

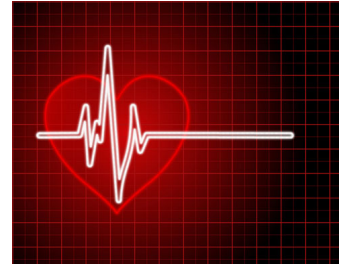
Family Medicine Clerkship Plain Language Summary Template

Title: Low dose aspirin therapy, can it help prevent heart attacks and stroke in you?

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Plain Language Summary:

Heart disease is a name often given to describe a class of diseases that involve the heart and the blood vessels (the piping of the body). While heart disease can relate to most anything involved in the heart and blood vessels, it is most typically recognized as the blockage of the vessels (arteries or veins) of the body causing decreased blood flow to important body structures and organs causing damage by lack of oxygen flow. This can lead to a heart attack, which is lack of blood flow to the heart itself, a stroke, which is lack of blood flow to the brain, and many other diseases caused by decreased blood flow.



What causes this blockage of the heart? A number of diseases have been shown to cause wear and tear injury on our blood vessels that over time contribute to the build-up of plaque that can block the important blood flow that carries oxygen. Many of these diseases (high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, smoking, obesity, and others) can be prevented through diet, exercise, and developing a good relationship with your primary care doctor.

While diet, exercise, and guided medical care by your primary care doctor has the potential to prevent heart disease over time, there are a number of opinions in regards to other means of preventing risk, one in particular being aspirin therapy. It is generally thought that a daily aspirin in adults has the potential to decrease the risk of life-threatening heart disease, whether the adult is healthy or not. It has been shown in studies that for men over the age of 45 there is a decreased risk of heart attacks with the use of daily aspirin therapy, it does not effect however the risk of stroke. It has been shown that aspirin therapy does not decrease the risk of heart attacks in women over the age of 45, however it does decrease the risk of stroke. In regards to patients with ages less than 45, there has not been good studies performed that recommends the use of daily aspirin in healthy individuals.

What does aspirin do? Aspirin has multiple uses, but one in particular is that it inhibits a molecule in the blood that normally glues together platelets that creates the patchwork for fixing damaged vessels and bleeding. These platelets can be activated in unhealthy circumstances, when the blood vessels are damaged by diseases, and can lead to the build up of sticky plaque, and theoretically that is why aspirin use can help limit this process.

Is there any risk to aspirin use? The risk with the use of aspirin is bleeding. There is a potential for increased bruising, nosebleeds, bleeding in the stomach, and prolonged bleeding from cuts on the body. For this reason it is important to talk with your primary care doctor prior to starting aspirin therapy to determine the benefits and risks for you and your personal health.

Additional Resources:

You can find more information about heart health at...

American Heart Association: <http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/>

CDC (Center for Disease Control): <http://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/>

Mayo Clinic “Daily aspirin therapy): <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/daily-aspirin-therapy/HB00073>

Key Words:

Heart Disease

Aspirin

Heart Attack

Stroke

Disease Prevention

This document was created by a medical student enrolled in the Family Medicine Clerkship at the University of Minnesota Medical School as part of the course project. The aim of the project is to present information on a medical topic in the format of a patient education handout. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the University of Minnesota Medical School physicians and faculty. These materials are provided for informational purposes only and are in no way intended to take the place of the advice and recommendations of your personal health care provider. The information provided may no longer be up-to-date since it has not been reviewed since the date of creation. The information provided should not be used to diagnose a health problem or disease, or as a means of determining treatment. In the event of a medical emergency, immediately contact a doctor or call 911.