

**Größe: 1200 x1800 Pixel bei 300dpi  
Endformat Ausdruck : 10x15cm**

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the fact that the *de novo* synthesis of cholesterol is inhibited by statins, which are used to treat hypercholesterolemia.

There is a growing body of evidence that suggests that statins may have beneficial effects on the cardiovascular system beyond their lipid-lowering effects.

Statins have been shown to improve endothelial function, reduce inflammation, and inhibit the progression of atherosclerosis.

These effects are thought to be mediated through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids.

Statins also have been shown to improve insulin sensitivity and reduce the risk of developing type 2 diabetes.

These effects are thought to be mediated through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids.

Statins have also been shown to improve cognitive function and reduce the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease.

These effects are thought to be mediated through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids.

Statins have also been shown to improve bone density and reduce the risk of developing osteoporosis.

These effects are thought to be mediated through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids.

Statins have also been shown to improve liver function and reduce the risk of developing liver disease.

These effects are thought to be mediated through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids.

Statins have also been shown to improve kidney function and reduce the risk of developing kidney disease.

These effects are thought to be mediated through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids.

Statins have also been shown to improve heart function and reduce the risk of developing heart disease.

These effects are thought to be mediated through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids.

Statins have also been shown to improve lung function and reduce the risk of developing lung disease.

These effects are thought to be mediated through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids.

Statins have also been shown to improve skin function and reduce the risk of developing skin disease.

These effects are thought to be mediated through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids.

Statins have also been shown to improve hair function and reduce the risk of developing hair disease.

These effects are thought to be mediated through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids.

Statins have also been shown to improve nail function and reduce the risk of developing nail disease.

These effects are thought to be mediated through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids.

Statins have also been shown to improve eye function and reduce the risk of developing eye disease.

These effects are thought to be mediated through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids.

Statins have also been shown to improve hearing function and reduce the risk of developing hearing disease.

These effects are thought to be mediated through the inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase, which is involved in the synthesis of cholesterol and other lipids.





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