

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)
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Common Side Effects

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

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