[gw22-e0763] **PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS FOR ASPIRIN RESISTANCE IN OLDER PATIENTS WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE**

Cao Jian, Liu Lin, Fan Li *Chinese Pla General Hospital, Beijing, China*

Objectives To evaluate the prevalence and risk factors for aspirin resistance in older patients with cardiovascular disease (CVD).

Design Cross-sectional analysis.

Setting General community.

Participants 454 patients aged 65 years or older with CVD.

Measurements The older patients received daily aspirin therapy (≥75 mg) over 1 month. Platelet aggregation was measured by light transmission aggregometry (LTA) and thrombelastography platelet mapping assay (TEG).

Results By LTA, 38 (8.4%) of older patients were found to be resistant to aspirin therapy; 166 (36.6%) patients were semiresponders. By TEG, 111 patients (24.4%) were aspirin-resistant. In the multivariate logistic regression analysis, Fasting serum glucose levels (odds ratio (OR)=1.211, 95% CI: 1.047 to 1.402, p=0.010), CD62P levels (OR=1.010, 95% CI: 1.002 to 1.019, p=0.019, p=0.019), the drugs of ACEIs/ARBs (OR=0.638, 95% CI: 0.414 to 0.983, p=0.042)and nitrates (OR=0.524, 95% CI: 0.309 to 0.890, p=0.017) were significantly associated with aspirin resistance or aspirin semiresponders.

Conclusion The prevalence of aspirin resistance or aspirin semiresponders in older patients with CVD was considerably higher in patients with higher fasting glucose levels, CD62P levels and in patients with changes in medication taken.