

- Lipid lowering tx PI

**CALCULATORS**

Calculator: 10 year risk of developing cardiovascular disease in women (Patient Information)

servings of oily fish per week can reduce triglyceride levels and reduce the risk of death from coronary heart disease. Fish oil supplements are believed to have the same benefit. A daily 1 gram fish oil supplement may be recommended if you do not eat enough fish.

**Soy protein** — Soy protein contains isoflavones, which mimic the action of estrogen. A diet high in soy protein can slightly lower levels of total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, and triglycerides, and raise levels of HDL cholesterol. However, normal protein should not be replaced with soy protein or isoflavone supplements in an effort to lower cholesterol levels.

Soy foods and food products (eg, tofu, soy butter, edamame, some soy burgers, etc.) are likely to have beneficial effects on lipids and cardiovascular health because they are low in saturated fats and high in unsaturated fats.

**Garlic** — A large trial showed that garlic is not effective in lowering cholesterol [1]. In this study, participants with an elevated LDL took one of several types of garlic extract (raw, powdered, aged) or a placebo (inactive pill) six days per week for six months. At the end of the study, the LDL levels were not improved in the garlic group compared to the group that took the placebo. We do not recommend garlic to lower cholesterol.

**Plant stanols and sterols** — Plant stanols and sterols may act by blocking the absorption of cholesterol in the intestine. They are naturally found in some fruits, vegetables, vegetable oils, nuts, seeds, and legumes. They are also available in commercially prepared products such as margarine (Promise Active™ and Benecol®), orange juice (Minute Maid Premium Heart Wise®), rice milk (Rice Dream Heart Wise™), as well as dietary supplements (Benecol SoftGels® and Cholest-Off®). The margarines cost about five times what ordinary margarines cost.

Despite lowering cholesterol levels, there are no studies demonstrating a reduced risk of coronary heart disease in people who consume supplemental plant stanols and sterols. There is some evidence that these supplements might actually increase risk.

**STICKING WITH TREATMENT** — The treatment of high cholesterol and/or triglycerides is a lifelong process. Although medications can rapidly lower your levels, it often takes 6 to 12 months before the effects of lifestyle modifications are noticeable. Once you have an effective treatment plan and you begin to see results, it is important to stick with the plan. Stopping treatment usually allows lipid levels to rise again.

Most people who stop treatment do so because of side effects. However, there are a wide variety of medications available today, which should make it possible for most people to find an option that works for them. Talk with a healthcare provider if a specific medication is not working; he or she can recommend alternatives that are compatible with your lifestyle and beliefs.

**WHERE TO GET MORE INFORMATION** — Your healthcare provider is the best source of information for questions and concerns related to your medical problem.

This article will be updated as needed on our web site ([www.uptodate.com/patients](http://www.uptodate.com/patients)). Related topics for patients, as well as selected articles written for healthcare professionals, are also available. Some of the most relevant are listed below.

**Patient level information** — UpToDate offers two types of patient education materials.

**The Basics** — The Basics patient education pieces answer the four or five key questions a patient might have about a given condition. These articles are best for patients who want a general overview and who prefer short, easy-to-read materials.

[Patient information: High cholesterol \(The Basics\)](#)  
[Patient information: High triglycerides \(The Basics\)](#)  
[Patient information: Can foods or supplements lower cholesterol? \(The Basics\)](#)

Topic Feedback

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

▣ Odgovor:

- nije pronađen znanstveno utemeljen dokaz da uzimanje češnjaka i limuna može utjecati na smanjenje vrijednosti kolesterola.

# Ne razumijem – objasnite mi!

- ▣ Knjižnica koristi različite informacijske izvore:
  - specijalizirane baze podataka namijenjene javnosti (MedlinePlus...),
  - medicinske baze podataka (Medline/PubMed, Cochrane Library...),
  - specijalizirane predmetne direktorije (HON...),
  - e-časopise (JAMA/JAMA Patient Page)
  - mrežne stranice medicinskih udruženja, bolnica... (American Heart Association...).

*izvor: BMJ 1999;319:762.*



"I'M SORRY DOCTOR, BUT AGAIN I HAVE TO DISAGREE."

**HVALA NA POZORNOSTI!**

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