

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:		
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)	Xarelto	rivaroxaban	2 Days		
	Fragmin	dalteparin			
	Lovenox	enoxaparin			
	Pradaxa	dabigatran			
	Eliquis	apixaban			
	Savaysa	edoxaban			
	Arixtra	fondaparinux			
	Coumadin, Warfilone, Jantoven Heparin, low molecular weight heparin	warfarin	7 Days		
	Acne treatment	Accutane Amnesteem Absorica Claravis Myorisan Sotret Zenatane	isotretinoin	1 Month	
Multiple myeloma		Thalomid Revlimid	thalidomide lenalidomide		
		Rheumatoid arthritis	Rinvoq		upadacitinib
			Hair loss remedy		Propecia
		Prostate symptoms	Proscar		finasteride
Avodart Jalyn	dutasteride				
Immunosuppressant	Cellcept	mycophenolate mofetil	6 Weeks		
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	3 Months	
		Descovy	emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide		
	Injectable HIV prevention	Apretude	cabotegravir	2 Years	
Basal cell skin cancer	Erivedge Odomzo	vismodegib sonidegib	2 Years		
	Relapsing multiple sclerosis	Aubagio		teriflunomide	
Rheumatoid arthritis		Arava	leflunomide	3 Years	
Psoriasis	Soriatane	acitretin			
	Tegison	etretinate			
HIV treatment	Any medication to treat HIV. May also be called antiretroviral therapy (ART)		Ever		
Experimental Medication		Defined by medical director			

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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....
Immunosuppressant or other Medications needing a deferral period, per medical director. (These medications can be used to treat cancers, auto-immune disorders, or organ transplant anti-rejection.)	Orencia		abatacept	3 months
	Xeljanz		tofacitinib citrate	
	Enbrel		etanercept	
	Remicade		infliximab	
	Plaquenil		hydroxychloroquine	
	Humira		adalimumab	
	Cosentyx		secukinumab	
	Otezla		apremilast	
	Imuran	Azasan	azathioprine	
	Rheumatrex	Trexall	methotrexate	
	Otrexup	Rasuvo		
	Other medications			
Mercaptopurine	Purinethol	purixan		
Prolia	Xgeva	Denosumab		
Aldara (topical) imiquimod	2 months		Defer 2 months from last dose.	
COVID Monoclonal Antibody Therapy or Anti-Viral Medication	bamlanivimab ± etesevimab	casirivimab and imdevimab	Regeneron	

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), and **Rinvoq** (upadacitinib) may cause birth defects or the death of an unborn baby if transfused to a pregnant woman.

PrEP or pre-exposure prophylaxis involves taking a specific combination of medicines as a prevention method for people who are HIV negative and at high risk of HIV infection.

PEP or post-exposure prophylaxis is a short-term treatment started as soon as possible after a high-risk exposure to HIV to reduce the risk of infection.

ART or antiretroviral therapy is the daily use of a combination of HIV medicines (called an HIV regimen) to treat HIV infection.

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 is usually associated with a research study, and the effect on the safety of transfused blood is unknown.