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GENDER DIFFERENCES OF ASPIRIN RESISTANCE IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

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Objectives To investigate the gender differences of aspirin resistance in patients with coronary artery disease.

Methods A total of 312 patients with coronary artery diseases were diagnosed by coronary angiography in Beijing Anzhen Hospital. There were 204 male and 108 female patients. They took aspirin 75–100 mg per day more than 1 month before they were admitted to the hospital. We used light transmission aggregation to evaluate aspirin resistance with detection of optical platelet aggregation induced by arachidonic acid and adenosine diphosphate. It was divided into aspirin resistance (AR), semi-resistant to aspirin (ASR) and aspirin sensitivity (AS) according to the response of aspirin. We tried to investigate the gender differences and influential factors of aspirin resistance in patients with coronary artery disease.

Results Coronary heart disease patients with AR, ASR, AR+ASR and AS followed by the percentage of women were 60.5%, 60.4%, 60.5%, 16.5%. Compared with men, women were more susceptible to AR and ASR. Logistic regression analysis showed that gender and age were significantly associated with AR and ASR.

Conclusions AR and ASR occurred easily in female patients with coronary artery disease than male and age was also a risk factor of AR and ASR.