

**Drug Name: Coraspin**

**Generic (Active Ingredient): Acetylsalicylic Acid (Aspirin)**

**Drug Class: Antiplatelet / Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)**

---

## Uses

Coraspin is primarily used for its **blood-thinning (antiplatelet)** effect, not as a painkiller.

It is prescribed for:

- Prevention of **heart attack (myocardial infarction)**
  - Prevention of **stroke**
  - Protection for patients with cardiovascular disease
  - After stent placement or bypass surgery
  - Prevention of clot formation in high-risk individuals
  - Sometimes used in low doses during pregnancy (only with doctor's advice)
- 

## Common Side Effects

- Stomach discomfort
  - Heartburn
  - Mild nausea
  - Easy bruising
  - Increased bleeding tendency (nosebleeds, gum bleeding)
- 

## Serious Side Effects

Seek medical attention immediately if these occur:

- Gastrointestinal bleeding (black stools, vomiting blood)
- Severe stomach pain
- Allergic reactions (rash, swelling, difficulty breathing)
- Ringing in the ears (high doses)
- Bleeding in the brain (rare but serious)

- Very low platelet count (rare)
- 

## Warnings

- Do **not** use if you have active stomach ulcers or gastrointestinal bleeding.
  - Should not be used by people with aspirin allergy or NSAID intolerance.
  - Avoid in children under 16 (risk of Reye's syndrome).
  - Use with caution if you have kidney or liver disease.
  - Inform your doctor before surgery—aspirin increases bleeding risk.
  - Should not be used together with alcohol (bleeding risk increases).
- 

## Drug Interactions

Coraspin interacts with many medications, including:

- **Blood thinners** (warfarin, heparin, apixaban, etc.)
  - **Other NSAIDs** (ibuprofen, naproxen)
  - **Corticosteroids** (prednisone)
  - **Antidepressants** (SSRIs may increase bleeding risk)
  - **Blood pressure medications** (ACE inhibitors, diuretics)
  - **Methotrexate**
  - **Alcohol** (increases risk of stomach bleeding)
- 

## When Should Coraspin Be Taken?

**Best time: Once daily with a meal**

Coraspin can irritate the stomach. Taking it **after food** decreases stomach discomfort.

**Usually taken in the morning, but evening use is also acceptable as long as it's consistent.**

---

## What Should Coraspin NOT Be Taken With?

### Alcohol

- Greatly increases risk of stomach bleeding.

**Other NSAIDs (ibuprofen, naproxen)**

- Increases bleeding risk
- Can reduce aspirin's heart-protection effect

**Blood thinners**

- Combining without medical supervision can cause dangerous bleeding.

**Corticosteroids (prednisone)**

- Dramatically increases bleeding risk.

**High-dose vitamin E or omega-3 supplements**

- May thin blood further and increase bleeding tendency.

**Antacids (immediately together)**

- Some can reduce aspirin absorption; spacing by 1–2 hours is better.

---

**Disclaimer:**

This document is for informational purposes only and is **not** a substitute for professional medical advice.