Shepeard Community Blood Center
1533 Wrightsboro Road, Augusta, GA 30904

Blood Donor Educational Materials v4.0

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 travelled 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 Dept).

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 person'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 3 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 3 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 in with anyone who has ever had a positive test for HIV.
  - Have received money, drug, 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!

Shepeard Community Blood Center

706-737-4551

Risk and Hazards:

Blood donation is not without risks. These include:

- Light headedness
- Fainting
- Hypovolemia (decreased blood volume)
- Nausea and Vomiting
- Hyperventiliation
- Convulsions
- Bruising or Hematoma formation at the site of phlebotomy

Reactions unique to Apheresis Collection Procedures include:

- Allergic symptoms such as skin redness, itching, hives and/or difficulty breathing
- Dyspnea
- Pallor
- Feeling of Warmth
- Excess tiredness
- Fever
- Headache
- Hypotension
- Anxiety
- Chills
- “Tingling” feeling around the mouth or fingers
- Muscle discomfort, twitching or spasm
- Unusual taste or smell sensations

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If you have any questions regarding this educational material, please direct them to the Blood Center Staff. You may withdraw from the donation procedure at any time.

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DHQ Medication Deferral List v4.0

<u>DO NOT STOP</u> 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:
Antiplatelet 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**
APH Platelets – NO Whole Blood - YES	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	
APH Platelets – NO Whole Blood - YES	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 Revlimid		thalidomide lenalidomide	
Rheumatoid arthritis	Rinvoq		upadacitinib	
Hair loss remedy	Propecia		finasteride	
Prostate symptoms	Proscar		finasteride	
	Avodart Jalyn		dutasteride	**6 Months**
Immunosuppressant	Cellcept		mycophenolate mofetil	**6 Weeks**
Hepatitis exposure	Hepatitis B Immune Globulin		HBIG	**3 Months**
HIV prevention (also known as PrEP or PEP)	Any medication taken by mouth (oral) to prevent HIV.	Truvada	emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate	
		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		teriflunomide	
Rheumatoid arthritis	Arava		leflunomide	
Psoriasis	Soriatane		acitretin	**3 Years**
	Tegison		etretinate	**Ever**
HIV treatment	Any medication to treat HIV. May also be called antiretroviral therapy (ART)			
Experimental Medication or Unlicensed (Experimental) Vaccine				**1 Year**

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DO NOT discontinue medications prescribed or recommended by your physicians in order to donate blood.

<u>Some medications affect your eligibility as a blood donor, for the following reasons:</u>

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.

Thalomide (thalidomide), Erivedge (vismodegib), Odomzo (sonidegib), Aubagio (teriflunomide), 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 immunisuppressants which may cause birth defects or the death of an unborn baby if transfused to a pregnant woman.

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.

PrEP or PEP are used to prevent HIV.