

Drug Worksheet: Anticoagulant

Drug & Class	Pharmacologic Action	Therapeutic Use	Adverse Effects	Drug Interactions	Precautions & Contraindications
Anticoagulant	-Suppresses coagulation by acting as an antagonist of vitamin K, which blocks the biosynthesis of the vitamin K-dependent factors	-Long term prophylaxis of thrombosis -reduce risk of recurrent TIAs and recurrent MI	-Hemorrhage -Fetal hemorrhage and teratogenesis from use during pregnancy -Other: skin necrosis, alopecia, urticaria, dermatitis, fever, GI disturbances, and red-orange discoloration of urine -Long term: may weaken bones = increase risk of fractures	*Many* Must get any medications approved by physician!* - Heparin: Increases bleeding -Aspirin: increases the effects of warfarin, increases bleeding, potential for hemorrhagic disaster is substantial	-Not in pregnant or breastfeeding women -Contraindication: patients with severe thrombocytopenia, uncontrollable bleeding; if undergoing lumbar puncture, regional anesthesia, or surgery; Vitamin K deficiency, liver disease and alcoholism -Caution: patients with hemophilia, increased capillary permeability, dissecting aneurysm, GI ulcers, severe hypertension