Comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) is a multidimensional inter-disciplinary diagnostic process focused on determining a frail elderly person's medical, psychological and functional capability in order to develop a coordinated and integrated plan for treatment and long-term follow-up [2]. It includes inability to perform one or more basic ADLs in the 3 days before admission, a stroke in the past 3 months, depression, dementia, history of falls, one or more unplanned admissions in the past 3 months, difficulty walking, malnutrition, prolonged bed rest, incontinence [2].

She experiences a brief loss of consciousness for about 20 seconds. She has no seizure-like activity and immediately returns to her usual level of functioning. This can cause decreased drug elimination via hepatic metabolism and increase potential drug toxicities. Atorvastatin is metabolized via this pathway. Drugs that may affect drug elimination include:

- Statins: Atorvastatin, Simvastatin, Lovastatin, Pravastatin, Fluvastatin, and Vigabastin.
- Antidepressants: SSRIs, SNRIs, MAOIs, and TCAs.
- Antipsychotics: typical and atypical antipsychotics.
- Anticonvulsants: phenytoin, carbamazepine, valproic acid.
- Oral contraceptives: estrogen-containing contraceptives can increase metabolism of lovastatin and pravastatin.

Additional factors include age, liver function, and concurrent medications.

This highlights the importance of comprehensive geriatric assessment in evaluating and managing elderly patients to prevent adverse drug reactions.