

Record your cholesterol levels after each doctors visit along with your goals. Keep a Record of your cholesterol numbers.

Doctor Visit Date: _____

	LDL	HDL	TRIGLYCERIDES	TOTAL CHOLESTEROL	DATE OF CHECKUP
Previous cholesterol levels					
Current cholesterol levels					
My goal before my next appointment					

My recommended cholesterol number: LDL: _____ HDL: _____ TOTAL: _____

Healthy Food Added to My Diet this Week:	Food or Drink which I need to control:	Exercise to Start

Uses for SIMCOR

SIMCOR® (niacin extended-release/simvastatin) is a prescription medication that is used along with diet to lower levels of total cholesterol, LDL “bad” cholesterol, and triglycerides, and to increase HDL “good” cholesterol in people with abnormal cholesterol levels.

SIMCOR is used when treatment with simvastatin alone or niacin extended-release alone is not enough, and when a low-fat diet and exercise alone have not been successful. No additional benefit of SIMCOR on heart disease over and above that shown for simvastatin alone and niacin alone has been demonstrated.

Safety Considerations

- SIMCOR should not be taken by people with liver problems, stomach ulcers, or serious bleeding problems; by women who are pregnant, may become pregnant, or are nursing.
- Because some medications may interact with SIMCOR, tell your health care provider about all the medications you are taking, including vitamins and nutritional supplements.
- SIMCOR is associated with serious side effects such as muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness, which may be a sign of a serious but rare muscle disorder.
- Blood tests are needed before and during treatment with SIMCOR to check for liver problems.
- Tell your health care provider if you experience increased tiredness, loss of appetite, abdominal pain, dark-colored urine, or yellowing of the skin or eyes, as these may be signs of liver problems.
- Increases in blood sugar can occur.
- The most common side effect of SIMCOR is flushing (warmth, redness, itching, and/or tingling of the skin).

Please see SIMCOR Uses and Important Safety Information on next page. Full Prescribing Information available at http://rxabbott.com/pdf/simcor_pi.pdf

Uses and Important Safety Information for SIMCOR® (niacin extended-release/simvastatin)

Uses for SIMCOR® (niacin extended-release/simvastatin)

- SIMCOR is used when treatment with simvastatin alone or niacin extended-release alone is not enough, and when a low-fat diet and exercise alone have not been successful.
- SIMCOR is a prescription medication that is used along with diet to lower levels of total cholesterol, LDL “bad” cholesterol, and triglycerides, and to increase HDL “good” cholesterol in people with abnormal cholesterol levels.
- No additional benefit of SIMCOR on heart disease over and above that shown for simvastatin alone and niacin alone has been demonstrated.

Important Safety Information for SIMCOR

- SIMCOR is not for people with liver problems, stomach ulcers, or serious bleeding problems; for women who are pregnant, may become pregnant, or are nursing; or for those allergic to any product ingredient.
- Contact your health care provider about any unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness, as this may be a sign of a serious but rare muscle disorder, from which rare cases of death may occur. This risk is increased when SIMCOR is taken with certain types of medications.
- Because some medications may interact with SIMCOR, tell your health care provider about all the medications you are taking, including vitamins and nutritional supplements.
- SIMCOR contains extended-release niacin. All forms of niacin are not the same. SIMCOR should not be substituted for immediate-release niacin, as severe liver damage can occur.
- SIMCOR is associated with increases in liver enzymes. Your health care provider should do blood tests before and during treatment with SIMCOR to check for liver problems. SIMCOR should be used with caution if you drink large amounts of alcohol or have a history of liver disease.
- Tell your health care provider if you experience increased tiredness, loss of appetite, abdominal pain, dark-colored urine, or yellowing of the skin or eyes, as these may be signs of liver problems.
- SIMCOR may cause an increase in blood sugar levels. If you have diabetes, check blood sugar levels more frequently during the first few months of SIMCOR use.
- Tell your health care provider if you have a history of kidney problems or gout. SIMCOR may cause an increase in uric acid levels.
- Women of childbearing age should use an effective method of birth control to prevent pregnancy while using SIMCOR. If you are pregnant, stop SIMCOR and contact your health care provider.
- Flushing (warmth, redness, itching, and/or tingling of the skin) is a common side effect that may subside after several weeks of consistent use. Flushing may vary in severity and is more likely to occur when starting therapy or during dose increases. Talk to your doctor about how the symptoms of flushing are different from symptoms of a heart attack. If you take SIMCOR at bedtime, flushing will most likely occur during sleep. If flushing wakes you up, take your time getting up, especially if you feel dizzy or faint, or if you take blood pressure medications.
- Other common side effects include headache, itching, nausea, back pain, and diarrhea.

For more information, talk with your health care provider.

SIMCOR is available by prescription only.

Reference: 1. SIMCOR [package insert]. North Chicago, IL: Abbott Laboratories.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call **1-800-FDA-1088** (1-800-332-1088).

If you cannot afford your medication, contact: www.pparx.org or call the toll-free phone number (1-888-4PP A-NOW) for assistance.

Full prescribing information available at http://rxabbott.com/pdf/simcor_pi.pdf

Call us anytime to answer questions you may have about SIMCOR at **1.888.4SIMCOR**.

Visit us online. Go to www.simcortablets.com to learn more.