

Medications Deferral List

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:				
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	
	Lovenox		enoxaparin	
	Pradaxa		dabigatran	
	Savaysa		edoxaban	
	Xarelto		rivaroxaban	
	Coumadin, Warfilone, Jantoven		warfarin	7 days
Heparin, low molecular weight heparin				
Acne treatment	Accutane Claravis	Amnesteem Myorisan Absorica Sotret	isotretinoin	1 Month
Multiple myeloma			Thalomid Revlimid	
Rheumatoid Arthritis			Rinvoq	
Hair loss remedy			Propecia	
Prostate symptoms			Proscar	
Prostate symptoms			Avodart Jalyn	6 Months
Immunosuppressant	Cellcept		mycophenolate mofetil	6 Weeks
Hepatitis exposure	Hepatitis B Immune Globulin		HBIG	
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	cabotegravir	2 Years
Basal cell skin cancer	Erivedge Odomzo		vismodegib sonidegib	2 Years
Relapsing multiple sclerosis			Aubagio	
Rheumatoid arthritis			Arava	
Psoriasis	Soriatane		acitretin	3 Years
	Tegison		etretinate	
HIV Treatment	Any medication to treat HIV. May also be called antiretroviral therapy (ART)			Ever
Experimental Medication				As defined by the medical director (UCI policy - 12 months)

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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:

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.