Time 16.00 cont.

1033 LONG-TERM ANTICOAGULANT THERAPY AFTER MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN THE ELDERLY PATIENT
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The Netherlands Federation of Thrombosis Services launched in 1976 a 3-year multi-centre double blind trial of oral anticoagulants versus placebo in 1000 patients suffering from transmural infarction and older than 60 years. The aim of the trial was to determine whether the risk of treatment in the elderly outweighs its supposed beneficial effect. The rate as observed in the two groups, of death, reinfarction, bleeding and possible other complications were as given in the table (will be presented). The level of anticoagulation was as proposed by the Federation of Arterial Thromboembolism Disease was computed according to the logrank method which allows a correction for differences to exposure time. The results will be presented.

Platelet Biochemistry

Purcell Room

16.00 1034 PLATELET GLYCOPROTEINS IN PLATELET AGGREGATION

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Thrombin stimulation alters the membrane surface of platelets so that specific components on the membrane surface interact. To identify such "aggregation factors", the exposed membrane proteins of washed platelets were labeled by lactoperoxidase-catalyzed iodination and tested for their association with cytoskeletal structures. Control, thrombin-stimulated (TS; nM thrombin in mM EDTA to prevent aggregation) and thrombin aggregated (TA; 2 mM Ca^{++}) platelets were treated with 1% Triton X-100. The insoluble material (isolated by centrifugation) from TS platelets, but not unstimulated platelets, had clusters of filamentous material with dense cores about 1 μ in diameter. Each cluster appeared to arise from one platelet and contained proteins with the Mr of actin, actin-binding protein and myosin plus a 56K and 90K protein. Triton extraction of TA platelets produced an insoluble material with a similar protein composition as that from TS platelets; however, the filamentous clusters remained aggreg[illegible], indicating that membrane components which aggregate platelets were still present. Analysis of iodinated membrane components revealed that all were solubilized by Triton from control and TS platelets while two glycoproteins, termed IIb and III, remained with the filamentous material from TA platelets. This and the observation that platelets lacking IIb and III cannot aggregate [JCI, *60*: 535 (1977)], indicate that one or both of these membrane glycoproteins are involved in the direct interaction of platelets during aggregation.