

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	PLT		
	Effient	prasugrel	3 days	PLT		
	Brilinta	ticagrelor	7 days	PLT		
	Plavix	clopidogrel	14 days	PLT		
	Ticlid	ticlopidine				
	Zontivity	vorapaxar	1 month	PLT		
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				
	Coumadin, Warfilone, Jantoven	warfarin	7 days			
	Heparin, low molecular weight heparin					
Acne treatment	Accutane Amnesteem Absorica Claravis Myorisan Sotret Zenatane	isotretinoin	1 month			
Multiple myeloma	Thalomid	thalidomide				
Hair loss remedy	Propecia	finasteride				
Prostate symptoms	Proscar	finasteride			6 months	
	Avodart Jalyn	dutasteride				
Immunosuppressant	Cellcept	mycophenolate mofetil	6 weeks			
Basal cell skin cancer	Erivedge 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			
Growth hormone from human pituitary glands						
Insulin from Cows (Bovine or Beef Insulin) manufactured in the United Kingdom						
Anti-seizure or epilepsy – medications such as those shown; deferral is for seizures, not the medication itself	Tegretol	carbamazepine phenytoin	Deferral may be up to 1 Year (See page 2)			
	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			

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DO NOT STOP taking medications prescribed by your doctor 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 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.

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) 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 which may cause birth defects or the death of an unborn baby if transfused to a pregnant woman.

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 medications such as those listed to avoid or control seizures, the donor must have had no more than 1 seizure in the past year 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. No deferrals needed if these medications are taken for a non-seizure diagnosis.

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, eyedrops.)

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.