

Issued by JPAC: 07 October 2020

Implementation: To be determined by each Service

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>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) 1) Born in South America or Central America (including Southern Mexico).</p> <p>b) 2) Mother was born in South America or Central America (including Southern 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) 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.</p> <p>2) If transfused before 1st January 1980 and a validated test for T. cruzi antibody is negative, accept.</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) Eyes: 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

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<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 six 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 Southern Mexico) is not considered of high enough risk to merit exclusion.</p> <p>As corneas are avascular there is not considered to be a risk of transmitting protozoal infections.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	<p>'Additional Information' has been amended To reduce deferral period following last date of exposure from six to four months, and align this entry with the 'Transfusion' entry.</p>

Living Tissue Donor Selection Guidelines

South American Trypanosomiasis Risk

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) 1) Born in South America or Central America (including Southern Mexico).</p> <p>b) 2) Mother was born in South America or Central America (including Southern Mexico).</p> <p>e) 3) Has had a transfusion in South America or Central America (including Mexico).</p> <p>e) 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 six four 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 on the donation blood sample, accept.</p>
<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.</p>

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	<p>Testing is available and should be performed if there is a possibility of infection. Waiting six 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 Southern Mexico) is not considered of high enough risk to merit exclusion.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	'Additional Information' has been added. To reduce deferral period following last date of exposure from six to four months and align this entry with the 'Transfusion' entry.

Bone Marrow and Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Donor Selection Guidelines

South American Trypanosomiasis Risk

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) 1) Born in South America or Central America (including Southern Mexico).</p> <p>b) 2) Mother was born in South America or Central America (including Southern 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>3-2) If less than six four months following the date of last exposure, discuss with a Designated Medical Practitioner Officer.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2) If transfused before 1st January 1980 and a validated test for T. cruzi antibody is negative, accept.</p> <p>3) If transfused after 1st January 1980, discuss with the Designated Medical Officer 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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<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>Infection with <i>T. cruzi</i> 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 six 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 Southern Mexico) is not considered of high enough risk to merit exclusion.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	<p>'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 1st January 1980.</p>

Cord Blood Donor Selection Guidelines

South American Trypanosomiasis Risk

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

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	b) If transfused before 1st January 1980 and a validated test for T. cruzi antibody is negative, accept.
<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 six 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 Southern Mexico) is not considered of high enough risk to merit exclusion.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	'Additional Information' has been added. To reduce deferral period following last date of exposure from six to four months. To permit individual risk assessment if transfused after 1 st January 1980.

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