

MEDICATION DEFERRAL LIST

SOME MEDICATIONS MAY AFFECT YOUR ELIGIBILITY TO DONATE BLOOD. PLEASE TELL US IF YOU...

Are being treated with the following types of medications....	or have taken...		which is also called...	in the last....
Anti-platelet agents (usually taken to prevent stroke or heart attack)	Feldene		piroxicam	2 days
	Effient		prasugrel	3 days
	Brilinta		ticagrelor	7 days
	Plavix		clopidogrel	14 days
	Ticlid		ticlopidine	
	Aggrastat (tirofiban), Aggrenox (dipyridamole), Persantine (dipyridamole), Agrylin (anagrelide), Flexital (pentoxifylline), Pentox (pentoxifylline), Pentoxyl (pentoxifylline), Trental (pentoxifylline), ReoPro (abciximab)			
	Zontivity		vorapaxar	1 month
Anticoagulants or “blood thinners” (usually to prevent blood clots in the legs and lungs and to prevent strokes)	Arixtra		fondaparinux	2 days
	Eliquis		apixaban	
	Fragmin		dalteparin	
	Lovenox		enoxaparin	
	Pradaxa		dabigatran	
	Savaysa		edoxaban	
	Xarelto		rivaroxaban	
	Coumadin, Jantoven, Marevan, Warfilone, Waran, Warfant		warfarin	7 days
	Heparin, low molecular weight heparin			
	Acova (argatoban); Angiomax, Angiox (bivalirudin), Flexol (dicumarol); Fraxiparine (nadroparin); Orgaran (danaparoid Na); Sinthrome, Sintrom (acenocoumarol)			
Acne treatment	Accutane Amnesteem Absorica Claravis	Myorisan Sotret Zenatane	isotretinoin	1 month
Multiple myeloma	Thalomid		thalidomide	
Rheumatoid arthritis	Rinvoq		upadacitinib	
Hair loss remedy	Propecia		finasteride	
Prostate symptoms	Proscar		finasteride	
	Avodart Jalyn		dutasteride	6 months
Immunosuppresant	Cellcept		mycophenolate mofetil	6 weeks
HIV Prevention (PrEP and PEP)	Truvada, Descovy, Tivicay, Isentress		tenofovir, emtricitabine dolutegravir, raltegravir	3 months
Basal cell skin cancer	Erivedge Odomzo		vismodegib sonidegib	2 years
Rheumatoid arthritis	Arava		leflunomide	
Relapsing sclerosis	Aubagio		teriflunomide	
Psoriasis	Soriatane		acitretin	3 years
	Tegison		etretinate	Ever
Hepatitis exposure	Hepatitis B Immune Globulin		HBIG	12 months
Experimental Medication or Unlicensed (Experimental) Vaccine				12 months or as indicated by MD
HIV Treatment also known as antiretroviral therapy (ART)				Ever

DO NOT discontinue medications prescribed or recommended by your physician in order to donate blood.

Some medications affect your eligibility as a blood donor, for the following reasons:

Anti-platelet agents affect platelet function, so people taking these drugs should not donate platelets for the indicated time; however, you may still be able to donate whole blood or red blood cells by apheresis.

Anticoagulants or "blood thinners" are used to treat or prevent blood clots in the legs, lungs, or other parts of the body, and to prevent strokes. These medications affect the blood's ability to clot, which might cause excessive bruising or bleeding when you donate. You may still be able to donate whole blood or red blood cells by apheresis.

Isotretinoin, finasteride, dutasteride acitretin and etretinate can cause birth defects. Your donated blood could contain high enough levels to damage the unborn baby if transfused to a pregnant woman.

Thalomid (thalidomide), **Erivedge** (vismodegib), **Odomzo** (sonidegib), **Aubagio** (teriflunomide) and **Rinvoq** (upadacitinib) may cause birth defects or the death of an unborn baby if transfused to a pregnant woman.

Cellcept (mycophenolate mofetil) and **Arava** (leflunomide) are immunosuppressants that may cause birth defects or the death of an unborn baby if transfused to a pregnant woman.

PrEP or pre-exposure prophylaxis involves taking specific combination of medicines as a prevention method for people who are HIV negative and at high risk of HIV infection.

PEP or post-exposure prophylaxis is a short-term treatment started as soon as possible after a high risk exposure to HIV to reduce the risk of infection.

ART or antiretroviral therapy is the daily use of a combination of HIV medicines (called an HIV regimen) to treat HIV infection.

Hepatitis B Immune Globulin (HBIG) is an injected material used to prevent hepatitis B infection following a possible or known exposure to hepatitis B. HBIG does not prevent hepatitis B infection in every case, therefore, persons who have received HBIG must wait to donate blood.

Experimental Medication or Unlicensed (Experimental) Vaccine is usually associated with a research study, and the effect on the safety of transfused blood is unknown.

Donors SHOULD NOT discontinue medications prescribed or recommended by their physician in order to donate blood.

Approved by Ellen Klapper, M.D.

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