

Change Notification for the UK Blood Transfusion Services

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Implementation: to be determined by each Service

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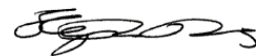
Cerebrovascular Disease and Central Nervous System Disease

This notification includes the following changes:

	BM-DSG Bone Marrow & Peripheral Blood Stem Cell	CB-DSG Cord Blood	GDRI Geographical Disease Risk Index	TD-DSG Tissue - Deceased Donors	TL-DSG Tissue - Live Donors	WB-DSG Whole Blood & Components	Red Book Guidelines for the BTS in the UK
1. Cerebrovascular Disease	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
2. CNS Disease	●	○	○	○	○	○	○



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Changes are indicated using the key below. This formatting will not appear in the final entry.

original text	«inserted text»	deleted text
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1. Changes apply to the **Bone Marrow DSG**

«Cerebrovascular Disease»

(new entry)

<i>«Definition</i>	Diseases of the vasculature of the brain. This includes stroke, cerebrovascular accident (haemorrhagic or embolic), transient ischaemic attack. Cerebral haemorrhage includes haemorrhages or haematomas that are intracerebral, subdural, subarachnoid, or epidural.
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If a berry aneurysm has been treated by interventional radiology, and the person has not had a stroke or suffered neurological deficit, refer to DCSO for individual risk assessment.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Central Nervous System Disease</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	Both embolic stroke and cerebral haemorrhage,(includes haemorrhages or haematomas that are intracerebral, subdural, subarachnoid, or epidural) may pose a risk of causing adverse events in stem cell donors. In order to reduce this risk, donors with a history of cerebrovascular disease must be excluded. As regards cerebral haemorrhage after trauma, there is a concern that donors with previous traumatic brain injury may be at risk of further brain haemorrhage after stem cell donation. A small number of cases of cerebral haemorrhage in stem cell donors have been reported. In the few that occurred within 36 hours of donation, some of the donors had had previous traumatic brain injury (concussion).
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This is a new entry.»

The following redirection will be added to the A-Z index:

Cerebral Haemorrhage » Cerebrovascular Disease

2. Changes to the **Bone Marrow DSG**

Central Nervous System Disease

(revised entry)

<i>«Excludes</i>	«Cerebrovascular disease, including stroke, cerebral haemorrhage, embolus or transient ischaemic attack. See specific entry for Cerebrovascular Disease .»
<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) «Has» Dementia «(e.g. Alzheimer's disease)».</p> <p>b) History of CNS disease of unknown or suspected infective origin (e.g. multiple sclerosis(MS), optic neuritis, clinically isolated syndrome, transverse myelitis, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)).</p> <p>c) Neurodegenerative conditions of unknown aetiology (e.g. Parkinson's disease).</p> <p>d) Stroke, transient ischaemic attack/s or cerebral embolus.</p> <p>«d) CNS tumour.</p> <p>e) Parkinson's Disease.</p> <p>f) Having symptoms related to hypotension while taking dopamine receptor agonist drugs such as rotigotine, ropinirole and pramipexole.»</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	<p>a) Individuals who have had Bell's palsy more than four weeks ago and have discontinued any treatment for the condition for at least seven days, «once investigated and discharged from specialist follow-up,» even if they have residual paralysis, accept.</p> <p>b) If a definite diagnosis of transient global amnesia has been made, accept.</p> <p>c) If the cause of the disease is not established, refer to «DCSO.» designated medical officer</p> <p>«d) If taken for a condition other than Parkinson's Disease, as long as not having symptoms of hypotension related to dopamine receptor agonist drugs such as rotigotine, bromocriptine, ropinirole and pramipexole, accept.»</p>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<p>«Cerebrovascular Disease»</p> <p>Epilepsy</p> <p>«Malignancy»</p> <p>Neurosurgery</p> <p>Prion Associated Diseases</p> <p>Rabies</p>
<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>Often the exact cause of a degenerative brain condition only becomes known after death. For this reason, when there is any doubt as to the underlying cause of a brain condition, it is considered safest not to accept a donation. It is thought that degenerative brain disease in the form of vCJD has been transmitted by blood transfusion.</p>

	<p>A history of stroke, subarachnoid haemorrhage, transient ischaemic attack/s or cerebral embolus puts a potential donor at increased risk of a further vascular incident affecting their brain.</p> <p>As donation can result in a drop in blood pressure, there is the possibility that this could lead to further problems. Although the level of risk will vary from person to person, it is not acceptable to put an individual at increased risk, for what could be a severe adverse event, to any unnecessary further risk.</p> <p>Transient global amnesia is a temporary and isolated disorder of memory. Affected individuals are usually over 50 years of age and there is an association with migraine. There is no association with cerebrovascular disease.</p>
<p><i>Reason for Change</i></p>	<p>«Obligatory section updated to move 'stroke, transient ischaemic attack/s or cerebral embolus' to the new entry created for 'cerebrovascular disease'. Revisions to the text of the 'Discretionary' and 'Additional information' sections.»</p> <p>To clarify that CNS disease of unknown origin, and clinically isolated syndrome, are reasons for obligatory deferral and to permit individual risk assessment where appropriate.</p>