

CDC: More people with high cholesterol taking medications

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there was no substantial increase among those aged 20 to 39 years (1 to 2 percent) or 40 to 59 years (16 to 17 percent). Similar findings were seen among women, with changes from 33 to 38 percent, 1.0 to 0.7 percent, and 13 to 11 percent, respectively.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text](#)

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(HealthDay)—There has been a substantial increase in the percentage of patients with high cholesterol over age 60 years taking lipid-lowering medications from 2005 to 2016, but such increases have not been seen among younger patients with high cholesterol, according to a *QuickStats* report published in the July 13 issue of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*.

Margaret D. Carroll, M.S.P.H., from the National Center for Health Statistics in Hyattsville, Md., and colleagues used data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2005-2006 to 2015-2016) to evaluate the percentage of adults with high [cholesterol](#) (aged ≥20 years) who were taking lipid-lowering medications.

The researchers found that the percentage of men (≥60 years) told by a health professional that their cholesterol was high who were taking lipid-lowering medications increased from 36 percent in 2005 to 2006 to 50 percent in 2015 to 2016. However,

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