

POSSIBLE ASA RESISTANCE IN OSAS PATIENTS

OSAS, seen in 2-4% of the population, increases the risk of cardiovascular incidence. Especially OSAS-related hypoxia and its causes result in this risk. OSAS patients use ASA as a primary and/or secondary protection to reduce the risk of cardiovascular incidence. It is known that OSAS interferes with the thrombocyte function and initiates atherothrombotic events. ASA permanently inhibits the synthesis of thromboxane from thrombocytes. In the presence of resistance the inhibition does not take place and blood thromboxane level rises. Thromboxane metabolite is discarded as 11-DHTBxB2 via urine. The measure of this metabolite shows the ASA resistance. In our study we aimed to investigate the possible ASA resistance in OSAS patients. For this purpose 30 intensive OSAS and 30 controls were evaluated in this work. The first urine samples of the patients and the control group were collected in the morning and stored at -80°C until biochemical analysis. Urine 11-DHTBxB2 level was detected by ELISA and possible ASA resistance was evaluated. OSAS patients exhibited a higher urine 11-DHTBxB2 level than the control group ($p=0.005$). This finding supports the existence of ASA resistance among OSAS patients.

As a result, OSAS is a risk factor for cardiovascular incidence. The risk further increases due to the ASA resistance. For this reason new treatment strategies must be designed for the primary and/or secondary prophylaxis of cardiovascular incidences in OSAS patients.

Keywords: OSAS, ischemic incidence, ASA, ASA resistance.