**Q2.**

Read the information about cholesterol and ways of treating high cholesterol levels.

Diet and inherited factors affect the level of cholesterol in a person's blood.  
Too much cholesterol may cause deposits of fat to build up in blood vessels and reduce the flow of blood. This may cause the person to have a heart attack.  
Some drugs can lower the amount of cholesterol in the blood.

The body needs cholesterol. Cells use cholesterol to make new cell membranes and some hormones. The liver makes cholesterol for the body.

Some drugs can help people with high cholesterol levels.

**Statins** block the enzyme in the liver that is used to produce cholesterol. People will normally have to take statins for the rest of their lives. Statins can lead to muscle damage and kidney problems. Using some statins for a long time has caused high numbers of deaths.

**Cholesterol blockers** reduce the absorption of cholesterol from the intestine into the blood. Cholesterol blockers can sometimes cause problems if the person is using other drugs.

Evaluate the use of the two types of drug for a person with high cholesterol levels.

**If a question tells you to read the information then answer the question read the question first and then you can read the information looking for things to help answer the question.**

**This question asks for an evaluation of the two drugs so you need to compare them.**

* **Statins can lead to muscle damage and kidney problems cholesterol blockers do not.**
* **Statins can cause death but cholesterol blockers don’t.**
* **Statins are for a life time but cholesterol blockers are not.**
* **Statins (might) reduce cholesterol to zero but cholesterol blockers don’t.**
* **Blockers can interfere with action of other drugs but statins don’t.**
* **Statins reduce cholesterol more than cholesterol blockers.**
* ***Statins (might) stop membrane / hormone production but cholesterol blockers don’t.***
* **Taking/using statins/cholesterol blockers is better than dying from heart attack or buildup of fat in blood vessels or reduced blood flow.**

**(6)**