



# 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 you blood.

**PLEASE TELL US IF YOU...**

ARE YOU 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
	Effient	prasugrel	3 days
	Brilinta	ticagrelor	7 days
	Plavix	clopidogrel	14 days
	Ticlid	ticlopidine	
	Zontivity	vorapaxar	1 month
Anticoagulants or “blood thinners” (usually to prevent blood clots in the legs and lungs and 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	heparin	
Acne treatment	Accutane Myorisan Amnesteem      Sotret Absorica Zenatane Clavaris	isotretinoin	1 month
Multiple myeloma	Thalomid	thalidomide	1 month



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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:***

**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 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.

**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 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 medication or unlicensed (experimental) vaccine** is usually associated with a research study, and the effect on the safety of transfused blood is unknown