

Table 1.

A list of drugs, compounds and dietary components/herbs that can affect platelet function (reprinted and modified with per-mission from Kottke-Marchant and Corcoran (2002) with permission from Archives of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine in "Harrison et al British Committee for Standards in Haematology. Br J Haematol. 2011 Oct;155(1):30-44")

Cyclo-oxygenase (COX)-1 inhibitors

Aspirin, acetylsalicylic acid

COX-2 inhibitors

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

Ibuprofen, indomethacin, naproxen

Inhibitors of Platelet Receptors

Abciximab, tirofiban, eptifibatide, ticlopidine, clopidogrel, prasugrel, cangrelor, ticagrelor

Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors

Dipyridamole, cilostazole

Anticoagulants

Heparinoids, vitamin K antagonists and direct thrombin inhibitors

Cardiovascular Agents

β-adrenergic blockers

Propranolol

Vasodilators

Nitroprusside, nitroglycerin

Diuretics

Furosemide

Calcium channel blockers

Antimicrobials

β-lactams

Penicillins, cephalosporins

Amphotericin (antifungal)

Hydroxychloroquine (antimalarial)

Nitrofurantoin

Chemotherapeutic agents

Asparaginase, plicamycin, vincristine

Psychotropics

Tricyclic antidepressants

Imipramine

Phenothiazines

Chlorpromazine

Antiepileptics

Valproate (thrombocytopenia)

Miscellaneous:

Clofibrate, dextrans, guaifenesin (expectorant)

Food/Herbs (at high concentrations)

Alcohol, caffeine (methylxanthine), cumin, dong quai, fenugreek, garlic, onion, ginger, ginseng