

**Antiplatelet drug resistance in coronary intervention patients**

Background: Stent thrombosis and consequent post PCI complications are being reported from many centres in India. There is very little data on Aspirin and Clopidogrel resistance in Indian population.

Aim : The study is to estimate the prevalence of Aspirin and Clopidogrel resistance in Indian patients following Percutaneous Coronary Intervention. The study included a total of 200 consecutive patients who underwent PCI and consented for the study.

Methods: Anti-platelet drug resistance was evaluated on day seven of PCI using Verify now™ RPFT point of care system.

Results: 174 patients (87 % males) were studied, the mean age of the population was (range 35 to 83 years). The study showed that 43 patients (22%) were resistant to Aspirin. There was significant (P=0.03) difference among male and female patients regarding aspirin resistance 12/11 (71/42%). There is no significant difference (P=0.450) in Aspirin resistance /sensitivity based on age strata. This study did not show any statistically significant (P=0.973) in Aspirin resistance in patients with or without diabetes mellitus. This study showed that 65 patients (32%) are resistant to Clopidogrel. There is significant (P=0.003) difference in Clopidogrel sensitivity/ resistance in male/ female patients. Our study did not show statistically significant (P=0.07) difference in Clopidogrel Sensitivity /resistance in Age distribution. There was no statistically significant difference (P=0.141) in Clopidogrel sensitive / resistance in diabetes patients. Our study also shows 6.5 % of the patients are resistant to both Aspirin and Clopidogrel.

Conclusion: The prevalence of Aspirin and Clopidogrel resistance in this Asian PCI population is similar to finding reported from Caucasian population.