

ASPIRIN IN THE NEWS

September 2016

In the Spotlight

For Consumers

Study Uncovers Why Aspirin May be Used to Prevent Heart Disease and Colon Cancer

September 26. A new mechanism discovered for aspirin's action against cardiovascular disease and cancer - a protein called RUNX1 - may help regulate a wide range of genes.

For Health Care Providers

Compliance with the USPSTF Recommendations on Aspirin for Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Men

September 12. Compliance with 2009 USPSTF recommendations that the benefits of aspirin outweigh the risks of GI bleeding in men aged 45-79 years was evaluated. The challenges that the 2016 guidelines might face are highlighted.

Consumer News

Cardiovascular Screening Guidelines Exhibit 'Considerable' Variation in Strategies, Treatment

September 13. Researchers report significant differences between guidelines for cardiovascular screening, which could limit their use.

How to Prevent Alzheimer's Disease

September 19. The ASCEND trial is poised to confirm whether aspirin may be associated with a reduced risk of developing Alzheimer's disease.

Benefits of Cardioprotective Drugs May Extend Beyond Preventing Acute Coronary Syndromes

September 19. Medications prescribed to prevent heart attacks such as aspirin and statins are also associated with reduced heart attack severity.

Aspirin Not Prescribed Appropriately to Cut Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes

September 27. Many diabetes patients who should be taking aspirin for cardiovascular risk reduction are not doing so, and many who should not be taking it are.



Health Care Provider News

The Role of Aspirin Dose on the Prevention of Preeclampsia and Fetal Growth Restriction: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

September 15. Low-dose aspirin has a preventive effect on preeclampsia and fetal growth restriction in early pregnancy in high risk women. These patients should be identified and given low-dose aspirin early in their pregnancy.

Comparison of Preoperative Continuation and Discontinuation of Aspirin in Patients Undergoing Total Hip or Knee Arthroplasty

September 16. Continuation or discontinuation of aspirin did not show a statistically significant change in the chance of relevant perioperative bleeding complications, and did not affect orthopaedic outcome in patients who had undergone total hip or knee arthroplasty.

Polypills for the Prevention of Cardiovascular Diseases

September 22. Cardiovascular polypills containing aspirin, statin, and one or more anti-hypertensive medications, represent an attractive, safe, and cost-effective strategy for primary and secondary prevention of CVD.

Patterns of Antiplatelet Drug Use after a First Myocardial Infarction during a 10-Year Period

September 23. A large proportion of patients with a first MI still used antiplatelet drugs after 10 years. The frequent discontinuations during this time-frame are expected to reduce the effectiveness of antiplatelet drugs as secondary prevention of cardiovascular diseases.

Aspirin Use and the Incidence of Breast, Colon, Ovarian, and Pancreatic Cancers in Elderly Women in the Iowa Women's Health Study

September 27. This study examined associations between frequency, dose, and duration of aspirin use with incidence of 719 aspirin-sensitive cancers in the Iowa Women's Health Study, a prospective cohort of women over 70 years old.

Antecedent Aspirin Use Is Associated with Less Severe Symptoms on Admission for Ischemic Stroke

October 2016. Antecedent aspirin use was independently associated with milder presenting stroke severity, even after accounting for acute infarct volume. While the underlying biology of this apparent protective relationship requires further study, patients at high risk of stroke may benefit from routine aspirin use.

To Load or Not to Load? Aspirin Loading in Acute Ischemic Stroke: A Study of Clinical Outcomes

October 2016. A higher loading dose of aspirin (160-325 mg) can be beneficial in treating acute ischemic stroke, although there is an increased risk of minor bleeding.

