

LIPTOR (rosuvastatin calcium) is a HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor (statin) used to treat high cholesterol and triglyceride levels. It is used to reduce the risk of heart disease and stroke. The following information is provided for your reference. Please read the entire patient information carefully before taking LIPTOR, and each time you take it. There may be important new information about this medicine that is not reflected in this information. This information does not cover all the possible side effects of this medicine. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist. You should also be aware of the following information about this medicine:

1. What LIPTOR is used for:

LIPTOR is used to treat high cholesterol and triglyceride levels. It is used to reduce the risk of heart disease and stroke. It is also used to treat certain types of heart disease.

2. What LIPTOR is not used for:

LIPTOR is not used to treat low cholesterol or triglyceride levels. It is not used to treat heart disease or stroke.

3. How to take LIPTOR:

LIPTOR is taken orally, once a day, with or without food. It is available in tablet form. The dose is determined by your doctor. Do not take more than the prescribed dose. Do not stop taking LIPTOR without talking to your doctor. If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. Do not take two doses at once. Do not take LIPTOR if you are pregnant or breastfeeding. Do not take LIPTOR if you are taking certain other medicines. Tell your doctor about all the medicines you are taking.

4. Side effects of LIPTOR:

Common side effects of LIPTOR include muscle pain, weakness, and fatigue. Other side effects include headache, dizziness, and nausea. Serious side effects include liver problems, kidney problems, and muscle damage. Tell your doctor if you experience any of these side effects.

5. Precautions and warnings:

Do not take LIPTOR if you have liver or kidney disease. Do not take LIPTOR if you are pregnant or breastfeeding. Do not take LIPTOR if you are taking certain other medicines. Tell your doctor about all the medicines you are taking. Do not drink alcohol while taking LIPTOR. Do not take LIPTOR if you are taking certain other medicines. Tell your doctor about all the medicines you are taking.

6. Drug interactions:

LIPTOR may interact with certain other medicines, including alcohol, grapefruit juice, and certain antibiotics. Tell your doctor about all the medicines you are taking.

7. Pregnancy and breastfeeding:

Do not take LIPTOR if you are pregnant or breastfeeding. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or breastfeeding.

8. Other information:

LIPTOR is a prescription medicine. It is not to be used for purposes other than those for which it is prescribed. Do not share your LIPTOR with others. Keep LIPTOR in its original container. Do not use LIPTOR after the expiration date. Store LIPTOR at room temperature. Do not use LIPTOR if the packaging is damaged or if the tablets are discolored or broken.

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The first step in defining the value of a company is to identify the value drivers that are most important to the company's success. These value drivers are the factors that drive the company's performance and are the primary drivers of its value. The value drivers are typically categorized into three groups: financial, operational, and strategic. Financial value drivers include revenue, profit, and cash flow. Operational value drivers include efficiency, quality, and customer satisfaction. Strategic value drivers include innovation, market position, and brand equity.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Current Value, Target Value, and Weight. The table lists various financial and operational metrics such as Revenue, Profit, Cash Flow, Efficiency, Quality, and Customer Satisfaction.

The second step in defining the value of a company is to identify the key performance indicators (KPIs) that are most important to the company's success. These KPIs are the metrics that are used to measure the company's performance and are the primary drivers of its value. The KPIs are typically categorized into three groups: financial, operational, and strategic. Financial KPIs include revenue, profit, and cash flow. Operational KPIs include efficiency, quality, and customer satisfaction. Strategic KPIs include innovation, market position, and brand equity.

The third step in defining the value of a company is to identify the key drivers of its value. These key drivers are the factors that drive the company's performance and are the primary drivers of its value. The key drivers are typically categorized into three groups: financial, operational, and strategic. Financial key drivers include revenue, profit, and cash flow. Operational key drivers include efficiency, quality, and customer satisfaction. Strategic key drivers include innovation, market position, and brand equity.

The fourth step in defining the value of a company is to identify the key risks that could impact its value. These key risks are the factors that could negatively impact the company's performance and are the primary drivers of its value. The key risks are typically categorized into three groups: financial, operational, and strategic. Financial risks include revenue, profit, and cash flow. Operational risks include efficiency, quality, and customer satisfaction. Strategic risks include innovation, market position, and brand equity.

The fifth step in defining the value of a company is to identify the key opportunities that could impact its value. These key opportunities are the factors that could positively impact the company's performance and are the primary drivers of its value. The key opportunities are typically categorized into three groups: financial, operational, and strategic. Financial opportunities include revenue, profit, and cash flow. Operational opportunities include efficiency, quality, and customer satisfaction. Strategic opportunities include innovation, market position, and brand equity.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Current Value, Target Value, and Weight. The table lists various financial and operational metrics such as Revenue, Profit, Cash Flow, Efficiency, Quality, and Customer Satisfaction.

The sixth step in defining the value of a company is to identify the key drivers of its value. These key drivers are the factors that drive the company's performance and are the primary drivers of its value. The key drivers are typically categorized into three groups: financial, operational, and strategic. Financial key drivers include revenue, profit, and cash flow. Operational key drivers include efficiency, quality, and customer satisfaction. Strategic key drivers include innovation, market position, and brand equity.

The seventh step in defining the value of a company is to identify the key risks that could impact its value. These key risks are the factors that could negatively impact the company's performance and are the primary drivers of its value. The key risks are typically categorized into three groups: financial, operational, and strategic. Financial risks include revenue, profit, and cash flow. Operational risks include efficiency, quality, and customer satisfaction. Strategic risks include innovation, market position, and brand equity.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Current Value, Target Value, and Weight. The table lists various financial and operational metrics such as Revenue, Profit, Cash Flow, Efficiency, Quality, and Customer Satisfaction.

Table 1. The results of the study on the quality of life of patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) in the Hanoi region.

Item	Mean	SD	Min	Max
1. General health	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
2. Physical health	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
3. Mental health	4.3	0.9	1.0	5.0
4. Social health	4.0	0.6	1.0	5.0
5. Role functioning	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
6. Vitality	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
7. Energy	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
8. Happiness	4.3	0.9	1.0	5.0
9. Satisfaction	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
10. Self-esteem	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
11. Self-efficacy	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
12. Self-compassion	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
13. Self-acceptance	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
14. Self-respect	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
15. Self-compassion	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
16. Self-acceptance	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
17. Self-respect	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
18. Self-compassion	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
19. Self-acceptance	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
20. Self-respect	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0

Table 2. The results of the study on the quality of life of patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) in the Hanoi region.

Item	Mean	SD	Min	Max
1. General health	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
2. Physical health	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
3. Mental health	4.3	0.9	1.0	5.0
4. Social health	4.0	0.6	1.0	5.0
5. Role functioning	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
6. Vitality	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
7. Energy	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
8. Happiness	4.3	0.9	1.0	5.0
9. Satisfaction	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
10. Self-esteem	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
11. Self-efficacy	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
12. Self-compassion	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
13. Self-acceptance	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
14. Self-respect	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
15. Self-compassion	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
16. Self-acceptance	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
17. Self-respect	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
18. Self-compassion	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
19. Self-acceptance	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
20. Self-respect	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0

Table 3. The results of the study on the quality of life of patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) in the Hanoi region.

Item	Mean	SD	Min	Max
1. General health	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
2. Physical health	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
3. Mental health	4.3	0.9	1.0	5.0
4. Social health	4.0	0.6	1.0	5.0
5. Role functioning	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
6. Vitality	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
7. Energy	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
8. Happiness	4.3	0.9	1.0	5.0
9. Satisfaction	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
10. Self-esteem	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
11. Self-efficacy	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
12. Self-compassion	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
13. Self-acceptance	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
14. Self-respect	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
15. Self-compassion	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
16. Self-acceptance	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
17. Self-respect	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
18. Self-compassion	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0
19. Self-acceptance	4.2	0.8	1.0	5.0
20. Self-respect	4.1	0.7	1.0	5.0