

Pretreatment Guidelines Regarding Blood Thinning Medications

Surgery, injection of Botox, facial fillers or lower extremity sclerotherapy injections can cause bruising and bleeding. Certain medications can thin the blood and increase your likelihood of bruising or bleeding.

The most commonly used group of blood thinning medications is **non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications (NSAIDs)**. *NSAIDs include: aspirin, naproxyn (Alleve), ibuprofen (Motrin), Alka-seltzer (contains aspirin) and Pepto-bismol (contains aspirin)—there are many other NSAIDs. (see list on following page).*

You may need to stay on their aspirin—particularly if you have had a heart attack or stroke. If you have had a heart attack or stroke and have been advised by your doctor to continue to take that medication, do not discontinue your aspirin. If you have arthritis and take other NSAID's for treatment of arthritis, stop that medication 2 weeks prior to your procedure and take extra-strength Tylenol (acetaminophen) instead. In order to lose their blood thinning effect, most NSAIDs should be stopped 10-14 days prior to treatment, except ibuprofen, which only needs to be stopped 5 days prior to treatment.

Another group of medications that are used to thin the blood (and are used particularly for patients who have had blood clots, stroke or heart attack) include **ticlopidine (Ticlid), clopidogrel (Plavix), dipyridamole (Persantine)**. Many of these medications need to be continued and cannot be stopped safely. Please check with your doctor before stopping these medications.

Herbal supplements (especially ginko, garlic and ginseng, St. John's wort, danshen, don quai and feverfew) can thin the blood and can increase your likelihood of bruising or bleeding after your treatment. Herbal supplements should be stopped 7 days prior to treatment.



***ASPIRIN AND RELATED MEDICATIONS
THAT SHOULD BE AVOIDED PRIOR TO YOUR SURGERY***

Tell your surgeon of all medications, including herbal preparations and over-the-counter medications, that you are taking. Some drugs cause bleeding when taken prior to surgery, especially blood thinners and anti-inflammatory medications. Stop taking the following drugs fourteen days prior to treatment unless your physician indicates otherwise. If you feel you cannot stop these medications because of your medical condition, discuss this with your surgeon as soon as possible.

This list may not be totally inclusive—use it as a supplement to discussions with your surgeon.

Abiciximab	Dalteparin	Ibuprofen	Paracetamol
Advil	Danshen	Indocin	Pedicare Fever
Aggrastat	Dasin	Indomethacin	Pepto Gismol
Aggrenox	Diclofenac	Intralgin	Persantine
Algesal	Dicumarol	Isollyi	Plavix
Alka Seltzer	Dipyridamole		Pletal
Anacin	Disalcid	Ketoralac	
Anaprox	Doans Pills	Ketoprofen	Rheopro
Anturane	Dolcin	Klerval PM	Relafen
APAP Forte	Dolobid		
Argesic	Dong quai	Lanorinal	Salfane
Artha-G	Duoprin	Lovenox	Saleta
Arthropan	Duradyne		Salsalate
Asacol		Magan	Sibrafiban
Ascriptin	Ecotrin	Magsal	Sine-Off
Asper-Buf	Efficin	Marnal	St. Johns wort
Aspercin	Empirin	Measurin	Supac
Aspergum	Encaprim	Meclomen	Sulfasalane
Aspirin	Enoxaprin SQ	Mesalamine	Sulfindac
Aspirin/Dipyridamole	Equagesic	Micranin	Sulfinpyrazore
Asproject	Excedrin	Midol	Synalgos
Azulfidine	Eptifibatide	Mobidin	
		Mobigesic	Tandearil
Bayer	Feldene	Momentum	Ticlid
BC Tabs	Feverfew	Motrin	Ticlopidine
Buff A	Fiorinal	Nabumetone	Tirofiban
Buffaprin	Fragmin	Nalfon	Tisma
Bufferin		Naproxyn	Tolectin
Buffers II	Gaysal-S	Naproxen	Toradol
Buffinol	Gemnisyn		Trapidil
BuffinolCama	Gensing	Nuprin	Trigesic
Butazolidin	Garlic		
	Ginko Biloba	Orbofiban	Uracel S
Ciltostazol		Orudis	
Clinoril	Heparin SQ	Oxalid	Vanquish
Clopedrogil			
Coricdin			Xemlofiban
Cosprin			