

Health History Reference

Medication Deferral List			
DO NOT STOP taking medications prescribed by your doctor on order to give blood. Donation while taking these drugs could have a negative effect on your health or on 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 Amnesteem Absorica Claravis Myorisan Sotret Zenatane	isotretinoin	1 month
Multiple myeloma	Thalomid	thalidomide	
Hair loss remedy	Propecia	finasteride	
Prostate symptoms	Proscar	finasteride	
	Avodart Jalyn	dutasteride	6 months
Immunosuppressant	CellCept	mycophenolate mofetil	6 weeks
Basal cell skin cancer	Erivedge Odomzo	vismodegib sonidegib	24 months
Relapsing multiple sclerosis	Aubagio	teriflunomide	
Rheumatoid arthritis	Arava	leflunomide	
Hepatitis exposure	Hepatitis B Immune Globulin	HBIG	12 months
Experimental Medication or Unlicensed (Experimental) Vaccine			
Psoriasis	Soriatane	acitretin	36 months
	Tegison	etretinate	Ever
Growth hormone from human pituitary glands			
Insulin from Cows (Bovine or Beef Insulin) manufactured in the United Kingdom			
PrEP (Pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV)	Truvada, Descovy	emtricitabine and tenofovir	

DO NOT STOP taking medications prescribed 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 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, however, 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)** 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 which may cause birth defects or the death of an unborn baby if transfused to a pregnant woman.

**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.

List of States with Licensed Tattoo / Piercing Facilities

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|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| • Alabama    | • Hawaii    | • Maine       | • Nebraska      | • Oklahoma       | • Texas         |
| • Alaska     | • Illinois  | • Michigan    | • New Hampshire | • Oregon         | • Vermont       |
| • California | • Indiana   | • Minnesota   | • New Jersey    | • Rhode Island   | • Virginia      |
| • Colorado   | • Kansas    | • Mississippi | • New Mexico    | • South Carolina | • Washington    |
| • Delaware   | • Kentucky  | • Missouri    | • North Dakota  | • South Dakota   | • West Virginia |
| • Florida    | • Louisiana | • Montana     | • Ohio          | • Tennessee      | • Wisconsin     |

List of Countries in the United Kingdom (UK)

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|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| • Channel Islands | • Falkland Islands | • Isle of Man      | • Scotland |
| • England         | • Gibraltar        | • Northern Ireland | • Wales    |

List of Countries in Europe

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|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| • Albania            | • France, including its overseas departments (e.g., Martinique, and others) | • Liechtenstein                  | • Serbia  |
| • Austria            | • Germany   | • Luxembourg                     | • Slovak Republic   |
| • Belgium            | • Greece  | • Macedonia                      | • Slovenia  |
| • Bosnia-Herzegovina | • Hungary   | • Montenegro                     | • Spain, including the Canary Islands and Spanish North African territories |
| • Bulgaria           | • Republic of Ireland   | • Netherlands                    | • Sweden  |
| • Croatia            | • Italy   | • Norway                         | • Switzerland   |
| • Czech Republic     | • Kosovo  | • Poland                         | • United Kingdom  |
| • Denmark            |   | • Portugal, including the Azores | • Yugoslavia (or the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)                 |
| • Finland            |   | • Romania                        |   |

Glossary

**Contact with a person who has had smallpox vaccination** – Touching the vaccination area or the scab that forms on the skin, including the bandages covering the vaccination area or scab; touching/handling materials that might have come into contact with an unbandaged vaccination area or scab including clothing, towels, and bedding.

**Contact with blood** – (1) a needlestick or other sharps injury from an instrument that has been used on any individual or patient; (2) exposure to non-intact skin (e.g., skin that is chapped, abraded, or afflicted with dermatitis); (3) a human bite that breaks the skin; (4) exposure to eye, nose, or mouth i.e., the mucous membranes.

**Lived with** – Residing in the same dwelling. EXAMPLES: house, dormitory, or apartment.

**Severe complications** include the following: rash (resembling blisters) covering a small or large area of the body; necrosis (tissue death) in the area of exposure; encephalitis (inflammation of the brain); infection of the cornea (eye); and localized or systemic skin reaction in someone with eczema or other chronic skin condition.

**Tattoos** include tattoo “touch ups”, tattoos applied by oneself, and those applied by others.

**Xenotransplantation** is defined to include any procedure that involves the transplant of tissue from one animal species to another, for example pig to human. Common examples include skin grafts for burn victims and pig heart valves. Transplanted living tissue may carry harmful infections from animals. Donors who have received “living” tissue from another species need to be deferred. Living tissue is found in stem cell transplants and whole organ transplants. Many xenografts consist of nonliving (or acellular) tissue, and these donors do not need to be deferred. Examples include heart valves, skin grafts and bone grafts.