

Potential Safer Alternative to Aspirin in Stroke Treatment Identified

In the study, 719 patients were divided into two groups of which the first was given cilostazol and the second given aspirin for 12 to 18 months. Anti-platelet drugs have an "anti-clotting" effect and long-term, low doses may prevent heart attacks and blood clot formation in people at high risk for developing blood clots.

The results of this trial were that 12 patients in the cilostazol group suffered subsequent stroke, compared to 20 people in the aspirin group. Bleeding of the brain was detected in one patient in the cilostazol group versus seven in the aspirin group.

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