

Medicines Used During Your Recovery

Type of Medicine	Examples	Purpose	Possible Side Effects	Preventing Side Effects
Anti-coagulation (Blood Thinning Medicines)	<input type="checkbox"/> aspirin <input type="checkbox"/> heparin <input type="checkbox"/> warfarin (Jantoven [®]) <input type="checkbox"/> enoxaparin (Lovenox [®]) <input type="checkbox"/> rivaroxaban (Xarelto [®]) <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Help to prevent blood clots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ bruising ■ nausea (upset stomach) ■ heart burn ■ skin rash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Follow any instructions your doctor gives you. ■ Do not do activities that may lead to injury.
Anti-nausea	<input type="checkbox"/> metoclopramide (Reglan [®]) <input type="checkbox"/> ondansetron (Zofran [®]) <input type="checkbox"/> prochlorperazine (Compazine [®]) <input type="checkbox"/> promethazine (Phenergen [®]) <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Help to prevent or decrease nausea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ blurred vision ■ constipation ■ diarrhea ■ dizziness ■ drowsiness ■ dry mouth ■ headache ■ restlessness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Do not take on an empty stomach.
Antibiotics	<p>There are several different types of antibiotics. Your health care provider, nurse or pharmacist will talk with you about this medicine if you need to take one.</p> <input type="checkbox"/> name of antibiotic: _____	Help to prevent or treat an infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ diarrhea ■ may decrease effectiveness of birth control pills ■ nausea ■ vaginal yeast infection ■ vomiting (throwing up) <p>Other side effects are specific to the type of antibiotic you are taking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Follow any instructions your health care provider gives you.

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Pain Medicines	Non-narcotic: <input type="checkbox"/> acetaminophen (Tylenol®) <input type="checkbox"/> ibuprofen (Advil®, Motrin®) <input type="checkbox"/> ketorolac (Toradol®) <input type="checkbox"/> gabapentin (Neurontin®) <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Help to decrease mild to moderate pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ heart burn ■ nausea ■ vomiting ■ acetaminophen: generally no side effects ■ gabapentin: constipation and drowsiness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Acetaminophen is OK to take on an empty stomach. Do not take other non-narcotic pain medicines on an empty stomach. ■ Drink plenty of liquids.
	Opioid: <input type="checkbox"/> hydrocodone and acetaminophen (Norco®, Vicodin®) <input type="checkbox"/> hydromorphone (Dilaudid®) <input type="checkbox"/> morphine (MS-Contin®) <input type="checkbox"/> oxycodone and acetaminophen (Percocet®) <input type="checkbox"/> oxycodone (OxyContin®, Roxicodone®) <input type="checkbox"/> tramadol (Ultram®) <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Help to decrease moderate to severe pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ constipation ■ dizziness ■ drowsiness ■ dry mouth ■ nausea ■ itching ■ vomiting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Do not take on an empty stomach. ■ Drink plenty of liquids. ■ Consider taking a stool softener to help prevent constipation.
Stool Softeners	<input type="checkbox"/> docusate sodium (Colace®) <input type="checkbox"/> dulcolax (Bisacodyl®) <input type="checkbox"/> polyethylene glycol (MiraLAX®) <input type="checkbox"/> sennosides (Senokot®) <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	Help to prevent or relieve constipation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ bloating ■ diarrhea ■ flatulence ■ nausea ■ stomach cramping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Drink plenty of liquids.