

BDC-405 Attachment C: Medication Deferral List v2.1 PrEP, PEP, ART

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...**

	aith 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:
Anti-platelet agents	Feldene		piroxicam	2 days
(usually taken to prevent	Effient		prasugrel	3 days
stroke, heart attack, or	Brilinta		ticagrelor	7 days
after specific kinds of	1.15.7.11		clopidogrel	- 14 days
surgeries and/or medical conditions)	Ticlid		ticlopidine	
medical conditions)	Zontivity		vorapaxar	1 month
Anticoagulants or "blood thinners" (usually to prevent	Arixtra		fondaparinux	2 days
	Eliquis		apixaban	2 days
	Fragmin		dalteparin	
	Lovenox		enoxaparin	
blood clots in the legs	Pradaxa		dabigatran	
and lungs and to	Savaysa		edoxaban	
prevent strokes, or after specific kinds of	Xarelto		rivaroxaban	
surgeries and/or	Coumadin, Warfilone,		warfarin	
medical conditions)	Jantoven			7 days
	Heparin, low molecular weight heparin			
Acne treatment	Accutane	Claravis		
	Amnesteem Myorisan Absorica Sotret Zenatane		isotretinoin	1 Month <mark>(formerly 4</mark>
Multiple myeloma				
Rheumatoid arthritis	Rinvoq		<mark>upadacitinib</mark>	
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, Descovy, Tivicay, Isentress		Tenofovir, emtricitabine, dolutegravir, raltegravir	3 months
Basal cell skin cancer	Erivedge Odomzo		vismodegib sonidegib	24 months
Relapsing multiple sclerosis	Aubagio		teriflunomide	(2 years)
Rheumatoid arthritis	Arava		leflunomide	
Hepatitis exposure	Hepatitis B Immune Globulin		HBIG	12 months
Experimental Medication or Unlicensed (Experimental) Vaccine(s)				(1 year)
Psoriasis Soriatane		acitretin	36 months (3 years)	
	Tegison		etretinate	Ever
HIV treatment also known as antiretroviral therapy (ART)				2,01



BDC-405 Attachment C: Medication Deferral List v2.1 PrEP, PEP, ART

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.

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.

(Revised to remove hGH, bovine insulin / add Rinvog, PrEP, PEP, ART)