Effect of atorvastatin calcium plus clopidogrel in the treatment of patients with transient ischemic attacks and its effect on blood lipids and platelets

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Abstract: To assess the clinical efficacy of combining atorvastatin calcium with clopidogrel in treating transient ischemic attacks (TIAs) and their impact on blood lipids and platelets. We studied 80 TIA patients admitted to our hospital between March 2020 and October 2021. Patients were randomly assigned to two groups: the control group (CG) received Huazhuo Xingxue Decoction (HXD) with clopidogrel, while the Experimental group (EG) received atorvastatin calcium. We compared blood lipid indicators (triglyceride, total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol) and platelet indicators (prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time, platelet count) along with assessing cerebral infarction and adverse reactions. After treatment, the CG showed clearly better clinical outcomes than the EG (P<0.05). The EG had lower levels of triglycerides, total cholesterol and LDL-C compared to the CG (P<0.05). PT, APTT, PLT showed no notable difference before and after treatment in either group (P>0.05). The incidence of cerebral infarction was clearly lower in the EG (P<0.005) and adverse reaction rates were similar between the two groups (P>0.05). Combining atorvastatin calcium with clopidogrel is an effective treatment for TIAs, improving blood lipid and platelet indicators while reducing the risk of cerebral infarction and adverse reactions. This approach warrants broader clinical utilization.

Keywords: Atorvastatin calcium, Clopidogrel, Transient ischemic attack, Clinical effect, Blood lipids, Platelets.