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Sommario/riassunto	Dyslipidemia affects almost half of American adults and is the most prevalent manageable risk factor for atherosclerosis. Lipid disorders often co-occur with other prevalent conditions such as diabetes and kidney disease; they are also often a concern with certain medication regimens (such as anti-retroviral and certain anti-psychotic agents). Proper treatment of dyslipidemia can reduce the risk of peripheral arterial disease, revascularization procedures, nonfatal myocardial infarction, stroke, and cardiac death. However, only 20% of adults meet the national guidelines for cholesterol control