

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:		
Antiplatelet 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	14 Days		
	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	warfarin	7 Days		
Acne treatment	Accutane Amnesteem Absorica Claravis	Myorisan Sotret Zenatane	1 Month		
	Multiple myeloma	Thalomid		isotretinoin	
	Rheumatoid arthritis	Rinvoq		thalidomide	
	Hair loss remedy	Propecia		upadacitinib	
	Prostate symptoms	Proscar		finasteride	
		Avodart Jalyn		finasteride	
	Immunosuppressant	Cellcept		dutasteride	6 Months
	HIV Prevention (PrEP and PEP)	Truvada, Descovy, Tivicay, Isentress		mycophenolate mofetil	6 Weeks
Basal cell skin cancer	Erivedge Odomzo	tenofovir, emtricitabine dolutegravir, raltegravir	3 Months		
Relapsing multiple sclerosis	Aubagio	vismodegib sonidegib	24 Months		
Rheumatoid arthritis	Arava	teriflunomide			
Hepatitis exposure	Hepatitis B Immune Globulin	leflunomide	12 months		
Experimental Medication or Unlicensed (Experimental) Vaccine					
Psoriasis	Soriatane	HBIG	36 Months		
	Tegison	acitretin	Ever		
HIV treatment also known as antiretroviral therapy (ART)				etretinate	

Medication Deferral List

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

ARE BEING TREATED WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF MEDICATIONS:	OR HAVE TAKEN:	WHICH IS ALSO CALLED:	ANYTIME IN THE LAST:
Ilaris (canakinumab) – Used to control serious inflammatory diseases.			Ever
Iodine – Used during CT scan. Scan is to diagnose cancer or heart disease.			6 days
Other anticoagulants or “blood thinners” (usually to prevent blood clots in the legs and lungs and to prevent strokes)	Angiomax	bivalirudin	7 days
	Blood thinners	Not listed	
	Idraparinux	NA	
	Innohep	tinzaparin	
	Iprivask	desirudin	
	Refludan	lepirudin	

Some medications affect your eligibility as a blood donor 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), 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 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.

Ilaris (canakinumab) is a medication used to control serious inflammatory diseases. They are: Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Associated Periodic Syndrome (TRAPS); Hyperimmunoglobulin D Syndrome (HIDS); Mevalonate Kinase Deficiency (MKD); and Familial Mediterranean Fever (FMF). Potential donors taking this medication for these diseases should be indefinitely deferred.