

New York Blood Center

MEDICATION LIST

SOME MEDICATIONS MAY AFFECT YOUR ELIGIBILITY TO DONATE BLOOD. PLEASE TELL US IF YOU...			
Are being treated with the following types of medications....	and are taking or have ever taken...	which is also called...	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	
Anticoagulants or “blood thinners” (usually taken to prevent clots in the lungs or legs)	Xarelto	rivaroxaban	2 days
	Coumadin Warfilone Jantoven	warfarin	7 days
	Heparin, Low molecular weight heparin	heparin	
	Lovenox	enoxaparin	
	Pradaxa	dabigatran	
Acne treatment	Accutane Absorica Amnesteem Claravis Myorisan Sotret Zenatane	isotretinoin	1 Month
Hair loss remedy	Propecia	finasteride	
Prostate symptoms	Proscar	finasteride	
	Avodart Jalyn	dutasteride	6 Months
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

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Donors should not discontinue medications prescribed or recommended by their physicians in order to donate blood. If you would like to know more about why these medications affect you as a blood donor, please turn this page over.

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, their use **does not affect whole blood donation.**

Anticoagulants or "blood thinners" used to treat or prevent blood clots in the legs or lungs. 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. Following the last dose, the deferral period is one month Proscar, Propecia, or any of the isotretinoin drugs, six months for Avodart and three years for Soriatane. Tegison is a permanent deferral.

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 found in the brain. Some people who took this hormone developed a rare nervous system condition called Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD, for short). The deferral is permanent.

Insulin from cows (bovine, or beef, insulin) is an injected material used to treat diabetes. If this insulin was imported into the US from the United Kingdom in which bovine spongiform encephalopathy ("Mad Cow Disease") has been found, it could contain material from infected cattle. Although no cases have been observed from injected insulin, there is concern that "Mad Cow Disease" is transmitted by transfusion. The deferral is indefinite.

Hepatitis B Immune Globulin (HBIG) is an injected material used to prevent infection following an 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 to be sure they were not infected since hepatitis B can be transmitted through transfusion to a patient.

Experimental Medication or Unlicensed (Experimental) Vaccine is usually associated with a research protocol and the effect on blood donation is unknown. Deferral is one year unless otherwise indicated by Medical Director.