**Name of Journal:** ***World Journal of Clinical Cases***

**Manuscript NO: 47346**

**Manuscript Type: Opinion Review**

**Clinical use of low-dose aspirin for elders and sensitive subjects**

Zhang Y *et al*. Clinical use of low-dose aspirin for elders and sensitive subjects

**Yan Zhang, Xiang-Ming Fang, Guo-Xun Chen**

**Yan Zhang, Xiang-Ming Fang,** Department of Gastroenterology, Affiliated Puren Hospital of Wuhan University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430000, Hubei Province, China

**Guo-Xun Chen,** Department of Nutrition, University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Knoxville, TN 37996, United States

**ORCID number:** Yan Zhang (0000-0002-0620-5803);Xiang-Ming Fang (0000-0002-8435-6009);Guo-Xun Chen (0000-0001-6226-4050).

**Author contributions:** Zhang Y and Chen GX designed the outline and wrote the draft; Zhang Y and Fang XM collected the research papers and summarized the data.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** Authors declare no conflict of interests for this article.

**Open-Access:**This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

**Manuscript source:** Invited manuscript

**Corresponding author: Guo-Xun Chen, PhD, Associate Professor, Research Scientist,** Department of Nutrition, The University of Tennessee, 229 Jessie Harris Building, 1215 West Cumberland Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37996, United States. [gchen6@utk.edu](mailto:gchen6@utk.edu)

**Telephone:** +1-865-9746257

**Fax:** +1-865-9743491

**Received:** March 19,2019

**Peer-review started:** March 19,2019

**First decision:** September 9,2019

**Revised:** September 28,2019

**Accepted:** October 15, 2019

**Article in press:** October 15, 2019

**Published online:** October 26, 2019

**Abstract**

The use of low-dose aspirin (LDA) has been a common preventive measure to reduce the risk of cardiovascular events. This is attributed to aspirin’s ability to inhibit platelet activation. On the other hand, the use of LDA in human subjects has been associated with the development of gastrointestinal injuries like ulcer and bleeding, especially for those sensitive subjects such as elder human subjects. This opinion review will summarize the recent clinical reports regarding the use of LDA and the development of gastrointestinal conditions in China. Based on these reports, it seems that the use of LDA is commonly associated with gastrointestinal injuries, and stopping its use leads to recovery in elderly subjects. Therefore, we would like to suggest that gastroduodenal health and conditions should be seriously taken into consideration when LDA is recommended to the elderly, or other alternative means to reduce the risk of cardiovascular events such as nutritional interventions should be suggested.

**Key words:** Low-dose aspirin; Gastrointestinal damages; Upper gastrointestinal bleeding; Human subjects; Chinese elders

**© The Author(s) 2019.** Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

**Core tip:** Low-dose aspirin (LDA) has been used widely for prevention of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases. This is attributed to the role of aspirin in the inhibition of cyclooxygenases to prevent or reduce thrombosis. However, the use of LDA has been associated with gastrointestinal injuries such as ulcer and bleeding in sensitive human subjects. This opinion review summarized recent Chinese publications showing gastrointestinal damages in Chinese elders using LDA. We argue that cautions should be taken when LDA is recommended, and alternative means should be considered for those elderly and sensitive subjects in China.

**Citation:** Zhang Y, Fang XM, Chen GX. Clinical use of low-dose aspirin for elders and sensitive subjects. *World J Clin Cases* 2019; 7(20): 3168-3174

**URL:** https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v7/i20/3168.htm

**DOI:** https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v7.i20.3168

**Aspirin structure and functional mechanisms**

Aspirin, acetylsalicylic acid, is one of the most commonly used medicines, and is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with an estimated 40000 metric tons produced per year globally[1]. NSAIDs, including aspirin, inhibit the activities of cyclooxygenases (COXs) to prevent the formation of prostanoids from arachidonic acid[1]. The prostanoids prostaglandin (PG) E2 and thromboxane A2 (TXA2) are responsible for the inhibition of gastric acid secretion and the increase in platelet aggregation, respectively[2,3]. PGE2 production is needed to inhibit histamine-induced hydrochloric acid secretion, which protects the stomach from the acid damage[1]. The activated platelets synthesize TXA2, which is a potent platelet aggregator and induces thrombosis[4].

Aspirin covalently acetylates serine residues in the active site of COX-1 (Ser 530)[5] and COX-2 (Ser 516)[6], leading to the steric hindrance of the enzymatic reaction to proceed. The irreversible modification through acetylation of COX allows aspirin, with only a 20 min half-life, to be an effective antiplatelet drug throughout the life cycle of the platelets[7]. Based on a meta-analysis containing 287 studies, low-dose aspirin (LDA) at 75-150 mg daily as an antiplatelet regimen reduces risk of myocardial infarction and stroke in high risk patients[8]. Additional benefits can be seen when a second antiplatelet drug is combined with LDA[8].

Since COX-2 is inducible, in addition to the production of PGE2 and TXA2, COX-1 plays a critical role in the production of other eicosanoids, which are thought to be involved in the cross-talks between the platelets and other cells in the body[4]. Therefore, the use of aspirin for the reduction of thrombosis may have other effects in the body.

Different doses of aspirin have been used for primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases[9-11]. A collaborative meta-analysis has shown that low (75-150 mg/d) and medium (160-325 mg/d) doses of aspirin have similar antithrombotic effects as high-doses (500-1500 mg/d) of aspirin[8]. However, high-doses of aspirin are more gastro toxic[8]. The effects of low (100 mg/d) and high (1000 mg/d) doses of aspirin in patients having received percutaneous transluminal angioplasty have been evaluated after the treatments for 24 mo[12]. Fewer patients in the low-dose group withdraw from the study than that in the high-dose group. In them, the number of patents with gastrointestinal symptoms in the low group is also less than that in the high-dose group[12]. In addition, compared with relatively high-dose of aspirin (287 mg/d), LDA (30 mg/d) produced less gastric discomfort and bleeding after the treatments for 2.6 years[13].

**association of upper gastrointestinal diseases with the use of LDA**

Parietal cells of the stomach produce and secrete hydrochloric acid after being stimulated by histamine, gastrin, and acetylcholine in response to neuronal and hormonal stimuli[14]. Upon stimulation, the intracellular H+/K+-ATPase moves to the cell membrane of parietal cells, where it pumps out H+ in exchange for K+. The excessive production of acid leads to the development of gastroesophageal reflux disease and gastric and duodenal ulceration[14]. Drugs that interfere with these pathways have been used to attenuate the acid-induced diseases[14].

The use of aspirin to prevent the development of cardiovascular disease has been associated with the development of gastrointestinal ulcer in human subjects[15]. On the other hand, if a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) is used to reduce the acid release in the presence of aspirin, the incidence of upper gastrointestinal ulcer development is significantly reduced[15], demonstrating the role of excessive acid production during the use of aspirin. The score of gastric mucosal injury in patients who stopped the use of LDA (observed *via* endoscopy) was lower than those who did not stop[16]. In 2002, guidelines from the American Heart Association indicated that LDA increases risk for gastrointestinal bleeding and did not recommend LDA in persons with this risk[17].

Gastroduodenal ulcers associated with the use of aspirin or NSAID contribute to 30%-35% of hematemesis[18], while doses of daily aspirin use between 75 mg to 300 mg may be protective against vascular diseases. They nevertheless cause gastric bleeding, indicating that these doses may not be safe[19]. In a single center study of patients taking NSAIDs after hip and knee arthroplasty, 4.5% of patients developed upper gastrointestinal bleeding[20]. A single maximal dose of NSAIDs that preferentially inhibit COX-1, but not COX-2, in pregnant rats and rabbits, caused septal defects in the fetus[21]. It seems that the eradication of *helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) is helpful in reducing aspirin-induced (300 mg/d) injury[22]. The combined use of anticoagulant warfarin (an inhibitor of vitamin K epoxide reductase) and aspirin (325 mg/d) significantly increases upper gastrointestinal bleeding, suggesting that cautions should be taken when aspirin is used in combination with other anticoagulation therapies[23].

In China, aspirin has been widely used in a variety of diseases, especially in the treatment and prevention of coronary artery disease. Recently, multiple publications report upper gastrointestinal injuries occurring with the use of aspirin, as shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 summarizes the factors associated with the development of gastrointestinal injuries. Accordingly, the use of LDA increases the risk of upper gastrointestinal injuries such as erosion, ulcer, and ulcer bleeding. Factors attributable to the increased risk of upper gastrointestinal complications during the use of LDA include advanced age (age > 70 years), history of ulcer or upper gastrointestinal bleeding, and *H. pylori* infection.

Table 2 shows the reduction of gastrointestinal events when LDA is not used and stopped. In addition, discontinuing LDA use effectively stopped the bleeding associated with the use of LDA. The data shown here indicate that the use of LDA in elderly Chinese should be considered seriously.

**effects of aspirin use on the elderly**

Elevation of gastric mucosal injury and reduction of the expression level of vascular endothelial growth factor in gastric mucosa biopsy samples of 136 subjects at age 60 to 80 years taking 100 mg/d of aspirin have been observed in comparison with that of 48 age-matched healthy subjects[24]. The results suggest that the elderly are sensitive to aspirin-induced gastric injury. Based on the data collected in a prospective study containing 103 participants (40- to 86-years-old) taking LDA (enteric-coated 100 mg/d), the incidence of aspirin-induced gastric ulcers was calculated to be 0.97% for Japanese patients[25]. Following transnasal endoscopy in patients taking LDA for the treatment of ischemic heart disease, 20.0% and 10.7% developed ulcer and hemorrhagic gastritis, respectively[26].

Recently, it has been shown that daily aspirin use does not help survival in healthy elderly individuals (> 70-years-old), where the primary end points were death, dementia, or persistent physical disability[27]. On the other hand, the aspirin group had a higher rate for major hemorrhage than the placebo control group[27].

There are geographic differences on the prevalence of gastroduodenal ulcer following LDA use[28], indicating that certain populations may be more sensitive to aspirin’s side effects. Interestingly, in elderly Japanese, advanced age (~70-years-old) seems to be not linked to an increase of severity of the gastroduodenal ulcer with the use of only LDA[29]. In addition, it was shown that the use of aspirin in white and black men is inversely associated with prostate cancer mortality[30]. In addition, it is worth noting that the effect of aspirin on the prevention of cardiovascular events depends on body weight[31]. LDA (75 to 100 mg/d) appears to be ineffective when the body weight of subjects is above 70 kg[32].

**use of aspirin in the present of other drugs**

The combination of aspirin and acetaminophen (also known as paracetamol), a common drug for the treatment of pain and fever, has been shown to increase gastric injury and ulcer development in a randomized and double-blind study, demonstrating a potential interaction between these two drugs[33].

On the other hand, rabeprazole, a PPI at 20 mg/d only attenuated the heart-burn phenotype by 52%, but not others associated with the LDA use (80 mg/d) in a double-blind, placebo-controlled randomized trial including 150 subjects[34]. A clinical trial involving 1045 patients with osteoarthritis indicated that the combination of LDA with celecoxib (a specific COX-2 inhibiter belonging to NSAID) or with naproxen (a NSAID) plus lansoprazole (a PPI) have similar rates of gastroduodenal ulceration[35]. However, a meta-analysis including nine studies and 6382 subjects concluded that the clinical use of PPIs is effective in reducing symptoms of gastroduodenal ulceration[36]. This seems to justify the use of both aspirin and PPIs at the same time to reduce the risk of gastric ulcer[37].

**Conclusion**

If the use of LDA does not increase the survival of elder individuals[27], extreme caution should be used when recommending its use in the elderly. How to balance the harm and benefit will always be a challenge for clinicians, particularly when recommending aspirin use for the elderly[38]. The use of a selective COX-1 inhibitor, such as ASP6537, which is more potent than aspirin, may be a solution for gastric mucosa injury[39]. Certainly, one should consider whether aspirin should be prescribed for elderly patients and patients with a history of gastric ulcers or *H. pylori* bacterial infection. The choice of drugs would be dependent upon both the individual's cardiovascular and GI risks. Alternatively, nutritional interventions such as the use of fish oils rich in eicosapentaenoic acid should be considered, which has been shown to benefit patients with high risk of cardiovascular events in a long-term study[40]. At least, more studies should be done to assess the risk/benefit ratios, especially for elderly patients.

**AcknowledgementS**

The authors would like to thank Dr. Jay Whelan in the Department of Nutrition at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville for his comments and revisions of the manuscript.

**REFERENCES**

1 **Warner TD**, Mitchell JA. Cyclooxygenase-3 (COX-3): filling in the gaps toward a COX continuum? *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2002; **99**: 13371-13373 [PMID: 12374850 DOI: 10.1073/pnas.222543099]

2 **Kato S**, Aihara E, Yoshii K, Takeuchi K. Dual action of prostaglandin E2 on gastric acid secretion through different EP-receptor subtypes in the rat. *Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol* 2005; **289**: G64-G69 [PMID: 15961884 DOI: 10.1152/ajpgi.00397.2004]

3 **Offermanns S**. Activation of platelet function through G protein-coupled receptors. *Circ Res* 2006; **99**: 1293-1304 [PMID: 17158345 DOI: 10.1161/01.RES.0000251742.71301.16]

4 **Crescente M**, Menke L, Chan MV, Armstrong PC, Warner TD. Eicosanoids in platelets and the effect of their modulation by aspirin in the cardiovascular system (and beyond). *Br J Pharmacol* 2019; **176**: 988-999 [PMID: 29512148 DOI: 10.1111/bph.14196]

5 **Loll PJ**, Picot D, Garavito RM. The structural basis of aspirin activity inferred from the crystal structure of inactivated prostaglandin H2 synthase. *Nat Struct Biol* 1995; **2**: 637-643 [PMID: 7552725]

6 **Lucido MJ**, Orlando BJ, Vecchio AJ, Malkowski MG. Crystal Structure of Aspirin-Acetylated Human Cyclooxygenase-2: Insight into the Formation of Products with Reversed Stereochemistry. *Biochemistry* 2016; **55**: 1226-1238 [PMID: 26859324 DOI: 10.1021/acs.biochem.5b01378]

7 **Patrono C**. Aspirin as an antiplatelet drug. *N Engl J Med* 1994; **330**: 1287-1294 [PMID: 8145785 DOI: 10.1056/NEJM199405053301808]

8 **Antithrombotic Trialists' Collaboration.**. Collaborative meta-analysis of randomised trials of antiplatelet therapy for prevention of death, myocardial infarction, and stroke in high risk patients. *BMJ* 2002; **324**: 71-86 [PMID: 11786451 DOI: 10.1136/bmj.324.7329.71]

9 **Ittaman SV**, VanWormer JJ, Rezkalla SH. The role of aspirin in the prevention of cardiovascular disease. *Clin Med Res* 2014; **12**: 147-154 [PMID: 24573704 DOI: 10.3121/cmr.2013.1197]

10 **Vandvik PO**, Lincoff AM, Gore JM, Gutterman DD, Sonnenberg FA, Alonso-Coello P, Akl EA, Lansberg MG, Guyatt GH, Spencer FA. Primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease: Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Chest* 2012; **141**: e637S-e668S [PMID: 22315274 DOI: 10.1378/chest.11-2306]

11 **Dai Y**, Ge J. Clinical use of aspirin in treatment and prevention of cardiovascular disease. *Thrombosis* 2012; **2012**: 245037 [PMID: 22195280 DOI: 10.1155/2012/245037]

12 **Minar E**, Ahmadi A, Koppensteiner R, Maca T, Stümpflen A, Ugurluoglu A, Ehringer H. Comparison of effects of high-dose and low-dose aspirin on restenosis after femoropopliteal percutaneous transluminal angioplasty. *Circulation* 1995; **91**: 2167-2173 [PMID: 7697845 DOI: 10.1161/01.cir.91.8.2167]

13 **Abbasi F**, Brown BW Jr, Lamendola C, McLaughlin T, Reaven GM. Relationship between obesity, insulin resistance, and coronary heart disease risk. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2002; **40**: 937-943 [PMID: 12225719 DOI: 10.1016/s0735-1097(02)02051-x]

14 **Mössner J**, Caca K. Developments in the inhibition of gastric acid secretion. *Eur J Clin Invest* 2005; **35**: 469-475 [PMID: 16101666 DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2362.2005.01543.x]

15 **Goldstein JL**, Scheiman JM, Fort JG, Whellan DJ. Aspirin Use in Secondary Cardiovascular Protection and the Development of Aspirin-Associated Erosions and Ulcers. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol* 2016; **68**: 121-126 [PMID: 27002280 DOI: 10.1097/FJC.0000000000000387]

16 **Ito Y**, Sasaki M, Noguchi S, Yamaguchi S, Okaniwa N, Tanabe A, Noda H, Yanamoto K, Tamura Y, Kondo Y, Masui R, Izawa S, Iida A, Mizuno M, Ogasawara N, Funaki Y, Kasugai K. Effect of aspirin cessation before endoscopy in Japanese patients with low-dose-aspirin-associated gastroduodenal mucosal injury. *United European Gastroenterol J* 2013; **1**: 259-264 [PMID: 24917970 DOI: 10.1177/2050640613491254]

17 **Pearson TA**, Blair SN, Daniels SR, Eckel RH, Fair JM, Fortmann SP, Franklin BA, Goldstein LB, Greenland P, Grundy SM, Hong Y, Miller NH, Lauer RM, Ockene IS, Sacco RL, Sallis JF Jr, Smith SC Jr, Stone NJ, Taubert KA. AHA Guidelines for Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke: 2002 Update: Consensus Panel Guide to Comprehensive Risk Reduction for Adult Patients Without Coronary or Other Atherosclerotic Vascular Diseases. American Heart Association Science Advisory and Coordinating Committee. *Circulation* 2002; **106**: 388-391 [PMID: 12119259 DOI: 10.1161/01.cir.0000020190.45892.75]

18 **Palmer K**. Acute upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage. *Br Med Bull* 2007; **83**: 307-324 [PMID: 17942452 DOI: 10.1093/bmb/ldm023]

19 **Weil J**, Colin-Jones D, Langman M, Lawson D, Logan R, Murphy M, Rawlins M, Vessey M, Wainwright P. Prophylactic aspirin and risk of peptic ulcer bleeding. *BMJ* 1995; **310**: 827-830 [PMID: 7711618 DOI: 10.1136/bmj.310.6983.827]

20 **Sharma S**. Upper gastrointestinal bleeding after hip and knee arthroplasty. *Orthopedics* 2006; **29**: 255-257 [PMID: 16539204 DOI: 10.3928/01477447-20060301-17]

21 **Cappon GD**, Cook JC, Hurtt ME. Relationship between cyclooxygenase 1 and 2 selective inhibitors and fetal development when administered to rats and rabbits during the sensitive periods for heart development and midline closure. *Birth Defects Res B Dev Reprod Toxicol* 2003; **68**: 47-56 [PMID: 12852483 DOI: 10.1002/bdrb.10008]

22 **Giral A**, Ozdogan O, Celikel CA, Tozun N, Ulusoy NB, Kalayci C. Effect of Helicobacter pylori eradication on anti-thrombotic dose aspirin-induced gastroduodenal mucosal injury. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2004; **19**: 773-777 [PMID: 15209624 DOI: 10.1111/j.1440-1746.2004.03374.x]

23 **Younossi ZM**, Strum WB, Schatz RA, Teirstein PS, Cloutier DA, Spinks TJ. Effect of combined anticoagulation and low-dose aspirin treatment on upper gastrointestinal bleeding. *Dig Dis Sci* 1997; **42**: 79-82 [PMID: 9009119 DOI: 10.1023/a:1018833021039]

24 **Cheng Y**, Lin J, Liu J, Wang Y, Yan W, Zhang M. Decreased vascular endothelial growth factor expression is associated with cell apoptosis in low-dose aspirin-induced gastric mucosal injury. *Am J Med Sci* 2015; **349**: 110-116 [PMID: 25607509 DOI: 10.1097/MAJ.0000000000000409]

25 **Fukuda S**, Hosaka S, Ozawa N, Akita S, Kashima T, Kimura S, Akiyama J, Mizoue T. Gastric injury caused by low-dose aspirin therapy in consecutive Japanese patients: a prospective study. *Gen Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2012; **60**: 275-279 [PMID: 22453536 DOI: 10.1007/s11748-011-0886-x]

26 **Watanabe M**, Kawai T, Takata Y, Yamashina A. Gastric mucosal damage evaluated by transnasal endoscopy and QOL assessments in ischemic heart disease patients receiving low-dose aspirin. *Intern Med* 2011; **50**: 539-544 [PMID: 21422675 DOI: 10.2169/internalmedicine.50.4361]

27 **McNeil JJ**, Woods RL, Nelson MR, Reid CM, Kirpach B, Wolfe R, Storey E, Shah RC, Lockery JE, Tonkin AM, Newman AB, Williamson JD, Margolis KL, Ernst ME, Abhayaratna WP, Stocks N, Fitzgerald SM, Orchard SG, Trevaks RE, Beilin LJ, Donnan GA, Gibbs P, Johnston CI, Ryan J, Radziszewska B, Grimm R, Murray AM; ASPREE Investigator Group. Effect of Aspirin on Disability-free Survival in the Healthy Elderly. *N Engl J Med* 2018; **379**: 1499-1508 [PMID: 30221596 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1800722]

28 **Iijima K**, Shimosegawa T. Geographic differences in low-dose aspirin-associated gastroduodenal mucosal injury. *World J Gastroenterol* 2015; **21**: 7709-7717 [PMID: 26167071 DOI: 10.3748/wjg.v21.i25.7709]

29 **Fukushi K**, Tominaga K, Nagashima K, Kanamori A, Izawa N, Kanazawa M, Sasai T, Hiraishi H. Gastroduodenal ulcer bleeding in elderly patients on low dose aspirin therapy. *World J Gastroenterol* 2018; **24**: 3908-3918 [PMID: 30228784 DOI: 10.3748/wjg.v24.i34.3908]

30 **Hurwitz LM**, Joshu CE, Barber JR, Prizment AE, Vitolins MZ, Jones MR, Folsom AR, Han M, Platz EA. Aspirin and Non-Aspirin NSAID Use and Prostate Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Case Fatality in the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2019; **28**: 563-569 [PMID: 30487131 DOI: 10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-18-0965]

31 **Marquis-Gravel G**, Roe MT, Harrington RA, Muñoz D, Hernandez AF, Jones WS. Revisiting the Role of Aspirin for the Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease. *Circulation* 2019; **140**: 1115-1124 [PMID: 31545683 DOI: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.119.040205]

32 **Rothwell PM**, Cook NR, Gaziano JM, Price JF, Belch JFF, Roncaglioni MC, Morimoto T, Mehta Z. Effects of aspirin on risks of vascular events and cancer according to bodyweight and dose: analysis of individual patient data from randomised trials. *Lancet* 2018; **392**: 387-399 [PMID: 30017552 DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31133-4]

33 **Boike JR**, Kao R, Meyer D, Markle B, Rosenberg J, Niebruegge J, Stein AC, Berkes J, Goldstein JL. Does concomitant use of paracetamol potentiate the gastroduodenal mucosal injury associated with aspirin? A prospective, randomised, pilot study. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2012; **36**: 391-397 [PMID: 22742578 DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2036.2012.05200.x]

34 **Laheij RJ**, Van Rossum LG, Jansen JB, Verheugt FW. Proton-pump inhibitor therapy for acetylsalicylic acid associated upper gastrointestinal symptoms: a randomized placebo-controlled trial. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2003; **18**: 109-115 [PMID: 12848632 DOI: 10.1046/j.1365-2036.2003.01656.x]

35 **Goldstein JL**, Cryer B, Amer F, Hunt B. Celecoxib plus aspirin versus naproxen and lansoprazole plus aspirin: a randomized, double-blind, endoscopic trial. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2007; **5**: 1167-1174 [PMID: 17916545 DOI: 10.1016/j.cgh.2007.06.009]

36 **Dahal K**, Sharma SP, Kaur J, Anderson BJ, Singh G. Efficacy and Safety of Proton Pump Inhibitors in the Long-Term Aspirin Users: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. *Am J Ther* 2017; **24**: e559-e569 [PMID: 28763306 DOI: 10.1097/MJT.0000000000000637]

37 **Lavie CJ**, Howden CW, Scheiman J, Tursi J. Upper Gastrointestinal Toxicity Associated With Long-Term Aspirin Therapy: Consequences and Prevention. *Curr Probl Cardiol* 2017; **42**: 146-164 [PMID: 28363584 DOI: 10.1016/j.cpcardiol.2017.01.006]

38 **Lippi G**, Danese E, Favaloro EJ. Harms and Benefits of Using Aspirin for Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease: A Narrative Overview. *Semin Thromb Hemost* 2019; **45**: 157-163 [PMID: 30347414 DOI: 10.1055/s-0038-1675380]

39 **Sakata C**, Kawasaki T, Kato Y, Abe M, Suzuki K, Ohmiya M, Funatsu T, Morita Y, Okada M. ASP6537, a novel highly selective cyclooxygenase-1 inhibitor, exerts potent antithrombotic effect without "aspirin dilemma". *Thromb Res* 2013; **132**: 56-62 [PMID: 23522855 DOI: 10.1016/j.thromres.2013.03.005]

40 **Kastelein JJP**, Stroes ESG. FISHing for the Miracle of Eicosapentaenoic Acid. *N Engl J Med* 2019; **380**: 89-90 [PMID: 30444682 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMe1814004]

41 **Liu CG**. Gastrointestinal mucosal injury of long-time aspirin use in patients with coronary artery disease. *Linchuang Heli Yongyao Zazhi* 2017: 99-100

42 **Lu** **D**. Clinical analysis of gastrointestinal bleeding with low-dose aspirin in elderly patients. *Haixia Yiyao* 2017; **29**: 287

43 **Li** **ZY**. Study of upper gastrointestinal bleeding in elderly patients treated with aspirin. *Dajia Jiankang* 2014; **8**: 164-165

44 **Guo L,** Xie YY, He KM, Yang YL. Gastroscopy analysis of upper gastrointestinal damage in patients using aspirin with different periods. *Xiandai Yiyuan* 2016; **16**: 1301-1303 [doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-332X.2016.09.020]

45 **Li** **JN**, Gao MC, Hao YY, Li XL, Liu YX. Risk evaluations of upper gastrointestinal bleeding from aspirin with clopidogrel in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention after one year. *Xiandai Xiaohua Ji Jieru Zhenliao* 2018; **23**: 87-90 [doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-2159.2018.05.024]

46 **Zheng YP**. Clinical study of upper gastrointestinal bleeding in elderly people treated with aspirin. *Zhongguo Yixue Gongcheng* 2014; **22**: 93

47 **Kang ZQ**, Wang ZJ. 42 cases of upper gastrointestinal bleeding with the use of low-dose aspirin. *Dajia Jiankang* 2014; **8**: 164-165

48 **Li QR**, Peng H.Clinical Study of Gastrointestinal Bleeding in Elderly Patients with Small Dose of Aspirin. *Shijie Zuijin Yixue* *Xinxi Wen Zhai* 2018; **28**: 21-29

49 **Xu J**, Ding Y. Clinical analysis of upper gastrointestinal bleeding from aspirin use. *Linchuang Yiyao Wenxian Zazhi* 2018; **5**: 41-43

**P-Reviewer:** Harada H **S-Editor:** Zhang L **L-Editor:** Filipodia **E-Editor:** Xing YX

**Specialty type:** Medicine, Research and Experimental

**Country of origin:** United States

**Peer-review report classification**

Grade A (Excellent): 0

Grade B (Very good): 0

Grade C (Good): C

Grade D (Fair): 0

Grade E (Poor): 0

**Table 1 Use of LDA and upper gastrointestinal damages (ulcer and bleeding) in Chinese elders**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study Type (dose)** | **Subject number (M/F)** | **Age in yr** | **Study duration** | **Inclusion/Exclusion criteria** | **Conclusion** | **Title** |
| Observations (75-100 mg/d) | 80 (58/22) | 50-70 | 1 yr | Coronary artery disease with the use of LDA, and then follow-up for 1 yr | Gastric ulcer/duodenum ulcer (%) 37.5/28.8 | Gastrointestinal mucosal injury of long-time aspirin use in patients with coronary artery disease[41] |
| Cross sectional comparison | 39 (21/17) | 54-80 | 01/2016-01/2017. NA | Ulcer | Aspirin use is associated with more bleeding | Clinical analysis of gastrointestinal bleeding with LDA in elderly patients[42] |
| The association of upper GI bleeding and aspirin use | 1. (60/27) | > 55 | 05/2013-05/2015 | Upper GI bleeding and whether used aspirin 1 wk before | Aspirin group has higher gastroduodenal ulcer rate | Study of upper gastrointestinal bleeding in elderly patients treated with aspirin[43] |
| The association of length of aspirin use and upper GI damages | 120 (75/45) | < 65 | 01/2009-01/2014 | LDS use. < 4 mo, 4-12 mo, and > 12 mo | More than 4 mo use of LDA is associated with upper gastrointestinal ulcer | Gastroscopy analysis of upper gastrointestinal damage in patients using aspirin with different periods[44] |
| Aspirin/Clopidogrel and upper GI bleeding in PCI patients in 1 yr | 343 PCI (244/99) | 31-79 | 06/2016-06/2018 | PCI, and use of aspirin 100 mg/Clopidogrel 75 mg | 7% bleeding rate in 1 yr | Risk evaluations of upper gastrointestinal bleeding from aspirin with clopidogrel in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention after 1 yr[45] |
| The role of aspirin in upper GI bleeding | 40 (29/11) | > 60 | 2012-2014 | Upper GI bleeding with or without LDA use | LDA is associated with higher gastroduodenal ulcer | Clinical study of upper gastrointestinal bleeding in elderly people treated with aspirin[46] |
| The association of long-term LDA (> 2 mo) and upper GI bleeding. | 84 (37/47) | 47-69 | Not specified | Cardiovascular patients using LDA for the treatment, not using PPI for the experimental group, no bleeding for the control group | More gastroduodenal ulcer in bleeding group (47.6%) than the control group (9.5%) | 42 cases of upper gastrointestinal bleeding with the use of LDA[47] |

LDA: Low-dose aspirin; M: Male; F: Female; PCI: Percutaneous coronary intervention; GI: Gastrointestinal.

**Table 2 Non-use of aspirin and incidence of upper gastrointestinal bleeding**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study type (dose)** | **Subject number (M/F)** | **Age in yr** | **Study duration** | **Inclusion/Exclusion criteria** | **Conclusion** | **Title** | |
| Comparison of using or non-using LDA in bleeding in elders | 76 (40/36) | > 65 | 10/2015-11/2017 | Gastric ulcer | 45% LDA users with upper gastrointestinal bleeding *vs* only 8% without the use. | | Clinical study of gastrointestinal bleeding in elderly patients with the use of LDA[48] |
| Interventional study of LDA in the upper GI bleeding | 112 (71/41) | Mean 62.3 | 03/2010-05/2012 | LDA use (100 mg) and upper GI bleeding | Stop the use of LDA, but use other drug lead stop of bleeding 69/112 in 3 d | Clinical analysis of upper gastrointestinal bleeding from aspirin use[49] | |

LDA: low-dose aspirin; M: Male; F: Female; GI: Gastrointestinal.