



These medications likely DO NOT affect sexual function:

ACEi – Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors to lower your blood pressure.

Examples: Perindopril, Ramipril, Trandolapril.

ARB – Angiotensin II receptor blockers to lower your blood pressure.

Examples: Candesartan, Telmisartan, Valsartan, Losartan.

Statins to lower your cholesterol.

Examples: Atorvastatin, Rosuvastatin, Simvastatin.

Antiplatelets to avoid forming clots in your blood. This helps prevent strokes.

Examples: Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin), Clopidogrel, Dipyridamole.

Anticoagulants to slow down clotting of blood to prevent blood clots from forming and growing. This helps prevent strokes in patients with certain medical conditions.

Examples: Warfarin, Dabigatran, Apixaban, Edoxaban, Rivaroxaban.

Talk to your health care team for more information about your medications.

For more information about stroke visit:

www.heartandstroke.ca

www.strokebestpractices.ca

Stroke Medications

How do they affect sexual function?



Developed by Toronto Rehab's Intimacy After Stroke Working Group, 2019.

Certain medications that prevent you from having another stroke may affect your sexual function (what you do sexually and how your body responds):

- spironolactone
- calcium channel blockers
- beta-blockers
- thiazide diuretics

Talk to your health care team if you think your medication is affecting your sexual function. You may be able to try a different medication.

Spironolactone lowers your blood pressure.

In rare cases, taking spironolactone may cause:

- less desire for sex
- difficulty getting or keeping an erection
- changes in menstrual cycle
- breast swelling in men
- vaginal dryness

Calcium Channel Blockers lower your blood pressure (example: Amlodipine, Nifedipine).

In rare cases, taking calcium channel blockers may cause:

- difficulty getting or keeping an erection
- difficulty ejaculating

Beta-Blockers (example: Bisoprolol, Atenolol, Metoprolol) lower your blood pressure and heart rate.

In rare cases, taking beta-blockers may cause:

- less desire for sex
- changes in your ability to perform and enjoy sex (sexual dysfunction)

Thiazide Diuretics (example: Indapamide, Chlorthalidone, Hydrochlorothiazide) lower your blood pressure.

In rare cases, taking thiazide diuretics may cause:

- less desire for sex
- difficulty getting or keeping an erection
- difficulty ejaculating