

Medication Deferral List (DHQ/aDHQ v4.0)

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) <i>**Unable to donate platelets, but see reverse for alternative eligibility**</i>	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) <i>**Unable to donate platelets, but see reverse for alternative eligibility**</i>	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				
Acne treatment	Accutane Claravis Zenatane	Amnesteem Myorisan	Absorica Sotret	isotretinoin	1 Month
Multiple myeloma				Thalomid Revlimid	
Rheumatoid arthritis				thalidomide lenalidomide	
Hair loss remedy				Rinvoq	
Prostate symptoms				upadacitinib	
Prostate symptoms				Propecia	
Immunosuppressant				finasteride	6 Months
Hepatitis exposure				Proscar	
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		dutasteride	2 Years
Basal cell skin cancer				mycophenolate mofetil	6 Weeks
Relapsing multiple sclerosis				Cellcept	
Rheumatoid arthritis				Hepatitis B Immune Globulin	
Psoriasis				HBIG	
HIV treatment				emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate	3 Months
				emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide	
Basal cell skin cancer				cabotegravir	2 Years
Relapsing multiple sclerosis				vismodegib sonidegib	2 Years
Rheumatoid arthritis				Aubagio	
Psoriasis				teriflunomide	
HIV treatment				Arava	3 Years
				Soriatane	3 Years
				Tegison	
Experimental medication				Acitretin	Ever
				etretinate	
Experimental medication				Any medication to treat HIV. May also be called antiretroviral therapy (ART)	Ever
Experimental medication				As defined by the medical director	As defined by the medical director

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DO NOT STOP taking medications prescribed by your doctor in order to donate blood.

Some medications may affect 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 the 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 pre-exposure 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. 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 post-exposure prophylaxis is a short-acting treatment started as soon as possible after a high-risk exposure to HIV to reduce the risk of infection. 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.**

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 12 months to donate blood.

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