

Clopihenz-75

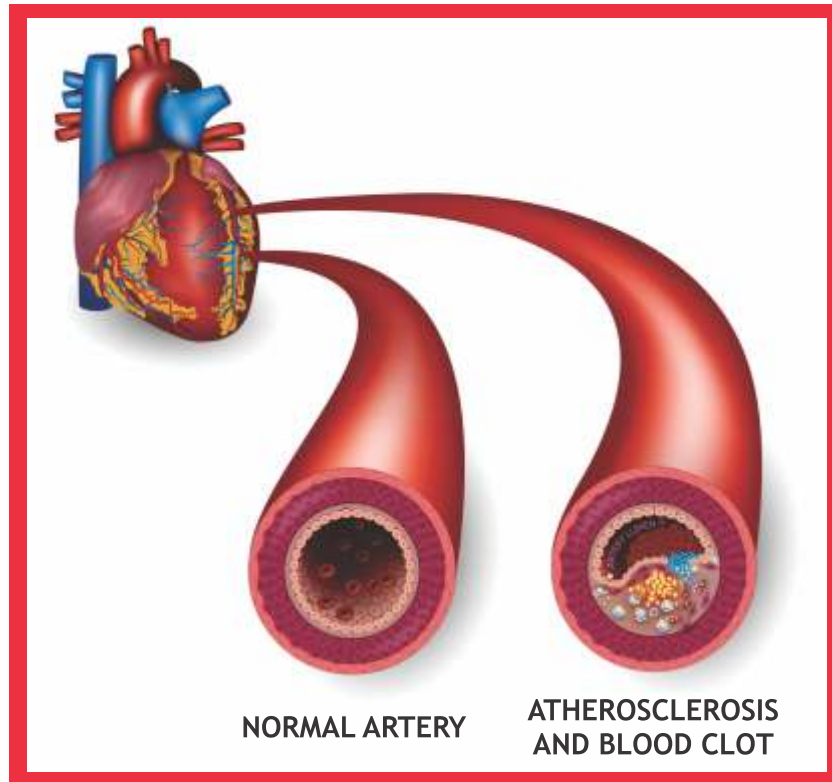
Clopidogrel
75 mg
Tablets

For the **FREE FLOW**

CLOPIHENZ

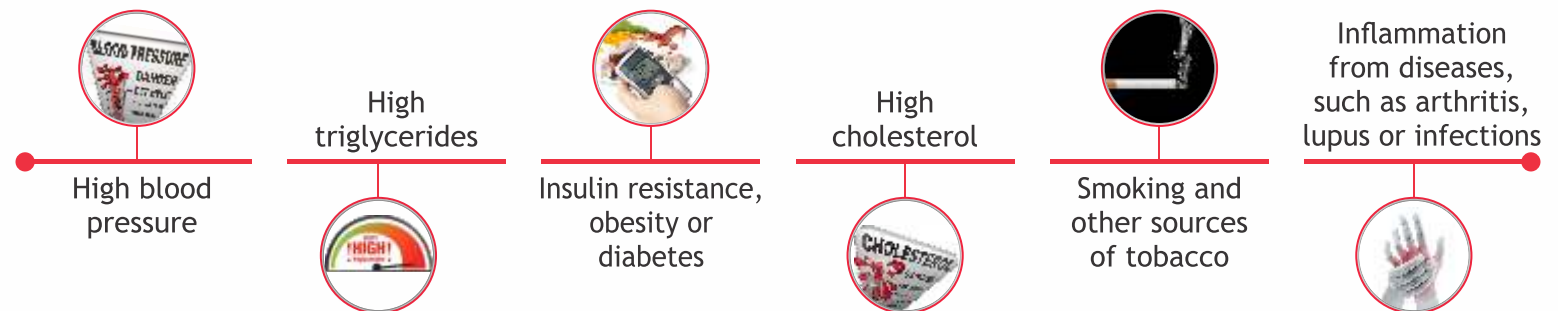
Atherosclerosis:

- ⊙ Atherosclerosis is a disease in which plaque builds up inside your arteries.
- ⊙ Plaque is made up of fat, cholesterol, calcium, and other substances found in the blood. Over time, plaque hardens and narrows your arteries. This limits the flow of oxygen-rich blood to your organs and other parts of your body.
- ⊙ Atherosclerosis is the usual cause of heart attacks, strokes, and peripheral vascular disease -- what together are called cardiovascular disease.

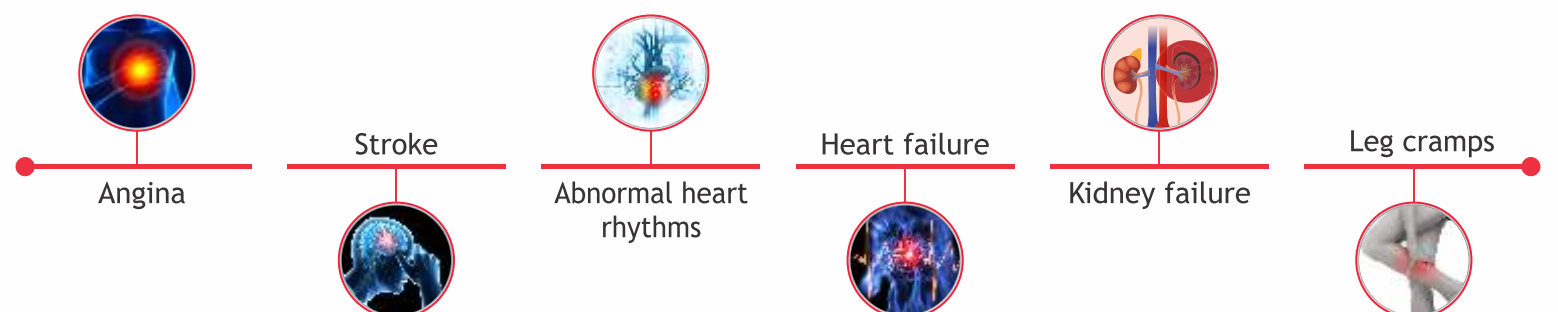


Causes of Atherosclerosis:

Although the exact cause is unknown, atherosclerosis may start with damage or injury to the inner layer of an artery. The damage may be caused by:



Complication of Atherosclerosis:



Clopihenz-75

Clopidogrel 75 mg Tablets

Clinical Evidence:

Is clopidogrel better than aspirin following breakthrough strokes while on aspirin? A retrospective cohort study

Objective:

- ⊙ There is insufficient evidence on which to base a recommendation for optimal antiplatelet therapy following a stroke while on aspirin.
- ⊙ The objective was to compare clopidogrel initiation vs aspirin reinitiation for vascular risk reduction among patients with ischaemic stroke on aspirin at the time of their index stroke.

Setting:

A nationwide cohort study was conducted by retrieving all hospitalized patients (≥ 18 years) with a primary diagnosis of ischaemic stroke between 2003 and 2009 from Taiwan National Health Insurance Research Database.

Participants:

Among 3862 patients receiving aspirin before the index ischaemic stroke and receiving either aspirin or clopidogrel after index stroke during follow-up period, 1623 were excluded due to a medication possession ratio.

Interventions:

Patients were categorized into two groups based on whether clopidogrel or aspirin was prescribed during the follow-up period. Follow-up was from time of the index stroke to admission for recurrent stroke or myocardial infarction, death or the end of 2010.

Primary and secondary outcome measures:

The primary end point was Hospitalisation due to a new-onset major adverse cardiovascular event (MACE: composite of any stroke or myocardial infarction). The leading secondary end point was any recurrent stroke.

Results:

Compared to aspirin, clopidogrel was associated with a lower occurrence of future MACE and recurrent after adjustment of relevant covariates.

Conclusion:

Among patients with an ischaemic stroke while taking aspirin, clopidogrel initiation was associated with fewer recurrent vascular events than aspirin reinitiation.

