



Can I donate

D-MD-LAB-20-314-F-013V3

You Can Donate If You:

- are in good health and not under a doctor's care for any serious problem
- are between 17 – 65 years of age
- are at least 50kg
- didn't donate blood within the past 56 days

Are you being treated with or have taken any of the following medications anytime in the last:

2 DAYS (PLATELETPHERESIS DONORS):

- ASPERIN or any medication containing ASPERIN
- NON STEROIDAL ANTI INFLAMMATORY AGENTS PIROXICAM (FELDENE)

2 DAYS (PLASMAPHERESIS DONORS)

- DIRECT THROMBIN INHIBITORS: Pradaxa (dabigatran), Fragmin (dalteparin) and Lovenox (enoxaparin)
- DIRECT Xa INHIBITORS: Xarelto (rivaroxaban), Eliquis (apixaban) and Savaysa (edoxaban)

7 DAYS FOR ALL DONORS:

- ANTIBIOTICS OR OTHER MEDICATION FOR INFECTION

7 DAYS (PLATELETPHERESIS DONORS)

- PRASUGREL (EFFIENT) AND TICRAGRELOR OR (BRILINTA)

7 DAYS (PLASMAPHERESIS DONORS)

- WARFARIN (eg COUMADIN, WARFILONE, JANTOVEN)
- HEPARIN AND DERIVATIVE
- ARIXTRA

14 DAYS PLATELETPHERESIS DONORS

- CLOPIDOGREL (PLAVIX), TICLOPIDINE (TICLID) and VORAPAXAR (ZONTIVITY) are medications that can decrease the chance of a heart attack or stroke in individual at risk of these conditions.

1 MONTH:

- PROSCAR, (FINASTERIDE) for prostate gland enlargement
- PROPECIA (FINASTERIDE) for baldness.
- ACCUTANE, ABSORICA, AMNESTEEM, CLARAVIS, MYORISAN, SOTRET, ZENATANE (ISOTRETINOIN) for severe acne

6 MONTHS:

- AVODART and JALYN (DUTASTERIDE) usually given for prostate enlargement.

1 YEAR:

- HEPATITIS B IMMUNE GLOBULIN given AFTER an exposure to hepatitis B
- Note:** different from the hepatitis B vaccine which is used to prevent future infection with Hepatitis B.
- EXPERIMENTAL MEDICATION OR UNLICENSED (EXPERIMENTAL) VACCINE.

2 YEARS

VISMODEGIB (ERIVEDGE) used for the treatment of Basal Cell Carcinoma
SONIDEGIB (ODOMZO)

3 YEARS

- ACITRETIN (SORIATANE) usually used for severe psoriasis.

EVER taken any of these medications:

- TEGISON (ETRETINATE) for severe psoriasis
- GROWTH HORMONE FROM HUMAN PITUITARY GLANDS given to children with delayed growth until 1985.
- INSULIN FROM COWS (BOVINE OR BEEF) used to treat diabetes.

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

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DO NOT DONATE IF YOU have spent time that adds up to 3 months or more in the United Kingdom between 1980 and 1996. Living in the UK during that period puts you at a theoretical risk of carrying the mad cow disease (VCJD) from eating beef. Mad cow disease could be transmitted through blood transfusions.

All Donated Blood is Tested for: HIV 1 and 2, HTLV I and II, Hepatitis B and C virus and Syphilis. If you test positive for any of the above diseases, you will be contacted about your result. Blood donors who are found positive must be reported to the Health Authority.

Please do not donate to get tested for HIV, Hepatitis or other infections

The following is an overview of the diseases that can be transmitted by blood donation:

1- AIDS:

- AIDS is caused by the HIV virus. An infected person can transmit the virus through blood, sexual activity, or by sharing needles with another person.
- Symptoms of HIV may include: unexplained weight loss, frequent or persisting infections, persistent sore or swollen lymph nodes, Persistent diarrhea, recurrent fever and night sweats, persistent cough, persistent white spots or blemishes in the mouth and purple or bluish lesions of the skin which do not heal.

**** Any of these symptoms disqualify you as a blood donor.**

- It takes 6-8weeks for the body to react to the infection by forming antibodies to the virus. During this period, the test system cannot identify an infected blood donor.
- Since AIDS cannot be cured, it is extremely important to limit the spread of the virus.

2- HEPATITIS (B and C):

- Hepatitis means the inflammation of the liver and may be caused by several different viruses.
- Hepatitis B may be transmitted within households through sharing of utensils like tooth brushes, razor blades, forks and knives if cleaning procedure are insufficient.
- Hepatitis types B and C may be transmitted through blood or from mother to child at birth.
- Hepatitis B and C may also be transmitted through sexual relationships.
- Hepatitis virus sometimes remains in the body for life and may cause chronic damage of the liver.

**** If you have a history of hepatitis, you must refrain from donating blood.**

3- HUMAN T-CELL LYMPHOTROPIC VIRUS

(HTLV-I/II):

- The virus HTLV-I/II is linked to a degenerative disease of the nervous system and a type of lymphoma.
- The virus is rarely found in UAE, but it is common in some other countries.
- The virus is transmitted through the blood in the same way as described above.
- The virus does not cause AIDS.

**** Persons with a positive test for HTLV-I or II are excluded from blood donation.**

4- SYPHILIS:

- Syphilis is caused by a spirochaete, which may be present in the blood long after the infection, if ineffective treatment was given.
- If untreated, syphilis may lead to severe degeneration of the nervous system.
- Syphilis is spread mainly through sexual contact.

**** Persons who test positive for syphilis are excluded from blood donation.**

5- MALARIA:

- Malaria is very common in some parts of the world. It is caused by four different blood borne agents of plasmodium species.
- The disease is characterized by repeated episodes of very high fever and general malaise.
- The infection may be lifelong if not treated.

**** If you have had malaria, you must refrain from blood donation for three years after last relapse with proper treatment.**