

## **Medications and Stroke**

After your stroke, your doctor may prescribe medications you have to take regularly. It is important that you and your family understand each of these medications.

Below is a table of the **most common medications prescribed after stroke** and important information you should know:

Medication Classification	Use
Anticoagulants	Anticoagulant medications prevent
Coumadin (Warfarin®) Apixaban (Eliquis®)	blood clots from forming.
Rivaroxaban (Xarelto®) Dabigatran	
(Pradaxa®) Enopxaparin	
(Lovenox®)Edoxaban	
Antiplatelet Agents	These prevent blood clots by
Aspirin	limiting the buildup of plaque in the
Dipyridamole	arteries.
Plavix (Clopidogrel®)	
Aggrenox	
Antithrombotic Agents	Medication that prevents the
Antiplatelet agents (see above)	formation of blood clots.
Anticoagulants (see above)	
Statin	Medication that will lower
Atorvastatin (Lipitor®) Fluvastatin (Lescol®,	cholesterol and in most patients,
Lescol XL®)	reduce your risk of stroke.
Lovastatin (Mevacor®, Altoprev®)	
Pravastatin (Pravachol®) Rosuvastatin	
(Crestor®) Simvastatin (Zocor®)	
Thrombolytic Agents	Used to treat an ongoing blood clot
Plasminogen activators:	to restore normal blood flow in the
r-tPA Alteplase	artery.

## What do I need to know?

- What medication you are taking and why you are taking it
- When and how often you should take it
- How much you should take each time (dose)
- What side effects may occur

## Be sure to take these medications as prescribed to prevent you from having another stroke!

Talk to your nurse about where you want to pick up your prescriptions. You can get your prescriptions filled at your home pharmacy or by the Michigan Medicine outpatient pharmacy located on the first floor of the Taubman Center. If you wish to fill them at the hospital, be sure to remind the staff to send them to the pharmacy the day you are scheduled to go home. A family member or friend must go down to pick them up for you.

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Adapted from: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. <u>Stroke: Hope Through</u>
<u>Research</u>, 2004. NIH Publication No. 99-222

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