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Implementation: To be determined by each Service

Change Notification UK National Blood Services No. 8 - 2006

Infection - Acute

Applies to Tissue Donor Selection Guidelines: Cord Blood

Obligatory

Check:

Is there is a specific entry for the disease you are concerned about?

Must not donate if:

Infection occurred during this pregnancy.

Discretionary

Cold sores, genital herpes and common upper respiratory infections such as colds and sore throats but not influenza, if recovering, accept.

See if Relevant

Congo Fever
Crimean Fever
Ebola Fever
Herpes – Genital
Herpes – Oral
Lassa Fever
Marburg Fever
MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus)
Steroid Therapy
West Nile Virus

Additional Information

Many infections can be spread by donated material. It is important that the mother does not pose a risk of giving an infection to a recipient.

There is no evidence that cold sores, genital herpes and common upper respiratory infections such as colds and sore throats can be passed on by donated material but it is still necessary to wait until any such infection is obviously getting better before allowing anyone to donate.

Reason for Change

There is doubt as to how any new pandemic influenza virus may behave. For this reason a two-week period from recovery must be applied.

To comply with the Blood Safety and Quality Regulations 2005.

To note the change in the entry for West Nile Virus.

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Infection - Acute

**Applies to: Donor Selection Guidelines - Whole Blood and Components
Tissue Donor Selection Guidelines – Bone Marrow and PBSC**

Obligatory

Check:

Is there is a specific entry for the disease you are concerned about?

Must not donate if:

Infected.

Less than two weeks from recovery.

Less than seven days from completing systemic antibiotic, anti-fungal or antiviral treatment.

Discretionary

Cold sores, genital herpes and common upper respiratory infections such as colds and sore throats but not influenza, if recovering, accept.

See if Relevant

- Congo Fever
- Crimean Fever
- Ebola Fever
- Herpes – Genital
- Herpes – Oral
- Lassa Fever
- Marburg Fever
- MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus)
- Steroid Therapy
- West Nile Virus

Additional Information

Many infections can be spread by donated material. It is important that the donor does not pose a risk of giving an infection to a recipient. Waiting two weeks from when the infection is better and seven days from completing systemic antibiotic, anti-fungal or antiviral treatment makes it much less likely that there will still be a risk of the infection being passed on.

There is no evidence that cold sores, genital herpes and common upper respiratory infections such as colds and sore throats can be passed on by transfusion but it is still necessary to wait until any such infection is obviously getting better before allowing anyone to donate.

Reason for Change

There is doubt as to how any new pandemic influenza virus may behave. For this reason a two-week period from recovery must be applied.

To comply with the Blood Safety and Quality Regulations 2005.

To note the change in the entry for West Nile Virus.

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Infection - Acute

Applies to Tissue Donor Selection Guidelines: Live Donors

Obligatory	<p>Check: Is there is a specific entry for the disease you are concerned about?</p> <p>Must not donate if: Less than two weeks from recovery from a systemic infection.</p>
Discretionary	Cold sores, genital herpes and common upper respiratory infections such as colds and sore throats but not influenza, if recovering, accept.
See if Relevant	<p>Congo Fever Crimean Fever Ebola Fever Herpes – Genital Herpes – Oral Lassa Fever Marburg Fever MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus) Steroid Therapy West Nile Virus</p>
Additional Information	<p>Many infections can be spread by donated material. It is important that the donor does not pose a risk of giving an infection to a recipient.</p> <p>There is no evidence that cold sores, genital herpes and common upper respiratory infections such as colds and sore throats can be passed on by donated material but it is still necessary to wait until any such infection is obviously getting better before allowing anyone to donate.</p>
Reason for Change	A two-week period of recovery from a systemic infection has been added on advice from the SAC-TTI.

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Infection - Acute

Applies to Tissue Donor Selection Guidelines: Deceased Donors

Obligatory

Check:

Is there is a specific entry for the disease you are concerned about?

Must not donate if:

Less than two weeks from recovery from a systemic infection.

Discretionary

If the clinician caring for the potential donor thinks that therapy given for a localised infection has successfully cleared it, accept.

Eyes.

If caused by bacterial infection and the corneas are to be stored by organ culture, accept.

See if Relevant

Congo Fever
Crimean Fever
Ebola Fever
Herpes – Genital
Herpes – Oral
Lassa Fever
Marburg Fever
MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus)
Steroid Therapy
West Nile Virus

Additional Information

Potential donors who have been cared for on ITU may have a local chest infection as a result of ventilation - these patients are acceptable as donors. Donors who have bacterial pneumonia are acceptable as eye donors but would not be acceptable for other tissues. Donors who have had a positive screening test for MRSA (carriers) are acceptable, whereas donors with active MRSA infection at the time of death are not acceptable.

Reason for Change

A two-week period of recovery from a systemic infection has been added on advice from the SAC-TTI.

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