**MEDICATION DEFERRAL LIST**

**Please tell us if you are now taking or if you have EVER taken any of these medications:**

* **Proscar© (finasteride)** − usually given for prostate gland enlargement
* **Avodart©, Jalyn©, (dutasteride)** − usually given for prostate enlargement
* **Propecia© (finasteride)** − usually given for baldness
* **Accutane©, Absorica, Amnesteem, Claravis, Myorisan, Sotret, Zenatane (isotretinoin)** − usually given for severe acne
* **Soriatane© (acitretin) –** usually given for severe psoriasis
* **Tegison© (etretinate) –** usually given for severe psoriasis
* **Growth Hormone from Human Pituitary Glands** − used usually for children with delayed  
  or impaired growth
* **Insulin from Cows (Bovine, or Beef, Insulin)** − used to treat diabetes
* **Hepatitis B Immune Globulin –** given following an exposure to hepatitis B.  
  **NOTE:** This is different from the hepatitis B vaccine which is a series of 3 injections  
  given over a 6 month period to prevent future infection from exposures to hepatitis B.
* **Plavix (clopidogrel) and Ticlid (ticlopidine) –** inhibits platelet function; used to reduce the chance for heart attack and stroke.
* **Feldene (piroxicam) –** given for mild to moderate arthritis pain
* **Experimental Medication or Unlicensed (Experimental) Vaccine** – usually associated   
  with a research protocol

**Also tell us if you have recently taken any of these medications:**

* **Anticoagulants (such as Coumadin, Dabigatran, Heparin, Lovenox, Rivaroxaban, Warfarin)**
* **Anti-seizure medications (such as Dilantin®, Carbamazepine, Tegretol®, Phenytoin)**
* **Steroids**
* **Cilostazol (Pletal)**
* **Effient (Prasugrel hydrochloride) or Brilinta (ticagrelor)**
* **Enbrel injection taken with Methotrexate**

**IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHY THESE MEDICINES AFFECT YOU AS A BLOOD DONOR, PLEASE READ THE OTHER SIDE.**

**IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHY THESE MEDICINES AFFECT YOU AS A BLOOD DONOR, PLEASE KEEP READING:**

* If you have taken or are taking **Proscar, Avodart, Jalyn, Propecia, Accutane, Absorica, Amnesteem, Claravis, Myorisan, Sotret, Soriatane, Zenatane, or Tegison**, these medications can cause birth defects. Your donated blood could contain high enough levels to damage the unborn baby if transfused to a pregnant woman. Once the medication has been cleared from your blood, you may donate again. Following the last dose, the deferral period is one month for Proscar, Propecia, Accutane, Absorica, Amnesteem, Claravis, Myorisan, Sotret, and Zenatane, six months for Avodart and Jalyn, and three years for Soriatane. Tegison is a permanent deferral.
* **Growth hormone from human pituitary glands** was prescribed for children with delayed or impaired growth. The hormone was obtained from human pituitary glands, which are found in the brain. Some people who took this hormone developed a rare nervous system condition called Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD, for short). The deferral is permanent.
* **Insulin from cows (bovine, or beef, insulin)** is an injected material used to treat diabetes. If this insulin was imported into the US from countries in which “Mad Cow Disease” has been found, it could contain material from infected cattle. There is concern that "Mad Cow Disease" is transmitted by transfusion. The deferral is indefinite.
* **Hepatitis B Immune Globulin (HBIG)** is an injected material used to prevent infection following an exposure to hepatitis B. HBIG does not prevent hepatitis B infection in every case, therefore persons who have received HBIG must wait 12 months to donate blood to be sure they were not infected since hepatitis B can be transmitted through transfusion to a patient.
* **Feldene (piroxicam)** is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug that can affect platelet function. A donor taking Feldene or piroxicam may not donate platelets for two days; however, its use will not affect whole blood donation.
* **Plavix, Ticlid, and Effient** are medications that can decrease the chance of a heart attack or stroke in individuals at risk for these conditions. Since these medications can affect platelets, anyone taking these medications will not be able to donate platelets for 14 days after the last dose. Use of these medications will not prohibit whole blood donations.
* **Experimental Medication or Unlicensed (Experimental) Vaccine** is usually associated with a research protocol and the effect on blood donation is unknown. Deferral is one year unless otherwise indicated by Medical Director.
* **Anticoagulants** are medications that decrease the ability of the blood to clot, reducing the risk of emboli, strokes, and heart attack. Donors should not give blood until at least two weeks after the last dose.
* **Anti-seizure Medications** are usually taken to limit seizures/convulsions/epilepsy. If taking to avoid or control seizures, the donor must have had no more than 1 seizure in the past 12 months and none in the past 3 months to be eligible to donate. If seizures have occurred in these time periods, a deferral is given for the donor’s safety.
* **Steroids** are medications that can be prescribed to decrease inflammation and swelling. Steroids may mask an underlying infection, and so a donor should be deferred for 1 week after the prescribed last dose when taken by mouth or injection. (No deferral for topical steroids, i.e., cream applied to the skin.)
* **Cilostazol (Pletal)** is a medication given to improve circulation in the legs. This medication may affect platelet function, so a donor may not give platelets until five days after the last dose.
* **Aspirin and Brilinta (ticagrelor)** are used to decrease the risk of heart attack or stroke. Anyone taking these medications will not be able to donate platelets for 2 days after the last dose; however use will not   
  affect whole blood donation.
* **Enbrel injection taken with Methotrexate** inhibits inflammation and immune responses. May mask an underlying infection, so a donor should be deferred for 1 week after the last injection of Enbrel.