

Medication Deferral List
LifeSouth Community Blood Centers

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.

| 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 | |
| | 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 to prevent strokes) | Arixtra | fondaparinux | 2 Days | |
| | Eliquis | apixaban | | |
| | Fragmin | dalteparin | | |
| | Innohep | tinzaparin | | |
| | 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 | 1 Month | |
| Multiple myeloma | Thalomid | isotretinoin thalidomide | | |
| Rheumatoid arthritis | Rinvoq | upadacitinib | | |
| Hair loss remedy | Propecia | finasteride | | |
| Prostate symptoms | Proscar | finasteride | | |
| | Avodart Jalyn | dutasteride | 6 Months | |
| Immunosuppressant | Cellcept | mycophenolate mofetil | 6 Weeks | |
| HIV Prevention (PrEP and PEP) | Truvada Tivicay | Descovy Isentress | tenofovir dolutegravir | 3 Months |
| | | | emtricitabine raltegravir | |
| 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 | Neotigason | acitretin | 36 Months | |
| | Soriatane | acitretin | | |
| | Tegison | etretinate | Ever | |
| HIV treatment also known as antiretroviral therapy (ART) | | | | |

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; 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) can 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.

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.

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.