

MEDICATION DEFERRAL LIST

Some Medications May Affect Your Eligibility To Donate Blood

PLEASE TELL US IF YOU

Are being treated with any of the following medications:	Or have taken:	Which is also called:	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	
	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	7 Days
	Coumadin, Warfilone, Jantoven	warfarin	
	Heparin, low-molecular-weight heparin		
Acne treatment	Accutane Amnesteem Absorica Claravis Myorisan Sotret Zenatane	isotretinoin	1 Month
Multiple myeloma	Thalomid	thalidomide	
	Revlimid	lenalidomide	
Rheumatoid arthritis	Rinvoq	upadacitinib	
Hair loss remedy	Propecia	finasteride	6 Months
Prostate symptoms	Proscar	finasteride	
	Avodart Jalyn	dutasteride	
Immunosuppressant	Cellcept	mycophenolate mofetil	6 Weeks

MEDICATION DEFERRAL LIST

Some Medications May Affect Your Eligibility To Donate Blood

PLEASE TELL US IF YOU

Are being treated with any of the folowing medications:	Or have taken:		Which is also called:	In the last:
Hepatitis exposure	Hepatitis B Immune Globulin		HBIG	3 Months
HIV prevention (also known as PrEP or PEP)	Any medication taken by mouth (oral) to prevent HIV	Truvada	emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate	
		Descovy	emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide	
	Injectable HIV prevention	Apretude Yeztugo	cabotegravir lenacapavir	2 Years
Basal cell skin cancer	Erivedge		vismodegib	2 Years
	Odomzo		sonidegib	
Relapsing multiple sclerosis	Aubagio		teriflunomide	
Rheumatoid arthritis	Arava		leflunomide	
Psoriasis	Soriatane		acitretin	3 Years
	Tegison		etretinate	Ever
HIV treatment	Any medication to treat HIV, may also be called antiretroviral therapy (ART)			
Experimental medication (including unlicensed vaccine or medication)				1 Year

MEDICATION DEFERRAL LIST

Some Medications Affect Your Blood Donor Eligibility 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 an unborn baby if transfused to a pregnant woman.
- **Thalomid (thalidomide), Revlimid (lenalidomide), 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 preexposure prophylaxis** involves taking a specific combination of oral medicines (i.e., short-acting antiviral PrEP) or injections (i.e., long-acting antiviral PrEP) as a prevention method for people who are HIV negative and at high risk of HIV infection. The FDA has determined that the available data demonstrate that the use of PrEP or PEP may delay the detection of HIV by currently licensed screening tests for blood donations, potentially resulting in false-negative results in infected individuals. Although “Undetectable = Untransmittable” for sexual transmission, this **does not apply to transfusion transmission**.
- **PEP or postexposure prophylaxis** is a short-acting treatment started as soon as possible after a high-risk exposure to HIV to reduce the risk of infection. The FDA has determined that the available data demonstrate the use of PrEP or PEP may delay the detection of HIV by currently licensed screening tests for blood donations, potentially resulting in false-negative results in infected individuals. Although “Undetectable = Untransmittable” for sexual transmission, this **does not apply to transfusion transmission**.
- **ART or antiretroviral therapy** is the use of a combination of HIV medicines (called an HIV regimen) to treat HIV infection. HIV infection requires a permanent deferral despite treatment with ART. Antiretroviral drugs do not fully eliminate the virus from the body, and donated blood from individuals infected with HIV taking ART can potentially still transmit HIV to a transfusion recipient. Although “Undetectable = Untransmittable” for sexual transmission, this **does not apply to transfusion transmission**.
- **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 medications** are usually associated with a research study, and their effect on the safety of transfused blood is unknown.

Donors **SHOULD NOT STOP** taking any prescribed medications in order to donate blood, including PrEP and PEP medications.