TIMELINE OF ASPIRIN EFFICACY

1897: Dr. Felix Hoffman synthesizes ASA, the active ingredient in aspirin.

1915: Aspirin becomes available without a prescription.

1948–53: Dr. Lawrence Craven (University of Minnesota, MD, 1914) discovers through bedside observations that 400 men prescribed aspirin hadn’t suffered heart attacks.

1960s – 1970s: Clinical trials verify that daily aspirin use protects against a first heart attack and stroke.

1990s: Aspirin is widely used as a safe and cost-effective drug to prevent heart attacks and strokes in people with known heart disease.

2002 – Present: American Heart Association & other groups recommend low-dose aspirin for prevention of heart attack and stroke in “at risk” adults.

2012–present: Aspirin use is promoted in “Million Hearts” campaign to prevent a first heart attack and stroke. The “Partners in Prevention” initiative promotes primary prevention of heart disease in Minnesota communities.