

## Aspirin Resistance in Subjects with Premature Coronary Artery Disease in Relation to Abdominal Fat and Adipocytokines- Subhashini Yaturu- Dorn VAMC

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### Abstract (limit 600 words)

Long term use of aspirin was shown to decrease the vascular occlusive events of up to nonfatal myocardial infarction (MI), nonfatal stroke and all-cause mortality up to 34%, 25% and 18% respectively . An update from the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) in 2009 states that aspirin reduces the risk of myocardial infarctions in men and strokes in women. The risk of serious bleeding is increased with aspirin use. . Platelets play a major role in initiation of thrombosis and thrombotic complication. Hence low dose aspirin is recommended for prevention of cardiovascular events. The objective of this study was to evaluate aspirin resistance in young men with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) and in relation to abdominal fat by body composition and adipocyte hormones. Hypertension (HTN) and obesity often coexist. When hypertensive subjects are compared with normotensive, one of the main differences is the awesome increase of the prevalence of obesity among hypertensive . Furthermore, weight gain seems to be one of the main determinants of blood pressure increase with age . HTN and obesity share many socioecological and epidemiological similarities. First, they are diseases of civilization, corollaries of profound changes that accompanied the 45,000 years of evolution from Homo sapiens sapiens, to which physical activity was the pledge of survival , to the today human who uses more neurons than muscles to live and survive, and therefore, has reduced physical activity and increased energy intake. Second, the relevance of both hypertension and obesity, as important public health challenges, is increasing worldwide. Third, there are ethnic disparities in the prevalence and cardiovascular health impact of both. Thus, for example, HTN is experiencing a more dramatic growth in blacks, affecting younger people, with poorer blood pressure. Obesity also is more prevalent in Blacks than in Caucasians, and would be associated with a higher cardiovascular risk in Blacks.

### Important of research (limit 200 words)

Participants included 40 men with a mean age of 53 years with coronary artery disease. Most of them were Caucasian. Baseline characteristics of the cohort are shown in. Biochemical parameters and adipocytokines levels of our study subjects are shown in. Levels of 11DhTx2/cre levels >1500 is considered as aspirin resistance or poor response to aspirin. Approximately 53% of subjects had aspirin resistance. There were no significant differences in the clinical parameters such as age, history of hypertension, BMI, or waist-to-hip ratio between the subjects with 11DhTx2/cre levels 1500. There were no significant differences in the biochemical parameters such as creatinine and thyroid function tests between the two groups. There was no correlation of levels of 11DhTx2/cre with age. Levels of 11DhTx2/cre correlated with insulin levels ( $r=0.51$ ;  $p=0.0008$ ), insulin resistance ( $r=0.46$ ;  $p=0.0036$ ), HbA1C ( $r=0.50$ ;  $p$ . This study is part of the MACRIS study. Data collection has been described elsewhere [40]. Pulse pressure was defined as the difference between SBP and DBP.

### Biography (limit 200 words)

Dr. Subhashini Yaturu is an endocrinologist in Columbia, South Carolina. She received her medical degree from Kurnool Medical College and has been in practice for more than 20 years. Endocrinologists treat disorders of the hormone-secreting glands that regulate countless body functions. These ailments include diabetes, thyroid ailments, metabolic and nutritional disorders, pituitary diseases, menstrual and sexual problems. Dr. Yaturu works in Columbia, SC and 2 other locations and specializes in Diabetes and Endocrinology, Diabetes & Metabolism. Dr. Yaturu is affiliated with Albany Samuel



### Information of Institute (limit 200 words)

The University of Life Sciences in Lublin (Polish: Uniwersytet Przyrodniczy w Lublinie) is a multi-profile higher education institution, which integrates a wide range of agricultural, biological, veterinary, technical and socioeconomic sciences in Poland. Although the university was established in 1955, its history stems back to 1944 with the creation of the Agrarian and Veterinary Faculties within the new Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (UMCS).



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