

ASPIRIN

Additional Names:	Acetylsalicylic Acid
Classification:	Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory; Analgesic; Antipyretic; Anticoagulant
Indications:	Cardiac Chest Pain (ACS), STEMI
Contraindications:	Known hypersensitivity GI bleed requiring hospitalization or blood transfusion within last 6 months
Dosages:	<u>Adult:</u> <u>Chest Pain / Suspected ACS</u> 160-325mg PO
Side Effects:	May slow heart rate, may cause hypotension with cumulative doses
Physiological: Effects	Aspirin has an anti-thrombotic effect that does not break up the suspected clot, but does help in preventing the clot from increasing in size and/or the formation of new clots. It does this by inhibiting the enzymes (COX-1, COX-2) that form the lipid (prostaglandin) responsible for platelet aggregation (clots).
Additional Info:	Reduces the mortality associated with myocardial infarction. Aspirin <i>can</i> be administered to patients on anticoagulants but should be used with caution. Morphine may reduce aspirin's ability to block platelet aggregation, which leads to higher mortality in AMI patients.