

## 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:
<b>Anti-platelet agents (usually taken to prevent stroke or heart attack)</b>	Feldene	piroxicam	<b>2 Days</b>
	Effient Brilinta	prasugrel ticagrelor	<b>3 Days</b>
	Plavix Ticlid	clopidogrel ticlopidine	<b>7 Days</b>
	Zontivity	vorapaxar	<b>14 Days</b>
<b>Anticoagulants or “blood thinners” (usually to prevent blood clots in the legs and lungs and to prevent strokes)</b>	Arixtra	fondaparinux	<b>2 Days</b>
	Eliquis	apixaban	
	Fragmin	dalteparin	
	Lovenox	enoxaparin	
	Pradaxa	dabigatran	
	Savaysa	edoxaban	
	Xarelto	rivaroxaban	
	Coumadin, Warfilone, Jantoven	warfarin	<b>7 Days</b>
	Heparin (all types)	heparin	
<b>Acne treatment</b>	Absorica Accutane Amnesteem Claravis Myorisan Sotret Zenatane	isotretinoin	<b>1 Month</b>
<b>Multiple myeloma</b>	Thalomid	thalidomide	
<b>Hair loss remedy</b>	Propecia	finasteride	
<b>Prostate symptoms</b>	Proscar	finasteride	
	Avodart Jalyn	dutasteride	<b>6 Months</b>
<b>Immunosuppressant</b>	Cellcept	mycophenolate mofetil	<b>6 Weeks</b>
<b>Basal cell skin cancer</b>	Erivedge	vismodegib	<b>2 Years</b>
	Odomzo	sonidegib	
<b>Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis</b>	Aubagio	teriflunomide	
<b>Rheumatoid arthritis</b>	Arava	leflunomide	
<b>Hepatitis exposure</b>	Hepatitis B Immune Globulin	HBIG	<b>1 Year</b>
<b>Experimental Medication or Unlicensed (Experimental) Vaccine</b>			
<b>Psoriasis</b>	Soriatane	acitretin	<b>3 Years</b>
	Tegison	etretinate	
<b>Growth hormone from human pituitary glands</b>			<b>Ever</b>
<b>Insulin from Cows (Bovine or Beef Insulin) manufactured in the United Kingdom</b>			

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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; however, 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)** 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 US 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.