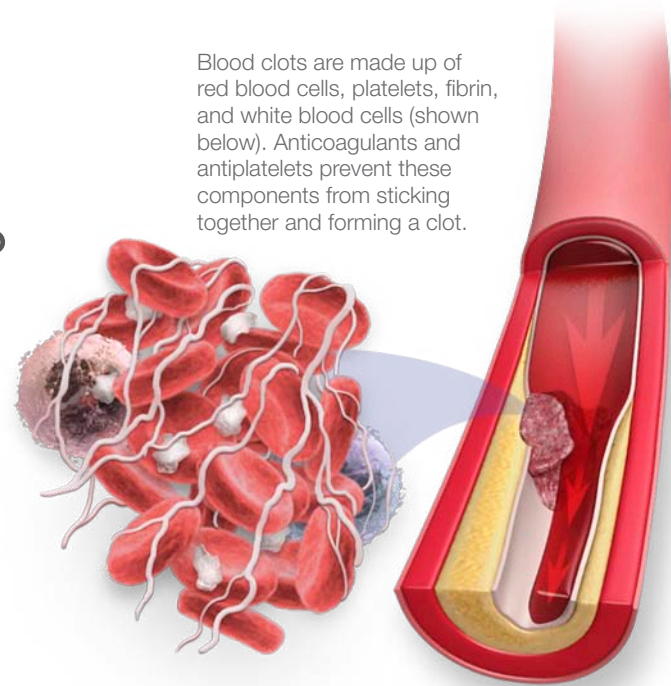




What Are Anticoagulants and Antiplatelet Agents?

Anticoagulants and antiplatelet agents are medicines that reduce blood clotting in an artery, a vein or the heart. Clots can block the blood flow to your heart muscle and cause a heart attack. They can also block blood flow to your brain, causing a stroke.



Blood clots are made up of red blood cells, platelets, fibrin, and white blood cells (shown below). Anticoagulants and antiplatelets prevent these components from sticking together and forming a clot.

What should I know about anticoagulants?

Anticoagulants are drugs that are given to prevent your blood from clotting or prevent existing clots from getting larger. They can keep harmful clots from forming in your heart, veins or arteries. Clots can block blood flow and cause a heart attack or stroke.

- Common names for anticoagulants are “warfarin” and “heparin.”
- You must take anticoagulants just the way your doctor tells you.
- Regular blood tests tell your doctor how the anticoagulants are working.
- You must tell other doctors and dentists that you’re taking anticoagulants.
- Ask your doctor before taking anything else — such as vitamins, cold medicine, sleeping pills or antibiotics. These can make anticoagulants stronger or weaker, which can be dangerous.
- Tell your family how you take them and carry an emergency medical ID card.

Could anticoagulants cause problems?

If you do as your doctor tells you, there probably won’t be problems. But you must tell your doctor right away if:

- Your urine turns red or dark brown.
- Your stools turn red, dark brown or black.
- You bleed more than normal when you have your period.
- Your gums bleed.
- You have a very bad headache or stomach pain that doesn’t go away.
- You get sick or feel weak, faint or dizzy.
- You think you’re pregnant.
- You often find bruises or blood blisters.
- You have an accident of any kind.

What should I know about antiplatelet agents?

These drugs, such as aspirin, keep blood clots from forming. Many doctors now prescribe aspirin to heart patients for this reason.

(continued)



Aspirin can save your life if you have heart problems. You don't need a prescription to get it, but it's just as important as any other medicine your doctor tells you to take. You must use it just as you're told.

Aspirin:

- Helps keep blood from clotting.
- Has been shown to reduce the risk of a heart attack, stroke or TIA.
- Should not be taken with anticoagulants unless your doctor tells you to.
- Must be used as your doctor orders — most often in small doses every day or every other day if you already have cardiovascular disease (CVD) or are at high risk for CVD.
- Might not be taken while you're having surgery.

Do I need to wear an emergency medical ID?

Yes, always keep it with you. Wear it on your person or keep it in your purse or wallet. It needs to include:

- The name of the drug you're taking.
- Your name, phone number and address.
- The name, address and phone number of your doctor.



Aspirin can save your life if you have heart problems because it helps keep blood from clotting.

HOW CAN I LEARN MORE?

- 1 Talk to your doctor, nurse or other healthcare professionals.** If you have heart disease or have had a stroke, members of your family also may be at higher risk. It's very important for them to make changes now to lower their risk.
- 2 Call 1-800-AHA-USA1** (1-800-242-8721), or visit heart.org to learn more about heart disease.
- 3** For information on stroke, call **1-888-4-STROKE** (1-888-478-7653) or visit us at StrokeAssociation.org.

Do you have questions for the doctor or nurse?

Take a few minutes to write your questions for the next time you see your healthcare provider.

For example:

What kind of aspirin should I take, and what is the right dose for me?

My Questions:

We have many other fact sheets to help you make healthier choices to reduce your risk, manage disease or care for a loved one. Visit heart.org/answersbyheart to learn more.

Knowledge is power, so Learn and Live!

