

Issued by JPAC: 07 October 2020	Implementation: To be determined by each Service
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## Change Notification UK National Blood Services No. 44 - 2020

### South American Trypanosomiasis Risk

These changes apply to the Tissue and Cells Donor Selection Guidelines as stated below

Please make the following changes:

#### Deceased Tissue Donor Selection Guidelines

##### South American Trypanosomiasis Risk

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>a) 1) Born in South America or Central America (including <b>Southern</b> Mexico).</p> <p>b) 2) Mother was born in South America or Central America (including <b>Southern</b> Mexico).</p> <p>e) 3) Has had a transfusion in South America or Central America (including Mexico).</p> <p>d) 4) Has lived and/or worked in rural subsistence farming communities in these countries for a continuous period of four weeks or more.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	<p><del>1) For situations other than transfusion, if at least six months from the date of the last exposure, a validated test for T. cruzi antibody is negative, accept.</del></p> <p><del>2) If transfused before 1st January 1980 and a validated test for T. cruzi antibody is negative, accept.</del></p> <p>1) If at least four months from the date of last exposure, including transfusion abroad, and a validated T. cruzi antibody test is negative, accept.</p> <p>3) 2) <b>Eyes:</b> Accept for corneas only (testing not required). For other ocular tissues, as (1) above.</p>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	Geographical Disease Risk Index for countries with T. Cruzi risk Transfusion
<i>Additional Information</i>	Infection with T. cruzi is very common in many parts of South or Central America and is often symptomless. It can be passed from an infected mother to her unborn baby and by transfusion. The insect that passes the infection

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	<p>on is only common in rural areas and the greater time that an individual has spent living in housing conditions with thatched roofs or mud lined walls which harbour the insect vector, the greater their risk of becoming infected. Testing is available and should be performed if there is a possibility of infection. Waiting <b>six-four</b> months from the last time of exposure allows time for the antibodies that are tested for to develop.</p> <p>Camping or trekking in the jungle in South or Central America (including <b>Southern</b> Mexico) is not considered of high enough risk to merit exclusion. As corneas are avascular there is not considered to be a risk of transmitting protozoal infections.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	<p><del>'Additional Information' has been amended</del> To reduce deferral period following last date of exposure from six to four months, and align this entry with the 'Transfusion' entry. To also align this entry with the Geographical Disease Risk Index and change the reference to "Southern Mexico" to "Mexico".</p>

## Living Tissue Donor Selection Guidelines

### South American Trypanosomiasis Risk

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>a) 1) Born in South America or Central America (including <b>Southern</b> Mexico).</p> <p>b) 2) Mother was born in South America or Central America (including <b>Southern</b> Mexico).</p> <p>c) 3) Has had a transfusion in South America or Central America (including Mexico).</p> <p>d) 4) Has lived and/or worked in rural subsistence farming communities in these countries for a continuous period of four weeks or more.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	<p>a) 1) For situations other than transfusion, if at least <b>six four</b> months from the date of the last exposure, a validated test for T. cruzi antibody is negative, accept.</p> <p>b) 2) If transfused before 1st January 1980 and a validated test for T. cruzi antibody is negative <b>on the donation blood sample</b>, accept.</p>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	Geographical Disease Risk Index for countries with T. cruzi risk Transfusion
<i>Additional Information</i>	Infection with T. cruzi is very common in many parts of South or Central America and is often symptomless. It can be passed from an infected mother to her unborn baby and by transfusion. The insect that passes the infection on is only common in rural areas and the greater time that an individual has spent living in housing conditions with thatched roofs or mud lined walls which harbour the insect vector, the greater their risk of becoming infected.

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	<p>Testing is available and should be performed if there is a possibility of infection. Waiting <del>six</del> <b>four</b> months from the last time of exposure allows time for the antibodies that are tested for to develop.</p> <p>Camping or trekking in the jungle in South or Central America (including <del>Southern</del> Mexico) is not considered of high enough risk to merit exclusion.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	<p><del>'Additional Information' has been added.</del> To reduce deferral period following last date of exposure from six to four months and align this entry with the 'Transfusion' entry. To also align this entry with the Geographical Disease Risk Index and change the reference to "Southern Mexico" to "Mexico".</p>

## Bone Marrow and Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Donor Selection Guidelines

### South American Trypanosomiasis Risk

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>a) 1) Born in South America or Central America (including <del>Southern</del> Mexico).</p> <p>b) 2) Mother was born in South America or Central America (including <del>Southern</del> Mexico).</p> <p>c) 3) Has had a transfusion in South America or Central America (including Mexico).</p> <p>d) 4) Has lived and/or worked in rural subsistence farming communities in these countries for a continuous period of four weeks or more.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	<p>1) If at least four months from the date of last exposure, including transfusion abroad, and a validated T. cruzi antibody test is negative, accept.</p> <p><del>3-2) If less than six four months following the date of last exposure, discuss with a Designated Medical Practitioner Officer.</del></p> <p><del>1) For situations other than transfusion, if at least six four months from the date of the last exposure, a validated test for T. cruzi antibody is negative, accept.</del></p> <p><del>2) If transfused before 1st January 1980 and a validated test for T. cruzi antibody is negative, accept.</del></p> <p>3) If transfused after 1st January 1980, discuss with the <b>Designated Medical Officer</b> who will decide if the donor may be accepted following a documented risk assessment. This must take into account the availability of alternative donors, the risks of vCJD transmission and the expected benefits of using a particular donor.</p>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	Geographical Disease Risk Index for countries with T. cruzi risk Transfusion

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<p><i>Additional Information</i></p>	<p>Infection with T. cruzi is very common in many parts of South or Central America and is often symptomless. It can be passed from an infected mother to her unborn baby and by transfusion. The insect that passes the infection on is only common in rural areas and the greater time that an individual has spent living in housing conditions with thatched roofs or mud lined walls which harbour the insect vector, the greater their risk of becoming infected.</p> <p>Testing is available and should be performed if there is a possibility of infection. Waiting <b>six four</b> months from the last time of exposure allows time for the antibodies that are tested for to develop.</p> <p>Camping or trekking in the jungle in South or Central America (including <b>Southern</b> Mexico) is not considered of high enough risk to merit exclusion.</p>
<p><i>Reason for Change</i></p>	<p><b>'Additional Information' has been amended To reduce deferral period following last date of exposure from six to four months. To permit individual risk assessment if transfused after 1<sup>st</sup> January 1980. To also align this entry with the Geographical Disease Risk Index and change the reference to "Southern Mexico" to "Mexico".</b></p>

## Cord Blood Donor Selection Guidelines

### South American Trypanosomiasis Risk

<p><i>Obligatory</i></p>	<p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p><b>a) 1)</b> Mother was born in South America or Central America (including <b>Southern</b> Mexico).</p> <p><b>b) 2)</b> Mother's mother was born in South America or Central America (including <b>Southern</b> Mexico).</p> <p><b>c) 3)</b> Has had a transfusion in South America or Central America (including Mexico).</p> <p><b>d) 4)</b> Mother has lived and/or worked in rural subsistence farming communities in these countries for a continuous period of four weeks or more.</p>
<p><i>Discretionary</i></p>	<p>1) If at least four months from the date of last exposure, including transfusion abroad, and a validated T.cruzi antibody test is negative, accept.</p> <p>2) Mother transfused since January 1st 1980: Discuss with the <b>Designated Medical Officer</b> who will decide if the donation may be accepted. The full transfusion history must be recorded and remain part of the documentation.</p> <p><del>a) For situations other than transfusion, if at least six four months from the date of the last exposure, a validated test for T. cruzi antibody is negative, accept.</del></p>

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	<del>b) If transfused before 1st January 1980 and a validated test for T. cruzi antibody is negative, accept.</del>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	Geographical Disease Risk Index for countries with T. cruzi risk Transfusion
<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>Infection with T. cruzi is very common in many parts of South or Central America and is often symptomless. It can be passed from an infected mother to her unborn baby and by transfusion. The insect that passes the infection on is only common in rural areas and the greater time that an individual has spent living in housing conditions with thatched roofs or mud lined walls which harbour the insect vector, the greater their risk of becoming infected. Testing is available and should be performed if there is a possibility of infection. Waiting <del>six</del> four months from the last time of exposure allows time for the antibodies that are tested for to develop.</p> <p>Camping or trekking in the jungle in South or Central America (including <del>Southern</del> Mexico) is not considered of high enough risk to merit exclusion.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	<del>'Additional Information' has been added.</del> To reduce deferral period following last date of exposure from six to four months. To permit individual risk assessment if transfused after 1 <sup>st</sup> January 1980. To also align this entry with the Geographical Disease Risk Index and change the reference to "Southern Mexico" to "Mexico".

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