New York Blood Center

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	prasugrel	7 days
	Brilinta	ticagrelor	
	Plavix	clopidogrel	14 days
	Ticlid	ticlopidine	
	Zontivity	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	heparin	
	Arixtra	fondaparinux	
Acne treatment	Accutane Amnesteem Absorica Claravis Myorisan Sotret Zenatane	isotretinoin	1 Month
Hair loss remedy	Propecia	finasteride	
Prostate symptoms	Proscar	finasteride	
	Avodart Jalyn	dutasteride	6 Months
Basal cell skin cancer	Erivedge	vismodegib	2 years
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, or as indicated by Medical Director
Growth hormone from human pituitary glands*			Ever
Insulin from Cows (Bovine or Beef Insulin) manufactured in the United Kingdom*			Ever

***** No longer available in US

DO NOT discontinue medications prescribed or recommended by your physicians in order to donate blood.

See the next page for more information about why these medications affect blood donation.

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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" 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) 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 a 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.