

Medications thinning the blood are listed below:

If you're currently taking any of the medications below, ask your physician when you should discontinue use before upcoming surgery.

(The list may not be complete as new medications come out regularly.)

One dose of an Aspirin containing medication can thin the blood for the next 5-10 days and may result in excess bleeding or bruising and **may cause your surgery to be rescheduled or cancelled.**

Aspirin or any medication combination containing Aspirin, Excedrin, Goody's Powders, BC powders

Nonsteroidal medications or **NSAIDS** include Motrin, Ibuprofen, Advil, Aleve, Naprosyn/Naproxen, Diclofenac/Voltaren, Etodolac, Fenoprofen, Indocin/Indomethacin, Meloxicam, Oxaprozin, Sulindac, Celebrex/Celecoxib, Ketoprofen, Piroxicam, and Ketorolac/Toradol

One dose of an NSAID can thin the blood for the next 5-10 days and may result in excess bleeding or bruising and **may cause your surgery to be rescheduled or cancelled.**

Traditional anticoagulants are: Coumadin, Warfarin, Jantoven

Newer medications to replace Warfarin: Effient (Prasugrel), Xarelto (Rivaroxaban), Pradaxa (Dabigatran), Eliquis (Apixaban)

Injection anticoagulants: Arixtra (Fondaparinux), Lovenox (Enoxaparin), and Argatroban

Antiplatelet medications include: Plavix (Clopidogrel), Brilinta (Ticagrelor), Pletal (Cilostazol), Ticlid (Ticlopidine), Pletal/Cilostazol, Anagrelide, Persantine/Dipyridamole, Aggrenox, Aggrastat/Tirofiban, Integrilin/Eptifibatide

One dose of an antiplatelet medication can thin the blood for the next 5-10 days and may result in excess bleeding or bruising and **may cause your surgery to be rescheduled or cancelled.**

Supplements that cause bleeding are garlic, ginseng, and ginkgo.