Patients with diabetes are at increased risk of cardiovascular disease. One plausible option to prevent these cardiovascular diseases could be the use of acetylsalicylic acid as a primary prevention. Recent research has found evidence that the efficacy of this treatment is minimal, whereas the risk of haemorrhage is not negligible. In line with the Dutch guidelines, these findings do not support the use of acetylsalicylic acid in the primary prevention of cardiovascular diseases among patients with diabetes.