

Women's Health Partners LLC

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PROCEDURE EDUCATION LITERATURE

We recommend that you read this handout carefully in order to prepare yourself or family members for the proposed procedure. In doing so, you will benefit both the outcome and safety of the procedure. *If you still have any questions or concerns, we strongly encourage you to contact our office prior to your procedure so that we may clarify any pertinent issues. "An educated patient is the best patient."*

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 trade 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 please read the ingredients label carefully.

The long 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 mentioned here; and so if you are in doubt, please call us and inquire.

- **Alka-seltzer®** (any variety)
- **Aspirin Compounds** (the ingredients may read "aspirin" or "acetylsalicylic acid or salicylate")
 - Ascriptin®
 - Anacin®
 - Bayer®
 - Bufferin®
 - Doan's® Backache Pills
 - Dristan®
 - Ecotrin®
 - Excedrin®
 - Percodan®
- **Coumadin®** (Warfarin)
- **Diclofenac Compounds**
 - Voltaren
 - Misoprostol
- **Diflunisal Compounds**
 - Dolobid®
- **Etodolac Compounds**
 - Lodine®

- **Ibuprofen or Ibuprofen-like Compounds**
 - Motrin®
 - Advil®
 - Nuprin®
 - Midol IBS (one of they 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. You need to tell your physician if you are on these however 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® (pentoxfylline)

Patient

Date

Physician

Date

Witness

Date

The information contained in this Medical Informed Consent Form (“Consent Form”) is intended to solely inform and educate and should not be used as a substitute for medical evaluation, advice, diagnosis or treatment by a physician or other healthcare professional. Please call your doctor if you have any questions.