

Medication Deferral List

DO NOT STOP taking medications prescribed by your doctor in order to donate blood.

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 ANY OF 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 taken 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, Warfilone, Jantoven Heparin, low-molecular-weight heparin	warfarin	7 Days
Acne treatment	Accutane, Amnesteem, Absorica, Claravis, Myorisan, Sotret, Zenatane	isotretinoin	1 Month
Multiple myeloma	Thalomid Revlimid	Thalidomide lenalidomide	
Rheumatoid arthritis	Rinvoq	upadacitinib	
Hair loss remedy	Propecia	finasteride	
Prostate symptoms	Proscar	finasteride	
	Avodart Jalyn	dutasteride	6 Months
Immunosuppressant	Cellcept	mycophenolate mofetil	6 Weeks
Hepatitis exposure	Hepatitis B Immune Globulin	HBIG	3 Months
HIV Prevention (also known as PrEP and PEP)	Any medication taken by mouth (oral) to prevent HIV.	Truvada, emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate	
		Descovy emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide	
	Injectable HIV prevention	Apretude cabotegravir	2 Years
Basal cell skin cancer	Erivedge Odomzo	vismodegib sonidegib	
Relapsing multiple sclerosis	Aubagio	teriflunomide	
Rheumatoid arthritis	Arava	leflunomide	
Psoriasis	Soriatane	acitretin	
	Tegison	etretinate	Ever
HIV treatment	Any medication to treat HIV. May also be called antiretroviral therapy (ART)		
Experimental Medication			As defined by the medical director

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The following information is included to assist the donor historian when providing additional information to the donor concerning their deferral:

Some medications may affect donor eligibility for the following reasons:

Antiplatelet 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), Revlimid (lenalidomide), 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 a specific combination of oral medicines (i.e., short-acting antiviral PrEP) or injections (i.e., long-acting antiviral PrEP) as a prevention method for people who are HIV negative and at high risk of HIV infection. FDA has determined that the available data demonstrate that the use of PrEP or PEP may delay the detection of HIV by currently licensed screening tests for blood donations, potentially resulting in false negative results in infected individuals. Although "Undetectable = Untransmittable" for sexual transmission, this does not apply to transfusion transmission.

PEP or post-exposure prophylaxis is a short-acting treatment started as soon as possible after a high-risk exposure to HIV to reduce the risk of infection. FDA has determined that the available data demonstrate that the use of PrEP or PEP may delay the detection of HIV by currently licensed screening tests for blood donations, potentially resulting in false negative results in infected individuals. Although "Undetectable = Untransmittable" for sexual transmission, **this does not apply to transfusion transmission.**

ART or antiretroviral therapy is the use of a combination of HIV medicines (called an HIV regimen) to treat HIV infection. HIV infection requires a permanent deferral despite treatment with ART. Antiretroviral drugs do not fully eliminate the virus from the body, and donated blood from individuals infected with HIV taking ART can potentially still transmit HIV to a transfusion recipient. Although "Undetectable = Untransmittable" for sexual transmission, **this does not apply to transfusion transmission.**

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 medications are usually associated with a research study, and their effect on the safety of transfused blood is unknown.