

DM 22004.06

Medication Deferral List

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		
Anti-platelet agents (usually taken to prevent stroke or heart attack)	Feldene	Piroxicam	2 days		
	Effient	Parugrel	7 days		
	Brilinta	Ticagrelor			
	Plavix	Clopidogrel	14 days		
	Ticlid	Ticlopidine			
	Zonitivity	Vorapaxar			
Anticoagulants or “blood thinners” (usually 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			
	Coumadin Warfilone Jantoven	Warfarin	7 days		
	Heparin, low molecular weight heparin (unless listed separately)	Heparin			
Acne treatment	Accutane Amnesteem Absorica Claravis Morisan Sotret Zenatane	Isotretinoin	1 Month		
	Hair loss remedy	Propecia		Finasteride	
	Prostate symptoms	Proscar		Finasteride	6 Months
		Avodart Jalyn		dutasteride	
	Basal cell skin cancer	Erivedge		Vismodegib	7 Months
Relapsing multiple sclerosis	Aubagio	Teriflunomide	2 Years		
Psoriasis	Soriatane	Acitretin	3 Years		
	Tegison	Etretinate	Ever		
Hepatitis exposure	Hepatitis B Immune Globulin	HBIG	12 Months		
Experimental Medication or Unlicensed (Experimental) Vaccine			12 months		
Growth hormone from human pituitary glands*			Ever		
Insulin from Cows (Bovine or Beef Insulin) manufactured in the United Kingdom*			Ever		
Rabies vaccine			12 Months		

*No longer available in US.

DO NOT discontinue medications prescribed or recommended by your physicians 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

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.

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. Once the medication has been cleared from your blood, you may donate again.

Erivedge (Vismodegib), Aubagio (teriglutonamide) can cause birth defects or the death of an unborn baby if transfused to a pregnant woman. Once the medication has been cleared from your blood, you may donate again.

Growth hormone from human pituitary glands was prescribed for children with delayed or impaired growth. The hormone was obtained from human pituitary glands, which are in the brain. Some people who took this hormone developed a rare nervous system condition called Creutzfeldt - Jakob disease (CJD, for short).

Insulin from cows (bovine or beef, insulin) is an injected medicine used to treat diabetes. If this insulin CAME TO THE United States from the United Kingdom (where “mad cow disease” has occurred) it could contain material from cattle that have “mad cow disease.” Although no cases of the human type of “mad cow disease” have been reported in people treated with bovine (beef) insulin, there is concern that someone exposed to “mad cow disease” through beef insulin could transmit it to someone who receives their blood.

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 research study, and the effect on the safety of transfused blood is unknown.

Donors SHOULD NOT discontinue medications prescribed or recommended by their physician in order to donate blood.

Applicable Personnel:

Donor Center Personnel

References:

1. Guidance for Industry: Implementation of Acceptable Full-Length and Abbreviated Donor History Questionnaires and Accompanying Materials for Use in Screening Donors of Blood and Blood Components. U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services, FDA, CBER, May 2016.
2. UDHQ and Accompanying Materials: DHQ v. 2.0, May 2016
3. Standards for Blood Banks and Transfusion Services. AABB. Current Edition.

Related Procedures:

DM 22003 Donor Medical History Interview

DM 22114 Medication Deferral List - Reference Table

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