

## Short Communication

# The Use of Aspirin in Patients Suffering from COVID-19 Disease

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Aspirin, in moderately higher doses, can be considered with close monitoring for COVID-19 as this is a relatively inexpensive and a promising therapeutic alternative to save lives.

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**Key words :** Aspirin, COVID-19, Thrombus.

The COVID-19 Pandemic has taken place nearly a hundred years after the Spanish Flu Pandemic of 1918-1920. Despite the advancement of Medical Technology, COVID-19 has distorted the Globe. As of 17 November, 2021, there have been 255,225,685 cases of COVID-19 in the World and 5,132,675 persons had died of the disease<sup>1</sup>. According to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare's website, as on 17 November, 2021, 8 AM, in India there were 128555 active cases, 33873890 were discharged and 464153 had died<sup>2</sup>. Though these numbers are insignificant when compared to India's 1.3 billion population, still some preventable control measures can be taken. Of course, life is priceless.

An article published last year elaborately described various treatment modalities which, despite not being definite curative measures, were prescribed for the management of COVID-19<sup>3</sup>. One of the suggested Therapies was that of Paracetamol and it was suggested that it may be preferred over NSAIDs in the management of COVID-19. However, in postmortem studies carried out last year in Italy, Platelet-fibrin thrombi were found in the Lung which would now invite the use of NSAIDs, preferably Aspirin, as the first line

of treatment in COVID-19 patients<sup>4</sup>.

Aspirin has been prescribed in India as an emergence intervention to be taken in the case of a suspected Heart attack in the form of giving chewable or sub-lingual 300mg Aspirin<sup>5</sup>. This treatment option, in moderately higher doses, can be considered with close monitoring for COVID-19 as this is a relatively inexpensive and a promising therapeutic alternative to save lives.

**Conflicts of Interest :** None

### REFERENCES

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