

<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>ASPIRIN (as-pi-rin) Common brands include: <i>Astrix, Cartia, Solprin</i></p> <p>CLOPIDOGREL (clo-pid-o-grel) Common brands include: <i>Clovix, Iscover, Plavix</i></p> <p>ASPIRIN + CLOPIDOGREL (as-pi-rin + clo-pid-o-grel) Common brands include: <i>CoPlavix, Duocover, Piax Plus Aspirin</i></p>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>See NSAIDs for using aspirin for pain relief (p222).</p> </div> <p>Other antiplatelet medicines Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dipyridamole • Prasugrel • Ticagrelor • Ticlopidine <p>Antiplatelet combinations Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspirin + dipyridamole (eg <i>Asasantin SR</i>)
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chest pain — initial management (CARPA STM p48) • Coronary artery disease (CARPA STM p251) • Reducing cardiovascular risk (aspirin) (CARPA STM p231) • Thinning blood after heart surgery or after stent inserted (aspirin + clopidogrel)
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents blood clots forming • Clots are needed to stop bleeding, but dangerous if they block blood flow to heart (heart attack), brain (stroke), lungs (pulmonary embolism) 
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stroke from bleeding in the brain — rare <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Bleeding – cuts may take longer to stop bleeding</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Abdominal pain</p> </div> </div>

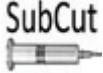
 <p>Warnings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with severe bleeding disorders <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Allergic to aspirin or NSAIDs</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Pregnant</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Asthma</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Stomach trouble – bleeding</p> </div> </div> <p>Interactions — Do not use together without medical consult</p> <p>ASPIRIN with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other NSAIDs • Probenecid • Valproate • Warfarin <p>CLOPIDOGREL with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proton pump inhibitors
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep aspirin in the foil until you need them. Soluble tablets (non-coated) go off in humid air and when wet • Use coated (non-soluble) tablets when filling dosettes • If person has stent in an artery supplying blood to their heart — they will need to take 1 or 2 antiplatelet medicines for a long time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Important to keep taking them until doctor says it is OK to stop <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Take with food or milk</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Do not stop taking medicine – you may not feel different, but still important to take medicine as instructed</p> </div> </div> <p>Warning stickers (p298): Aspirin 9, 13, 19b (high dose), A, B Clopidogrel, aspirin + clopidigrel 9, 10a</p>
<p>Check</p>	

<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>APIXABAN (a-pix-a-ban) Common brands include: <i>Eliquis</i></p> <p>RIVAROXABAN (riv-a-rox-a-ban) Common brands include: <i>Xarelto</i></p>  <p>Common name: NOAC</p>
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing clots in people at risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Includes people with atrial fibrillation, after hip or knee surgery • Treatment of clots
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents blood clots forming • Clots are needed to stop bleeding, but dangerous if they block blood flow to heart (heart attack), brain (stroke), lungs (pulmonary embolism) 
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can cause bleeding inside body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Signs of bleeding are bruising, blood in urine, coughing up blood, red or black faeces. Can cause indigestion or upset stomach • May cause allergic reaction with swelling <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Bleeding – cuts may take longer to stop bleeding</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Bleeding gums</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Itchy rash (rivaroxaban)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Nausea (apixaban)</p> </div> </div>

 <p>Warnings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use if person has mechanical heart valve • If less than 60kg — check dose for apixaban <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Pregnant</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Breastfeeding</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Liver trouble</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Medical consult if signs of bleeding (eg blood in urine, red or black faeces)</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Stomach trouble</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Kidney trouble</p> </div> </div>
	<p>Interactions — Do not use together without medical consult</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abixaban and rivaroxaban interact with a lot of different medicines — always check with doctor or pharmacist before adding another medicine
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never take other medicines without checking. Some tablets you can buy at supermarket are dangerous to take with apixaban or rivaroxaban (eg ibuprofen) • Make sure you tell other doctors, dentists, and health people that you are taking apixaban or rivaroxaban <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Do not stop taking medicine — you may not feel different, but still important to take medicine as instructed</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Return to clinic if signs of bleeding (eg nose bleeds, red or black faeces) or unexplained bruising during or after treatment</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Take with food or milk (rivaroxaban)</p> </div> </div>
	<p>Warning stickers (p298): Apixaban 10b, 18 Rivaroxaban 10b, B</p>
<p>Check</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure patient knows planned length of treatment <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>Check INR (blood clotting) and kidney function UEC before starting, then UEC every 6 months (3 months if elderly or if person unwell)</p> </div> </div> <p>Blood test</p>

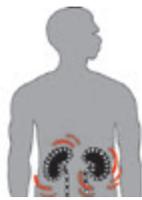
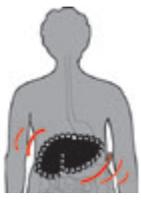
<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>DABIGATRAN (da-big-a-tran) Common brands include: <i>Pradaxa</i></p>  <p>Common name: NOAC</p>
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing blood clots in people at risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Includes people with atrial fibrillation, after hip or knee surgery
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents blood clots forming • Clots needed to stop bleeding, but dangerous if they block blood flow to heart (heart attack), brain (stroke), lung (pulmonary embolism) 
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can cause bleeding inside the body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Signs of bleeding are bruising, blood in urine, coughing up blood, red or black faeces. Can cause indigestion or upset stomach <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Bleeding – cuts may take longer to stop bleeding</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Bleeding gums</p> </div> </div>

 <p>Warnings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use if person has mechanical heart valve     <p>Pregnant Old people Liver trouble Medical consult if signs of bleeding (eg blood in urine, red or black faeces)</p>   <p>Stomach trouble Kidney trouble</p>
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swallow capsules whole. Do not open capsules or chew/ crush pellets • Do not pack into dose aids — keep capsules in foil or bottle • Never take other medicines without checking. Some tablets you can buy at supermarket are dangerous to take with dabigatran (eg ibuprofen) • Make sure you tell other doctors, dentists, and health people that you are taking dabigatran    <p>Take with food or milk</p>  <p>Take with large glass of water</p> <p>Do not stop taking medicine – you may not feel different, but still important to take medicine as instructed</p> <p>Return to clinic if signs of bleeding (eg nose bleeds, red or black faeces) or unexplained bruising during or after treatment</p>
<p>Warning stickers (p298): 10b, 13, A – bottle also 7b (30 days)</p>	
<p>Check</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure patient knows planned length of treatment  <p>Check INR (blood clotting) and kidney function UEC before starting medicine, then UEC every 6 months (3 months if elderly or if person unwell)</p> <p>Blood test</p>

<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>DARBEPOETIN (dar-be-po-e-tin) Common brands include: <i>Aranesp</i></p> <p> IV  SubCut</p> <p>Common name: EPO</p> <p>Other erythropoietin agonists Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epoetin alpha • Epoetin beta • Methoxy pegepoetin beta
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anaemia (lack of red blood cells) caused by kidney failure and chemotherapy
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replaces the hormone that helps bone marrow make more red blood cells
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flu symptoms • Bone pain <p> High BP  Headache</p>

 <p>Warnings</p>	 <p>Breastfeeding</p>  <p>Heart trouble</p>
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If patient self injecting — tell them to hold syringe or preloaded injector in their hand for a few minutes to warm it — it will hurt less • If not kept in fridge — use-by/expiry date will be sooner and it won't work as well  <p>Store in fridge (not freezer)</p>
<p>Check</p>	<p>Warning stickers (p298): 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before injecting, hold syringe in your hand for a few minutes to warm it — it will hurt less  <p>BP</p>  <p>Blood test</p> <p>Check Hb (haemaglobin), iron, vitamin B12, folic acid levels</p>

<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>ENOXAPARIN (ee-nox-ap-a-rin) Common brands include: <i>Clexane</i></p> <p>SubCut </p> <p>Other heparins Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalteparin • Heparin
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of heart attack <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ With ST elevation (<i>CARPA STM p51</i>) ◦ Without ST elevation (<i>CARPA STM p52</i>) • Preventing and treating blood clots (thromboembolism) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pregnancy and postnatal (<i>WBM p139</i>) • May be used with warfarin until patient's INR (blood clotting) is in target range
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to stop blood clotting, reduces risk of large clots forming
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruising at injection site <p></p> <p>Bleeding or bruising</p>

 <p>Warnings</p>	  <p>Kidney trouble Liver trouble</p>
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<p>Interactions — Do not use together without medical consult</p> <p>ENOXAPARIN with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apixaban • Dabigatran • Rivaroxaban  <p>Return to clinic if signs of bleeding (eg nose bleeds, red or black faeces) or unexplained bruising during or after treatment</p> <p>Warning stickers (p298): 10b</p>
<p>Check</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient needs to know how to give injection correctly (subcutaneously) — IM injection will cause bad bruising (haematoma)

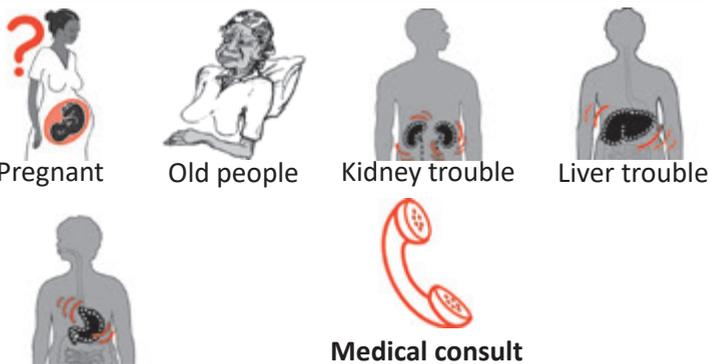
<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>TENECTEPLASE (ten-ec-te-plase) Common brands include: <i>Metalyse</i></p>  <p>Other thrombolytics Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteplase • Reteplase
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To treat suspected heart attack by breaking down blood clots (blockages) in the heart (thrombolysis) (<i>CARPA STM p51</i>) <p>Doses — <i>CARPA STM p50</i></p>
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes fibrin to break down (fibrin helps clot the blood)
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bleeding at injection or IV site • Signs of bleeding such as bruising, blood in urine, or red or black faeces  <p>Bleeding or bruising</p>

 <p>Warnings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bleeding — recent trauma or other active bleeding  <p>Pregnant</p> <p>Interactions — Do not use together without medical consult TENECTEPLASE with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apixaban • Dabigatran • Rivaroxaban • Warfarin
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	
<p>Check</p>	

<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>VITAMIN K (vite-a-min K) Also known as: phytomenadione Common brands include: <i>Konakion</i></p>  <p>Other medicines that affect blood clotting (haemostasis) Not included in this monograph — see <i>AMH</i> for information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protamine • Tranexamic acid
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents vitamin K deficiency bleeding (haemorrhagic disease) in newborn babies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Baby needing special care (WBM p77) ◦ Care of the normal newborn (WBM p185) • For women using enzyme-inducing antiepileptics during pregnancy, taking vitamin K from 36 weeks pregnant helps to reduce increased risk of newborn having a bleed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Epilepsy in pregnancy (WBM p141) • Reverses warfarin overdose — liquid for injection can be given orally. See <i>Elevated INR</i> (CARPA STM p302)
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps blood to clot
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain from IM injection • Injection site may become tender and sore • Allergic reaction  <p>Anaphylaxis severe allergic reaction – rare</p>

 <p>Warnings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best to use IM injection of vitamin K to prevent vitamin K deficiency bleeding (haemorrhagic disease) in newborn babies  <p>Old people – use lower dose</p> <p>Interactions — Do not use together without medical consult</p> <p>VITAMIN K with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warfarin
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid for injection can also be taken by mouth (oral)
<p>Check</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always have anaphylaxis kit with adrenaline (epinephrine) (<i>CARPA STM p32</i>) ready when giving vitamin K injections  <p>INR (blood clotting) INR will need to be checked more often after vitamin K given, until warfarin dose re-established. Doctor will decide how often</p> <p>Blood test</p>

<p>Active ingredients (generic names)</p>	<p>WARFARIN (war-far-in) Common brands include: <i>Coumadin, Marevan</i></p> 
<p>What it is used for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing clots in people at risk — people with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Chronic heart failure (<i>CARPA STM p267</i>) ◦ Atrial fibrillation ◦ Mechanical heart valves ◦ Some clotting disorders (thrombophilias), heart diseases • Treatment of clots <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pregnancy and postnatal (<i>WBM p139</i>) <p>Doses — <i>CARPA STM p300</i></p>
<p>How it works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents blood clots forming • Clots needed to stop bleeding, but dangerous if they block blood flow to heart (heart attack), brain (stroke), lungs (pulmonary embolism) 
<p>Side effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can cause bleeding inside body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Signs of bleeding are bruising, blood in urine, coughing up blood, red or black faeces. Can cause indigestion or upset stomach <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Bleeding – cuts may take longer to stop bleeding</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Bleeding gums</p> </div> </div>

 <p>Warnings</p>	 <p>Pregnant Old people Kidney trouble Liver trouble</p> <p>Stomach trouble</p> <p>Medical consult if signs of bleeding (eg blood in urine, red or black faeces)</p>
 <p>Tell the patient</p>	<p>Interactions — Do not use together without medical consult</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warfarin interacts with a lot of different medicines — always check with doctor or pharmacist before adding another medicine • Eat about the same amount of green leafy vegetables each week, try not to skip meals • Never take other medicines without checking. Some tablets you can buy at supermarket are dangerous when taken with warfarin (eg ibuprofen) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Don't use aspirin and warfarin together unless doctor tells you to • The 2 brands of warfarin tablets (<i>Marevan</i> and <i>Coumadin</i>) are not exactly the same. Always take same brand of tablets • Make sure you tell other doctors, dentists, and health people that you are taking warfarin  <p>Do not drink alcohol (grog)</p>  <p>Take at same time every day</p>  <p>Return to clinic if signs of bleeding (eg nose bleeds, red or black faeces) or unexplained bruising during or after treatment</p>
<p>Check</p>	 <p>INR (blood clotting) Check before starting medicine. Doctor will decide how often to repeat</p> <p>Blood test</p>