

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...	anytime in the last....	
Anti-platelet agents (usually taken to prevent stroke or heart attack)	Feldene	piroxicam	2 days	PLT
	Effient	prasugrel	7 days	PLT
	Brilinta	ticagrelor		
	Plavix	clopidogrel	14 days	PLT
	Ticlid	ticlopidine		
Zontivity	vorapaxar			
Anticoagulants or “blood thinners” (usually to prevent blood clots in the legs and lungs and to prevent strokes)	Xarelto	rivaroxaban	2 days	
	Fragmin	dalteparin		
	Lovenox	enoxaparin		
	Pradaxa	dabigatran		
	Eliquis	apixaban		
	Savaysa	edoxaban		
	Coumadin Warfilone Jantoven	warfarin	7 days	
	Heparin, including low molecular weight	heparin		
	Arixtra	fondaparinux		
Acne treatment	Accutane	isotretinoin	1 Month	
	Amnesteem			
	Absorica			
	Claravis			
	Myorisan Sotret Zenatane			
Hair loss remedy	Propecia	finasteride	6 Months	
Prostate symptoms	Proscar	finasteride		
	Avodart	dutasteride		
	Jalyn			
Basal cell skin cancer	Erivedge	vismodegib	7 months	
Relapsing multiple sclerosis	Aubagio	teriflunomide	2 years	
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 Medical Director	
Growth hormone from human pituitary glands*			Ever	
Insulin from Cows (Bovine or Beef Insulin) manufactured in the United Kingdom*			Ever	
Anti-seizure or epilepsy	Tegretol	carbamazepine phenytoin	1 Year	
	Dilantin			
	Aptiom			
Steroidal anti-inflammatories	Steroids	cortisone prednisone	7 days (by mouth or injection)	
Blood clot or stroke prevention	Pletal	cilostazol	5 days	PLT
Injection for autoimmune disease	Enbrel injection with Methotrexate		7 days	

* No longer available in US

DO NOT discontinue medications prescribed or recommended by your physicians 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.

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.

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. Once the medication has been cleared from your blood, you may donate again.

Erivedge (Vismodegib), Aubagio (teriflunomide) can cause birth defects or the death of an unborn baby if transfused to a pregnant woman. Once the medication has been cleared from your blood, you may donate again.

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 in the brain. Some people who took this hormone developed a rare nervous system condition called Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD, for short).

Insulin from cows (bovine, or beef, insulin) is an injected medicine used to treat diabetes. If this insulin came to the United States from the United Kingdom (where "mad cow disease" has occurred) it could contain material from cattle that have "mad cow disease." Although no cases of the human type of "mad cow disease" have been reported in people treated with bovine (beef) insulin, there is concern that someone exposed to "mad cow disease" through beef insulin could transmit it to someone who receives their blood.

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.

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, 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, e.g., cream applied to skin, drops to eyes.)

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.

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.

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