

# **United Kingdom Blood Transfusion Services (UKBTS)**

## **Tissue Donor Selection Guidelines Live Donors (TDSG-LD)**

### **Edition 203 - 01 June 2007**

### **Release 52 - 27 March 2023**

## **Introduction**

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These guidelines form a constituent part of Chapter 20 (Tissue banking: selection of donors) of the Guidelines for the Blood Transfusion Services in the United Kingdom, 8th Edition, 2013.

These criteria are reviewed regularly to ensure that the tissues obtained are of the highest quality and of sufficient quantity to meet the needs of recipients.

The Joint Professional Advisory committee (JPAC) of the UKBTS is responsible for this document. JPAC receives professional advice from the Standing Advisory Committees (SACs) that form part of its structure and from other relevant expert groups.

Users of these guidelines must ensure that they have the latest version and that recent changes have been implemented (usually within three months) by their national service.

Latest Updates lists alterations to the guidelines made since publication of this edition.

Advice on these guidelines can be obtained from:

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Comments about the content of these guidelines, including notification of errors, omissions and suggestions for improvements, should be sent to the Chair of SAC-Tissues and Cellular Therapy Products:

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This section was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 44 Issue 01

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## Document and Change Control

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These guidelines are under the continuing review of the Standing Advisory Committee for Tissues and Cellular Therapy Products (SAC-TCTP) and for Transfusion Transmitted Infection (SAC-TTI). This is to ensure that they are accurate and up to date. All changes have the approval of the Joint UKBTS Professional Advisory Committee (JPAC).

### Change Notification.

A Change Notification Letter notifies changes to the **Medical Director** and the **Quality Manager** of each of the four national services. The **Professional Director of JPAC** is responsible for this notification. All changes will have the approval of the JPAC.

Implementation of changes is the responsibility of the individual Services.

### Document version terminology.

A version shall be any of the following:

Extensive revisions of this document are known as '**Editions**'.

Changes following the issue of 'Change Notification Letters' are known as '**Releases**'.

Changes to the website, which do not involve a change to the medical or scientific content, are given an '**Issue**' number.

Edition Date, Release Date and Issue Date is the date on which an Edition, Release or Issue is first published on the UKBTS website.

### Changes to printed versions.

The **Quality Manager** of each Blood Service will effect changes to the document. They will be informed when a new electronic version is released. The **Quality Manager** is responsible for ensuring that there is an effective Document Control and Document Change procedure in operation within their Blood Service to ensure that only up to date versions are in use and that all authorized copies, both electronic and paper, are traceable.

**Individual users** of these guidelines are responsible for ensuring that they are using an up-to-date version.

### Changes to the website versions.

The website will always display the up to date version. Any errors should be notified to the publisher, **Caroline Smith**, preferably by e-mail to [caroline.smith@nhsbt.nhs.uk](mailto:caroline.smith@nhsbt.nhs.uk)

This section was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 03.

## General Principles

This document provides guidance for the selection of live donors of tissues. It must be read in conjunction with Chapter 20 of the Guidelines for the Blood Transfusion Services in the United Kingdom - 8th Edition, 2013, which lists the general, and some specific aspects of donor selection.

Donors are selected to ensure that their tissue is unlikely to harm any recipient. The ultimate responsibility for the selection of donors rests with the respective **National Medical Director**.

The immediate responsibility is with the **Qualified Healthcare Professional** who must ensure that the donor fulfills the respective selection guidelines. When it is not clear from these guidelines if an individual donation is acceptable, no tissue should be used without discussion with a **Designated Medical Officer**.

The prospective donor must be evaluated for their suitability to donate by a **Qualified Healthcare Professional** who has undergone appropriate training to use this document. They must verify their assessment by signing and dating the donation record.

Special note must be taken of the content of the **Tissue Safety Entry** in the **A-Z**.

It is the responsibility of the **Qualified Healthcare Professional** to ensure that relatives/partners clearly understand the nature of the donation process. Relatives/partners must also understand the health questions and other information presented to them. Relatives/partners are asked about confidential aspects of their relative's/partner's medical history, hence great care must be taken over privacy and confidentiality. This means that third party interpreters can only be used, as described in the **A-Z** entry on **Communication Difficulties**.

Where there is separate guidance for different tissues this is made clear.

When there is a recognized risk to the recipient, the guidelines **must** be followed.

The following terms may be used:

### Including

Lists any other terms which may be covered by the Guideline.

### Definition

Where additional clarity is required, a definition is provided.

### Obligatory

This will indicate how the donor **must** be dealt with by the use of several terms:

### Must not donate

The donor **must** not donate if any of the statements apply to them, **unless** a 'discretion' clearly applies. Often the exclusion will depend on time related factors. If a donation cannot be taken, relatives/partners **must** be clearly advised why.

### Refer to Designated Medical Officer

Is used when there is a need to seek further advice. The **Designated Medical Officer** is a suitably trained person authorized to undertake this task by the **National Medical Director**.

### Discretionary

Gives reasons why a donor may be permitted to donate. The statements are conditional. All statements that **must** be fulfilled come before the final statement that they may be accepted. If the donor fulfils these requirements, as well as all others that apply, then they can be accepted.

### See if relevant

Is used when an **A-Z** entry may or may not need to be consulted. This will depend upon the information provided by the donor's relatives/partner.

### Additional Information

This provides background information as to why a particular action or actions is required.

### See

Means that the specified **A-Z** entry **must** be consulted.

### Reason for Change

This indicates the background to any changes made to the entry since the last Edition or Release

Some or all of these terms may be used under each subject heading or sub-heading.

This section was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02, Issue 01.

## Medication

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The underlying illness suffered by a donor, rather than the properties of any drug they have taken, is the usual reason for them not being eligible to donate.

In general, traces of drugs in tissues are harmless to their recipients. However, donors treated with certain drugs are deferred for periods associated with the pharmacokinetic properties of the drug. Examples are some drugs used to treat acne, psoriasis and some prostate problems. All such drugs have their own entry in the **A-Z** section.

This section was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02, Issue 01.

## Use of Alphabetical Listing (A-Z)

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Any medical condition, or possible contraindication to donation, elicited at any point during donation processing or storage, must be managed according to the **A-Z** section of these guidelines. Any donated tissue, which, as a result, is unsuitable for clinical use, **must** be clearly labelled as unfit for use.

Any new health risks identified by this process should be notified to the Standing Advisory Committee on Tissues and Cellular Therapy Products, so they can be considered for incorporation into future revisions of these guidelines.

If late information is provided by the relatives/partner, or through any other source, that the donor was medically unfit, this must be recorded and reported to the **Designated Medical Officer**.

**Donations must not be accepted from donors who exhibit health risks that are not listed in this guidance, without referral to, and acceptance by, the Designated Medical Officer.**

This section was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02, Issue 01.

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| Myasthenia Gravis                            | Myasthenia Gravis                            | 95          |
| Myelodysplastic Syndrome                     | Myelodysplastic Syndrome                     | 95          |
| Myeloproliferative Syndrome                  | Myeloproliferative Syndrome                  | 95          |
| Myocarditis                                  | Myocarditis                                  | 95          |
| Myxoedema                                    | Myxoedema                                    | 96          |
| Ménière's Disease                            | Ménière's Disease                            | 96          |
| <b>N</b>                                     |  |             |
| Needle-Stick Injury                          | Needle-Stick Injury                          | 96          |
| Nephritis                                    | Nephritis                                    | 96          |
| Neurofibromatosis                            | Neurofibromatosis                            | 96          |
| Neurological Conditions                      | Neurological Conditions                      | 96          |
| Neurosurgery                                 | Neurosurgery                                 | 96          |
| Night Sweats                                 | Night Sweats                                 | 97          |
| Non-Specific Urethritis                      | Non-Specific Urethritis                      | 97          |
| Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID) | Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID) | 97          |
| Novel Coronavirus                            | Coronavirus Infection                        |             |
| NSAID  | NSAID  | 97          |
| NSU  | NSU  | 98          |
| <b>O</b>                                     |  |             |
| Ocular Surgery                               | Ocular Surgery                               | 98          |
| Ocular Tissue Recipient                      | Ocular Tissue Recipient                      | 98          |
| Operations                                   | Operations                                   | 98          |
| Orf  | Orf  | 98          |
| Organ Donor                                  | Organ Donor                                  | 99          |
| Organ Recipient                              | Organ Recipient                              | 99          |
| Oseltamivir                                  | Oseltamivir                                  | 99          |
| Osteoarthritis                               | Osteoarthritis                               | 99          |
| Osteogenesis Imperfecta                      | Osteogenesis Imperfecta                      | 99          |
| Osteomalacia                                 | Osteomalacia                                 | 99          |
| Osteomyelitis                                | Osteomyelitis                                | 100         |

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| Osteoporosis                               | Osteoporosis                               | 100         |
| Ovarian Cyst                               | Ovarian Cyst                               | 100         |
| <b>P</b>                                   |  |             |
| Paget's Disease of Bone                    | Paget's Disease of Bone                    | 100         |
| Pain Killers                               | Pain Killers                               | 100         |
| Paratyphoid                                | Paratyphoid                                | 101         |
| Peptic Ulcer                               | Peptic Ulcer                               | 101         |
| Pericarditis - Viral                       | Pericarditis - Viral                       | 101         |
| Peritonitis                                | Peritonitis                                | 101         |
| Peritonsillar Abscess                      | Peritonsillar Abscess                      | 101         |
| Permanent Make-Up                          | Permanent Make-Up                          | 102         |
| Perthes' Disease                           | Perthes' Disease                           | 102         |
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| Pituitary Extract - Human                  | Pituitary Extract - Human                  | 102         |
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| Pleurisy                                   | Pleurisy                                   | 103         |
| Pneumococcal Immunization                  | Pneumococcal Immunization                  | 103         |
| Pneumonia                                  | Pneumonia                                  | 103         |
| Poisoning                                  | Poisoning                                  | 103         |
| Polio Contact                              | Polio Contact                              | 104         |
| Polio Injected Immunization                | Polio Injected Immunization                | 104         |
| Polio Oral Immunization                    | Polio Oral Immunization                    | 104         |
| Polycythaemia                              | Polycythaemia                              | 104         |
| Polymyalgia Rheumatica                     | Polymyalgia Rheumatica                     | 104         |
| Porphyria                                  | Porphyria                                  | 104         |
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| Pyelonephritis                             | Pyelonephritis                             | 108         |
| Pyrexia                                    | Pyrexia                                    | 108         |
| Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency                 | Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency                 | 109         |
| <b>Q</b>                                   |  |             |
| Q Fever                                    | Q Fever                                    | 109         |
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| Retinitis Pigmentosa                       | Retinitis Pigmentosa                      | 112         |
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| Rubella Immunization                       | Rubella Immunization                      | 113         |
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| Salpingitis                                | Salpingitis                               | 113         |
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| Schistosomiasis                            | Schistosomiasis                           | 114         |
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## Achondroplasia

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Bone, structural:<br/>Must not donate.</b>  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <b>Bone, non-structural:</b><br>Accept.  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | People with achondroplasia have abnormal structural bone. This may not be suitable for grafting. |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02                                |

## Acupuncture

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Complementary Therapy</u>  |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | To replace the entry for acupuncture with a link to complementary therapy. The acupuncture entry was virtually a duplicate of the entry for complementary therapy. By using a link it will make future changes to the guidelines simpler. |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 17   |

## Addiction and Drug Abuse

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>a) Has injected, or has been injected with drugs in the past 12 months</p> <p>b) Adversely affected by any drug, including alcohol, which may affect the process of obtaining valid consent.</p>   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <p>a) Accept if has not injected or been injected with other non-prescription drugs (other than drugs of addiction), such as bodybuilding drugs or injectable tanning agent within the past 3 months.</p> <p>b) Accept if has not injected or been injected with drugs of addiction within the last 12 months</p> <p>c) If has not injected or been injected with drugs of addiction within the last 3 months – <b>refer to designated medical officer</b>. The donor may be accepted with individual risk assessment. See additional information section</p> <p>d) May be acceptable if injected drugs were prescribed by the donor's physician for a condition that would not lead to exclusion.</p> <p>e) Previous use of non-parenteral drugs does not necessarily require exclusion.</p> |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Tissues Safety Entry</u>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Injecting drugs has been linked with the passing on of many infections, including hepatitis and HIV. It can be many years before any infection shows itself. Former drug users often do not realize that they can still pass infection on to others many years after they last used drugs themselves. The deferral periods specified above may be reduced by doing individual risk assessment if the risk of acquiring an infectious disease may be outweighed by the risk of delaying a lifesaving transplantation. This guidance presumes that a validated NAT test for HIV, HBV and HCV is negative, if this test is stopped for any reason the guidance will change   |

Anyone obviously affected by alcohol or other drugs that can affect the mind, cannot give valid consent or fully understand why they are being asked certain questions.

*Reason for Change* This entry was updated in line with the recommendations of the SaBTO Donor Selection Criteria Review Report published on 23rd July 2017.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 29

## African Trypanosomiasis

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(Sleeping Sickness)

*Obligatory* **Must not donate.**

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Age

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*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
Under seventeen years of age.

*Discretionary* **Bone, non-structural:**  
Accept at any age over seventeen.

*Additional Information* Surgical bone is not processed for structural (weight bearing) use so an upper age limit is not required.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## AIDS

---

*See* [HIV  
Tissues Safety Entry](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Alcoholism

---

*Discretionary* Accept.

*See if Relevant* [Cirrhosis](#)

*See* [Addiction and Drug Abuse](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Allergy

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Steroid Therapy</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Alternative Therapies

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Complementary Therapy</u>                                      |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Anaemia

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|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <p><b>1. History of anaemia:</b><br/>This must be assessed regarding its cause, current status and what treatment has been received.</p> <p><b>2. Iron deficiency:</b><br/>If not under investigation or on treatment and the underlying cause is not a reason to exclude, accept.</p> <p><b>3. Other types:</b><br/>Accept or exclude according to the guidelines.</p> <p><b>4. In other cases:</b><br/><b>Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.</b></p> |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <p><u>Haemoglobin Disorders</u><br/><u>Haemolytic Anaemia</u><br/><u>Malignancy</u></p> <p><b>If treated with blood components or products or by plasma exchange or filtration:</b><br/><u>Transfusion</u></p>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>People with severe long-standing anaemia may have abnormal structural bone. This may not be suitable for grafting.</p> <p>There are special rules for people who have received blood components or blood products.</p>  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Animal Bite

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(Non-Human)

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>      | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>a) Ever bitten by a non-human primate.</p> <p>b) Any wound is infected or not healed.</p> <p>c) Less than 24 months since bitten anywhere in the world by a bat or by any other mammal outside of the British Isles.</p> |
| <i>See if Relevant</i> | <p><u>Human Bite</u><br/><u>Infection - General</u><br/><u>Rabies Immunization</u></p>  |

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>Being bitten by a non-human primate should result in permanent deferral. Risks include simian T-lymphotropic virus, Herpes B, simian foamy virus and other as yet unknown viruses. Non-human primates include chimpanzees, gorillas, orangutans, gibbons, monkeys (old and new world), tarsiers, lemurs and lorises.</p> <p>Animal bites may result in many different infections. Allowing all wounds to heal and for any obvious infection to have resolved should avoid problems. Rabies, and similar diseases, have long incubation periods and do not show as a wound infection. There is no evidence that these infections have ever been transmitted through a blood transfusion. These diseases appear to be confined to the nervous system during their incubation periods. There is evidence that they have been transmitted through organ, tissue and ocular transplants. For this reason there are different rules for material that may contain nervous system tissue.</p> <p>Anyone who has been in unusual contact with a bat, such as handling a sick or injured bat, or woken to find that a bat has been with them while asleep, should be considered at risk of rabies. Bat bites are usually insignificant and easily overlooked. Merely being in a place where bats roost is not considered a risk.</p> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | To extend the deferral period following being bitten by a bat or other mammal outside of the UK from 12 to 24 months, and to provide more information on the potential risks resulting from non-human primate bites. To provide a detailed definition of a non-human primate.  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 40  |

## Ankylosing Spondylitis

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Autoimmune Disease</u>   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | A link to 'Autoimmune Disease' has been added.                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Anthrax

### Exposure

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | Even if on prophylactic antibiotics, accept.  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Anthrax infection most commonly affects the skin through direct contact with infected material such as animal hides. If spores have been inhaled there is no evidence that there is any spread to the bloodstream until the person has developed signs of infection. For this reason it is considered safe to accept exposed donors provided they have not shown signs of infection, even if they have been given prophylactic antibiotics. |

### Immunization

|            |                                |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>See</i> | <u>Immunization - Non-Live</u> |
|------------|--------------------------------|

### Infection

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Antibiotic Therapy

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|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Treatment with antibiotics is not of itself a reason for deferral but the reason for the treatment may be. When treatment is being given to prevent infection, rather than to treat it, see if there is a relevant entry. If not, discuss with a <b>Designated Medical Officer</b> . |
| <i>See</i>                    | <u>Infection - General</u>   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Additional Information' has been added for clarity.  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Antidepressant Therapy

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|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Mental Health Problems</u>  |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | The entry has been replaced with a link to 'Mental Health Problems'. |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02    |

## Antifungals

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - General</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Antivirals

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - General</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Arthritis

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|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Ankylosing Spondylitis</u><br><u>Autoimmune Disease</u><br><u>Osteoarthritis</u><br><u>Psoriasis</u><br><u>Rheumatoid Arthritis</u> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | A link has been added for 'Autoimmune Disease'.  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Arthropod Borne Encephalitis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Asthma

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|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Taking, or has completed, oral or parenteral steroids within the last seven days.                              |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Infection - General</u><br><u>Steroid Therapy</u>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Steroid therapy can hide the signs and symptoms of infection. Tissue from an infected donor could be dangerous to the person receiving them. |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Autoimmune Disease

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>See:</b><br>Is there an entry for the condition?   |
|                               | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>The donor has needed treatment to suppress the condition in the last 12 months.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <b>If treated with immunoglobulin or plasma exchange or filtration:</b><br><u>Transfusion</u>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Treatment to suppress the condition may be with steroids, immunosuppressive drugs, antimetabolites, antibodies directed against parts of the immune system as well as other therapies. These will affect the donor's immune system. This may make the donor more susceptible to certain types of infection and also will make some infections more difficult to diagnose.<br><br>Autoimmune disease is caused by the body attacking itself. This is with antibodies that are in the fluid part of the blood (plasma), and with immune cells directly attacking target cells in the part/s of the body affected. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Additional Information has been added to clarify treatment that may have been used to suppress the condition.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | Part of this advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.<br><br>This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## Avascular Necrosis of the Femoral Head (Hip)

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate:</b><br>Affected femoral heads.                |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Babesiosis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Basal Cell Carcinoma

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Still receiving treatment.<br><br>b) Any wound has not healed.   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>Although basal cell carcinoma is a form of cancer it only spreads locally. As it does not spread by the blood stream it is not a risk to people receiving donated material.</p> <p>An unhealed wound is a risk for bacteria entering the blood. Bacteria can be a serious threat to anybody receiving donated material. This is because the bacteria can multiply to dangerous levels.</p> |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## BCG

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|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) The inoculation site has not yet healed.<br><br>b) Less than four weeks after inoculation.  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | BCG is an immunization with live bacteria. By four weeks, the infection caused by the inoculation should have been controlled. If the wound has not healed it is possible that there may still be infection present. We do not want to pass BCG, or other infections, on to people receiving donated material. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Advice has been given from SACTTI that a period of four weeks is sufficient to ensure that there would be no circulating virus or bacteria at time of donation for live immunizations other than smallpox.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 08  |

## BCG Immunization

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>BCG</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Bilharzia

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Bipolar Disorder

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Mental Health Problems</u>                                     |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | This is a new entry.  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Bleeding Disorder

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|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| <i>Includes</i> | Carriers |
|-----------------|----------|

### Affected Individual

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Treated with blood derived coagulation factor concentrates.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Transfusion</u>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | People who have received blood derived coagulation concentrates (these are made from the blood of many hundreds of individual donors) may have been put at risk of infections that can be passed through donations. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | A link to 'Transfusion' has been added.   |

### Family Members, Carers and Sexual Partners of Individuals Treated with Blood Derived Coagulation Factor Concentrates

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Treated with blood derived coagulation factor concentrates.<br><br>b) A sexual partner, or former sexual partner, of a person treated with blood derived coagulation factor concentrates.<br><br>c) Less than 3 months after the date of an inoculation injury with either blood derived coagulation factor concentrates, or from blood contamination from an affected individual. |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | If 3 months or more from last sexual contact or inoculation injury, accept.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Inoculation Injury</u><br><u>Transfusion</u>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <b>Blood derived coagulation concentrates:</b><br>These are made from the blood of many donors. They may put recipients at risk of infections that can be passed through blood. This risk may be shared by their sexual partners.<br><br>Waiting 3 months from the last sexual contact or inoculation injury helps to ensure that the infections tested for by the Blood & Tissues Services will be picked up.      |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | This entry was updated in line with the recommendations of the SaBTO Donor Selection Criteria Review Report published on 23rd July 2017.  |

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 29 |
|---------------------------|---|

## Blind Donor

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Disabled Donor</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Blood Pressure - High

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Blood Transfusion

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Transfusion</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Body Piercing

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Includes</i>               | Derma-rolling, ear and body piercing, permanent and semi-permanent makeup, tattooing (including memorial tattoos), platelet rich plasma (PRP) facials and ritual self-flagellation.   |
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Less than 3 months after last piercing.   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <p>Piercings performed within the UK in a commercial setting: Accept</p> <p>Piercings performed outside the UK or within the UK in an unlicensed non-commercial premises more than 3 months ago: Accept</p> <p>Painting, stencilling or transfers applied to the skin without piercing: Accept</p>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>Under all current legislation it is a criminal offence to trade without registration (licensing) or to be in breach of the relevant byelaws. Similar provisions are in place in Scotland in the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 (Licensing of Skin Piercing and Tattooing) Order 2006. Some London boroughs also require a 'special treatment' license. It is expected that all premises will follow infection control processes including using single needles for treatments.</p> <p>In the UK local authorities are responsible for regulating and monitoring businesses providing semi-permanent skin colouring procedures (micropigmentation, semi-permanent make-up and temporary tattooing). The focus of legislation covering local authorities in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982) is on minimising infection risks using compulsory registration of practitioners and premises and optional powers to make byelaws.</p> <p>For piercings performed outside the UK or within the UK in an unlicensed, non-commercial establishment less than 3 months ago, the donor may only be accepted following documented individual risk assessment and discussion with the transplant centre if the risk of delaying transplant outweighs the risk of transmission of infections.</p> |

Piercing has passed infection from person to person. Waiting 3 months helps to ensure that the infections tested for by the Blood & Tissues Services will be picked up.

Platelet rich plasma (PRP) facials (also known as 'Vampire Facials') have been associated with HIV transmission.

Ritual self-flagellation is carried out by some religious groups. The practice includes beating or flogging oneself with sharp objects. It may be associated with exposure to blood from other participants, either directly or through contamination of shared equipment.

This guidance presumes that a validated NAT test for HIV, HBV and HCV is negative, if this test is stopped for any reason the guidance will change

*Reason for Change* To add Derma-rolling, ear and body piercing, tattooing (including memorial tattoos), platelet rich plasma (PRP) facials and ritual self-flagellation to the entry and to add information regarding PRP facials and ritual self-flagellation.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 46.

## Bone Graft

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*See* [Tissue and Organ Recipients](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Borrelioses

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*See* [Infection - Acute](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Botulism Immunization

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*See* [Immunization - Non-Live](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Brain Surgery

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*See* [Neurosurgery](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Brain Tumour

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*See if Relevant*      Malignancy  
Neurosurgery

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Breast Lump

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*Obligatory*      **Must not donate if:**  
 a) Malignant.  
 b) Not fully investigated and cleared of malignancy.

*See if Relevant*      Malignancy

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Bronchitis

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### Acute

*See*      Infection - Acute

### Chronic

*See if Relevant*      Infection - General  
Steroid Therapy

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Brucellosis

---

Undulant Fever

*Obligatory*      **Must not donate.**

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Cancer

---

*See*      Malignancy

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Candida

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See [Thrush - Oral](#)  
[Thrush - Vaginal](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Cannabis

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See [Addiction and Drug Abuse](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Cardiac Surgery

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See if Relevant [Cardiovascular Disease](#)  
[Endocarditis](#)  
[Transfusion](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Cardiomyopathy

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*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
 a) Not recovered from infective causes.  
 b) cardiomyopathy secondary to an infiltrative process e.g. amyloidosis, sarcoidosis.

*Reason for Change* The entry has been changed to make it clear that cardiomyopathy is not an absolute  
 contraindication to donation of cardiovascular tissues.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 27

## Cardiovascular Disease

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See if Relevant [Cardiomyopathy](#)  
[Endocarditis](#)  
[Myocarditis](#)

*Reason for Change* Additional links have been added.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Catarrh

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### Acute

See Infection - Acute

## Chronic

See if Relevant Infection - General

Update Information This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Central Nervous System Disease

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>a) Dementia.</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>  |
| <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, 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 designated medical officer</p>   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <p><u>Neurosurgery</u><br/><u>Prion Associated Diseases</u><br/><u>Rabies</u></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>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> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | 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.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | <p>This is a requirement of the EU Tissue &amp; Cells Directive.</p> <p>This entry was last updated in<br/>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 31</p>   |

## Cervical Dysplasia

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>    | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>a) Undergoing investigation or treatment.</p> <p>b) Diagnosed with invasive cervical carcinoma.</p>  |
| <i>Discretionary</i> | <p>a) If the donor had colposcopy treatment for abnormal cervical cells and has been discharged to routine screening, accept. It is not necessary to wait for a normal smear result before donating.</p> <p>b) If only having regular review of smears, accept.</p> |



|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>Cervical screening includes testing for high risk Human Papilloma Virus (HR-HPV). Women who are positive for HR-HPV may be called for routine smear tests at more frequent intervals. They can donate provided they are not undergoing other tests or awaiting colposcopy investigation.</p> <p>Women with abnormal cells on a smear test are triaged according to their risk of developing cervical carcinoma. Women at higher risk will be referred for investigation and treatment via colposcopy.</p> <p>Abnormalities identified at colposcopy include cervical intra epithelial neoplasia (CIN, Grades 1-3) and cervical glandular intra epithelial neoplasia (CGIN). CIN-3 is also known as cervical carcinoma in situ. By definition, patients with CIN or CGIN do not have invasive cervical carcinoma, so can be accepted once treated, fully healed and discharged. There is no need to wait for the results of their next routine smear, usually at 6 months post treatment, unless the donor has been advised that follow up will be necessary at the colposcopy clinic.</p> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Updated to clarify the scope of entry, when a donor can be accepted after treatment for cervical dysplasia and the significance of HR-HPV testing.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 46.   |

## Chagas' Disease

South American Trypanosomiasis

*Obligatory* **Must not donate.**

*See if Relevant* South American Trypanosomiasis Risk

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Chicken Pox

### Contact

*See* Infectious Diseases - Contact with

### Herpes Zoster (Varicella Zoster)

*See* Infection - Acute

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Chlamydia

*See if Relevant* Lymphogranuloma Venereum

*See* Infection - Acute

*Reason for Change* A link to 'Lymphogranuloma Venereum' has been added.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Cholecystitis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Gall Bladder Disease</u>                                       |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Cholera Immunization

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization - Non-Live</u>                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Chondromalacia

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Christmas Disease

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Bleeding Disorder</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Post Viral Fatigue Syndrome</u>                                |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Cirrhosis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Complicated by hepatoma.<br><br>b) Infectious or autoimmune cause. |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If secondary to alcohol or genetic cause, accept.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Alcoholism</u><br><u>Autoimmune Disease</u><br><u>Malignancy</u>                                 |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | Additional links have been added.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in  |

## Clinical Trials

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Participating in a clinical trial. This includes the use of drugs of any kind (oral, parenteral, transcutaneous, etc.) and applies to healthy individuals participating as volunteers - for example in 'phase 1' clinical trials. |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If a <b>Designated Medical Officer</b> has examined and agreed the trial protocol, accept.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Complementary Therapy</u><br><u>Transfusion</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## Coagulation Factor Concentrates

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Bleeding Disorder</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Coeliac Disease

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Colitis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Inflammatory Bowel Disease</u><br><u>Infection – General</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 44 |

## Colostomy

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|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>For malignancy or inflammatory bowel disease.                            |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If the reason for the colostomy is not of itself a reason to exclude and the stoma is healthy, accept. |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34                                      |

## Communication Difficulties

### *Obligatory*

#### **1. All donors must:**

a) Fully understand the donation process.

b) Give their informed consent to the process and to the testing of their blood for diseases that may affect its suitability for use.

#### **2. Third party interpreters:**

If they are to be present at any part of the selection procedure where there is an exchange of confidential information between the donor and the qualified health professional, they must:

a) Understand the importance of providing an accurate and truthful translation of the information provided, to enable the tissue/cell establishment to comply with regulatory requirements

b) Not be personally known to the donor.

c) Fully understand their duty of confidentiality and the confidential nature of any information obtained from the donor

### *See if Relevant*

#### **Disabled Donor**

### *Additional Information*

The Services are aware of their duties under Race Relations and Disability Discrimination Legislation and will, whenever and wherever reasonable, try to provide facilities for individuals whose first language is not English, or who have other difficulties in communicating. **Every donor must:**

a) Complete a health and medical history questionnaire and undergo a personal interview performed by a health professional.

b) Provide informed consent to proceed with the donation process. This consent must be given in the presence of the qualified health professional responsible for obtaining the health history. The qualified health professional may be physically present or in communication with the donor by telephone

A qualified health professional may assist a donor in the completion of the health and medical history questionnaire and in understanding the consent statement and any other information provided by the Blood/Tissue Service. To facilitate comprehension it is permissible to use alternative formats (e.g. a language other than English, audio, computer, Braille) for the donor information leaflets, the health and medical history questionnaire and consent statements. The donor must be able to clearly demonstrate they have understood this material. At present there is no standardized way of assessing comprehension so this will be a personal judgement made by the qualified health professional.

#### **Use of third party interpreters.**

It is permissible for any third party to act as an enabler by helping to reassure the donor and to assist in establishing effective communication between the donor and the qualified health professional. The third party **must not** however be present during any exchange of confidential information, unless they are **not** personally known to the donor and understand the need to accurately and truthfully communicate all the information, including personal and confidential information, provided by the person giving consent. Confidential parts of the process include the evaluation of the health and medical history questionnaire, the medical interview and the obtaining of valid consent.

#### **Rationale.**

There is concern that the use of third parties during any exchange of confidential information between the donor and the qualified health professional may compromise the confidentiality of the donor and the safety of the blood supply. Interpreters are often part of a close community, or a family member, and this may inhibit or embarrass the potential donor in any confidential exchange of information. This may result in the non-disclosure of sensitive information that could affect the individual's eligibility to donate. If a third party is not fully aware of the need to accurately and truthfully communicate all the information, including personal and confidential information, provided by the person giving consent, this may make the interpretation of information incomplete and potentially put both the donor and any donated tissue at risk. There is also a requirement to communicate the results of any testing performed by the Blood/Tissue Services that may be of relevance to the donor's health in a way that protects their confidentiality. The continuing availability of an independent interpreter, to maintain donor

confidentiality, should be taken into account when deciding if an individual donor may be accepted.

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | <p>1. To clarify that interpreters and translators do not need to understand all the regulatory requirements of the Human Tissue Act, but are aware of the importance of providing a truthful and accurate translation to enable the tissue/cell establishment to comply with regulatory requirements</p> <p>2. To clarify that interpreters and translators have a duty of confidentiality</p> <p>3. To clarify that consent for donation need not be signed by the donor, it can be taken by telephone</p> |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 20   |

## Complementary Therapy

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>1. Must not donate if:</b><br/>The condition for which treatment was given is not acceptable.</p> <p><b>2. Therapies involving penetration by needles or other invasive procedures:</b></p> <p><b>Must not donate if:</b><br/>Less than 3 months from completing treatment</p>   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <p>a) If oral or topical complementary medicines only and reason for which treatment was given is acceptable, accept</p> <p>b) For all other therapies involving penetration by needles or other invasive procedures:</p> <p><b>1. Performed within the NHS</b><br/>If performed by a suitably qualified NHS healthcare professional on NHS premises, accept.</p> <p><b>2. Performed outside of the NHS</b><br/>2a) If performed by a Qualified Health Care Professional registered with the General Medical Council (GMC), Nursing and Midwifery Council (NMC), General Dental Council (GDC), The General Chiropractic Council (GCC), The General Optical Council (GOC), The General Osteopathic Council (GOsC), General Pharmaceutical Council (GPhC), Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland (PSNI), or The Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) (which regulates: Arts therapists, Biomedical Scientists, Chiropodists/ Podiatrists, Clinical Scientists, Dieticians, Hearing Aid Dispensers, Occupational Therapists, Operating Department Practitioners, Orthoptists, Paramedics, Practitioner Psychologists, Physiotherapists, Prosthetists and Orthotists, Radiographers, Speech and Language Therapists), accept.</p> <p>2b) Treatments performed within commercial premises in the UK: Accept.</p> <p>2c) If performed within unlicensed, non-commercial premises in the UK, or for any treatment performed outside the UK more than 3 months ago: Accept.</p> |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>Equipment that has been reused has passed infection from person to person. Therapists who are subject to discipline from statutorily constituted professional authorities are unlikely to re-use needles.</p> <p>Commercial premises may be based in shops and clinics and also include operators running an acupuncture business from a residential premise such as their own homes. Under all current legislation it is a criminal offence to trade as an acupuncturist without registration (licensing) or to be in breach of the relevant byelaws. Similar provisions are in place in Scotland in the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 (Licensing of Skin Piercing and Tattooing) Order 2006. Some London boroughs also require a 'special treatment' license. It is expected that all premises will follow infection control processes including using single needles for treatments.</p>  |

In the UK local authorities are responsible for regulating and monitoring businesses providing tattooing, cosmetic piercings, semi-permanent skin colouring (micropigmentation, semi-permanent make-up and temporary tattooing), electrolysis and acupuncture. The focus of legislation covering local authorities in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982) is on minimising infection risks using compulsory registration of practitioners and premises and optional powers to make byelaws.

Healthcare professionals registered with statutory body may not need to register with the local authority as their statutory body is responsible for their regulation.

This guidance presumes that a validated NAT test for HIV, HBV and HCV is negative, if this test is stopped for any reason the guidance will change.

When there is any doubt about infection being passed on, waiting 3 months means infections are more likely to be picked up by the tests used by Blood & Tissue Services.

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | The regulatory organisations for Pharmacists in the UK have been added. The HCPC ceased to be the regulatory authority for Social Workers in England in 2019. The list of health and care professionals regulated by the HCPC has been amended. |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 61.   |

## Cone Biopsy

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Cervical Carcinoma in Situ</u>                              |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Congo Fever

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Less than twelve months following recovery or from return to the UK, if occurred abroad. |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## Contact with Infectious Disease

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infectious Diseases - Contact with</u>                      |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Contagious Pustular Dermatitis

Orf

|            |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|
| <i>See</i> | <u>Infection - Acute</u> |
|------------|--------------------------|

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Contraceptive Implant

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*Discretionary*      Accept.

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Contraceptive Injection

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*Discretionary*      Accept.

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Contraceptive Pill

---

*Discretionary*      Accept.

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Corneal Transplant

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*Obligatory*      **Must not donate.**

*See if Relevant*      Prion Associated Diseases

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Coronary Thrombosis

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*Includes*      Heart Attack  
Myocardial Infarct

*Discretionary*      Accept.

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19)

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*Includes*      COVID-19 disease (due to infection with SARS-CoV-2 virus, previously known as Novel Coronavirus or 2019-nCoV)

*Definition*

**Symptoms of Covid-19 include:**

- Recent onset of a new, continuous cough
- High temperature
- Loss of, or a change in, normal sense of taste or smell

**Testing:** PCR (polymerase chain reaction) and rapid lateral flow tests (LFTs), usually by throat and/or nose swab, to detect the presence of SARS-CoV-2. This does not include testing for antibodies to SARS-CoV-2

**Confirmed Infection:** The donor has had a positive test for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 (Coronavirus).

**Suspected Infection:** Compatible symptoms as per UK GOV definition given above and who has not been tested or is awaiting test result.

**Recovery from Coronavirus symptoms:**

In line with Public Health England advice, donors can be considered to have recovered if they are well and free of fever and respiratory symptoms. Some individuals may have a cough or reduced sense of smell or taste for some weeks after resolution of their infection, but can be considered as recovered for the purposes of tissue and cell donation.

**1. Person with confirmed symptomatic COVID-19**

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>    | <b>Must not donate if less than 7 days</b> since resolution of symptoms                                  |
| <i>Discretionary</i> | If <b>more than 7 days</b> have passed since resolution of symptoms, and the donor remains well, accept. |

**2. Person with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 without symptoms**

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>    | <b>Must not donate if less than 7 days</b> since confirmation of infection by positive results in a diagnostic test.     |
| <i>Discretionary</i> | If <b>more than 7 days</b> have passed since confirmation of infection by positive results in a diagnostic test, accept. |

See additional information.

**3. Person with suspected COVID-19**

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>    | <b>Must not donate if less than 14 days</b> since resolution of symptoms.   |
| <i>Discretionary</i> | <p>a) If testing was not performed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <b>more than 14 days</b> have passed since resolution of symptoms, and the donor remains well, accept.</li> <li>• If more than 7 days but less than 14 days, See <u>Infection–Acute</u> entry</li> </ul> <p>or</p> <p>b) If testing was performed, and COVID-19 has been ruled out as a clinical diagnosis, see <u>Infection – Acute</u> entry.</p> |

*See if Relevant*      Coronavirus Vaccination  
Infection - Acute  
Contact with Infectious Diseases



|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>Common coronaviruses cause colds and respiratory tract infections but are not considered a risk for tissue transplant recipients. Since 2002 there have been outbreaks in humans of new strains of coronavirus, associated with severe pulmonary infections and mortality rates of 10-35% e.g. SARS and MERS.</p> <p>COVID-19 is an illness characterised by respiratory symptoms, including coughing and breathlessness, and fever. It is caused by infection with a newly identified Coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2. Its full pathogenesis remains unknown but individuals with certain underlying chronic conditions, the elderly and immunocompromised individuals are at risk of more severe disease.</p> <p>Some persons with SARS-CoV-2 infection may be asymptomatic. It is possible that they may have undergone testing for occupational health reasons (for example). Routine screening of living asymptomatic tissue/cell donors is not necessary. They are likely to have been screened before hospital admission for a planned procedure as per hospital policy.</p> <p>There is no evidence at present that SARS-CoV-2 can be transmitted by tissue/ cell transplantation and therefore these measures are considered to be precautionary.</p> <p>This entry has been revised several times during the Covid-19 pandemic in response to evolving evidence and changes in public health and government advice. The guidance within this entry is focussed on Covid-19. Donors who report infection or contact should be referred to a designated clinical support officer.</p> |
| <i>Post Donation Illness</i>  | Donors must be provided with information about contacting the tissue establishment if they develop any illness within 14 days after donation.  |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Addition of links to the 'Infection – Acute' and 'Contact with Infectious Disease' entries in the 'See if Relevant' section.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 51   |

## Coronavirus Vaccination

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Recipients of a COVID-19 vaccine outside the UK vaccination program, including participants in clinical trials or donors vaccinated outside the UK</b></p> <p>Refer to Designated Clinical Support Officer for individual risk assessment. See additional information.</p>   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <b>Recipients of a COVID-19 vaccine in the UK vaccination programme: Accept</b>  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <p><u>Coronavirus Infection</u></p> <p><u>Immune thrombocytopenia</u></p> <p><u>Immunoglobulin therapy</u></p>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>All COVID-19 vaccines currently authorised in the UK are non-live.</p> <p>Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) can occur after all types of COVID-19 vaccines. The incidence is unclear but may be similar to other vaccine induced ITP. There have been a small number of reports of vaccine induced thrombosis and thrombocytopenia syndrome (VITTS), in people receiving virus vector based (non-replicating) coronavirus vaccine. VITTS patients have severe clinical symptoms whilst ITP may be sub-clinical and go unnoticed on symptoms alone.</p> <p>However, living tissue donors will have undergone routine pre-operative surgical assessment before donating tissues. Tissues donated by living donors are unlikely to contain viable passenger lymphocytes at the time of transplantation and therefore can be accepted for clinical use.</p> |

For donors vaccinated as part of a clinical trial or outside of the UK, the type of vaccine used should be established to determine the appropriate deferral period.

There may be new types of vaccine that become available, and it may not be known which type of vaccine was used for immunisation. In situations where information about vaccine type is missing or the vaccination is experimental, a four-week deferral period should be applied.

The British Society for Immunology has published an infographic to explain to the general public the different types of COVID-19 vaccines, including brand names, available in the UK, in other countries, and in clinical trials. See the following link: <https://www.immunology.org/coronavirus/connect-coronavirus-public-engagement-resources/types-vaccines-for-covid-19>

*Reason for Change* Remove 7-day deferral post vaccination, add link to 'immune thrombocytopenia' entry and update of 'Additional Information' section.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 44

## Cortisone (Periarticular)

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*See* [Steroid Therapy](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Cortisone Tablets

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*See* [Steroid Therapy](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease

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*See* [Prion Associated Diseases](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Crimean Fever

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*See* [Viral Haemorrhagic Fever](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 19

## Crohn's Disease

---

*See* [Inflammatory Bowel Disease](#)  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Cystitis

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*See* [Infection - General](#)  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Cytomegalovirus

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*See* [Infection - General](#)  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Deaf Donor

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*See* [Disabled Donor](#)  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Deep Vein Thrombosis

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*Discretionary* If the underlying cause does not exclude, accept.  
*See if Relevant* [Malignancy](#)  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Dementia

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*Obligatory* **Must not donate.**  
*Update Information* This is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.  
 This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Depression

---

*See* [Mental Health Problems](#)  
*Reason for Change* The previous link has been replaced with one to 'Mental Health Problems'.  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in

## Dermatitis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Infection - General</u><br><u>Steroid Therapy</u>              |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | To add a link to Alitretinoin.                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 17 |

## Diabetes Insipidus

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If the underlying cause does not exclude, accept.                 |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Neurosurgery</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Diabetes Mellitus

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Infection - General</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Diarrhoea

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|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Includes</i>           | D & V<br>Entero-colitis<br>Food Poisoning<br>Gastric Flu<br>Gastro-enteritis   |
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Chronic or associated with inflammatory bowel disease.<br><br>b) Less than two weeks since full recovery. |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Infection - General</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Diphtheria

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|                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>       |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in |

## Diphtheria Immunization

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization - Non-Live</u>                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Diphtheria Tetanus Immunization

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization - Non-Live</u>                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Diphtheria Tetanus Pertussis Immunization

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization - Non-Live</u>                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Disabled Donor

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>1. All donors must:</b></p> <p>a) Fully understand the donation process</p> <p>b) Give their informed consent to the process and to the testing of their blood for diseases that may affect the suitability of their tissues for use</p> <p><b>2. Third party interpreters:</b></p> <p>If they are to be present at any part of the selection procedure where there is an exchange of confidential information between the donor and the qualified health professional, they must:</p> <p>a) Understand the requirements of the Human Tissue Act (HTA) relevant to the donation process</p> <p>b) Not be personally known to the donor.</p> |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <p><b>Donors with difficulty in reading:</b></p> <p>Ensure by questioning the donor that they:</p> <p>a) Understand and fully complete the tick-box questionnaire</p> <p>b) Give valid consent to donation and to the testing of their blood for diseases that may affect its suitability for use.</p>  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Spina Bifida</u>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>The Services are aware of their duties under Disability Discrimination Legislation and will, whenever and wherever reasonable, try to provide facilities for disabled individuals. <b>Every donor must:</b></p> <p>be provided with accurate educational materials, which are written in terms which can be understood by members of the general public</p> <p>complete a health and medical history questionnaire and undergo a personal interview performed by a health professional</p>   |

provide written informed consent to proceed with the donation process which must be countersigned by the qualified health professional responsible for obtaining the health history.

A qualified health professional may assist a donor in the completion of the health and medical history questionnaire and in understanding the consent statement and any other information provided by the Service. To facilitate comprehension it is permissible to use alternative formats (e.g. audio, Braille, computer or alternative language) for the donor information leaflets, the health and medical history questionnaire and consent statements. The donor must be able to clearly demonstrate they have understood this material. At present there is no standardized way of assessing comprehension so this will be a personal judgement made by the qualified health professional.

#### **Use of third party interpreters.**

It is permissible for any third party to act as an enabler by helping to reassure the donor and to assist in establishing effective communication between the donor and the qualified health professional. The third party **must not** however be present during any exchange of confidential information, unless they are **not** personally known to the donor and understand the requirements of that part of the HTA relevant to the donation process. Confidential parts of the process include the evaluation of the health and medical history questionnaire, the medical interview and the obtaining of valid consent.

#### **Rationale.**

There is concern that the use of third parties during any exchange of confidential information between the donor and the qualified health professional may compromise the confidentiality of the donor and the safety of the donation. Interpreters are often part of a close community, or a family member, and this may inhibit or embarrass the potential donor in any confidential exchange of information. This may result in the non-disclosure of sensitive information that could affect the individual's eligibility to donate. If a third party is not fully aware of the relevant aspects of the HTA this may make the interpretation of information incomplete and potentially put both the donor and any donated tissue at risk. There is also a requirement to communicate the results of any testing performed by the Blood/Tissue Services that may be of relevance to the donor's health in a way that protects their confidentiality. The continuing availability of an independent interpreter, to maintain donor confidentiality, should be taken into account when deciding if an individual donor may be accepted.

*Reason for Change* This is a revised entry to clarify the use of interpreters by the Blood & Tissue Services.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## **Disease of Unknown Aetiology**

*Obligatory* **See:**  
Is there a specific entry for the disease?

#### **Must not donate.**

*Discretionary* If safety and quality of the donation is unlikely to be affected, discuss with Designated Clinical Support Officer. See 'additional information' section.

*Additional Information* When the cause of an illness is not clear, there is an unknown risk to any recipient of donated material.

In certain circumstances, the aetiology could be multi-factorial, although it is not clearly established, there are no concerns relating to person to person transmission. In these cases, cells could be accepted for clinical use, based on current available evidence, after taking into consideration the impact of the donation on the donor's health.

*Reason for Change* To clarify that if the safety and quality of the tissues and cells is not impacted, donation can be permitted.

*Update Information*

This is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.

This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 46.

## Diverticulosis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Infection - General</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Drug Abuse

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Addiction and Drug Abuse</u>                                   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Drug Treatment

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | The taking of some drugs may make a donor ineligible.<br>This could be due to the underlying disease or to the medication.  |
|                           | <b>See:</b><br>Any specific entry for the disease or the drug.  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Self-medication with some drugs e.g. vitamins, aspirin, sleeping tablets, need not prevent a donation being accepted, providing the donor meets all other criteria. |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Addiction and Drug Abuse</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## DTP Immunization

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization - Non-Live</u>                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Duodenal Ulcer

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Peptic Ulcer</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Dysplasia of the Hip

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Ear Piercing

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Body Piercing</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Ebola Fever

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Viral Haemorrhagic Fever</u>                                   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 19 |

## Eczema

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Dermatitis</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (Disease)

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | This is a new entry.  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Electrolysis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Elliptocytosis

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|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>See</i>               | <u>Hereditary Elliptocytosis</u>                         |
| <i>Reason for Change</i> | This entry has been changed to Hereditary Elliptocytosis |



*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Emphysema

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*Discretionary* Accept.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Encephalitis

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*See* Infection - General

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Endocarditis

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*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
Active infection.

*See if Relevant* Infection - General

*Reason for Change* This new entry replaces the previous entry for 'Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis'. It recognizes that the cause of endocarditis is not always bacterial and the course is not always subacute.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Endometriosis

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*Discretionary* Accept.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Epilepsy

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*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
a) Recent onset and not fully investigated.  
b) Secondary to malignancy or degenerative neurological disease.

*See if Relevant* Malignancy  
Neurosurgery

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Episcleritis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Inflammatory Eye Disease</u>                                   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | To include an entry for 'Episcleritis'.                           |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Eye Disease

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Active ocular inflammation.<br><br>b) History of malignancy.<br><br>c) Ocular tissue transplanted.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Autoimmune Disease</u><br><u>Central Nervous System Disease</u><br><u>Glaucoma</u><br><u>Infection - General</u><br><u>Malignancy</u><br><u>Ocular Surgery</u><br><u>Ocular Tissue Recipient</u><br><u>Steroid Therapy</u><br><u>Tissue and Organ Recipients</u> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | A link has been added for 'Malignancy'.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## Eye Drops

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Determine what they are being used to treat.</b><br><b>See:</b><br>Is there a relevant entry.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Autoimmune Disease</u><br><u>Glaucoma</u><br><u>Infection - General</u><br><u>Steroid Therapy</u>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Eye drops are used to treat a wide range of conditions, some of which would prevent the person from donating. It is important to know exactly why the drops are being used. |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## Factor V Leiden

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Febrile Episodes

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Pyrexia</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Fever

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Pyrexia</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Fibromyalgia

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|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Also Known As</i>          | Fibromyositis or fibrositis  |
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | Must not donate tendons  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | All other tissues, accept  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Disabled Donor</u><br><u>Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs</u><br><u>Steroid Therapy</u>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Fibromyalgia is a common problem affecting soft tissues (muscles, tendons and ligaments) rather than bones or joints. It is often linked to sleep disorders. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | This is a new entry  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 25  |

## Filariasis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Fits

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Epilepsy</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Food Allergy

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See Allergy  
 Update Information This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Food Poisoning

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See Diarrhoea  
 Update Information This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Foreign Travel

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See Travel  
 Update Information This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Fungal Infection

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See Infection - General  
 Update Information This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Fungal Infection of Nails

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See Infection - Chronic  
 Update Information This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## G6PD Deficiency

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Discretionary Accept.  
 Update Information This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Gall Bladder Disease

---

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**  
 Symptomatic.

Discretionary If recovered or has asymptomatic gallstones, accept.

See if Relevant Infection - General  
Malignancy

*Reason for Change* A link has been added for 'Malignancy'.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Gastrectomy

---

*See if Relevant* Malignancy

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Gastrointestinal Disease

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*See* Inflammatory Bowel Disease  
Infection – General  
Malignancy

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 44

## Genital Herpes Infection

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*See* Herpes - Genital

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Genital Warts

---

*Discretionary* Accept.

*See if Relevant* Sexually Transmitted Disease

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## German Measles

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*See* Rubella

*Reason for Change* The entry now links to Rubella.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Giardiasis

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | Accept.   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | This is a local intestinal infection that does not affect donation. |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## Gilbert's Disease

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Gilbert's Syndrome</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Gilbert's Syndrome

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|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | Accept.  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Gilbert's syndrome is an inherited defect in bilirubin metabolism. It is harmless but can cause jaundice in the donor. |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Glandular Fever

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Glaucoma

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Received transplant of sclera during glaucoma surgery.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Ocular Tissue Recipient</u><br><u>Tissue and Organ Recipients</u>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | If surgery was performed after 1997 and the sclera was supplied through UK Transplant, this information will be stored on the National Transplant Database. |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34   |

## Goitre

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|            |                        |
|------------|------------------------|
| <i>See</i> | <u>Thyroid Disease</u> |
|------------|------------------------|

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Gonorrhoea

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*See* Sexually Transmitted Disease  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Gout

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*Discretionary* Even if on treatment, accept.  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Grand Mal

---

*See* Epilepsy  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Granuloma Inguinale

---

*Obligatory* **Must not donate.**  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Grave's Disease

---

*See* Thyroid Disease  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Growth Hormone

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*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
Has ever received human pituitary derived growth hormone.

*Discretionary* If treated exclusively with recombinant-derived growth hormone, accept. In the UK this has  
been since 1987.

*See if Relevant* Prion Associated Diseases  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Guillain-Barré Syndrome

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Refer to a Designated Medical Officer:</b><br><b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Less than 24 months from resolution.<br><br>b) There has been any recurrence of symptoms.<br><br>c) The doctor who managed the donor cannot confirm a typical monophasic Guillain-Barré syndrome that recovered completely within 12 months. |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <b>If treated with immunoglobulin or plasma exchange:</b><br><u>Transfusion</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Haematological Disease

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Malignant.<br><br>b) Clonal disorder such as primary polycythaemia (rubra vera), essential thrombocythaemia or monoclonal gammopathy of unknown significance (MGUS). |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | If polycythaemia or thrombocytosis is secondary to a non-malignant/clonal condition, accept.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Anaemia</u><br><u>Haemoglobin Disorders</u><br><u>Immune Thrombocytopenia</u><br><u>Therapeutic Venesection</u>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Clonal disorders result from the proliferation of a single cell. Because they have the potential to become malignant they are treated in the same way as malignancy.                                  |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Monoclonal gammopathy of unknown significance (MGUS) has been added as an example of a clonal disorder.<br><br>'Additional Information' has been added.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## Haematuria

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Due to infection.<br><br>b) Due to malignancy. |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Kidney Disease</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02               |



## Haemochromatosis

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Haemoglobin Disorders

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Has a sickle-cell or thalassaemia syndrome.                     |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Donors with traits for abnormal haemoglobin, accept.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Anaemia</u><br><u>Sickle-Cell Trait</u><br><u>Thalassaemia Trait</u><br><u>Transfusion</u> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | A link has been added to Transfusion.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02                             |

## Haemolytic Anaemia

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>See:</b><br>a) Is there an entry for the condition?<br><br>b) If not: <b>Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.</b>   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Autoimmune Disorder</u><br><u>G6PD Deficiency</u><br><u>Haemoglobin Disorders</u><br><u>Hereditary Elliptocytosis</u><br><u>Hereditary Spherocytosis</u><br><u>Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency</u><br><u>Transfusion</u> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | To include an entry for haemolytic anaemia.  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Haemophilia

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Bleeding Disorder</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Haemophilus Influenzae Type B Immunization

|            |                                |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>See</i> | <u>Immunization - Non-Live</u> |
|------------|--------------------------------|

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Haemorrhoids

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*Includes* Piles

*Discretionary* Accept.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease

---

*See* Infection - Acute

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Hashimoto's Disease

---

*See* Thyroid Disease

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Hay Fever

---

*See* Allergy

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Headache

---

### Occasional

*Discretionary* Accept.

### Regular

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
Not investigated.

*Discretionary* If investigated and diagnosis does not contra-indicate donation, accept.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Heaf Test

---

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate until:</b><br>Healing.                         |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Health Care Worker

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### History of Inoculation Injury

See Inoculation Injury

### No Inoculation History

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Heart Operation

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| See                       | <u>Cardiac Surgery</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Henna Painting

---

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Body Piercing</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Hepatitis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Note:</b><br>Hepatitis has a number of causes including infection and hypersensitivity to drugs.<br>Our concern is with viral hepatitis. |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If fully recovered from non-viral hepatitis, accept.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Hepatitis A</u><br><u>Hepatitis B</u><br><u>Hepatitis C</u><br><u>Hepatitis E</u><br><u>Hepatitis of Unknown Origin</u>                  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in  |

## Hepatitis A

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### 1. Affected Individual

*Obligatory*      **Must not donate if:**  
Less than 6 months from recovery.

*Discretionary*      If less than 6 months from infection, but fully recovered, documented HAV RNA negative and anti HAV IgG positive after recovery, accept.

*See if Relevant*      Travel

*Additional Information*      Hepatitis A is spread by the faecal - oral route and by sewage-contaminated food and water. It can also be spread sexually. There is no long term infection with the virus but there are many reports of transmission by transfusion. Infection may be symptom free but can be serious and occasionally fatal. The Blood Services do not test for this infection.

*Reason for Change*      To clarify the wording of the discretionary entry.

### 2. Current or Former Sexual Partner of Affected Individual

*Obligatory*      **Must not donate if:**  
Less than 6 months from recovery of current sexual partner, or from last sexual contact if a former sexual partner.

*Discretionary*      If shown to be immune, accept.

*Additional Information*      There is a risk of transmitting the infection through sexual activity. Infection may be symptom free but can be serious and occasionally fatal. The 6 month exclusion allows any infection to run its natural course and for any risk of passing the infection on through donation to have passed.

*Reason for Change*      To permit acceptance of donors who are shown to be immune.

### 3. Person Currently or Formerly Sharing a Home with an Affected Individual

*Obligatory*      **Must not donate if:**  
Less than 6 months from recovery of the last affected person in the home, or from the last contact if no longer sharing.

*Discretionary*      If shown to be immune, accept.

*Additional Information*      Because hepatitis A is spread by the faecal - oral route household contacts may easily become infected. Infection may be symptom free but can be serious and occasionally fatal. The 6 month exclusion allows any infection to run its natural course and for any risk of passing the infection on through donation to have passed.

*Reason for Change*      To permit acceptance of donors who are shown to be immune.

### 4. Immunization

*Obligatory*

**Known exposure.****Must not donate if:**

Less than six months after vaccine or intramuscular immunoglobulin was given.

*Discretionary***No known exposure:**

Accept.

*See if Relevant***Hepatitis B - Post Immunization  
Travel***Additional  
Information*

Hepatitis A immunization is advised before travel to parts of the world where other infections relevant to donating such as malaria are common. The donor should be asked about any relevant travel history.

Hepatitis A immunization may be combined with Hepatitis B immunization.

If less than 6 months from immunisation following known exposure, the donor may be accepted following individual risk assessment if the risk of delaying transplant outweighs the risk of transmission of hepatitis A.

*Reason for Change*

The deferral period for immunization post known exposure has been reviewed following guidance from Public Health England.

*Update Information*

This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 33

## Hepatitis A Immunization

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*See***Hepatitis A - Post Immunization***Update Information*

This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Hepatitis B

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### 1. Person with current hepatitis B infection

*Obligatory***Must not donate.***Additional  
Information*

Hepatitis B is a serious viral infection that can lead to chronic liver disease and liver cancer (hepatoma).

Individuals who are chronically infected are sometimes referred to as 'carriers'. They often have no, or minimal, symptoms associated with their infection.

Cases are often linked to place of birth, or mother's place of birth. The condition is very common in many parts of the world and vertical spread from mother to baby is often a major route of transmission. Hepatitis B may also be acquired by injecting drug use, sexual transmission and more rarely tattoos and piercings

### 2. Person with previous diagnosed (recovered) hepatitis B infection

*Obligatory*

**Must not donate:**

if less than 12 months since diagnosis

*Discretionary*

If more than 12 months since diagnosis of HBV infection, and if they have successfully cleared the infection, accept.

Refer to the designated medical officer if advice on interpretation of test results is required.

*See if Relevant*

Tissue Safety Entry

*Additional Information*

Leaving 12 months from diagnosis before testing allows sufficient time for a donor to clear any acute infection or develop markers of a chronic infection which will be detected on screening.

If less than 12 months from diagnosis the donor may be accepted if the risk of delaying transplant outweighs the risk of transmission of hepatitis B subject to documented individual risk assessment.

Anti-HBc is required as a mandatory test under the EU Cell and Tissue Directive for cell and tissue donations, and is therefore a regulatory requirement. If the donor is HBsAg negative and HBV DNA negative anti-HBs testing is not required. Anti-HBc must be carried out to comply with regulation and there is no requirement for anti-HBs levels. However some international stem cell registries require anti-HBs status to determine donor suitability.

**3. Current or Former Sexual Partner of an infected individual***Obligatory*

Obtain history (including time since last sexual contact, and the dates that HBV immunisation given).

**Must not donate if:**

Less than 3 months from last sexual contact

*Discretionary*

If more than 3 months since last sexual contact, accept.

If less than 3 months since last sexual contact, and the donor is shown to be naturally immune, accept.

*Additional Information*

A donor with a period of less than 3 months since the last sexual contact with an infected individual may be accepted following individual risk assessment if risk of delaying transplant outweighs the risk of transmission of hepatitis B. A shortened time between last sexual contact and testing increases the risk of not detecting a recently acquired infection on screening.

The current partner of an individual with hepatitis B infection should have been offered immunisation. If the relationship started after the diagnosis of hepatitis B, immunisation may not have been carried out.

*Reason for Change*

This entry has been modified in line with the recommendations of the SaBTO Donor Selection Criteria Review Report published on 23rd July (2017).

**4. Current or former sexual partner of person who had recovered from hepatitis B infection at the time of last sexual contact***Obligatory*

Obtain history (including time since last contact, date that the partner was diagnosed with HBV infection and the date that HBV immunisation of the donor commenced).

**Must not donate if:**

Less than 3 months from last sexual contact with the a partner who has been diagnosed with HBV infection **less than** 12 months ago.

*Discretionary*

a) If **more than** 3 months since last sexual contact, regardless of when the partner was diagnosed with the HBV infection, accept

or

b) If partner was diagnosed with HBV infection **more than** 12 months ago and has cleared the infection at the time of last sexual contact, accept.

*Additional Information*

A donor who had sexual contact less than 3 months ago with a partner who had been diagnosed with the HBV infection less than 12 months ago at the time of sexual contact, may be accepted following individual risk assessment if risk of delaying transplant outweighs the risk of transmission of hepatitis B.

The current partner of an individual with hepatitis B infection should have been offered immunisation. If the relationship started after the diagnosis of hepatitis B, immunisation may not have been carried out.

*Reason for Change*

This entry has been modified in line with the recommendations of the SaBTO Donor Selection Criteria Review Report published on 23rd July 2017.

## 5. Person Sharing a Home with a person with hepatitis B infection

*Obligatory*

Obtain history to determine if they are still sharing a home, and if not, the time since sharing ceased

**Must not donate:**

If less than 3 months since sharing ceased.

*Discretionary*

If more than 3 months since sharing ceased, accept.

If less than 3 months since sharing ceased, and the donor is shown to be naturally immune, accept

*See if Relevant*

6. Hepatitis B Immunization, below.

*Additional Information*

A person sharing a home with a person infected with hepatitis B within the past 3 months may be accepted following individual risk assessment if the risk of delaying transplant outweighs the risk of transmission of hepatitis B

*Reason for Change*

This entry has been modified in line with the recommendations of the SaBTO Donor Selection Criteria Review Report published on 23rd July 2017.

## 6. Hepatitis B Immunization

*Obligatory*

**a) If Immunised Following Known Exposure:**

**Must not donate**

**b) If Immunised With No Known Exposure:**

**Must not donate if:**

Less than 7 days after the last immunization was given.

*Discretionary*

**a) If Immunised Following Known Exposure:**

If more than 3 months from immunization, accept

**b) If Immunised With No Known Exposure:**

If more than 7 days after the last immunization was given, accept.

*See if Relevant*

Hepatitis A - 4. Immunization

*Additional Information*

Immunization post exposure may be with specific anti-HB immunoglobulin as well as with HBsAg. Generally immunoglobulin would only be given after a known exposure

to hepatitis B. There is no requirement to monitor the anti-HBs level. May be combined with hepatitis A immunization. Sensitive assays for HBsAg may be positive following recent immunization. This is why a 7 day deferral is required.

*Reason for Change* The immunisation section has been incorporated into the main Hepatitis B entry.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 29

## Hepatitis C

### 1. Affected Individual

*Obligatory* **Must not donate.**

*Discretionary* If the individual has been told that he/she is HCV antibody negative, then samples should be taken to determine eligibility.

*See if Relevant* Tissues Safety Entry

*Additional Information* Hepatitis C is a serious viral infection that can lead to chronic liver disease, liver cancer (hepatoma) and chronic fatigue syndrome. It has also been linked with malignant lymphomas and autoimmune disease. The infection is very easily spread by transfusion.

Individuals who are chronically infected are sometimes referred to as 'carriers'. They often have no, or minimal, symptoms associated with their infection.

Many cases are linked to previous drug use and, before the introduction of HCV screening of blood donations, to transfusion.

Individuals who have had Hepatitis C infection in the past, and have been told that they have been successfully treated, will usually remain HCV antibody positive for many years. As a negative HCV antibody screening test is required before their donation can be issued, their tissue/cells cannot be used.

*Reason for Change* 'Additional Information' has been added.

### 2. Current or Former Sexual Partners of HCV Positive Individuals

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if**  
Less than 3 months from the last sexual contact

*Discretionary* **a)** If less than 3 months from the last sexual contact and the donor/donor family reports that their current or former HCV positive partner has been successfully treated for hepatitis C infection and has been free of therapy for at least 6 months prior to the last sexual contact and continues in sustained remission, accept.

**b)** If more than 3 months since last sexual contact, accept.

*See if Relevant* Tissues Safety Entry

*Additional Information*



Confirmation of the success of treatment of the HCV positive partner is not required. Individuals who remain HCV RNA negative six months after completing treatment are likely to have been 'cured', with a risk of relapse of less than 1%.

In the United Kingdom sexual transmission of HCV from an infected individual to a sexual partner is low, but not zero.

As the treated individual would have a very low (<1%) risk of relapse of infection and sexual transmission of the hepatitis C virus is rare, the transmission of hepatitis C from a successfully treated individual to a sexual partner is most unlikely. This guidance presumes that a validated NAT test for HCV is negative, if this test is stopped for any reason the guidance will change.

*Reason for Change* To include guidance for persons with treated and successfully cleared past Hepatitis C infection.

### 3. Person currently or formerly Sharing Home with an affected individual

*Discretionary* Accept.

*See if Relevant* Sexual Partners of HCV Positive Individuals above.

*Additional Information* Hepatitis C is neither contagious nor spread by the faecal-oral route. It is usually only spread through a direct blood to blood route. For these reasons household contacts do not need to be deferred.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in TDSG-DD Edition 203, Release 33

## Hepatitis E

### Infection

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
Less than 6 months from recovery.

*Discretionary* If less than 6 months from recovery and HEV RNA negative and anti HEV IgG positive, accept.

*See if Relevant* Travel

*Additional Information* Hepatitis E is an infectious hepatitis that is usually spread through contaminated food or water. Infection may be associated with travel to countries with poor hygiene /sewage conditions but increasingly, cases of hepatitis E are being identified in the UK usually due to consumption of undercooked contaminated meat. Hepatitis E can affect non-human animals and has been found in pigs in the UK. There have been reports of transmission by transfusion and transplant. Infection in healthy individuals is often symptom free but in people with underlying problems in their immune systems it can be serious and occasionally fatal. The Blood Services currently test for this infection.

*Reason for Change* The obligatory deferral has been reduced from 12 to 6 months and a discretion to accept on full recovery added. Additional Information has been updated. The deferral for household and sexual contacts has been removed.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 31

## Hepatitis of Unknown Origin

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### Affected Individuals

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Less than 24 months from recovery.  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | a) If more than 12 months, but less than 24 months from recovery, obtain history and blood samples and refer to a <b>Designated Medical Officer</b> .<br><br>b) If more than 24 months from recovery, accept.   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | If more than 12 months and less than 24 months from recovery:<br><br>c) If negative for all markers of hepatitis B, accept.<br><br>d) If HB core antibody is positive and HBsAg is negative, HBV-DNA is negative and anti-HBs has been documented at more than 100 iu/l at some time, accept. |

### Person Sharing Home

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Less than 12 months from recovery of the last affected person in the home.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | Sexual Partner of Affected Individuals above.  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Most hepatitis of unknown origin will have been due to hepatitis A or hepatitis E (or non-viral causes). Additional testing for those who give a history of hepatitis between 12 and 24 months before donation will exclude the rare case of HBV which may have delayed clearance of infection and therefore will still present a risk through donation. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Clarification regarding hepatitis B markers has been added to the additional information.  |

### Sexual Partner of Affected Individuals

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Less than 12 months from recovery of partner. |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 17           |

## Hepatitis of Viral Origin

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*See* [Hepatitis A](#)  
[Hepatitis B](#)  
[Hepatitis C](#)  
[Hepatitis E](#)  
[Hepatitis of Unknown Origin](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in

## Hereditary Elliptocytosis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | This entry replaces the previous entry for Elliptocytosis         |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Hereditary Spherocytosis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Herpes - Genital

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|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Fresh lesions.   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If lesions are healing, provided there is no history of other Sexually Transmitted Diseases, accept. |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Sexually Transmitted Disease</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02                                    |

## Herpes - Oral

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Fresh lesions.                      |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If lesions are healing, accept.                                   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Herpes Simplex

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Herpes - Genital</u><br><u>Herpes - Oral</u>                   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Herpes Zoster

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Infection - Acute</u><br><u>Infectious Diseases - Contact with</u> |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02     |

## Hip Dysplasia

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## HIV

|                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| <i>Includes</i> | AIDS |
|-----------------|------|

### Current or Former Sexual Partners of Confirmed Case

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Less than 3 months from last sexual contact.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Tissues Safety Entry</u>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>HIV infection can be spread through sexual activity, including oral and anal sex. Despite regular sexual contact transmission of infection may not happen. It may however not be transmitted for a long time into a relationship. This could be because the infection becomes more active in the infected partner, the uninfected partner acquires another infection or injury to a mucous membrane, or there is a change in the use of, or failure of, barrier contraceptives (condoms etc.). In the early stages of infection the testing used by the Blood Services may not detect the virus allowing it to be passed on by transfusion or transplantation.</p> <p>Waiting 3 months from the last sexual contact will ensure that any infection is picked up by the tests used by the Blood Services. This guidance presumes that a validated NAT test for HIV is negative, if this test is stopped for any reason the guidance will change.</p> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | This entry was updated in line with the recommendations of the SaBTO Donor Selection Criteria Review Report published on 23rd July 2017. The current and former sexual partner entries have been combined. Additional information section added  |

### Infection

|                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Obligatory</i>      | <b>Must not donate.</b>     |
| <i>See if Relevant</i> | <u>Tissues Safety Entry</u> |

### Person Currently or Formerly Sharing a Home with an Affected Individual

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>Discretionary</i>   | Accept.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i> | Current or Former Sexual Partner of Affected Individual above. |
| <i>Additional</i>      |  |

*Information* HIV is neither contagious nor spread by the faecal-oral route. It is usually only spread through a direct blood to blood or sexual route. For these reasons household contacts do not need to be deferred.

*Reason for Change* This is an additional entry.

*Update Information* This advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.

This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 29

## Homeopathy

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*See* Complementary Therapy

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Homosexual and Bisexual Individuals

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### Female

*Discretionary* Accept

*Additional Information* There is no evidence that there is an increased risk of sexually transmitted infections in homosexual or bisexual females compared to heterosexual females.

*Reason for Change* This is a new entry, combining the previous entries for 'Homosexual' and 'Bisexual' individuals. 'Additional Information' has been added.

### Female sexual partners of men who have sex with men

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
Male partner has had oral or anal sex with another man, even if a condom or other protective was used.

*Discretionary* If 3 months or more from the last sexual contact with a man who has ever had sex with another man, accept. There are exceptions so please ask.

*See if Relevant* Tissue Safety Entry

*Additional Information* Men who have sex with other men have a higher chance of having an undiagnosed infection which could be passed to their female partner.

Waiting 3 months from the last sexual contact helps to ensure that the infections tested for by the Blood Services will be picked up.

*Reason for Change* This entry was updated in line with the recommendations of the SaBTO Donor Selection Criteria Review Report published on 23rd July 2017.

### Male

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>      | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Has had oral or anal sex with another man in the last 3 months, even if a condom or other protective was used. |
| <i>Discretionary</i>   | If 3 months or more from the last oral or anal sexual contact with another man, accept   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i> | <u>Tissue Safety Entry</u>   |

*Additional Information* The guidance has been changed in line with recommendations from the Advisory Committee on the Safety of Blood, Tissues and Organs (SaBTO), 2017. This review considered advances in the sensitivity of testing procedures currently in use in the UK, the prevalence of transfusion transmissible infections in men who have had sex with men, the level of compliance with the 12 month exclusion for those donors at higher risk of blood borne infections and, where applicable, the additional processes used to reduce the risk of transmission of viral infection. This review recommended that the deferral period for men who have had sex with men should be reduced to 3 months after last sexual contact. This guidance presumes that a validated NAT test for HIV, HBV and HCV is negative, if this test is stopped for any reason the guidance will change.

*Reason for Change* This entry was updated in line with the recommendations of the SaBTO Donor Selection Criteria Review Report published on 23rd July 2017.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 29

## Hormone Replacement Therapy

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Used for malignancy.<br><br>b) A recipient of human gonadotrophin of pituitary origin.<br><br>c) A recipient of human pituitary growth hormone.   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | a) If treated with gonadotrophins that were exclusively non-pituitary derived, accept.<br><br>b) If treated with growth hormone that was exclusively recombinant, accept.<br><br>c) If treatment for menopausal symptoms or osteoporosis prevention, accept. |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Prion Associated Diseases</u><br><u>Thyroid Disease</u>   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | The discretionary entry has been re-worded for clarity.  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## HTLV

### Current and Former Sexual Partners of Confirmed Case

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i> | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Less than 3 months from last sexual contact |
|-------------------|---|

*See if Relevant*      Tissues Safety Entry

*Additional Information*      There is no defined infectious window period for HTLV. The risk of missing recent infection with individual sample testing is low after 3 months.

*Reason for Change*      This entry was updated in line with the recommendations of the SaBTO Donor Selection Criteria Review Report published on 23rd July 2017.

## Infection

*Obligatory*      **Must not donate.**

*See if Relevant*      Tissues Safety Entry

## Person Currently or Formerly Sharing a Home with an Affected Individual

*Discretionary*      Accept.

*See if Relevant*      Current or Former Sexual Partner of Affected Individual above.

*Additional Information*      HTLV is neither contagious nor spread by the faecal-oral route. It is usually only spread through a direct blood to blood or sexual route. For these reasons household contacts do not need to be deferred.

*Reason for Change*      This is an additional entry.

*Update Information*      This advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.  
  
This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 29

## Human Bite

*See*      Inoculation Injury

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Human Pituitary Extract

*See*      Pituitary Extract - Human

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Huntington's Chorea

*See*      Huntington's Disease

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Huntington's Disease

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | If the diagnosis is uncertain:<br><b>Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.</b> |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If diagnosis can be confirmed, accept.  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02               |

## Hydatid Disease

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Hydatidiform Mole

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Pregnancy</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Hydrocephalus

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|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Has an indwelling shunt and there is evidence of shunt infection.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Neurosurgery</u><br><u>Spina Bifida</u>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Donated bone is cultured to exclude active bacterial and fungal infection. However it should not be collected from bacteraemic subjects. |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Hyperthyroidism

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Thyroid Disease</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Hypnotics

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |



## Hypothyroidism

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Thyroid Disease</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP)

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immune Thrombocytopenia</u>                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Ileostomy

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|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) For malignancy<br><br>b) Inflammatory bowel disease.                  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If the reason for the ileostomy is not of itself a reason to exclude and the stoma is healthy, accept. |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34                                      |

## Immune Thrombocytopenia

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|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Associated with malignancy   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | If underlying cause of thrombocytopenia or treatment given is not a contraindication, accept. Refer to relevant DSG entry. Refer to designated clinical support officer if further advice required.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Malignancy</u><br><br><b>If treated with immunoglobulin:</b><br><u>Immunoglobulin Therapy</u><br><u>Transfusion</u><br><br><b>If treated with plasma exchange:</b><br><u>Transfusion</u><br><br><b>If treated with immunosuppressive therapy:</b><br><u>Immunosuppression</u> |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Immune thrombocytopenia can be associated with malignancies, especially haematological malignancies such as chronic lymphocytic leukaemia.   |

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | Amend the 'Obligatory' section, add 'Discretionary' and 'Additional Information' sections, add link to 'immunoglobulin therapy' and 'malignancy' entries. |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 44   |

## Immunization

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### Non-exposed

*See* [Immunization - Live](#)  
[Immunization - Non-Live](#)

If you do not know if an immunization is live or not, see the specific entry for the type of immunization or:

**Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.**

### Post Exposure

*Obligatory*

- 1. BCG:**  
**See**  
[BCG](#)
- 2. Hepatitis A:**  
**See**  
[Hepatitis A](#)
- 3. Hepatitis B:**  
**See**  
[Hepatitis B](#)
- 4. Rabies:**  
**See**  
[Rabies](#)
- 5. Smallpox:**  
**See**  
[Smallpox Immunization](#)
- 6. Tetanus:**  
**See**  
[Tetanus Immunization](#)

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | Update the 'Hepatitis A' part of the 'Post-exposure' section to refer directly to the 'Hepatitis A' entry. |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 44  |

## Immunization - Live

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### No Exposure

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*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
Less than eight weeks from administration.

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | If more than four weeks from administration of a live immunization other than smallpox immunization and the inoculation site has healed, accept.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>BCG</u><br><u>Smallpox Immunization</u>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Live immunizations use living viruses or living bacteria that will stimulate the immune system but do not normally cause a severe illness. They may however cause severe illness in people who are already unwell and have a weakened immune system. By four weeks, any infection caused by the immunization should have been controlled and so should not be passed on through donated material. There are special rules for BCG and smallpox immunizations. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Advice has been given from SACTTI that a period of four weeks is sufficient to ensure that there would be no circulating virus or bacteria at time of donation for live immunizations other than smallpox.  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.<br><br>This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 08   |

## Immunization - Non-Live

### No Exposure

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | 1. Hepatitis B<br><b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Less than seven days after administration.<br><br>2. Coronavirus: See ' <u>Coronavirus Vaccination</u> ' entry  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | Other non-live immunizations, accept.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Immunization</u> - 2. Post Exposure  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Sensitive assays for HBsAg may be positive following recent immunization. Full screening for Hepatitis B may be required.<br><br>"Non-Live" immunizations do not use material that can cause infection. This means there is no risk to people receiving blood or tissues from a recently immunized donor. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | To add Coronavirus Vaccination to obligatory section.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 42   |

## Immunodeficiency

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunosuppression</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Immunoglobulin Therapy

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>a) Immunosuppressed.</p> <p>b) Donors with recovered immunodeficiency:<br/><b>Refer to a Designated Clinical Support Officer.</b></p>  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <p>a) If the intravenous or subcutaneous human immunoglobulin was given before 1980, accept.</p> <p>b) Routine ante- and post- natal use of anti-D immunoglobulin, accept.</p> <p>c) If single dose prophylactic immunoglobulin has been given, accept.</p> <p>d) If treated with intravenous immunoglobulins after 1st January 1999: if underlying condition is not a contraindication, accept. Refer to designated clinical support officer if further advice required.</p> |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <p><u>Hepatitis A</u></p> <p><u>Hepatitis B</u></p> <p><u>Rabies</u></p> <p><u>Tetanus Immunization</u></p>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>Immunoglobulin used before 1980 is unlikely to be affected by vCJD.</p> <p>Single dose immunoglobulin is unlikely to pose a significant risk for transmitting vCJD.</p> <p>Since 1999, intravenous immunoglobulins prepared from UK donors have no longer been used, as a risk reduction measure for vCJD transmission.</p>  |
| <i>See</i>                    | <p><b>If treated with intravenous or subcutaneous human immunoglobulin:</b><br/><u>Transfusion</u></p>  |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | To permit donation from donors who have received intravenous immunoglobulin after 1st January 1999, if the reason for treatment is not a contraindication.  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | <p>The advice reflects advice from the MSBTO committee of the DH.</p> <p>This entry was last updated in<br/>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 44</p>   |

## Immunosuppression

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>a ) Immunosuppressed.</p> <p>b) Donors with recovered immunodeficiency:<br/><b>Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.</b></p> |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <p><u>Autoimmune Disease</u></p> <p><u>Immunoglobulin Therapy</u></p> <p><u>Steroid Therapy</u></p>  |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | Additional links have been added.  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | <p>This advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue &amp; Cells Directive.</p> <p>This entry was last updated in<br/>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02</p>              |

## Infection - Acute

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>See:</b><br/>Is there is a specific entry for the disease you are concerned about?</p> <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Infected.</li> <li>b) Less than two weeks from recovery from a systemic infection.</li> <li>c) Less than seven days from completing systemic antibiotic, anti-fungal or antiviral treatment.</li> </ul>  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <p>Common viral respiratory tract infections such as colds, sore throats and seasonal influenza, if recovering, accept. See additional information.</p> <p>Cold sores, genital herpes, accept.</p>  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <p><u>Congo Fever</u><br/> <u>Coronavirus Infection</u><br/> <u>Crimean Fever</u><br/> <u>Ebola Fever</u><br/> <u>Herpes - Genital</u><br/> <u>Herpes - Oral</u><br/> <u>Lassa Fever</u><br/> <u>Marburg Fever</u><br/> <u>MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus)</u><br/> <u>Myocarditis</u><br/> <u>Steroid Therapy</u><br/> <u>West Nile Virus</u></p>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <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. 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.</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> <p>Three distinct types of influenza infection need to be considered separately: seasonal influenza, pandemic influenza and avian influenza. This guidance applies only to seasonal influenza; avian and pandemic influenza are out with the scope of this guidance. Donors with these diagnoses should not be accepted. Any outbreaks of avian or pandemic influenza will be communicated via public health alert guidance for professionals.</p> <p>Seasonal influenza in the UK normally extends over a period of approximately 16 weeks during the winter months. Due to the spectrum of disease presentation, only the minority of infected individuals are tested for respiratory viruses and during the annual epidemics, most cases are diagnosed clinically. Systemic infection with viraemia is not a feature of seasonal influenza.</p> <p><b>Unusual bacterial/fungal/protozoal infections</b></p> <p>Specialist microbiological advice should be sought when considering using cells and tissues from donors who have had unusual infections in the past, including those acquired outside of Western Europe. This should include infections common in immuno-compromised patients, or infections which lie dormant or may be difficult to eradicate.</p> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Updated guidance regarding donors who are recovering from seasonal influenza.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | <p>Part of this advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue &amp; Cells Directive.</p> <p>This entry was last updated in<br/>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 40</p>   |

## Infection - Chronic

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate.</b>  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <p><b>1. Acne:</b><br/>Most donors with acne can be accepted.</p> <p><b>2. Chronic fungal infections:</b><br/>a) If on local therapy for superficial infections only, accept.</p> <p>b) If on systemic anti-fungal treatment only for treatment of a localised, non-systemic fungal infection, and there are no complications, accept.</p> <p>c) If otherwise more than seven days from completing systemic antifungal therapy, accept.</p> <p><b>3. Typhoid and Paratyphoid</b><br/>If more than seven days from completion of antibiotic course and last symptoms, accept.</p>   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Acne</u><br><u>Steroid Therapy</u>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>Typhoid and paratyphoid are gastrointestinal infections which rarely have a chronic carrier state. It is usually caught while travelling. It is passed by the faecal-oral route and is not transmitted by tissue or cell transplantation.</p> <p><b>Unusual bacterial/fungal/protozoal infections</b></p> <p>Specialist microbiological advice should be sought when considering using cells and tissues from donors who have had unusual infections in the past, including those acquired outside of Western Europe. This should include infections common in immuno-compromised patients, or infections which lie dormant or may be difficult to eradicate.</p> <p><b>Local fungal infections, e.g. nail infection or athlete's foot</b></p> <p>Systemic oral antifungal treatment may be prescribed to treat localised fungal nail infections or athlete's foot which are difficult to eradicate. Despite the systemic treatment, due to the fact that the infection is localised to the nails/digits the risk to donated tissue/cells is considered to be remote.</p> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | To add guidance for acceptance of donors on oral antifungal treatment for localised nail infections or athlete's foot.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | <p>Part of this advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue &amp; Cells Directive.</p> <p>This entry was last updated in<br/>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 41.</p>   |

## Infection - General

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>      | <b>See:</b><br>Is there a specific entry for the disease?   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i> | <p>Decide if the infection is of short duration with no long lasting carrier stage, e.g. flu:<br/><u>Infection - Acute</u></p> <p>Or if lasting a long time (more than a few weeks) and possibly with long lasting carriage of the infecting organism, e.g. malaria or typhoid<br/><u>Infection - Chronic</u></p> |

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Infection - Tropical

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
Filariasis or Leishmaniasis

*See if Relevant* Congo Fever  
Crimean Fever  
Ebola Fever  
Lassa Fever  
Marburg Fever  
Malaria  
South American Trypanosomiasis Risk  
**Other infections, see:**  
Infection - General

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Infectious Diseases - Contact with

*Obligatory* **See:**  
Is there a specific entry for the disease with which there has been contact?

**Must not donate if:**  
Within the incubation period for the condition or, if this is not known, less than four weeks from last contact.

*Discretionary* a) If the infection is known to lead to permanent immunity (e.g. chickenpox, measles, mumps, rubella, whooping cough) and there is a definite history of past infection with the disease with which contact has occurred, accept.

b) Contact with common upper respiratory tract infections (e.g. colds, sore throats, influenza, SARS CoV-2), accept.

c) Contact with norovirus and other causes of diarrhoea and vomiting, provided the donor is symptom free, accept.

d) Contact with skin conditions which are not transmissible by donated material (such as scabies, ringworm, tinea) if no signs of infection, accept.

e) Individuals who have been prescribed prophylactic antibiotics after contact with meningitis, anthrax or chlamydia, provided they are symptom free, accept.

*See if Relevant* Coronavirus Infection  
Hepatitis  
Hepatitis A  
Hepatitis B  
Hepatitis C  
Hepatitis E  
HIV  
HTLV  
Meningitis  
Monkeypox  
Sexually Transmitted Disease

Smallpox ImmunizationSyphilisTuberculosis*Additional Information*

Many infectious diseases can be passed on through donated material, even before a potential donor develops any symptoms of the infection. This may lead to serious infection in the person receiving a donation.

Many diseases are not infectious and so are not normally a risk.

Contacts with meningitis or anthrax are often prescribed prophylactic antibiotics. These should prevent the disease from developing, so provided the potential donor is well, they may be accepted.

If in doubt, contact a '**Designated Clinical Support Officer**'.

*Reason for Change*

To add 'discretionary' and 'additional information' sections and to update the 'see if relevant' section with additional links.

*Update Information*

This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 51

## Infertility

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*Obligatory***Must not donate if:**

a) Has ever been given human gonadotrophin of pituitary origin.

b) If donor knows that they have ever been treated with Metrodin HP®.

*Discretionary*

If treated exclusively with non-pituitary derived gonadotrophins, accept.

*See if Relevant*Prion Associated Diseases*Additional Information*

The use of human gonadotrophin of pituitary origin (follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH)) had stopped in the UK by 1986. The situation in other countries varied so specific dates cannot be given.  
The 12 week period is an additional safeguard to avoid taking a donation early in a pregnancy.

There is **no evidence** that transfer of tissues (eggs or embryos) between individuals might lead to the spread of vCJD.

Metrodin HP® was withdrawn by the Committee on Safety of Medicines in 2003 and following advice from the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency the precautionary principle has been applied to withdraw donors who have been treated with this product. Donors treated for infertility after 2003 in the UK will not have been treated with this product.

*Reason for Change*

To update the 'additional information' section with a statement that there is no evidence that transplantation of eggs or embryos might lead to spread of vCJD.

*Update Information*

This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 46.



## Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Includes</i>               | Crohn's Disease<br>Ulcerative Colitis   |
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | If mild, with no evidence of infection, tissues can be accepted subject to individual assessment. Refer to Designated Clinical Support Officer for advice if necessary.     |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Infection – General</u><br><u>Malignancy</u><br><u>Radiation Therapy</u>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | The cause of these conditions is not fully understood and may include infection. Lesions caused by the disease can increase the risk of bacteria entering the blood stream. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | 'See if Relevant' section has been added.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 44   |

## Inflammatory Eye Disease

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Autoimmune Disease</u>   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | This is a new entry.  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Influenza Immunization

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization - Non-Live</u>                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Inherited Diseases

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|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>See:</b><br>Is there a specific entry for the condition? If not:<br><b>Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.</b> |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Injected Drugs of Misuse

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Addiction and Drug Abuse</u>                                   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Inoculation Injury

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|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Includes</i>               | Human Bite   |
| <i>Definition</i>             | A non-consented injury or assault in which an individual is exposed to potentially infective material that could be transferred through donation. The causes may range from a sharps injury to bites, punches and abrasions or heterosexual sexual assault where mucous membranes have been contaminated with human blood or other body fluids. It also applies to any inoculation injury with abnormal prions from any species. |
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>a) With material containing abnormal prions.</p> <p>b) Less than 3 months after the date of an inoculation injury, or contamination of mucosa or non-intact skin with blood or body fluids.</p>   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Animal Bite</u>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | This guidance presumes that a validated NAT test for HIV, HBV and HCV is negative, if this test is stopped for any reason the guidance will change.  |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | This entry was updated in line with the recommendations of the SaBTO Donor Selection Criteria Review Report published on 23rd July 2017.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 29  |

## Inoculations

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Irritable Bowel Syndrome

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## ITP

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immune Thrombocytopenia</u>                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Japanese Encephalitis Immunization

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|            |                                |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>See</i> | <u>Immunization - Non-Live</u> |
|------------|--------------------------------|

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Jaundice

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>a) Jaundiced or has a history of jaundice.</p> <p>b) If the cause of the jaundice was viral see the specific entry for that condition.</p> <p>c) If the cause of the jaundice was not known, treat as <b>Hepatitis of Unknown Origin</b>.</p> |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <p>a) If fully recovered from a non-viral cause of jaundice (this includes, but is not limited to, physiological jaundice of the newborn, gall stones and drug reactions), accept.</p> <p>b) If due to Gilbert's Syndrome, accept.</p>   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <p><u>Gall Bladder Disease</u><br/> <u>Gilbert's Syndrome</u><br/> <u>Hepatitis A</u><br/> <u>Hepatitis B</u><br/> <u>Hepatitis C</u><br/> <u>Hepatitis E</u><br/> <u>Hepatitis of Unknown Origin</u></p>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Many things can cause jaundice. The concern is with infectious causes that might be passed on by donation.   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | <p>In 'Obligatory' the link to Hepatitis B' has been changed to 'Hepatitis of Unknown Origin'.</p> <p>There have been other minor changes to improve clarity and to avoid the unnecessary exclusion of donors.</p>   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Kala-Azar

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Kidney Disease

### Acute Nephritis

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>Less than 12 months since recovery.</p>   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <p><b>1. All tissues:</b></p> <p>a) Self-limiting renal disease e.g. single attacks of glomerulonephritis, pyelitis, from which recovery has been complete, do not necessarily disqualify the donor.</p> <p>b) If there is doubt about the diagnosis refer to a <b>Designated Medical Officer</b>.</p> |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | If the donor is well and has not received treatment to suppress the condition in the last 12 months it is unlikely that their donation will pose a risk to the recipient.  |

*Reason for Change* To align the guidance with that for blood donors, the deferral period following an attack of 'Acute Nephritis' has been reduced from five years to 12 months

## Chronic Nephritis

*Obligatory* **Must not donate.**

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 17

## Kidney Recipient

*See* Tissue and Organ Recipients

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Kidney Stones

*See if Relevant* Infection - General

*See* Renal Colic

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Klinefelter's Syndrome

*Discretionary* Accept.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Laser Treatment

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
For malignancy.

*Discretionary*

- a) If for Basal Cell Carcinoma, treatment is completed and fully recovered, accept.
- b) If for Cervical Carcinoma in Situ, see Cervical Dysplasia entry
- c) If for cosmetic purposes, accept when healed.
- d) If laser refractive surgery to the cornea, accept when healed.

*See if Relevant* Basal Cell Carcinoma  
Cervical Dysplasia

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 46.

## Lassa Fever

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*See* Viral Haemorrhagic Fever

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 19

## Legionnaire's Disease

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*See* Infection - Acute

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Leishmaniasis

---

*Includes* Kala-Azar

*Obligatory* **Must not donate.**

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Leptospirosis

---

*See* Infection - Acute

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Lesbian

---

*Discretionary* Accept.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Leukaemia

---

*Obligatory* **Must not donate.**

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Listeriosis

---

*See* Infection - Acute

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Lyme Disease

*See* Infection - Acute  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Lymphogranuloma Venereum

*Obligatory* **Must not donate.**  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Malaria

*Definition* **Resident** – A donor who has ever been present in a malaria risk area (or areas), for a continuous period of 6 months or more (at any point in their lifetime)

**Visitor** – A donor who has visited or travelled through a malaria risk area (or areas) within the past 12 months

**Unexplained febrile illness** – A donor who had undiagnosed fever (that could have been malaria) while present in, or within four months of leaving, a malaria risk area.

**Previous diagnosis of malaria** – A donor who previously had a confirmed diagnosis of malaria, at any point in their lifetime.

**Malaria risk area** – Risk area for country as defined by the GDRI

**MAT:** Malarial Antibody Test

**NAT:** Nucleic Acid Test (for malaria)

*Obligatory* **1. Must not donate (if no testing is available)**  
Applies to all groups as defined above

**2. Must not donate** if testing is performed **less than 4 months** since:  
Anti-malaria therapy has been completed and symptoms caused by malaria have resolved **OR**  
Recovery of symptoms of unexplained febrile illness that could have been malaria **OR**  
Last present in a malaria risk area (or areas) **OR**  
Since return from a malaria risk area (or areas).

*Discretionary* **1a) Previous Malaria:**  
If **more than 4 months** have passed since anti-malaria therapy has been completed and symptoms caused by malaria have resolved, obtain a blood sample for MAT and NAT test. See information below in this section.

**1b) Unexplained Febrile illness:**

If **more than 4 months** from the date of recovery of symptoms of unexplained febrile illness that could have been malaria: Obtain a blood sample for MAT and NAT. If MAT negative, NAT is not required to release tissues. See information below in this section.

**1c) Resident:**

If **more than 4 months** since date last present in a malaria risk area: Obtain a blood sample for MAT and NAT. If MAT negative, NAT is not required to release tissues. See information below in this section.

**1d) Visitor:**

If **more than 4** and **less than 12 months** since return: Obtain a blood sample for MAT and NAT. If MAT negative, NAT is not required to release tissues. See information below in this section.

If **more than 12 months** since return: testing not required, accept

**NB.** Please consider T. cruzi or a tropical virus risk if the area is also identified as a risk area for these infections

The results of MAT and NAT tests must be reviewed as a part of donor medical clearance to determine the suitability of tissues for clinical use. If the exposure, or, for donors with a history of malaria where treatment was completed and symptoms have resolved, was more than four months prior to donation and MAT is negative, NAT is not required. However, if MAT is positive and NAT is negative, in these donors, a risk assessment can be performed for accepting tissues for clinical release after seeking expert opinion.

**2. If tissue will be sterilized by irradiation post-donation:**

Accept – MAT and NAT testing not required.

*See if Relevant*

Geographical Disease Risk Index for countries with a current endemic malaria risk.

*Additional Information*

Symptoms and signs of possible malaria include: fever, flu-like illness, (including shaking chills, headache, muscle aches, and tiredness), anaemia, jaundice, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and cough.

SaBTO Guidance confirms that irradiation of the tissue can be allowed as an alternative to malarial antibody testing.

Some countries have malaria as well as tropical viral risk. Both risks have to be considered if the donor had symptoms after travel or stay.

*Reason for Change*

This guidance was updated based on advice from the SACTTI parasitology sub-group.

*Update Information*

This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 52

## Malaria - Contact in UK

*Discretionary*

Accept.

*Update Information*

This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Malignancy

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <p>a) If this was a basal cell carcinoma (rodent ulcer) and treatment is completed and all wounds are healed, accept. If any systemic medical treatment was required, refer to designated clinical support officer.</p> <p>b) If the potential donor has a non haematological (non-clonal) premalignant condition (e.g. polyposis coli, prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia PIN or Barrett's oesophagus) that is being regularly monitored, or has had a similar condition cured and has been discharged from follow-up, accept.</p> <p>c) If the potential donor has been cured of a carcinoma in situ (CIS) and discharged from follow-up, accept. Donors who have been returned to routine screening following treatment for cervical CIS can be accepted.</p> <p>Examples of CIS include cervical or vulval CIS, ductal CIS of the breast (DCIS) and Bowen's disease.</p> <p>d) If the potential donor has had a diagnosis of melanoma in situ (including Lentigo Maligna), refer to Designated Clinical Support Officer to confirm they have not had an invasive melanoma (eg Lentigo Maligna Melanoma).</p> <p>e) Potential donors with a high risk of cancer due to family history or following genetic tests, even if had or having prophylactic surgery or on prophylactic medication (e.g. Tamoxifen), or on routine follow up, accept.</p>   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <p><u>Basal Cell Carcinoma</u><br/> <u>Cervical Carcinoma in Situ</u><br/> <u>Transfusion</u></p>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>Many malignancies spread through the blood stream and by invading surrounding tissues. Viruses that can be spread by blood and tissue donation can also cause some malignancies. For these reasons it is considered safer not to accept blood from people who have had a malignancy.</p> <p>Basal cell carcinoma (rodent ulcer) does not spread through the blood, therefore people who have had successful treatment may donate.</p> <p>The term carcinoma in situ (CIS) refers to a group of abnormal cells which have not invaded deeper tissue or spread to another part of the body. Donors who have been cured and discharged from follow up may donate. For cervical CIS, donors can be accepted if treatment is complete and any follow up smear, if performed, did not show abnormal cells. Regular screening smears are not defined as follow up.</p> <p>Premalignant conditions are very common, particularly in older donors. Regular monitoring should prevent donors with invasive malignancy from being accepted. However donors with a haematological clonal pre-malignant condition should not be accepted for tissue donation.</p> <p>Melanoma in situ which has been cured by excision is not associated with a risk of metastasis. Patients with a confirmed diagnosis of melanoma in situ (ie Breslow thickness of 0 and no regression) do not require ongoing follow up beyond the initial post-operative appointment.</p> <p>Lentigo Maligna is a form of melanoma in situ found on the head and neck. It should be distinguished from Lentigo Maligna Melanoma which is a true malignant melanoma.</p> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Advice has been added for basal cell carcinoma treated systemically.  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34   |



## Malignant Hypertension

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Malignant Melanoma

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Malignancy</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Mantoux Test

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate unless:</b><br>Negative and no further investigations planned. |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Tuberculosis</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02                 |

## Marburg Fever

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Viral Haemorrhagic Fever</u>                                   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 19 |

## Marfan's Syndrome

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b><br>Bone structural                        |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | <b>Bone non-structural:</b><br>Accept                             |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Mastectomy

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Malignancy</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34 |

## Measles

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### Affected Individual

See [Infection - Acute](#)

### Contact

See [Infectious Diseases - Contact with](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Measles Immunization

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See [Immunization - Live](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Measles Mumps Rubella (MMR) Immunization

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See [Immunization - Live](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Measles Rubella Immunization

---

See [Immunization - Live](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Medication (Drugs)

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See [Drug Treatment](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Meningitis

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### Affected Individual

See [Infection - Acute](#)

## Contact

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Even if on prophylactic antibiotics, accept.                      |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Meningococcal Meningitis Immunization

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization - Non-Live</u>                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Menopause

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Hormone Replacement Therapy</u>                                |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Mental Health Problems

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Not able to fully understand and consent to the donation process and to the testing of their blood for diseases that may affect its suitability for use.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Communication Difficulties</u>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Many people have mental health problems that can be controlled with regular medication. Providing individuals are well on the day of donation and have the mental capacity to give full informed consent, there is no reason why they cannot donate whether on medication or not. Individuals who are over anxious, depressed, manic or psychotic cannot always give valid consent, or fully understand why they are being asked certain questions |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | To ensure that all donors with mental health conditions can donate if they are well enough to do so and have the mental capacity to give full informed consent   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 17  |

## Migraine

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Headache</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Mitral Valve Prolapse

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Molar Pregnancy

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Hydatidiform Mole         |   |
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Pregnancy</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Mpox (Monkeypox)

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### 1. Affected Individuals

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>            | <b>Must not donate</b>   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>         | <p>If the donor has recovered from confirmed or suspected Mpox infection and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is at least 28 days since the diagnosis of Mpox was made, and</li> <li>• It is at least 14 days since recovery, and the donor remains well, and</li> <li>• It is at least 14 days since all skin lesions have healed, and</li> <li>• It is more than seven days since completing any antiviral or antibiotic therapy, and</li> <li>• The donor has been discharged from all follow up (including public health surveillance),</li> </ul> <p>accept.</p> |
| <i>Post Donation Illness</i> | Donors must be provided with information about contacting the tissue establishment if they develop any illness within 21 days after donation. Donation should be discarded.  |

### 2. Contact with an individual with Mpox

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Includes</i>              | Individuals who have been identified by public health teams as a close contact of an individual with Mpox.  |
| <i>Obligatory</i>            | <b>Must not donate</b>  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>         | <p>If it is more than 21 days since last contact, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the donor has no symptoms of Mpox, and</li> <li>• the donor had completed any isolation period, and</li> <li>• the donor had been discharged from all follow-up (including surveillance by public health), and</li> <li>• the donor fulfils the criteria in section 3 below regarding vaccination of applicable,</li> </ul> <p>accept.</p> |
| <i>Post Donation Illness</i> | If the donor has retrospectively reported contact with Mpox within incubation period, donation could be discarded or seek public health advice to determine the risk.   |

### 3. Immunisation for contact or risk

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <i>Excludes</i>      | Individuals who have received vaccination because they work in a health care setting – see section 4 below.   |
| <i>Obligatory</i>    | <b>Must not donate</b>  |
| <i>Discretionary</i> | If the donor fulfils the criteria in section 2 above, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it is more than four weeks since the most recent dose of a non- live or attenuated smallpox vaccination e.g. Imvanex, and:</li> <li>• the course of vaccination (if more than one dose) is complete,</li> </ul> accept. |

### 4. Immunisation – No known contact

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Includes</i>               | Individuals who have received vaccination because they work in a health care setting.   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | An individual who has received routine vaccination with Imvanex or another third-generation smallpox vaccination in an occupational setting, can be accepted provided that they are not deemed to be at risk due to an exposure episode.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Immunisation</u>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Mpox was previously known as Monkeypox. In November 2022, WHO recommended Mpox as the new name for Monkeypox disease. Mpox is endemic in some African countries. During 2022 a multi-country outbreak was identified with cases in the UK, Europe, North America and other regions. |

The incubation period of Mpox is up to 21 days. The initial symptom are fever, myalgia, fatigue and headache. These symptoms are followed by a rash starting from the site of the primary infection, this rash develops into vesicles and pustules followed by scabs. Infectivity may start during initial symptoms and lasts until the rash clears and all scabs have dropped off.

Staff should be alert for donors who report rashes and illnesses consistent with Mpox, regardless of sexual behaviour, travel history or other risk factors.

Mpox does not spread easily between people. Human-to-human transmission occurs through contact with:

- infectious material from skin lesions
- respiratory droplets in prolonged face-to-face contact
- virus-contaminated objects such as bedding or clothing

During the 2022 multi-country outbreak, the predominance of cases among men who have sex with men and the distribution of the Mpox skin rash at presentation, suggests Mpox transmission is associated with direct contact during sex.

Contacts may have received vaccination, to reduce the risk of serious illness. Usually vaccination will be with Imvanex or other third generation vaccine against smallpox. Contacts are eligible to donate once they satisfy the requirements of Sections 2 and 3 above.

Health care workers may also have received vaccination to protect against Mpox in the event of possible exposure to monkeypox during their work. They will be working in accordance with Infection Prevention and Control policies and with suitable Personal Protective Equipment, which if not breached means they are eligible to donate.

Other recipients of vaccination for Mpox must be assessed according to section 3 above.

Imvanex is a live attenuated non-replicating third generation Smallpox vaccination. For donor selection purposes this can be assessed as a non-live vaccine but primarily donors must be assessed according to their individual risk of exposure to Mpox. The deferral of some donors for four weeks from the date of a non-live vaccination allows symptoms of Mpox from prior exposure to become evident (incubation period up to 21 days) and encompasses the time for maximum efficacy of the immunisation (up to four weeks). Donors should be deferred until completion of a course of vaccination.

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | The title and contents have been updated with the new name as recommended by WHO. Inclusion of sections for donors who have received vaccination either because they could be a close contact, have risk of exposure, or have received vaccination because they are health care workers.<br>Additional Information applicable for the whole entry contained within one section. |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 52   |

## MRSA

Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus

*See if Relevant*      Infection - General

*Additional Information*      Staphylococcus aureus is a widely occurring skin commensal. The carrier status or exposure of the donor is not relevant to donation.

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Multiple Sclerosis

*Obligatory*      **Must not donate.**

*Additional Information*      As the cause of multiple sclerosis is not certain and there is a possibility that there is an underlying infectious agent, donation is not permitted.

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Mumps

### Affected Individual

*See*      Infection - Acute

### Contact

*See*      Infectious Diseases - Contact with

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Mumps Immunization

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization - Live</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Muscular Dystrophy

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Structural Bone:<br/>Must not donate if:<br/>Osteoporotic.</b> |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Myalgic Encephalomyelitis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Post Viral Fatigue Syndrome</u>                                |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Myasthenia Gravis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Myelodysplastic Syndrome

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Myeloproliferative Syndrome

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | This entry has been added to clarify the eligibility of donors with this condition. |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02                   |

## Myocarditis

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|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i> | <b>Must not donate if:<br/>Not recovered.</b> |
|-------------------|---|

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Myxoedema

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*See* Thyroid Disease  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Ménière's Disease

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*Discretionary* Accept.  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Needle-Stick Injury

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*See* Inoculation Injury  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Nephritis

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*See* Kidney Disease  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Neurofibromatosis

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*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
History of malignant change.  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Neurological Conditions

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*See* Central Nervous System Disease  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02



## Neurosurgery

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | <p>a) If carried out in the UK after 1992, providing the reason for the surgery is not itself a reason for exclusion, accept.</p> <p>b) If burr hole surgery only, accept.</p> <p>c) If it can be shown that Dura Mater was not used during surgery and there is no evidence of malignancy, the donor may be accepted by a <b>Designated Medical Officer</b>.</p> |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Malignancy</u><br><u>Prion Associated Diseases</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | <p>This is a requirement of the EU Tissue &amp; Cells Directive.</p> <p>This entry was last updated in<br/>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34</p>  |

## Night Sweats

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Unexplained.                        |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If due to the menopause, accept.                                  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Non-Specific Urethritis

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### Acute

*See*     Infection - Acute

### Chronic

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID)

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | Assess reason for treatment and see relevant entry.               |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## NSAID

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID)</u>               |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## NSU

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Non-Specific Urethritis</u>                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Ocular Surgery

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Eye Disease</u><br><u>Laser Treatment</u><br><u>Malignancy</u><br><u>Ocular Tissue Recipient</u> |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02                                   |

## Ocular Tissue Recipient

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Has received a corneal, scleral or limbal tissue graft or limbal or corneal epithelial cells.                                     |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | If the surgery was performed after 1997 and the tissue was supplied through UK Transplant, this information will be stored on the National Transplant Database. |
| <i>See</i>                    | <u>Prion Associated Diseases</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## Operations

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Transfusion</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34 |

## Orf

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### Contagious Pustular Dermatitis

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Organ Donor

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Transfusion</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34 |

## Organ Recipient

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Tissue and Organ Recipients</u>                                |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Oseltamivir

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|            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| <i>See</i> | <u>Tamiflu®</u> |
|------------|-----------------|

## Osteoarthritis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Osteogenesis Imperfecta

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|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate</b>   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <b>Skin</b><br>Accept for split skin allografts only; not suitable for the preparation of acellular dermal allografts  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Osteogenesis Imperfecta is a congenital disorder that results in defective connective tissue due to defects in the genes relating to production of Collagen I or other connective tissue proteins. Pathology includes bones that fracture easily, loose joints, poor muscle tone and thin, discoloured sclera. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | This is a new entry  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 25  |

## Osteomalacia

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Osteomyelitis

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>1. Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Less than two years from completing treatment and cure.<br><br>b) Has chronic sinus.<br><br><b>2. Exclude:</b><br>Previously affected bone. |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | If two years from completing treatment and cure, unaffected bone may be accepted.   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Sometimes it is difficult to be certain that all infection has been eliminated. Waiting two years minimizes the risk of any infection being passed on by a donation.            |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## Osteoporosis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Steroid Therapy</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Ovarian Cyst

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Malignant.                          |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Malignancy</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34 |

## Paget's Disease of Bone

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Includes</i>           | Osteitis Deformans  |
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Pain Killers

---

*Obligatory* Assess reason for treatment and see relevant entry.

**Must not donate if:**

Taken for a serious long-term illness.

*See if Relevant*

Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID)

*Update Information*

This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Paratyphoid

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*See*

Chronic Infection

*Reason for Change*

To replace the entry for paratyphoid with a link to chronic infection. By using a link it will make future changes to the guidelines simpler.

*Update Information*

This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 17

## Peptic Ulcer

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*Includes*

Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer and Erosions

*Obligatory*

**Must not donate if:**

Associated with malignant change.

*See if Relevant*

Transfusion

*Update Information*

This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Pericarditis - Viral

---

*See*

Infection - Acute

*Update Information*

This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Peritonitis

---

*See*

Infection - General

*Update Information*

This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Peritonsillar Abscess

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Permanent Make-Up

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Body Piercing</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Perthes' Disease

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Petit Mal

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Epilepsy</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Pituitary Extract - Human

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Includes</i>               | Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone, Follicle Stimulating Hormone, Gonadotrophin, Growth Hormone, Luteinising Hormone, Thyroid Stimulating Hormone.  |
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Has ever received injection(s) of Human Pituitary Extract.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Growth Hormone</u><br><u>Prion Associated Diseases</u>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Human Pituitary Extracts have been contaminated with abnormal prions and have led to the spread of Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD). They have been used to treat growth hormone deficiency and infertility. They have also been used in diagnostic tests to see if other endocrine glands such as the thyroid and adrenal work normally. They have not been used in the UK since 1985 and it is thought that all those exposed to these extracts have been notified of their increased risk of CJD. It is uncertain as to when their use stopped in other countries.<br><br>Donors that have been given only synthetic pituitary hormones or gonadotrophin made from urine may be accepted. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Additional information has been added for clarity.  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## Platelet Disorder

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|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>See:</b><br>Is there an entry for the condition?                                      |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If not covered by a specific entry, accept.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Haematological Disease</u><br><u>Immune Thrombocytopenia</u><br><u>Thrombocytosis</u> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | Some minor alterations have been made to improve clarity.                                |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02                        |

## Pleurisy

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Infection - General</u><br><u>Malignancy</u>                   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Pneumococcal Immunization

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization - Non-Live</u>                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Pneumonia

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Poisoning

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|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>There is evidence that the individual (donor/or mother of cord blood donor) has ingested, or been otherwise exposed to toxic substances that could be transmitted in donated material in dosages that could endanger the health of recipients. |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | If the individual is being monitored following exposure and the levels of the agent in question are within safe limits, accept.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Addiction and Drug Abuse</u>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Advice may be sought from the National Poisons Information Service if required.  |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | This is a new entry. This is a requirement of the Human Tissue Authority Guide to Quality and Safety Assurance for Human Tissues and Cells for Patient Treatment   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 30  |

## Polio Contact

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infectious Diseases - Contact with</u>                         |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Polio Injected Immunization

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization - Non-Live</u>                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Polio Oral Immunization

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization - Live</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Polycythaemia

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If confirmed as secondary polycythaemia, accept.                  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Polymyalgia Rheumatica

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Autoimmune Disease</u>   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | To include Polymyalgia Rheumatica under Autoimmune Disease.       |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Porphyria

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Suffers from porphyria.   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | If the potential donor suffers from Acute Intermittent Porphyria (AIP), Varigate Porphyria (VP), Hereditary Coproporphyria (HCP), Erythropoietic Protoporphyria (EPP) or Congenital Erythropoietic Porphyria (CEP), accept. |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Hepatitis</u>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Porphyria Cutanea Tarda (PCT) is almost always an acquired condition associated with  |



underlying liver disease, usually hepatitis of viral or unknown origin.

*Reason for Change* This is a new guideline.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 11

## Post Viral Fatigue Syndrome

*Includes* Myalgic Encephalopathy (ME) and Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS)

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
Not resolved.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Pre- and Post Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
Donor has taken Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) or Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) in the previous three months.  
Assess any donor using PrEP or PEP for tissue safety risks relating to sexual activity.

*Discretionary* If it is over three months since use of PrEP or PEP and there is no other tissue safety risk, accept

*See if Relevant* Tissues Safety Entry  
HIV  
Homosexual and Bisexual Individuals  
Human Bite

*Additional Information* The use of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP), e.g. Truvada<sup>®</sup>, to prevent HIV is increasing. Patients taking PrEP are unlikely to be eligible to donate due to tissue safety guidelines. However, PrEP is also available via private prescription and/or online pharmacies and may be used by individuals who would not otherwise be deferred.

Use of PrEP may interfere with testing for HIV by delaying seroconversion or giving unclear results in a positive donor. For this reason, it is important that donors who have taken PrEP in the previous three months are not accepted to donate, even if they do not have another tissue safety risk.

Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) has a similar mechanism of action to PrEP and may also interfere with testing results. In the UK PEP is prescribed to people who have been exposed to someone who may have HIV. This includes through sexual activity or exposure through a needle stick injury. Donors who have received PEP will usually be ineligible to donate for the same reason they were given PEP.

If the underlying reason for taking PrEP or PEP warrants a longer deferral period, this should be applied.

This guidance will be updated as more information about the use and effects of PrEP/PEP becomes available.

*Reason for Change* This is a new entry.

*Update Information*

Update Information  
This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 33

## Pregnancy

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>a) Resulted in a malignant (invasive) Hydatidiform mole.</p> <p>b) Resulted in a non-malignant (non-invasive) Hydatidiform mole and treatment and follow up is ongoing.</p> <p>c) It is less than 7 days from the last dose of methotrexate.</p> |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Transfusion</u>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Methotrexate is now increasingly used to medically treat ectopic pregnancy, to avoid surgery and protect the fallopian tube. A week is needed for any residual methotrexate to clear the system.  |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | The addition of information about methotrexate.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34   |

## Prion Associated Diseases

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>Includes</i>        | Sporadic, Familial and Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD), Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker Disease and Fatal Familial Insomnia   |
| <i>Obligatory</i>      | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>1. Diagnosed with any form of CJD, or other human prion disease.</p> <p>2. Identified at increased risk of developing a prion associated disorder.<br/>This includes:</p> <p>a) Individuals at familial risk of prion-associated diseases (have had two or more blood relatives develop a prion-associated disease or have been informed following genetic counselling they are at risk).</p> <p>b) Individuals who have been told that they have been put at increased risk from surgery, transfusion or transplant of tissues or organs.</p> <p>c) Individuals who have been told that they may be at increased risk because a recipient of blood or tissues that they have donated has developed a prion related disorder.</p> <p>d) Recipients of dura mater grafts.</p> <p>e) Recipients of corneal, scleral or other ocular tissue grafts.</p> <p>f) Recipients of human pituitary derived extracts.</p> <p>g) <b>Since January 1st 1980</b> Recipients of any allogeneic human tissue.</p> |
| <i>Discretionary</i>   | If the donor has had two or more blood relatives develop a prion-associated disease and, following genetic counselling, they have been informed that they are not at risk, accept. This requires confirmation by a <b>Designated Medical Officer</b> .   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i> |  |

Pituitary Extract - Human  
Tissue and Organ Recipients  
Transfusion

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Additional Information</i> | See the <u>Position Statement on Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease</u> available in the JPAC Document Library.   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | To reflect guidance from the Committee on the Microbiological Safety of Blood Tissues and Organs. There is the same concern over a possible second wave of cases of vCJD from accepting donors who have received tissue or organ transplants, as there is over donors who have been previously transfused. |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.<br><br>This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 23   |

## Proctitis

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Inflammatory Bowel Disease</u><br><u>Infection – General</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 44 |

## Psoriasis

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Generalized or severe.</li> <li>b) Associated with arthropathy.</li> <li>c) There is secondary infection.</li> <li>d) Immunosuppressed</li> </ul>  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) If the quality of the tissue being donated is not affected, accept</li> <li>b) If mild and only using topical treatment, accept.</li> <li>c) If the donor is on immunosuppressive medication, see <u>Immunosuppression</u> entry.</li> </ul>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Psoriasis is primarily a skin condition caused by an autoimmune process. About one in ten people with psoriasis may develop joint problems (psoriatic arthropathy). Sometimes the disease is treated with powerful drugs to suppress the underlying autoimmune process. This may alter the body's defence mechanisms to infection. Donations may be accepted if the safety and quality of the tissues is not affected. |
| <i>See</i>                    | <u>Autoimmune Disease</u><br><u>Immunosuppression</u>  |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Treatment with Etretinate/Neotigason is no longer a reason for deferral. To clarify that if there is no involvement of the tissue to be donated, donation may proceed. Link to 'immunosuppression' entry added.  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     |  |

This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 46.

## Psychiatric Problems

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*See* Mental Health Problems  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Pulmonary Embolism

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*Discretionary* Accept.  
*See if Relevant* Malignancy  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Pyelonephritis

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*See* Infection - General  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Pyrexia

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### Not Related to Travel in Malarious Areas

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
Less than two weeks from an episode of pyrexia.

*Discretionary* If related to a common cold or other upper respiratory tract infection from which the donor is now recovered or recovering, accept.

*See if Relevant* Infection - General

*Additional Information* A raised temperature may be a sign of an infection, which could be passed on through a donation. Waiting two weeks from when the temperature returns to normal reduces the risk of infection being transmitted by the donation.

There is no evidence that common colds and upper respiratory tract infections can be passed on by donation but it is still necessary to wait until any such infection is obviously getting better before allowing donation.

### Related to Travel in Malarious Areas

*See* Malaria  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Q Fever

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Quinsy

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Rabies

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### Immunization - Non-exposed

|                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Discretionary</i> | If non-exposed, accept. |
|----------------------|-------------------------|

### Immunization - Post Exposure

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>        | <b>Must not donate until:</b><br>At least 24 months post exposure and fully cleared by treating physician. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i> | To extend the deferral period post exposure to 24 months.  |

### Infection

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Animal Bite</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 40 |

## Radiation Therapy

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|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i> | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) For malignancy other than basal cell carcinoma. |
|-------------------|--|

b) For other treatments:  
**Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.**

c) Bone to be collected has been exposed.

*Discretionary* a) If fully recovered and is acceptable according to immunosuppression advice, accept.  
 b) If for basal cell carcinoma or ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast, all treatment has been completed, the donor has been discharged from follow up and is eligible under the Malignancy Guideline, accept.

*See if Relevant* Basal Cell Carcinoma  
Immunosuppression  
Malignancy

*Additional Information* Radiation therapy is sometimes used for non-malignant conditions, particularly for some skin conditions. It is often used as a substitute for other treatments that work by suppressing the immune system such as high dose steroids and cytotoxic drugs. More information is likely to be required before a decision can be made as to if an individual can donate. This why a referral to a 'Designated Medical Officer' is required.

*Reason for Change* Additional discretionary acceptance for basal cell carcinomas and ductal carcinoma in situ of the breast. A link had been added to autoimmune disease, and additional information has been added.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 29

## Radionuclides

*Obligatory* **1. Radioactive iodine therapy:**  
**Must not donate if:**  
 a) For malignancy.  
 b) Administered in the preceding six months.

2. Other treatment or investigation:  
**Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.**

*See if Relevant* Malignancy  
Thyroid Disease

*Additional Information* In general those used for diagnostic purposes are cleared within 24 hours. Some, e.g. radioactive iodine, have long half-lives and affected donors must not be accepted unless at least six months have passed.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Raynaud's Syndrome

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
 Part of a multisystem disorder.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
 TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Recipients of Normal Human Immunoglobulin

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Hepatitis A</u><br><u>Immunosuppression</u><br><u>Immunoglobulin Therapy</u> |
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Transfusion</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02               |

## Reiter's Syndrome

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If fully recovered, accept.                                       |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Relapsing Fever

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Relenza®

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Approved Name</i>      | Zanamivir   |
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | This entry now redirects to the 'Infection – Acute' entry.          |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in:<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 40. |

## Renal Colic

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|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Symptomatic.<br><br>b) Under investigation. |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Infection - General</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02            |

## Renal Disease

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Kidney Disease</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Respiratory Disease

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Infection - General</u><br><u>Steroid Therapy</u>              |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Resurfacing of Hip

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Tissue and Organ Recipients</u>                                |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34 |

## Retinitis Pigmentosa

---

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Disabled Donor</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Rheumatic Fever

---

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Rheumatoid Arthritis

---

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If mild and the only treatment is NSAIDs, accept.                 |
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Autoimmune Disease</u>   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | This entry is now linked to 'Autoimmune Disease'.                 |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Ringworm

---

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>      | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>On systemic treatment. |
| <i>Discretionary</i>   | If on local treatment only, accept.                  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i> | <u>Infection - General</u>                           |



*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Risk Factors

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*See*      Tissues Safety Entry  
*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Rodent Ulcer

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*See*      Basal Cell Carcinoma  
*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Rubella

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### Acute Infection

*See*      Infection - Acute

### Contact

*See*      Infectious Diseases - Contact with  
*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Rubella Immunization

---

*See*      Immunization - Live  
*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Salpingitis

---

*See if Relevant*      Sexually Transmitted Disease  
*See*      Infection - General  
*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Sandfly Fever

---

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Sarcoidosis

---

### Acute

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Not recovered.<br><br>b) Less than five years from both finishing all treatment and full recovery.   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | If more than five years since finishing all treatment and full recovery, accept.  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Acute sarcoidosis is normally a self limiting disease and does not require treatment in about 90% of cases. The cause is not known but there appears to be an immune defect that can run in families. Because of the uncertainty with this condition, only potential donors who have fully recovered and been off all treatment for at least five years may donate. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | To align the guidance with that for blood donors, new guidance to accept donors who required treatment but who have made a full recovery and have been off all treatment for at least five years has been added.<br>'Additional Information' has been added.  |

### Chronic

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate.</b>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Chronic sarcoidosis can cause a range of problems, particularly with the lungs but also with the heart, that may pose risks for a potential donor. The treatments used may also cause immunosuppression. For these reasons people with this condition should not donate. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | 'Additional Information' has been added.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 17  |

## Schistosomiasis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Sclera Recipient

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|            |                                |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>See</i> | <u>Ocular Tissue Recipient</u> |
|------------|--------------------------------|

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Scleritis

*See* Inflammatory Eye Disease  
*Reason for Change* To include an entry for 'Scleritis'.  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Semi-Permanent Make-Up

*See* Body Piercing  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Sex Worker

*Obligatory* **Must not donate.**

*Discretionary* If 3 months or more has elapsed since the donor last received money or drugs for sex, accept

*See if Relevant* Addiction and Drug Abuse  
Homosexual and Bisexual Individuals  
Hepatitis of Viral Origin  
HIV  
HTLV  
Infection - General

*Additional Information* In this context sex is defined as vaginal, oral or anal sex with or without a condom/protective. This guidance presumes that a validated NAT test for HIV, HBV and HCV is negative, if this test is stopped for any reason the guidance will change.  
  
If received injectable drugs of addiction for sex, see 'Addiction and Drug Abuse' entry as a 12 month deferral may apply.

*Reason for Change* This entry was updated in line with the recommendations of the SaBTO Donor Selection Criteria Review Report published on 23rd July 2017.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 29

## Sexually Transmitted Disease

### Infected Individual

*Obligatory* **See:**  
Is there is a specific entry for the disease?

**Must not donate**

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>   | If fully treated, at least three months from completion of treatment, accept. Additionally, for gonorrhoea, there must be evidence of a test of cure available after treatment. |
| <i>See if Relevant</i> | <u>Tissues Safety Entry</u><br><u>Chlamydia</u><br><u>Genital Warts</u><br><u>Herpes - Genital</u><br><u>Syphilis</u>   |

**Sexual Partner**

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <p><b>See:</b><br/>Is there is a specific entry for the disease with which there has been contact?</p> <p><b>Must not donate if:</b><br/>a) Donor required treatment and it is less than three months since completing that treatment.<br/><br/>b) Donor did not require treatment and it is less than three months from the last sexual contact with the infected partner.</p> |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | <p>Donor did not require treatment and it is more than three months since the infected partner has completed treatment, accept.</p> <p>Donor required treatment: if fully treated, and if it is at least three months from completion of treatment, accept. Additionally, for gonorrhoea, there must be evidence of a test of cure available after treatment.</p>               |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Tissues Safety Entry</u><br><u>Chlamydia</u><br><u>Genital Warts</u><br><u>Herpes - Genital</u><br><u>Syphilis</u>   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | The obligatory deferral period for infected individuals and sexual partners has been reduced to 3 months. For gonorrhoea, there is an additional proviso that a test of cure has been performed.  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 41.   |

**Shingles**

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**Affected Individual**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>See</i>               | <u>Herpes Zoster</u>                     |
| <i>Reason for Change</i> | The links have been changed for clarity. |

**Contact**

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infectious Diseases - Contact with</u>                      |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Sickle-Cell Disease

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Haemoglobin Disorders</u>                                      |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Sickle-Cell Trait

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Skin Cancer

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Malignancy</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Skin Disease

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|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) The condition is infected or infectious.<br><br>b) Malignant. |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If malignancy was a Basal Cell Carcinoma and treatment is completed, accept.                   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Dermatitis</u><br><u>Infection - General</u><br><u>Malignancy</u><br><u>Psoriasis</u>       |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | Malignancy has been added to Obligatory and additional links have been included.               |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02                              |

## Sleeping Sickness

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(African Trypanosomiasis)

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Smallpox Immunization

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### Contacts

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Any secondarily infected site has not yet healed.<br><br>b) Less than eight weeks after secondarily infected site appeared.  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | If no new skin lesions, accept.   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Close contacts of vaccinees (household or direct bodily contact) may become secondarily infected from direct skin contact with an infected inoculation site or from virus on clothing, bedding, dressings etc. If infection occurs, a new skin rash, blister or sore appears at the site of contact, which could be anywhere on the body. The rash represents a secondary vaccination site and presents exactly the same potential risk to patients and staff as that of a person who has been intentionally immunized. |

### Immunized Individual

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) The inoculation site has not fully healed.<br><br>b) Any secondarily infected site has not fully healed.<br><br>c) Less than eight weeks from inoculation or from the appearance of any secondarily infected site.   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Smallpox immunization is with live virus. By eight weeks, the infection caused by the inoculation should have been controlled. If the wound has not healed it is possible that there may still be infection present. We do not want to pass the virus, or other infection, on to staff, or to people receiving tissues. |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.<br><br>This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## Snake Bite

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate until:</b><br>Recovered.                       |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## South American Trypanosomiasis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>South American Trypanosomiasis Risk</u>                        |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## South American Trypanosomiasis Risk

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Born in South America or Central America (including Mexico).</li> <li>2) Mother was born in South America or Central America (including Mexico).</li> <li>3) Has had a transfusion in South America or Central America (including Mexico).</li> <li>4) Has lived and/or worked in rural subsistence farming communities in these countries for a continuous period of four weeks or more.</li> </ol>  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) For situations other than transfusion, if at least four months from the date of the last exposure, a validated test for <i>T. cruzi</i> antibody is negative, accept.</li> <li>2) If transfused before 1st January 1980 and a validated test for <i>T. cruzi</i> antibody is negative on the donation blood sample, accept.</li> </ol>  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Geographical Disease Risk Index</u> for countries with <i>T. cruzi</i> risk<br><u>Transfusion</u>  |
| <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. Testing is available and should be performed if there is a possibility of infection. Waiting 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 Mexico) is not considered of high enough risk to merit exclusion.</p> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | <p>To reduce deferral period following last date of exposure from six to four months and align this entry with the 'Transfusion' entry.</p> <p>To also align this entry with the Geographical Disease Risk Index and change the reference to "Southern Mexico" to "Mexico".</p>   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 41.  |

## Spherocytosis

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Hereditary Spherocytosis</u>                                   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Spina Bifida

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Has an indwelling shunt and there is evidence of shunt infection.</li> <li>b) Uses a catheter.</li> <li>c) Has a pressure sore.</li> </ol> |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Donated bone is cultured to exclude occult bacterial and fungal infection. However it should not be collected from bacteraemic subjects.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Spinal Surgery

---

*See if Relevant*      Neurosurgery  
Transfusion

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Splenectomy

---

*Obligatory*      **Must not donate if:**  
a) For malignancy.  
  
b) For a myeloproliferative disorder.  
  
c) For immune thrombocytopenia (ITP).

*Discretionary*      a) If for trauma, when recovered accept.  
  
b) If taking prophylactic antibiotics, accept.

*See if Relevant*      Immune Thrombocytopenia  
Malignancy  
Transfusion

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Squamous Cell Carcinoma

---

*See*      Malignancy

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Steroid Therapy

---

*Obligatory*      **Must not donate if:**  
  
a) Regularly taking steroid tablets, injections or enemas, or applying creams over large areas.  
  
b) The donor has needed treatment to suppress an autoimmune condition in the last 12 months.  
  
c) Less than seven days after completing a course of oral or injected steroids for disorders associated with allergy.

*Discretionary*      a) If occasional use of creams over small areas of skin for minor skin complaints, accept.  
  
b) If using steroid inhalers for prophylaxis, accept.

*See if Relevant*      Autoimmune Disease  
Skin Disease  
Tissue and Organ Recipients



|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Steroid therapy in high doses causes immunosuppression. This may mask infective and inflammatory conditions that would otherwise prevent donation. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | To clarify when donors who have used steroid therapy may donate.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | Part of this advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.   |
|                               | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Stroke

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Disabled Donor</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis

SBE

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Endocarditis</u>   |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>  | This entry is replaced by the entry for 'Endocarditis'. It recognizes that the cause of endocarditis is not always bacterial and the course is not always subacute. |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## Syphilis

### 1. Affected Individual

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | If fully treated in the past and confirmatory tests exclude recent infection, discuss with a <b>Designated Medical Officer</b> .                                |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | The interpretation of syphilis testing is often difficult. The advice of an experienced microbiologist may be required before a decision on safety can be made. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | The 'Discretionary' entry has been modified.<br>Additional Information' has been added  |

### 2. Current or Former Sexual Partner of Affected Individual

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i> | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) The potential donor required treatment.<br><br>b) The potential donor did not require treatment and it is less than 12 months since the infected partner has completed treatment. |
|-------------------|--|

- Discretionary*
- a) If the potential donor did not require treatment and it is more than 3 months from the last sexual contact with the infected partner, accept.
  - b) If the potential donor did not require treatment and it is more than 12 months since the infected partner has completed treatment, accept.
  - c) If the potential donor did require treatment, refer to the 'Affected Individual' section above

*Additional Information*      Tissue Safety Entry

*Reason for Change*      A section covering 'Current or Former Sexual Partner of Affected Individual' has been added.

This entry has been modified in line with the recommendations of the SaBTO Donor Selection Criteria Review Report published on 23rd July 2017.

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 29

## Syphilis Sexual Contact

---

*See*      Syphilis

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 29

## Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

---

*Obligatory*      **Must not donate.**

*Discretionary*      If the tissues to be donated are not affected by the condition, subject to individual risk assessment, accept.

Discuss with Designated Clinical Support Officer for advice if required.

*See if Relevant*      Immunosuppression

*Reason for Change*      To permit discretionary acceptance of unaffected tissues subject to individual risk assessment.

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 41.

## Tamiflu®

---

*Approved Name*      Oseltamivir

*See*      Infection - Acute

*Reason for Change* This entry now redirects to the 'Infection – Acute' entry.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in:  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 40.

## Tamoxifen

---

*Obligatory* See Malignancy entry.

*Discretionary* If taken for non-malignant conditions, accept.

*Reason for Change* To clarify that use of Tamoxifen for non-malignant conditions is not a contraindication to donation.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 41.

## Tattoo

---

*See* Body Piercing

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Temporal Arteritis

---

*See* Autoimmune Disease

*Reason for Change* The entry has been changed for consistency from 'Must not donate' to 'See Autoimmune Disease'.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Tetanus Immunization

---

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
Less than four weeks from exposure.

*Discretionary* If non-exposed, accept.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Thalassaemia Major

---

*Obligatory* **Must not donate.**

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Thalassaemia Trait

---

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Therapeutic Venesection

---

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If for haemochromatosis or confirmed secondary polycythaemia, accept. |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Haemochromatosis</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02     |

## Threadworms

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Even if on treatment, accept.                                     |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Thrombocytosis

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>Due to a myeloproliferative disorder.   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Platelet counts in excess of 500 x 10e9/l should be repeated. If found to be persistently raised the donor should not be accepted and referred for investigation. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | This entry has been added to clarify the eligibility of donors with this condition.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02   |

## Thrombosis

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | If the underlying cause does not exclude, accept.                 |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>Malignancy</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Thrush - Oral

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|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i> | <b>Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Unexplained.<br><br>b) Related to immunodeficiency. |
|-------------------|--|

*See if Relevant*      Infection: Chronic

*Reason for Change*      This entry has been revised to link discretionary acceptance to the current 'Infection: Chronic' entry.

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 44

## Thrush - Vaginal

---

*Obligatory*      **Must not donate if:**  
a) Related to immunodeficiency.

*See if Relevant*      Infection: Chronic

*Reason for Change*      This entry has been revised to link discretionary acceptance to the current 'Infection: Chronic' entry.

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 44

## Thyroid Disease

---

*Obligatory*      **Must not donate if:**  
a) Under investigation.  
  
b) Malignant.  
  
c) Less than six months from treatment with radioactive iodine therapy.

*See if Relevant*      Autoimmune disease

*Reason for Change*      The 'Obligatory' statement for anti-thyroid tablets has been removed.  
  
The reference in 'Discretionary' to treatment with thyroxine has been removed.  
  
A link to 'Autoimmune Disease' has been added.

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Thyroxine

---

*See*      Thyroid Disease

*Update Information*      This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Tick-Borne Encephalitides

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Tick-Borne Encephalitis Immunization

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization - Non-Live</u>                                    |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Tissue and Organ Recipients

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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p><b>1. At any time:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Has needed immunosuppression.</li> <li>b) Dura mater transplanted.</li> <li>c) Ocular tissue transplanted.</li> <li>d) Xenotransplant performed.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Since January 1st 1980:</b><br/>Any allogeneic human tissue or organ transplanted.</p>   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) If an allogeneic tissue or cell transplant was performed before January 1st 1980 and there is no other reason to exclude the donor, accept.</li> <li>b) If at anytime an autologous tissue, or cells, has been transplanted, accept.</li> </ul>   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <p><u>Immunosuppression</u><br/> <u>Ocular Tissue Recipient</u><br/> <u>Prion Associated Diseases</u><br/> <u>Xenotransplantation</u></p>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>The transfer of tissues or organs between individuals and species has lead to the spread of infection. The above guidelines are intended to minimize these risks.</p> <p>There is now a concern that this could also happen with vCJD. This is because in the autumn of 2003 a UK recipient of blood, taken from a healthy donor who later developed vCJD, died from vCJD. Since then there have been several cases of infection with the vCJD prion in recipients of blood from donors who have later developed vCJD.</p> <p>In view of this, people who have received a tissue or organ transplant since 1980, will be excluded from donation in the same way as recipients of transfusion are. This date is before BSE, which is believed to have caused vCJD, was prevalent.</p> |
| <i>See</i>                    | <u>Transfusion</u>  |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | To clarify that transplantation of an autologous tissue, or cells, is not a contra-indication to donation, whether or not the tissue, or cells, were stored prior to transplantation.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34   |

## Tissue Recipient

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Tissue and Organ Recipients</u>                                |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Tissues Safety Entry

*Obligatory* Information must be provided so that those at risk do not donate.

**1. You must not donate if:**

You think you need a test for HIV/AIDS, HTLV or hepatitis.

**2. You must never donate if:**

- a) You are HIV positive
- b) You are HTLV positive
- c) You are a hepatitis B carrier
- d) You are a hepatitis C carrier

**3. You must not donate for at least 12 months:**

After stopping habitual use of injected drugs of addiction.

**4. You must not donate for at least three months if:**

- a) You have taken Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) / Truvada for prevention of HIV
  - b) You have taken or been prescribed Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for prevention of HIV.
- If the underlying reason for taking PrEP or PEP warrants a longer deferral period, this should be applied.

**5. You must not donate for at least 3 months if:**

- a) You have received money or drugs for sex
- b) You have injected, or been injected with, non-prescription drugs, even only once. This includes, for example, bodybuilding drugs or injectable tanning agents. You may be able to donate if a doctor prescribed the drugs. Please ask.

**6a. For donors of tissues/cells other than haematopoietic progenitor cells, pancreatic islet cells or hepatocytes:**

You must not donate for at least 3 months after sex (even if you used a condom or other protective) with:

- a) (If you are a man): another man.
- b) (If you are a woman): A man who has ever had oral or anal sex with another man, even if they used a condom or other protective.

**6b. For donors of haematopoietic progenitor cells, pancreatic islet cells or hepatocytes:**

There are no specific restrictions regarding donation after male-sex-with-male sexual contact, instead a documented individual risk/benefit donor assessment is required.

**7. You must not donate for at least 3 months after sex (even if you used a condom or other protective) with:**

A partner who is, or you think may be:

- a) HIV or HTLV positive
- b) A hepatitis B carrier
- c) A hepatitis C carrier
- d) A partner who has received money or drugs for sex
- e) A partner who has injected, or been injected with non-prescription drugs. This includes, for example, bodybuilding drugs or injectable tanning agents. You may be able to give if a doctor prescribed the drugs, please ask.
- f) A partner who has been, or you think may have been, sexually active in parts of the world where HIV/AIDS is very common. This includes most countries in Africa. There are exceptions, so please ask.

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>See if Relevant</i> | <u>Addiction and Drug Abuse</u>            |
|                        | <u>Homosexual and Bisexual Individuals</u> |
|                        | <u>Hepatitis of Viral Origin</u>           |
|                        | <u>HIV</u>                                 |
|                        | <u>HTLV</u>                                |

**Infection - General**  
**Pre- or Post-Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV**

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>The guidance has been changed in line with recommendations from the Advisory Committee on the Safety of Blood, Tissues and Organs (SaBTO), 2017. The deferral period for men who have sex with men, sex with a person who has received money or drugs for sex, someone who has received money or drugs for sex, sex with a partner resident and sexually active in a high risk area, sex with a partner who was previously resident and sexually active in a high risk area for HIV/AIDS and who has not been screened, sex with a high risk partner (i.e. with HIV, HBC, HCV, syphilis, HTLV, person who has injected or been injected with non-medically prescribed drugs) has been reduced to 3 months. The deferral period for habitual drug users of injected drugs has been reduced to at least 12 months after stopping, and for users of non-addictive injected drugs (e.g body building drugs and injectable tanning agents) to at least 3 months after stopping.</p> <p>This review considered advances in the sensitivity of testing procedures currently in use in the UK, the prevalence of transfusion transmissible infections and the level of compliance with the 12 month exclusion for those donors at higher risk of blood borne infections.</p> <p>For haematopoietic progenitor cells, pancreatic islet cells or hepatocytes there are no specific restrictions regarding donation after male-sex-with-male sexual contact. Instead, a documented individual risk/benefit donor assessment is required to allow donation.</p> <p>The drugs used in both PrEP and PEP may interfere with the routine HIV screening tests carried out on all tissue and cell donors. For this reason, donors who have taken PrEP should not donate for three months, even if they have not had a sexual partner in a risk group.</p> <p>The deferral periods specified above may be reduced by doing individual risk assessment if the risk of acquiring an infectious disease may be outweighed by the risk of delaying a lifesaving transplantation.</p> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Addition of deferral period and additional information for donors who have used HIV PrEP or PEP.  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 33   |

## Toxoplasmosis

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Must not donate if:</b></p> <p>Confirmed current active infection at the time of donation.</p>   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <b><u>Infection - Acute</u></b>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>This is a common parasitic infection, often spread by cat faeces or eating undercooked meat. It can be spread through transfusion. It may have serious consequences or even prove fatal for the recipient. Usually it does not cause symptoms, as the body's immune system easily overcomes the parasite. Testing of tissue donors is not required. Toxoplasma IgG results from organ donors, if available, do not require further investigation.</p> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | To clarify that toxoplasma IgG results from organ donors, if available do not require further investigation  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 30  |

## Transfusion



|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>Includes</i>        | Treatment with Blood Components, Products and Derivatives.   |
| <i>Obligatory</i>      | <p><b>1. Must not donate if:</b></p> <p><b>At any time the donor has:</b></p> <p>a) Received, or thinks they may have received, a transfusion of blood or blood components in a country endemic for malaria or South American trypanosomiasis. See 'Discretionary' section below for exceptions.</p> <p>b) Has received regular treatment with blood derived coagulation factor concentrates.</p> <p><b>2. Must not donate if:</b></p> <p><b>Since January 1st 1980:</b></p> <p>a) Anywhere in the world, the donor has received, or thinks they may have received, a transfusion with red cells, platelets, fresh frozen plasma (FFP), cryoprecipitate. This includes mothers whose babies have required intra-uterine transfusion.</p> <p>b) Had a plasma exchange performed.</p> <p><b>3. Before January 1st 1999:</b></p> <p>a) Treated with prothrombin complex to reverse over-anticoagulation.</p> <p>b) Received intravenous or subcutaneous human normal immunoglobulin.</p>  |
| <i>Discretionary</i>   | <p><b>1. a)</b> If on medical inquiry it is unlikely that the donor has been transfused, accept.</p> <p>b) Received, or thinks they may have received, a transfusion of blood or blood components before 1st Jan 1980, accept – See 4 below if transfused abroad</p> <p>c) If treatment with human immunoglobulin has been limited to small quantities of specific immunoglobulin as prophylaxis (e.g. rhesus, tetanus, hepatitis, immunoglobulin etc.), accept.</p> <p>d) Treated with prothrombin complex (PCC) to reverse over-anticoagulation after 1st January 1999, accept.</p> <p>e) If treated with intravenous immunoglobulins after 1st January 1999: if underlying condition is not a contraindication, accept. Refer to designated clinical support officer if further advice required.</p> <p><b>2. Autologous Transfusion:</b><br/>If <b>only</b> the donor's own blood has been used, accept.</p> <p><b>3. Heart valve donors only:</b> Provided the donor's total transfusion exposure is limited to less than 80 units of blood or blood components, accept. – See 4 below if transfused abroad.</p> <p><b>4. Donor transfused before 1st January 1980 in a country endemic for malaria or South American trypanosomiasis :</b></p> <p>a) Check the Geographical Disease Risk Index. If transfused in an at risk endemic country and a validated malarial antibody test and/or (as appropriate) a validated test for T.cruzi antibody is negative on the donation sample accept.</p> <p>b) If tissue will be sterilized by irradiation post-donation: Accept (testing not required)</p> |
| <i>See if Relevant</i> | <p><u>Bleeding Disorder</u></p> <p><u>Immunoglobulin Therapy</u></p> <p><u>Immunosuppression</u></p> <p><u>Malaria</u></p> <p><u>Prion Associated Diseases</u></p>   |

South American Trypanosomiasis Risk  
Geographical Disease Risk Index

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p><b>Transfused donors</b> have previously contributed to the spread of some diseases. This happened with hepatitis C.</p> <p><b>All transfused donors:</b></p> <p>Transfusions in some countries may have put the donor at risk of malaria or South American trypanosomiasis. It is necessary to exclude these infections (with the exception of donations of tissues that are terminally sterilised) before accepting the donor.</p> <p><b>Coagulation concentrates:</b></p> <p>People who have received blood derived coagulation concentrates (these are made from the blood of many donors) regularly may have been put at risk of infections that can be passed through blood.</p> <p><b>Donors transfused since 1980:</b></p> <p>In the autumn of 2003 a UK recipient of blood, taken from a healthy donor who later developed vCJD, died from vCJD. Since then there has been a very small number of cases of infection with the vCJD prion in recipients of blood from donors who have later developed vCJD.</p> <p>In view of this, people transfused or possibly transfused since 1980 should not normally be accepted. Because of shortages in supply, this does not currently apply to the donation of heart valves. Any history of transfusion after 1980 must be recorded and remain part of the documentation associated with the donation.</p> <p>Plasma exchange results in the patient having been exposed to multiple donors. In view of the increased vCJD risk, donations may not be taken from individuals who have had a plasma exchange performed since 1980.</p> <p>Commonly used PCCs, such as Beriplex or Octaplex, currently used in the UK, are prepared from non-UK donors. They are administered as one-off doses to reverse anticoagulation or peri-operative prophylaxis. Since 1999, coagulation factors and intravenous immunoglobulin prepared from UK donors have no longer been used as a risk reduction measure for vCJD transmission.</p> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | To permit donation from donors who have received intravenous immunoglobulin after 1st January 1999, if the reason for treatment is not a contraindication.  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 44.   |

## Transgender Individuals

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | Assessment of the donor suitability should be according to the gender assigned.   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | Obtain history and refer to designated medical officer if necessary   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <p><u>Homosexual and bisexual individuals</u></p> <p><u>Tissue Safety Entry</u></p>   |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | A careful and sympathetic consideration of sexual risk factors needs to be undertaken. Men who have sex with other men have a higher chance of having an undiagnosed infection which could be passed to anyone receiving their blood, tissues or cells. Consideration should be given to the medications used during gender re-assignment |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      |   |

To change the title of the entry from 'Sex Change' to 'Transgender Individuals' and simplify the contents.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 34

## Travel

*See if Relevant* Geographical Disease Risk Index  
Malaria  
South American Trypanosomiasis Risk  
Infection - Tropical

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Tropical Areas

*See* Infection - Tropical  
Geographical Disease Risk Index

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Tropical Diseases

*See* Infection - Tropical

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Tropical Viruses

*Includes* Chikungunya Virus, also known as CHIKV  
Dengue Virus, also known as Dengue Fever  
Yellow Fever, also known as YF  
Zika Virus, also known as ZIKV, and Zika Virus Fever

*Definition* **Tropical Virus Endemic Areas:** are shown in the 'Geographical Disease Risk Index' (GDRI) as a Tropical Virus Risk.

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
a) It is less than six months from a donor's return from a Tropical Virus Risk endemic area and the donor has been diagnosed with Chikungunya, Dengue, Yellow Fever or Zika virus infection whilst there or following their return to the UK.  
b) It is less than six months from a donor's return from a Tropical Virus Risk endemic area and the donor has either had a history of symptoms suggestive of Chikungunya, Dengue, Yellow Fever or Zika virus infection whilst there or following their return to the UK.  
c) In other cases it is less than four weeks from a donor's return from a Tropical Virus Risk endemic area.  
d) The donor has had sex in the last 28 days with someone who has had a confirmed Zika Virus infection in the three months preceding the sexual contact.

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | All donors may be accepted six months after their return from an affected area or resolution of symptoms. This may be reduced to four weeks, if they have had neither symptoms nor evidence of infection.  |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>Infection - General</u><br><u>Malaria</u><br><u>South American Trypanosomiasis</u><br><u>The 'Geographical Disease Risk Index'</u>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>Chikungunya is an alpha virus that can cause a wide spectrum of disease. This may range from no or minimal symptoms to death. Most commonly it causes arthritis (typically in the knee, ankle and small joints of the extremities), high fever and a maculopapular rash.</p> <p>It is geographically widespread but since 2005 it has reached epidemic proportions in parts of India and islands in the Indian Ocean. It is known to be spread by blood in symptomatic cases and on theoretical grounds could be spread by transfusion and transplantation of tissues and organs from people with pre-symptomatic or asymptomatic disease. A number of visitors returning from endemic areas to the UK have been diagnosed with this infection.</p> <p>Dengue Virus is a flavivirus that typically gives rise to abrupt high fever with a range of accompanying symptoms. Dengue fever (DF) is the most common arthropod borne disease worldwide. Dengue is currently considered endemic in approximately 128 countries.</p> <p>Overall, 15-90% of cases may have an asymptomatic course of infection, but clinical presentation varies with age group. However there is a risk of change in disease presentation and potential for increased incidence of more severe disease in older age groups due to co-circulation of different dengue types and emergence of new types in endemic areas patterns.</p> <p>Yellow Fever Virus is a Flavivirus. Symptoms of Yellow Fever include high temperature, headache, nausea and vomiting, muscle pains and backache. One in four individuals may suffer from jaundice and bleeding from the gastrointestinal tract and other sites.</p> <p>Zika virus is a flavivirus that is transmitted to humans through the bite of a carrier mosquito. Zika Virus can also be transmitted human to human through sexual contact. Zika infection is a rapid acute infection that in the majority of cases is asymptomatic or has very mild general symptoms. A small number of cases may have more apparent symptoms but hospitalisation is rare. Zika infection may be mistaken for Chikungunya or Dengue infections as the virus often co-circulate.</p> <p>The main vector for these viruses is Aedes aegypti (Aedes albopictus is another emerging vector), which is found worldwide between latitudes 35°N and 35°S. There is no epidemiologically important animal reservoir for these viruses. The main geographical areas affected by these viruses include the Caribbean, South and Central America, Mexico, Africa, the Pacific Islands, SE Asia, Indian sub-continent, Hawaii. Additionally Dengue fever has been reported in Australia and there have been outbreaks of Dengue and Chikungunya in Europe.</p> <p><u>Position statements</u> are available in the JPAC Document Library.</p> |
| <i>Information</i>            | This entry is compliant with the Blood Safety and Quality Regulations 2005.  |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | The scope of this entry has been extended to include Yellow Fever.   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 48  |

## Trypanosoma Cruzi Infection

*Obligatory*     **Must not donate.**

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See if Relevant</i>    | <u>South American Trypanosomiasis Risk</u>                        |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Tuberculosis

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### Affected Individual

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>      | <b>1. Must not donate if:</b><br>a) Infected.<br><br>b) Less than 24 months from confirmation of cure.<br><br>c) Under follow-up.<br><br><b>2. Bone:</b><br>Must not donate previously infected bone. |
| <i>See if Relevant</i> | <u>BCG</u><br><u>Heaf Test</u><br><u>Mantoux Test</u>   |

### Contact

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate until:</b><br>Screened and cleared.   |
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | If the donor has been informed that they do not need to be screened, accept.   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>BCG</u><br><u>Heaf Test</u><br><u>Mantoux Test</u>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Tuberculosis can be present in many tissues and be spread through the blood stream. It is sensible to exclude people who may have active disease from donating to prevent any possibility of transmitting the infection. |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02  |

## Tumour Chemotherapy

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Malignancy</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Turner's Syndrome

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|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Typhoid

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*See* [Chronic Infection](#)

*Reason for Change* To replace the entry for typhoid with a link to chronic infection. By using a link it will make future changes to the guidelines simpler.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 17

## Typhoid Injected Immunization

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*See* [Immunization - Non-Live](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Typhoid Oral Immunization

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*See* [Immunization - Live](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Ulcerative Colitis

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*See* [Inflammatory Bowel Disease](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Urethritis (Non-Specific)

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*See* [Non-Specific Urethritis](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Urinary Tract Infection

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*See* [Infection - General](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Vaccination

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*See* [Immunization](#)

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Vasculitis

*Obligatory* **Must not donate.**  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Viral Disease

*See* Infection - General  
*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Viral Haemorrhagic Fever

*Includes* Crimean-Congo Fever  
Ebola Virus Disease  
Lassa Fever  
Marburg Fever

### 1. Affected Individual

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
a) Has ever been infected

### 2. Contact or traveller to endemic country

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**

- a) Was present in an area during an active outbreak
- b) Under investigation for viral haemorrhagic fever
- c) Has been in contact with an individual who was present in an area during an active outbreak
- d) Was in contact with an individual infected with, or was under investigation for viral haemorrhagic fever
- e) less than six months after return to UK from an endemic area when there was no active outbreak

Under exceptional circumstances, the donor may be accepted subject to individual risk assessment. **Refer to designated medical officer.** See additional information section.

*Discretionary* **Accept if:**

- a) If more than 6 months after return to UK from an endemic area when there was no active outbreak at the time of visit

b) If the individual, or the contact person, under investigation had viral haemorrhagic fever infection excluded as diagnosis.

### 3. Sexual Partner of Affected Individual

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <p><b>Must not donate:</b><br/>If the donor has had sex with an individual who had been diagnosed with a Viral Haemorrhagic Fever at any time before their last sexual contact.</p>   |
| <i>See if Relevant</i>        | <u>The Geographical Disease Risk Index</u> for countries with a current endemic Viral Haemorrhagic Fever risk.  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | <p>These infections have very high death rates and there is evidence that the virus may persist for some time after recovery. The 2014-16 outbreak of Ebola in West Africa had increased understanding about the persistence of the virus in affected individuals and the number of asymptomatic individuals who may be able to transmit the virus to others.</p> <p>There is no routine screening test for EBOV currently available. There is an option to test donors serologically for the presence of anti-EBOV (antibodies) two months after the exposure event if a test becomes available. A reactive test would result in permanent deferral, a negative test would allow donation to proceed. Designated medical officers may seek expert advice where necessary, under exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>There is evidence of persistent virus in individuals who recover from several forms of Viral Haemorrhagic Fever. For this reason, it is necessary to defer the sexual partners of these individuals.</p> |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | A permanent deferral has been introduced for donors who have had sex with an individual who has been diagnosed with a Viral Haemorrhagic Fever, and definition of Viral Haemorrhagic Fever provided.  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 40   |

### Vitamin Treatment

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>      | Accept.   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

### Vitiligo

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Autoimmune Disease</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

### Von Recklinghausen's Disease

|            |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|
| <i>See</i> | <u>Neurofibromatosis</u> |
|------------|--------------------------|



*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Von Willebrand's Disease

*See* Bleeding Disorder

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Warts

*Discretionary* Even if on local treatment, accept.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## West Nile Virus

*Definition* **West Nile Virus (WNV) Endemic Areas:**  
These are shown in the 'Geographical Disease Risk Index' (GDRI).

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
a) It is less than six months from a donor's return from a WNV endemic area and the donor has been diagnosed with WNV whilst there or following their return.  
  
b) It is less than six months from a donor's return from a WNV endemic area and the donor has either had a history of symptoms suggestive of WNV whilst there or within 28 days of their return.  
  
c) In other cases it is less than four weeks from a donor's return from a WNV endemic area.

*Discretionary* 1) All donors may be accepted six months after their return from an affected area. This may be reduced to four weeks if they have had neither symptoms nor evidence of infection. For donors who have been back in the UK for less than four weeks, who have not been diagnosed with WNV infection and who have not had symptoms suggestive of WNV infection, if a validated NAT for WNV is to be undertaken on the donated component(s), accept.  
  
2) Donors who have been back in the UK for less than six months, who have had symptoms suggestive of WNV infection while abroad or within 28 days of return, (but no firm diagnosis of WNV infection) if a validated NAT for WNV is to be undertaken on the donated component(s), accept.

*See if Relevant* The 'Geographical Disease Risk Index'

*Additional Information* West Nile Virus is a flavivirus, similar to Dengue, which causes a wide spectrum of infection. This may range from no or minimal symptoms to death. It is geographically widespread, including areas in Europe and other parts of the world not affected by Malaria, and it has reached epidemic proportions in North America in recent years. There it has caused illness and death post transfusion and post transplantation of tissues and organs. It is spread by mosquitoes and so is more prevalent at times of the year when mosquitoes are active.

As the problem can vary both in relation to geography and time of the year it is not possible to state areas from which donors need to be deferred and dates of disease activity. These are provided in the 'Geographical Disease Risk Index'.

A 'Position Statement on West Nile Virus (WNV)' is available in the 'Document Library' of 'www.transfusionguidelines.org'.

*Reason for Change* To increase the deferral of donors following infection with West Nile Virus or symptoms suggestive of West Nile Virus Infection to six months and to remove the requirement for a negative NAT test for these donors prior to donation.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in:  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 23.

## Whooping Cough

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### Contact

*See* Infectious Diseases - Contact with

### Infection

*See* Infection - Acute

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Wilson's Disease

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*Discretionary* Accept.

*Update Information* This entry was last updated in  
TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Xenotransplantation

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*Includes* Xenografts  
Heterografts  
Non-Human Organ Perfusion

### Recipient

*Definition* Any procedure that involves the transplantation, implantation, or infusion into a human recipient of either (a) live cells, tissues, or organs from a non-human animal source, or (b) human body fluids, cells, tissues, or organs that have had ex vivo contact with live, non-human animal cells, tissues, or organs. Xenotransplantation products include live cells, tissues and organs.

Biological products, drugs, or medical devices sourced from **nonliving cells**, tissues or organs from non-human animals, including but not limited to porcine insulin, porcine heart valves, and collagen matrices derived from acellular porcine, bovine or any other xenogeneic source (e.g. PelviSoft<sup>®</sup>, Bio-Oss<sup>®</sup>, Bio-Gide<sup>®</sup> and Surgibone<sup>®</sup>) are not considered xenotransplantation products.

*Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**  
Material from a **living** non-human animal source has been directly or indirectly in contact with the donor's blood supply. This does not include animal bites.

## Sexual Partners of Xenotransplant Recipients, Current and Former

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Obligatory</i>             | <b>Must not donate.</b>  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | Exposure to non-human animal material, particularly when the person exposed is immunosuppressed, may result in infections that would not normally affect humans being passed on. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | Further guidance re Recipient definition   |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.<br><br>This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 25  |

## XMRV

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Discretionary</i>          | Donors who have been tested positive for XMRV, accept.  |
| <i>Additional Information</i> | As there is no evidence that XMRV is implicated in human disease, a positive test is not a bar to donation. |
| <i>Reason for Change</i>      | This is a new entry.  |
| <i>Update Information</i>     | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 12 Issue 01                                  |

## Yaws

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>Obligatory</i>         | <b>Must not donate.</b>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Yellow Fever

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Infection - Acute</u>  |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02 |

## Yellow Fever Immunization

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>See</i>                | <u>Immunization - Live</u>   |
| <i>Update Information</i> | This entry was last updated in<br>TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02<br><b>Date of issue:</b> 1st November 2007 |

## Zanamivir

See Relenza®

## Latest Updates

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This page lists all changes to TDSG-LD 203 after Release 02. This page constitutes **Section 2 of Appendix 1 - Changes to donor selection guidelines**.

The changes are listed with the most recent change at the bottom.

### Changes introduced with Release 03

A change was made to the version control definitions and all Issue numbering information removed.

Bleeding Disorder See [Change Notification No. 18 - 2007](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 04

Tamiflu® (oseltamivir) See [Change Notification No. 28 - 2009](#)

Relenza® (zanamivir) See [Change Notification No. 29 - 2009](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 05

Acupuncture See [Change Notification No. 33 - 2009](#)

Complementary Therapy See [Change Notification No. 35 - 2009](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 06

Body Piercing See [Change Notification No. 02 - 2010](#)

Endoscopy See [Change Notification No. 03 - 2010](#)

Inoculation Injury See [Change Notification No. 04 - 2010](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 07

West Nile Virus (WNV) See [Change Notification No. 09 - 2010](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 08

Immunization - Live See [Change Notification No. 06 - 2011](#)

BCG See [Change Notification No. 07 - 2011](#)

Infertility See [Change Notification No. 08 - 2011](#)

Sexually Transmitted Disease See [Change Notification No. 09 - 2011](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 09

West Nile Virus See [Change Notification No. 11 - 2011](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 10

Malaria See [Change Notification No. 14 - 2011](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 11

Porphyria See [Change Notification No. 20 - 2011](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 12

XMRV See [Change Notification No. 25 - 2011](#)

Hepatitis C See [Change Notification No. 27 - 2011](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 13

West Nile Virus (WNV) See [Change Notification No. 05 - 2012](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 14

Acne See [Change Notification No. 15 - 2012](#)

Pregnancy See [Change Notification No. 16 - 2012](#)

Psoriasis See [Change Notification No. 17 - 2012](#)

Toxoplasmosis See [Change Notification No. 18 - 2012](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 15

West Nile Virus (WNV) See [Change Notification No. 01 - 2013](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 16

Hepatitis B See [Change Notification No. 08 - 2013](#)

Hepatitis B Post Immunization See [Change Notification No. 09 - 2013](#)

Infection - Chronic See [Change Notification No. 10 - 2013](#)

### Changes introduced with Release 17

Acupuncture See [Change Notification No. 02 - 2014](#)

Alitretinoin, Tioctino, Acne and Dermatitis See [Change Notification No. 03 - 2014](#)

Central Nervous System Disease See [Change Notification No. 05 - 2014](#)

Hepatitis of Unknown Origin See [Change Notification No. 08 - 2014](#)

Kidney Disease See Change Notification No. 10 - 2014  
 Malignancy See Change Notification No. 11 - 2014  
 Mental Health Problems See Change Notification No. 12 - 2014  
 Sarcoidosis See Change Notification No. 13 - 2014  
 South American Trypanosomiasis Risk See Change Notification No. 14 - 2014  
 Paratyphoid and Typhoid See Change Notification No. 15 - 2014

#### **Changes introduced with Release 18**

Haematological Disease See Change Notification No. 30 - 2014  
 SARS See Change Notification No. 31 - 2014  
 Tissues Safety See Change Notification No. 32 - 2014  
 Homosexual & Bisexual Individuals See Change Notification No. 37 - 2014  
 Sex Change See Change Notification No. 40 - 2014

#### **Changes introduced with Release 19**

Viral Haemorrhagic Fever Risk See Change Notification No. 43 – 2014

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 20**

Communication Difficulties See Change Notification No.7 - 2015  
 Complementary Therapy See Change Notification No.8 - 2015  
 Infertility See Change Notification No.9 - 2015

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 21**

Complementary Therapy See Change Notification No. 12 - 2015  
 Injectable Tanning Agents See Change Notification No.15 - 2015

#### **Changes introduced with Release 22**

Homosexual and Bisexual Individuals - Live Donors N.I. See Change Notification No 17 - 2015

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 23**

Appendix 2 Table of Immunizations See Change Notification No. 04 - 2016  
 Tropical Viruses See Change Notification No. 08 - 2016  
 West Nile Virus See Change Notification No. 09 - 2016  
 Viral Haemorrhagic Fever See Change Notification No. 11 - 2016

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 24**

Tropical Viruses See Change Notification No. 014 - 2016  
 Viral Haemorrhagic Fever See Change Notification No. 015 - 2016

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 25**

Endoscopy See Change Notification No. 24 - 2016  
 Fibromyalgia See Change Notification No. 25 - 2016  
 Osteogenesis Imperfecta See Change Notification No. 27 - 2016  
 Severe Exercise Intolerance Disease (SEID) See Change Notification No. 28 - 2016  
 Xenotransplantation See Change Notification No. 29 - 2016

#### **Changes introduced with Release 26**

Tissue Safety Entry, Sex Change and Homosexual and Bisexual Individuals - See Change Notification No.36 - 2016

#### **Changes introduced with Release 27**

Cardiomyopathy See Change Notification No.44 - 2016  
 Hepatitis A See Change Notification No.46 - 2016

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 28**

Malaria See Change Notification No.17 - 2017

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 29**

Radiation Therapy See Change Notification No.22 - 2017  
 Tissue and Organ Recipients See Change Notification No.23 - 2017  
 Surgery - See Change Notification No.24 - 2017  
 Tissue Safety Entry - See Change Notification No. 27 - 2017  
 Addiction and Drug Abuse - See Change Notification No. 28 - 2017  
 Body Piercing - See Change Notification No. 30 - 2017

Complementary Therapy - See Change Notification No. 32 - 2017  
 Hepatitis B - See Change Notification No. 34 - 2017  
 Hepatitis C - See Change Notification No. 36 - 2017  
 HIV - See Change Notification No. 38 - 2017  
 Homosexual and Bisexual Individuals - See Change Notification No. 40 - 2017  
 HTLV - See Change Notification No. 42 - 2017  
 Inoculation Injury - See Change Notification No. 43 - 2017  
 Sex Worker - See Change Notification No. 46 - 2017  
 Syphilis - See Change Notification No. 48 - 2017  
 Bleeding Disorder - See Change Notification No. 50 - 2017

### **Changes Introduced with Release 30**

Poisoning - See Change Notification 01 - 2018  
 Toxoplasmosis - See Change Notification 02 - 2018

### **Changes Introduced with Release 31**

Central Nervous System Disease - Change Notification No. 04 - 2018  
 Hepatitis A - Change Notification No. 09 - 2018  
 Hepatitis E - Change Notification No. 10 - 2018  
 Transfusion - Change Notification No. 14 - 2018  
 Viral Haemorrhagic Fever - Change Notification No. 15 - 2018

### **Changes Introduced with Release 32**

Infection - Acute - Change Notification No. 26 - 2018  
 Infection - Chronic - Change Notification No. 28 - 2018  
 Transgender Individuals - Change Notification No. 32 - 2018

### **Changes Introduced with Release 33**

Hepatitis A - Change Notification No. 12 - 2019  
 Pre- and Post Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV - Change Notification No. 13 - 2019  
 Tissue Safety Entry - Change Notification No. 14 - 2019  
 Viral Haemorrhagic Fever - Change Notification No. 15 - 2019  
 Complementary Therapy - Change Notification No. 17 - 2019  
 Hepatitis C - Change Notification No. 19 - 2019  
 Inflammatory Bowel - Change Notification No. 20 - 2019  
 Malignancy - Change Notification No. 22 - 2019  
 Sexually Transmitted Diseases - Change Notification No. 23 - 2019

### **Changes Introduced with Release 34**

Surgery - Change Notification No. 16 - 2019

### **Changes Introduced with Release 35**

Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification No. 05-2020

### **Changes Introduced with Release 36**

Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification No. 08 - 2020

### **Changes Introduced with Release 37**

Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification No. 10 - 2020

### **Changes Introduced with Release 38**

Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification No. 17 - 2020

### **Changes Introduced with Release 39**

Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification No. 31 - 2020

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 40**

Animal Bite - Change Notification No. 36 - 2020  
 Rabies - Change Notification No. 37 - 2020  
 Viral Haemorrhagic Fever - Change Notification No. 38 - 2020  
 Tamiflu & Relenza - Change Notification No. 40 - 2020  
 Infection - Acute - Change Notification No. 41 - 2020

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 41**

Tamoxifen - Change Notification No. 42 - 2020  
 Infection - Chronic - Change Notification No. 43 - 2020  
 South American Trypanosomiasis Risk - Change Notification No. 44 - 2020  
 Transfusion - Change Notification No. 45 - 2020  
 Systemic Lupus Erythematosus - Change Notification No. 46 - 2020  
 Sexually Transmitted Disease - Change Notification No. 61 - 2020

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 42**

COVID-19 Vaccine - Change Notification No.74 - 2020

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 43**

COVID-19 Vaccination - Change Notification No.05 - 2021

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 44**

Acne & Teratogenic medications - Change Notification No. 19 - 2021  
 Colitis, Proctitis & Gastrointestinal Disease - Change Notification No. 20 - 2021  
 Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification No. 22 - 2021  
 Coronavirus Vaccination - Change Notification No. 23 - 2021  
 Immune Thrombocytopenia, Immunoglobulin Therapy & Transfusion - Change Notification No. 25 - 2021  
 Immunization - Change Notification No. 26 - 2021  
 Infertility - Change Notification No. 27 - 2021  
 Thrush - Oral & Vaginal - Change Notification No. 30 - 2021

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 45**

Complementary Therapy - Change Notification No. 04 - 2022

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 46**

Infertility- Change Notification No. 13 - 2022  
 Psoriasis - Change Notification No. 14 - 2022  
 Body Piercing - Change Notification No. 15 - 2022  
 Cervical Dysplasia - Change Notification No. 16 - 2022  
 Diseases of unknown aetiology - Change Notification No. 17 - 2022

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 47**

Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification No. 30 - 2022

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 48**

Yellow Fever - Change Notification No. 21 - 2022

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 49**

Monkeypox - Change Notification No. 41 - 2022

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 50**

Table of Immunisations - Change Notification No. 55 - 2022

#### **Changes Introduced with Release 51**



Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) - Change Notification No. 51 - 2022  
Infectious Diseases, Contact with - Change Notification No. 52 - 2022

**Changes Introduced with Release 52**

Mpox (Monkeypox) - Change Notification No. 13 - 2023  
Malaria - Change Notification No. 21 - 2023

## Appendix 1 - Changes to donor selection guidelines

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### Section 1

#### Changes introduced with TDSG-LD 203 Release 02 from TDSG-LD 202 Release 03

There have been changes made to the following entries:

Acupuncture  
 Animal Bite  
 Ankylosing Spondylitis  
 Anti-Androgens  
 Antibiotic Therapy  
 Antidepressant Therapy  
 Arthritis  
 Autoimmune Disease  
 Bipolar Disorder  
 Bleeding Disorder  
 Cardiomyopathy  
 Cardiovascular Disease  
 Chikungunya Virus  
 Chlamydia  
 Cirrhosis  
 Colitis  
 Communication Difficulties  
 Depression  
 Disabled Donor  
 Disease of Unknown Aetiology  
 Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (Disease)  
 Elliptocytosis  
 Endocarditis  
 Endoscopy  
 Episcleritis  
 Eye Disease  
 Gall Bladder Disease  
 German Measles  
 Haemoglobin Disorders  
 Haemolytic Anaemia  
 Hepatitis B  
 Hepatitis B - Post Immunization  
 Hepatitis C  
 Hepatitis of Unknown Origin  
 Hereditary Elliptocytosis  
 Hormone Replacement Therapy  
 Immune Thrombocytopenia  
 Immunoglobulin Therapy  
 Immunosuppression  
 Infection - Acute  
 Infection - Chronic  
 Inflammatory Eye Disease  
 Inoculation Injury  
 Jaundice  
 Mental Health Problems  
 Myeloproliferative Syndrome  
 Pituitary Extract - Human  
 Platelet Disorder  
 Polymyalgia Rheumatica  
 Prion Associated Diseases  
 Psoriasis  
 Rheumatoid Arthritis  
 Scleritis  
 Sexually Transmitted Disease  
 Shingles  
 Skin Disease  
 Steroid Therapy  
 Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis  
 Surgery  
 Syphilis  
 Temporal Arteritis

Thrombocytosis  
Thyroid Disease  
Tigason  
Tissue and Organ Recipients  
Transfusion  
West Nile Virus

**Section 2**  
**Changes to TDSG-LD 203 after Release 02**

See: [Latest Updates](#)

This appendix was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02

## Appendix 2 - Medical criteria for the withdrawal of donations following information received after donation

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### General considerations.

Circumstances that should have excluded donation may only become known after tissue has been taken. For the purposes of these guidelines, these circumstances are categorised below, along with appropriate actions. The action to be taken will be determined by any **A-Z** entry relevant to the safety of the recipient. If there is no relevant entry, a consideration of recipient safety will underlie the action taken.

Procedures must be maintained by all Services to ensure prompt reporting of late donation information and, if necessary, withdrawal of donated tissue. Concerns arising from hearsay reports should be addressed by procedures established to ascertain the credibility of any such concerns.

If donations have been used before a withdrawal could be initiated, the **Designated Medical Officer** must decide upon appropriate action. This will include, if there are likely to be severe consequences from having received the tissue transplant, contacting the clinician caring for the recipient and discussing notification of the recipient. In certain circumstances, a look-back procedure may need to be initiated.

### 1. Late notification of donation test results.

#### This may occur because:

- a) The results of microbiological screening tests are brought into question.
- b) Additional information becomes available, e.g. the results of further testing.
- c) It is discovered that testing was not performed within the agreed procedures (e.g. as a result of audit or notification of defective reagents by the manufacturer).
- d) A report is received from the recipient's medical attendants of a post-transplant infection thought to have been transmitted by the donation.

**Action:** Inform the **Designated Medical Officer**.

### 2. Notification of circumstances that should have triggered deferral at the time of donor selection.

- a) Circumstances which place a donor at risk of infection with blood borne organisms (**Tissues Safety Entry**).
- b) Donors in the 'at risk' categories relating to possible transmission of **Prion Associated Diseases** e.g. CJD and vCJD.
- c) Donors with **Malignancy** (other than those for which there is a discretion in the **A-Z**)
- d) **Autoimmune Disease**.
- e) **Allergy**.
- f) Donors with certain **Infectious Diseases** at the time of donation or who were in contact with and still within the incubation period of an **Infectious Disease** at the time of donation.
- g) Donors with diseases of unknown aetiology.

**Action:** Inform the **Designated Medical Officer**.

This appendix was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 02, Issue 01

## Appendix 3 - Table of Immunisations

| Diseases protected against     | Comments and example trade names of adult preparations  |                 |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Anthrax                        | Rarely given available only through Public Health England.  | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| Cholera                        | Oral vaccine. Dukoral <sup>®</sup>  | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)          | All COVID-19 vaccines licenced in the UK are Non-Live. These include:<br>Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine,<br>AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine, Moderna COVID-19 vaccine; Janssen Ad26.COV2-S; Novavax (Nuvaxovid <sup>®</sup> ); COVID-19 Vaccine Valneva: see 'Coronavirus vaccination' entry                                 | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| HiB                            | Haemophilus influenza, Menitorix <sup>®</sup>   | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| Hepatitis A                    | May be combined with typhoid or hepatitis B. Hepatitis A only: Vaqta <sup>®</sup> , Avaxim <sup>®</sup> , Havrix <sup>®</sup><br>Combined with typhoid: Viatim <sup>®</sup><br>Combined with Hepatitis B, Ambirix <sup>®</sup> , Twinrix <sup>®</sup> ,   | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| Hepatitis B                    | May be combined with hepatitis A if unexposed and more than 7 days from last immunization, accept. See: Hepatitis B – Immunisation<br>Engerix <sup>®</sup> , Fendrix <sup>®</sup> , HBvaxPRO <sup>®</sup> , Ambirix <sup>®</sup> , Twinrix <sup>®</sup>   | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| HPV                            | Cervarix <sup>®</sup> , Gardasil <sup>®</sup>   | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| Influenza-intra-nasal          | <b>Live vaccine given by intra-nasal spray, age 2-18</b><br>Fluenz Tetra <sup>®</sup>   | <u>Live</u>     |
| Influenza, injection           | annual flu jab, given by injection<br>Several preparations, updated annually.   | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| Japanese Encephalitis          | Travel. Ixiaro <sup>®</sup>   | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| <b>Measles, Mumps, Rubella</b> | <b>MMR vaccines. M-M-RvaxPro<sup>®</sup>, Priorix<sup>®</sup></b>   | <u>Live</u>     |
| Meningitis                     | Meningococcal group C: NeisVac-C <sup>®</sup> , Menjugate Kit <sup>®</sup><br>Meningococcal group B: Bexsero <sup>®</sup> , Trumenba <sup>®</sup><br>MenACWY Quadrivalent vaccine: Menveo <sup>®</sup> , Nimenrix <sup>®</sup> , MenQuadfi <sup>®</sup><br>Combined with H. influenzae type b (Hib): Menitorix <sup>®</sup> | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| Monkeypox                      | During the 2022 Monkeypox outbreaks, contacts of Monkeypox cases may receive Imvanex, a live attenuated non-replicating Smallpox vaccine. For donor selection purposes this should be assessed as a non-live vaccine. See DSG entry for Monkeypox   |                 |
| Pertussis                      | Usually pregnant women, Boostrix-IPV <sup>®</sup> , Repavax <sup>®</sup>  | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| Pneumococcal disease           | Given to people with specific risks for example, people who have had a splenectomy or over 65s<br>Pneumovax23 <sup>®</sup>  | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| Polio, injected                | Would usually be given Diphtheria, Tetanus and Polio (injection). Boostrix-IPV <sup>®</sup> , Revaxis <sup>®</sup> , Repevax <sup>®</sup>   | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| <b>Polio, oral</b>             | <b>Not in routine use in UK. May be used abroad</b>   | <u>Live</u>     |
| Rabies                         | Given to non-exposed individuals if occupation or activity has an exposure risk, or for some travellers to endemic areas: Rabipur <sup>®</sup> , Verorab <sup>®</sup>   | <u>Non-Live</u> |
| <b>Shingles</b>                | <b>There are two vaccines available to prevent</b>  | <u>Live</u>     |

|                               |  |                        |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|
|                               | <b>shingles: Zostavax<sup>®</sup> and Shingrix<sup>®</sup> .(See below). Ensure the correct guidance is applied depending on the vaccine given. If vaccine name not certain, treat as a Live vaccine</b> |                        |
|                               | <b>Zostavax<sup>®</sup> for shingles prevention</b>  | <u><b>Live</b></u>     |
|                               | Shingrix <sup>®</sup> for shingles prevention  | <u><b>Non-Live</b></u> |
| <b>Smallpox</b>               | <b>Note this live vaccine requires an 8 week deferral If given, see DSG entry for Smallpox Immunization. See Monkeypox (above)</b>   | <u><b>Live</b></u>     |
| Tetanus                       | Would usually be given Diphtheria, Tetanus and Polio. Revaxis <sup>®</sup> Boostrix-IPV <sup>®</sup> , Repevax <sup>®</sup>  | <u><b>Non-Live</b></u> |
| Tick-borne encephalitis       | Tico-vac <sup>®</sup>  | <u><b>Non-Live</b></u> |
| <b>Tuberculosis</b>           | <b>BCG vaccine</b>   | <u><b>Live</b></u>     |
| Typhoid - injected            | Typherix <sup>®</sup> , Typhim Vi <sup>®</sup> Combined with hepatitis A: Viatim <sup>®</sup>  | <u><b>Non-Live</b></u> |
| <b>Typhoid - Oral</b>         | <b>Given in capsule form<br/>Vivotif<sup>®</sup></b>   | <u><b>Live</b></u>     |
| <b>Varicella (chickenpox)</b> | <b>Usually given to healthcare workers. Varilrix<sup>®</sup>,<br/>Varivax<sup>®</sup>,</b>   | <u><b>Live</b></u>     |
| <b>Yellow Fever</b>           | <b>Stamaril<sup>®</sup></b>  | <u><b>Live</b></u>     |