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Change Notification UK National Blood Services No. 48 - 2014

Thrombosis

Applies to the Whole Blood and Components Donor Selection Guidelines only

**Definition**

**Thrombophilia:**
This is a condition in which there is an increased tendency for blood clots to form. It is often inherited and may be discovered through family studies. Not all individuals with a thrombophilic condition will suffer from blood clots.

**Obligatory**

**Must not donate if:**

a) Due to atherosclerosis (e.g. coronary thrombosis).

b) History of axillary vein thrombosis.

c) Two or more episodes of thrombosis requiring treatment.

d) Less than seven days after completing anticoagulant therapy.

e) Has thrombophilia and has had one or more episodes of thrombosis.

**Discretionary**

a) If a first episode of deep vein thrombosis (DVT), retinal vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism (PE) has not had a cause identified which of itself would be a reason for exclusion, and anticoagulant therapy has been stopped for at least seven days, accept.

b) If the potential donor has a thrombophilic trait, is not on anticoagulant therapy and has never had an episode of thrombosis, accept.

**See if Relevant**

Anticoagulant Therapy
Cardiovascular Disease
Drug Index - preparations which may affect platelet function
Malignancy
Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

**Additional Information**

Unexplained thrombosis is associated with an increased risk of atherosclerosis, malignancy and thrombophilia.

It is possible that donating blood may make a person with an underlying condition more prone to thrombosis.

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Information

Part of this entry is a requirement of the Blood Safety and Quality Regulations 2005.

Reason for Change

Retinal vein thrombosis has been added to the discretionary acceptances.

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