

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:

TBC Medication Deferral List				
Are being treated with... Testosterone Agents	also called ... Testosterone, Andro, Depandro 100, Depo-Testosterone, Cypionate, Testosterone Enanthate		anytime in the last ... 2 weeks	
AABB Medication Deferral List – v4.0 - July 2025				
Are being treated with any of the following types of medications....	or have taken...	which is also called...	anytime in the last...	
Deferral for Platelet Donors Only 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 taken 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 Heparin, low-molecular-weight heparin	warfarin	7 days	
Acne treatment	Accutane, Amnesteem, Absorica, Claravis, Myorisan, Sotret, Zenatane	isotretinoin	1 Month	
Multiple myeloma	Thalomid Revlimid	thalidomide lenalidomide		
Rheumatoid arthritis	Rinvoq	upadacitinib		
Hair loss remedy	Propecia	finasteride		
Prostate symptoms	Proscar Avodart, Jalyn	finasteride dutasteride		
Immunosuppressant	Cellcept	mycophenolate mofetil	6 weeks	
HIV prevention (also known as PrEP or PEP)	Any medication taken by mouth (oral) to prevent HIV.	Truvada	emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate	4 months
		Descovy	emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide	
	Injectable HIV prevention	Apretude Yeztugo	cabotegravir lenacapavir	24 months
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	
HIV treatment - Any medication to treat HIV. May also be called antiretroviral therapy (ART)				
Growth hormone from human pituitary glands (no longer available in US)				

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:

Testosterone Therapy is used to increase testosterone levels for varied reasons in healthy individuals but may also indirectly increase red blood cell (RBC) levels. If your RBC levels rise excessively, your MD may require you to donate more frequently than the standard blood donor interval of every 56 days. Donations more frequent than every 56 days will require a Physicians Order. Should your MD require this, call our Special Donations Coordinator at 864-255-5005 ext. 3209 for more information. At present, due to concern plasma collected from testosterone donors may pose a risk for some recipients, only the donor's red blood cells can be used for transfusion. Platelet and plasma donors must have completed therapy for at least 2 weeks before donating.

Anti-platelet 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 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 Rinoq (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 which 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.

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).

Blood Donor Educational Material

YOU MUST READ THIS BEFORE YOU DONATE!

- Your **accurate and honest** responses are critical to the safety of patients who receive blood transfusions.
- Each question is necessary to fully evaluate the safety of your donation.
- As required by regulations, we are instructing you not to donate blood if you have a risk factor.
- If you don't understand a question, ask the blood center staff for assistance.
- YOUR RESPONSES ARE CONFIDENTIAL.

To determine if you are eligible to donate, we will:

- Ask about your health and medications you are taking or have taken.
- Ask if you have traveled to or lived in other countries.
- Ask about your risk for infections that can be transmitted by blood – especially HIV (which is the virus that causes AIDS), and viral hepatitis.
- Take your blood pressure, temperature, and pulse.
- Take a blood sample to be sure your blood count is acceptable before you donate.

If you are eligible to donate, we will:

- Clean your arm with an antiseptic (Tell us if you have any skin allergies).
- Use a sterile needle and tubing set to collect your blood.

We NEVER reuse a needle or tubing set.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER YOUR DONATION

To protect patients, your blood is tested for hepatitis B and C, HIV, syphilis, and other infections. If your blood tests positive, it will not be given to a patient. You will be notified about any positive test result which may affect when you are eligible to donate in the future. There are times when your blood is not tested. If this occurs, you may not receive any notification. The blood center will not release your test results without your written permission unless required by law (e.g., to the Health Department).

DONOR ELIGIBILITY – SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Certain infectious diseases, such as HIV and hepatitis, can be spread through:

- Sexual contact
- Other activities that increase risk
- Blood transfusion

We will ask specific questions about sexual contact and other activities that may increase risk for these infections.

What do we mean by “sexual contact?”

The words “have sexual contact with” and “sex” are used in some of the questions we will ask you. These questions apply to all of the activities below, whether or not medications, condoms or other protection were used to prevent infection or pregnancy:

- Vaginal sex (contact between penis and vagina)
- Oral sex (mouth or tongue on someone's vagina, penis, or anus)
- Anal sex (contact between penis and anus)

A “new sexual partner” includes the following examples:

- Having sex with someone for the first time
OR
- Having had sex with someone in a relationship that ended in the past, and having sex again with that person in the last 4 months.

HIV/Hepatitis risk factors

HIV and hepatitis are spread mainly by sexual contact with an infected person OR by sharing needles or syringes used by an infected person to inject drugs.

DO NOT DONATE if you:

- Have **EVER** taken any medication **to treat HIV infection**.
- Are taking any medication **to prevent HIV infection**. These medications may be called: **PrEP, PEP, TRUVADA, DESCOVY, APRETUDE or many other names**.

FDA-approved antiretroviral drugs are safe and effective in preventing sexual transmission of HIV. However, these antiretroviral drugs do not fully eliminate the virus from the body, and donated blood can potentially still transmit HIV infection to a transfusion recipient.

DO NOT STOP TAKING ANY PRESCRIBED MEDICATIONS IN ORDER TO DONATE BLOOD, INCLUDING PrEP and PEP MEDICATIONS.

DO NOT DONATE if you:

- Have **EVER** had a positive test for HIV infection.
- **In the past 4 months:**
 - Have had sexual contact with a new partner **and** have had anal sex.
 - Have had sexual contact with more than one partner **and** have had anal sex.
 - Have had sexual contact with anyone who has ever had a positive test for HIV infection.
 - Have received money, drugs, or other payment for sex.
 - Have used needles to inject drugs, steroids, or anything not prescribed by your doctor.
 - Have had sexual contact with anyone who has received money, drugs, or other payment for sex, **or** used needles to inject drugs, steroids, or anything not prescribed by their doctor.
 - Have had syphilis or gonorrhea or been treated for syphilis or gonorrhea.
- **In the past 12 months:**
 - Have been in juvenile detention, lockup, jail or prison for 72 hours or more consecutively.
- Have **EVER** had Ebola virus infection or disease.

DO NOT DONATE if you have these symptoms which can be present before you test positive for HIV:

- Fever
- Enlarged lymph glands
- Sore throat
- Rash

Your blood can transmit infections, including HIV, even if you feel well and all your tests are normal. Even the best tests cannot detect the virus for a period of time after you are infected.

DO NOT DONATE:

- If you think you may be at risk for HIV or other infections.
- If your purpose for donating is to obtain test results for HIV or other infections. Ask us where you can be tested for HIV and other infections.
- If your donation might harm the patient who receives your blood.

THANK YOU FOR DONATING BLOOD TODAY!

The Blood Connection
864-255-5000

Material educativo para donantes de sangre

¡DEBE LEER ESTO ANTES DE DONAR!

- **Sus respuestas precisas y honestas son fundamentales para la seguridad de los pacientes que reciben transfusiones de sangre.**
- Cada pregunta es necesaria para evaluar completamente la seguridad de su donación.
- Según lo exige la normativa, le indicamos que no done sangre si tiene un factor de riesgo.
- Si no entiende una pregunta, pida ayuda al personal del centro de donación de sangre.
- SUS RESPUESTAS SON CONFIDENCIALES.

Para determinar si usted cumple con los requisitos para donar, haremos lo siguiente:

- Le preguntaremos sobre su salud y los medicamentos que está tomando o ha tomado.
- Le preguntaremos si ha viajado o vivido en otros países.
- Le preguntaremos sobre su riesgo de contraer infecciones que pueden transmitirse por la sangre, especialmente el VIH (que es el virus que causa el SIDA) y la hepatitis viral.
- Tomaremos su presión arterial, temperatura y pulso.
- Le tomaremos una muestra de sangre para verificar que su recuento sanguíneo sea aceptable antes de donar.

Si usted cumple con los requisitos para donar, haremos lo siguiente:

- Le limpiaremos el brazo con un antiséptico (díganos si tiene alguna alergia en la piel).
- Usaremos una aguja y un juego de tubos estériles para recolectar su sangre.

NUNCA reutilizamos una aguja o un juego de tubos.

QUÉ SUCEDE DESPUÉS DE SU DONACIÓN

Para proteger a los pacientes, su sangre se analiza para detectar hepatitis B y C, VIH, sífilis y otras infecciones. Si sus análisis de sangre dan positivo, no se le dará a ningún paciente. Se le notificará sobre cualquier resultado positivo de la prueba que pueda afectar su elegibilidad para donar en el futuro. Hay ocasiones en las que no se analiza su sangre. Si esto ocurre, es posible que no reciba ninguna notificación. El centro de donación de sangre no divulgará los resultados de su prueba sin su permiso por escrito, a menos que sea exigido por la ley (p. ej., al Departamento de Salud).

ELEGIBILIDAD DEL DONANTE – INFORMACIÓN ESPECÍFICA

Ciertas enfermedades infecciosas, como el VIH y la hepatitis, se pueden propagar a través de:

- El contacto sexual
- Otras actividades que aumenten el riesgo
- Transfusión de sangre

Le haremos preguntas específicas sobre el contacto sexual y otras actividades que pueden aumentar el riesgo de estas infecciones.

Qué entendemos por "contacto sexual"

Las palabras "tener contacto sexual con" y "sexo" se utilizan en algunas de las preguntas que le haremos. Estas preguntas se aplican a todas las actividades a continuación, ya sea que se usaran o no medicamentos, condones u otra protección para prevenir infecciones o embarazos:

- Sexo vaginal (contacto entre el pene y la vagina)
- Sexo oral (boca o lengua en la vagina, el pene o el ano de alguien)
- Sexo anal (contacto entre el pene y el ano)

Una "nueva pareja sexual" incluye los siguientes ejemplos:

- Tener sexo con alguien por primera vez
O
- Haber tenido relaciones sexuales con alguien en una relación que terminó en el pasado y haber vuelto a tener relaciones sexuales con esa persona en los últimos 4 meses.

Factores de riesgo del VIH y la hepatitis

El VIH y la hepatitis se transmiten principalmente por contacto sexual con una persona infectada O por compartir agujas o jeringas que una persona infectada usa para inyectarse drogas.

NO DONE si usted:

- **ALGUNA VEZ ha tomado algún medicamento para tratar la infección por VIH.**
- **Está tomando algún medicamento para prevenir la infección por VIH. Estos medicamentos se pueden llamar PrEP, PEP, TRUVADA, DESCOVY, APRETUDE o muchos otros nombres.**

Los medicamentos antirretrovirales aprobados por la FDA son seguros y eficaces para prevenir la transmisión sexual del VIH. Sin embargo, estos medicamentos antirretrovirales no eliminan por completo el virus del cuerpo, y la sangre donada aún puede potencialmente transmitir la infección por el VIH al receptor de la transfusión.

NO DEJE DE TOMAR NINGÚN MEDICAMENTO RECETADO PARA DONAR SANGRE, INCLUSO LOS MEDICAMENTOS DE PrEP y PEP.

NO DONE si usted:

- **ALGUNA VEZ** ha tenido una prueba positiva para la infección por VIH.
- **En los últimos 4 meses:**
 - Ha tenido contacto sexual con una nueva pareja **y** ha tenido sexo anal.
 - Ha tenido contacto sexual con más de una pareja **y** ha tenido sexo anal.
 - Ha tenido contacto sexual con cualquier persona que alguna vez haya tenido una prueba positiva de infección por VIH.
 - Ha recibido dinero, drogas u otro pago por sexo.
 - Usó agujas para inyectarse drogas, esteroides o cualquier cosa no recetada por su médico.
 - Ha tenido contacto sexual con cualquier persona que haya recibido dinero, drogas u otro pago por sexo, **o** que haya usado agujas para inyectarse drogas, esteroides o cualquier cosa no recetada por su médico.
 - Tuvo sífilis o gonorrea o fue tratado por sífilis o gonorrea.
- **En los últimos 12 meses:**
 - Estuvo en una celda de detención de menores, calabozo, cárcel o prisión durante 72 o más horas consecutivas.
- **ALGUNA VEZ** tuvo una infección por el virus del Ébola o enfermedad por el virus del Ébola.

NO DONE si tiene estos síntomas que pueden estar presentes antes de dar positivo en la prueba del VIH:

- Fiebre
- Ganglios linfáticos agrandados
- Garganta irritada
- Erupción

Su sangre puede transmitir infecciones, incluso el VIH, aunque usted se sienta bien y todas sus pruebas resulten normales. Incluso las mejores pruebas no pueden detectar el virus sino hasta después de un período de tiempo de haberse infectado.

NO DONE:

- Si cree que puede estar en riesgo de contraer el VIH u otras infecciones.
- Si su propósito para donar es obtener resultados de pruebas de VIH u otras infecciones. Pregúntenos dónde puede hacerse la prueba del VIH y otras infecciones.
- Si su donación puede perjudicar al paciente que recibe su sangre.

¡GRACIAS POR DONAR SANGRE HOY!

The Blood Connection
864-255-5000