



Medication Deferral List:
MAKING YOUR BLOOD DONATION SAFE

Donating while taking these drugs could have a negative effect on your health or on the health of the recipient of your blood .PLEASE TELL US IF YOU...				
Are being treated with the following types of medications....	or have taken...	which is also called...	anytime 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		
	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	7 days	
	Coumadin Warfilone Jantoven	warfarin		
Acne treatment	Heparin, low molecular weight heparin		1 month	
	Accutane Amnesteem Absorica Claravis Myorisan Sotret Zenatane	isotretinoin		
	Multiple myeloma	Thalomid		thalidomide
	Rheumatoid arthritis	Rinvoq		upadacitinib
	Hair loss remedy	Propecia		finasteride
	Prostate symptoms	Proscar		finasteride
		Avodart Jalyn		dutasteride
Immunosuppressant	Cellcept	Mycophenolate mofetil	6 weeks	
HIV Prevention (PrEP and PEP)	Truvada, Descovy, Tivicay, Isentress	Tenofovir, emtricitabine, dolutravir, raltegravir	3 Months	
Basal cell skin cancer	Eriveg Odomzo	vismodegib sonidegib	24 months	
Relapsing multiple sclerosis	Aubagio	teriflunomide		
Rheumatoid Arthritis	Arava	leflunomide		
Hepatitis exposure	Hepatitis B Immune Globulin	HBIG	12 months	
Experimental Medication or Unlicensed (Experimental) Vaccine				
Psoriasis	Soriatane	acitretin	36 months	
	Tegison	etretinate	Ever	
HIV treatment also known as antiretroviral therapy (ART)				

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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. 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), Odomozo (sonidegib), Aubagio (teriflunomide), 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 a 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.