

Important Medication Information: **MUST READ**

Medications That May Inhibit Ability to Clot Blood

When undergoing some procedures or operations, it is important that your blood be able to clot. Many over-the-counter and prescription drugs, in one or several ways, may prevent your blood from properly clotting in a timely fashion. The most common of these medications are the analgesics (medications that minimize pain) and the anti-inflammatory compounds (medications that reduce inflammation or swelling), although there are others as well.

Tylenol® is a brand name for “acetaminophen.” Compounds that contain acetaminophen do NOT (by themselves) affect your ability to clot your blood. Therefore, they are safe to take in the days preceding surgery, provided they do not contain a mixture of any of the compounds listed below. Some medications are a blend of different analgesic or anti-inflammatory compounds. Most over-the-counter “cold remedies” contain acetaminophen, but read the ingredients label carefully.

The list below contains some of the more common medications that fall into this category. If you have recently (anytime within the past 2 weeks) taken any of these medications, or anything that you believe to be similar, please let us know. Of course there may be other medications not

The list below contains some of the more common medications that should not be taken before surgery. If you have recently (anytime within the past 2 weeks) taken any of these medications, or anything that you believe to be similar, please let us know. Of course there may be other medications not mentioned here; and so if you are in doubt, please call us and inquire.

- Alka-seltzer® (any variety)
- **Aspirin Compounds** (ingredients may read “aspirin” or “salicylate” or “acetylsalicylic acid”)
 - Ascriptin®
 - Anacin®
 - Bayer®
 - Bufferin®
 - Doan’s® Backache Pills
 - Dristan®
 - Ecotrin®
 - Excedrin®
 - Percodan®
- **Coumadin®** (Warfarin)
- **Eliquis®** (Apixaban)
- **Pradaxa®** (Dabigatran)
- **Xarelto®** (Rivaroxaban)
- **Heparin**
- **Diclofenac Compounds**
- **Voltaren®**
- **Misoprostol**
- **Diffunisal Compounds**
 - Dolobid®
- **Etodolac Compounds**
 - Lodine®
- **Ibuprofen or Ibuprofen-like Compounds**
 - Motrin®
 - Advil®
 - Nuprin®

- Midol IB® (one of the types contain ibuprofen: check label)
- Ocufer®
- Orudis® (contains a related compound “ketoprofen”)
- Vicoprofen®
- **Indomethacin Compounds**
 - Indocin®
- **Ketorolac Compounds**
 - Toradol®
 - Acular®
- **Naproxen Compounds**
 - Anaprox®
 - Aleve®
 - Synflex®
- **Nabumetone Compounds**
 - Relafen®
- **Oxaprozin Compounds**
 - Daypro®
- **Tolmetin Compounds**
 - Tolectin®
- **Piroxicam Compounds**
 - Feldene®
- **Sulindac Compounds**
 - Clinoril®
- **Many of the Pain Relieving Creams/Ointments**
 - Aspercreme®
 - Bengay®
 - Flexall®
- **Vitamin E Capsules/Tablets**

*The arthritis medications in the category of **Cox-2 Inhibitors** are called “celecoxib” (Celebrex®) and “rofecoxib” (Vioxx®). While they do work as analgesic and anti-inflammatory medications, they may not interfere with ones ability to clot the blood.

Other medications that may inhibit your ability to clot blood are those that you may be taking if you see a cardiologist or a vascular surgeon. We need to know if you are on, or have recently taken any of these medications:

- **Baycol®** (cerivistatin)
- **Fragmin®** (dalteparin – given by injection at the doctor)
- **Lovenox®** (enoxaparin – given by injection at the doctor)
- **Persantine®** (dipyridamole)
- **Plavix®** (clopidogrel)
- **Ticlid®** (ticlopidine)
- **Trental®** (pentoxifylline)