

United Kingdom Blood Transfusion Services (UKBTS)

Bone Marrow and Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Donor Selection Guidelines (BM-DSG)

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Introduction

These guidelines form a constituent part of Chapter 22 (haemopoietic progenitor cells) of the Guidelines for the Blood Transfusion Services in the United Kingdom, 8th Edition, 2013.

The criteria are reviewed regularly to ensure that the stem cells obtained are of the highest quality and of sufficient quantity to meet the needs of recipients.

JPAC is responsible for this document and 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.

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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Contents

Introduction	1
Document and Change Control	3
General Principles	4
Medication	6
Use of Alphabetical Listing (A-Z)	7
A-Z Index	8
A-Z Topics	22
Latest Updates	158
Appendix 1 - Changes to donor selection guidelines	163
Appendix 2 - Withdrawal of Donations	165
Appendix 3 - Table of Immunisations	166

Document and Change Control

These guidelines are under the continuing review of the Standing Advisory Committee for Tissues and Cellular Therapy Products (SACTCTP) and for Transfusion Transmitted Infection (SACTTI). 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 JPACOffice@nhsbt.nhs.uk

General Principles

This document provides guidance for the selection of unrelated allogeneic bone marrow and peripheral blood stem cell donors. It must be read in conjunction with Chapter 22 (haemopoietic progenitor cells) 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 firstly to ensure that they do not come to harm from giving their donation and secondly to ensure that their donation 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 fulfils the respective selection guidelines. When it is not clear if an individual donor is acceptable, the donation should not be collected without discussion with a **Designated Medical Officer**. It is recognized that a particular donation of bone marrow or peripheral blood stem cells may be potentially uniquely life saving. It is important that when a **Designated Medical Officer** makes a concession outside of these guidelines, that this is discussed with the medical team of the recipient and the reasoning for the concession documented.

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 **Tissues Safety Entry** in the **A-Z**.

It is the responsibility of the **Qualified Healthcare Professional** to ensure that the donor clearly understands the nature of the donation process. They must also understand the health questions and other information presented to them. The donor is asked about confidential aspects of their 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 **Bone Marrow** and for **Peripheral Blood Stem Cell** donors, this is made clear.

When there is a recognized risk to either the donor or 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, the donor **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.

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-BM Edition 203, Release 02.

Medication

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 stem cells 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-BM Edition 203, Release 02.

Use of Alphabetical Listing (A-Z)

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 stem cells, which, as a result, are 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 donor, or through any other source, that the donation is 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-BM Edition 203, Release 02.

A-Z Index**A**

Accident	Accident	22
Acetylcholinesterase Deficiency	Acetylcholinesterase Deficiency	22
Acupuncture	Acupuncture	22
Addiction and Drug Abuse	Addiction and Drug Abuse	22
Addison's Disease	Adrenal Failure	23
Adrenal Failure	Adrenal Failure	23
African Trypanosomiasis	African Trypanosomiasis	23
Age	Age	24
AIDS	AIDS	24
Alcoholism	Alcoholism	24
Allergy	Allergy	24
Alternative Therapies	Alternative Therapies	24
Anaemia	Anaemia	25
Anaesthetic	Anaesthetic	25
Angina Pectoris	Angina Pectoris	25
Animal Bite	Animal Bite	26
Ankylosing Spondylitis	Ankylosing Spondylitis	26
Anthrax	Anthrax	27
Anti Smoking Treatments	Anti Smoking Treatments	27
Antibiotic Therapy	Antibiotic Therapy	27
Anticoagulant Therapy	Anticoagulant Therapy	27
Anticonvulsant Therapy	Anticonvulsant Therapy	28
Antidepressant Therapy	Antidepressant Therapy	28
Antifungals	Antifungals	28
Antihistamine Tablets	Antihistamine Tablets	28
Anti-Obesity Drugs	Anti-Obesity Drugs	29
Antivirals	Antivirals	29
Arrhythmias	Arrhythmias	29
Arthritis	Arthritis	30
Arthropod Borne Encephalitis	Arthropod Borne Encephalitis	30
Asthma	Asthma	30
Autoimmune Disease	Autoimmune Disease	30

B

Babesiosis	Babesiosis	31
Back Problems	Back Problems	31
Basal Cell Carcinoma	Basal Cell Carcinoma	32
BCG	BCG	32
BCG Immunisation	BCG Immunisation	32

For	See	Page
Beta Blockers	Beta Blockers	32
Bilharzia	Bilharzia	33
Bipolar Disorder	Bipolar Disorder	33
Bleeding Disorder	Bleeding Disorder	33
Blind Donor	Blind Donor	34
Blood Pressure - High	Blood Pressure - High	34
Blood Pressure - Low	Blood Pressure - Low	35
Blood Transfusion	Blood Transfusion	35
Blood Volume Estimation	Blood Volume Estimation	35
Body Piercing	Body Piercing	36
Bone Graft	Bone Graft	37
Borrelioses	Borrelioses	37
Botulism Immunisation	Botulism Immunisation	37
Brain Surgery	Brain Surgery	37
Brain Tumour	Brain Tumour	37
Breast Biopsy	Breast Biopsy	37
Breast Lump	Breast Lump	37
Bronchitis	Bronchitis	38
Brucellosis	Brucellosis	38
C		
Cancer	Cancer	38
Candida	Candida	38
Cannabis	Cannabis	38
Cardiac Surgery	Cardiac Surgery	39
Cardiomyopathy	Cardiomyopathy	39
Cardiovascular Disease	Cardiovascular Disease	39
Catarrh	Catarrh	39
Central Nervous System Disease	Central Nervous System Disease	40
Cerebral Haemorrhage	Cerebrovascular Disease	41
Cerebrovascular Disease	Cerebrovascular Disease	41
Cervical Carcinoma in Situ	Cervical Dysplasia	41
Cervical Cone Biopsy Entry	Cervical Dysplasia	41
Cervical Dysplasia	Cervical Dysplasia	41
Chagas' Disease	Chagas' Disease	42
Chemsex	Tissues Safety Entry	142
Chicken Pox	Chicken Pox	42
Chik V	Tropical Viruses	147
Chikungunya Virus	Tropical Viruses	147
Chiropody	Chiropody	42

For	See	Page
Chlamydia	Chlamydia	42
Cholecystitis	Cholecystitis	42
Cholera Immunisation	Cholera Immunisation	43
Chondromalacia	Chondromalacia	43
Christmas Disease	Christmas Disease	43
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	43
Cirrhosis	Liver Disease	96
Clinical Trials	Clinical Trials	43
Clopidogrel	Clopidogrel	43
Coagulation Factor Concentrates	Coagulation Factor Concentrates	44
Coeliac Disease	Coeliac Disease	44
Colitis	Colitis	44
Colostomy	Colostomy	44
Communication Difficulties	Communication Difficulties	44
Complementary Therapy	Complementary Therapy	46
Cone Biopsy	Cone Biopsy	47
Congo Fever	Congo Fever	47
Contact with Infectious Disease	Contact with Infectious Disease	47
Contagious Pustular Dermatitis	Contagious Pustular Dermatitis	47
Contraceptive Implant	Contraceptive Implant	47
Contraceptive Injection	Contraceptive Injection	47
Contraceptive Pill	Contraceptive Pill	48
Corneal Transplant	Corneal Transplant	48
Coronary Thrombosis	Coronary Thrombosis	48
Coronavirus Contact	Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19)	48
Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19)	Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19)	48
Coronavirus Vaccination	Coronavirus Vaccination	49
Cortisone (Periarticular)	Cortisone (Periarticular)	51
Cortisone Tablets	Cortisone Tablets	51
CoV	Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19)	48
COVID-19	Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19)	48
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease	Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease	51
Crimean Fever	Crimean Fever	51
Crohn's Disease	Crohn's Disease	51
Cystitis	Cystitis	51
Cytomegalovirus	Cytomegalovirus	52
D		
Deaf Donor	Deaf Donor	52
Deep Vein Thrombosis	Deep Vein Thrombosis	52

For	See	Page
Dementia	Dementia	52
Dengue (Virus) Fever	Tropical Viruses	147
Dental Treatment	Dental Treatment	52
Depression	Depression	52
Dermatitis	Dermatitis	53
Diabetes Insipidus	Diabetes Insipidus	53
Diabetes Mellitus	Diabetes Mellitus	53
Diarrhoea	Diarrhoea	54
Digoxin	Digoxin	54
Dilatation and Curettage	Dilatation and Curettage	54
Diphtheria	Diphtheria	54
Diphtheria Immunisation	Diphtheria Immunisation	55
Diphtheria Tetanus Immunisation	Diphtheria Tetanus Immunisation	55
Diphtheria Tetanus Pertussis Immunisation	Diphtheria Tetanus Pertussis Immunisation	55
Disabled Donor	Disabled Donor	55
Disc Surgery	Disc Surgery	56
Disease of Unknown Aetiology	Disease of Unknown Aetiology	56
Diuretics	Diuretics	57
Diverticulosis	Diverticulosis	57
Drug Abuse	Drug Abuse	57
Drug Treatment	Drug Treatment	57
DTP Immunisation	DTP Immunisation	58
Duodenal Ulcer	Duodenal Ulcer	58
E		
Ear Piercing	Ear Piercing	58
Ebola Fever	Ebola Fever	58
Eczema	Eczema	58
Electrolysis	Electrolysis	58
Elliptocytosis	Elliptocytosis	58
Emphysema	Emphysema	59
Encephalitis	Encephalitis	59
Endocarditis	Endocarditis	59
Endometriosis	Endometriosis	59
Epilepsy	Epilepsy	59
Episcleritis	Episcleritis	60
Eye Disease	Eye Disease	60
Eye Drops	Eye Drops	61
F		
Factor V Leiden	Factor V Leiden	61
Faints	Faints	61

For	See	Page
Febrile Episodes	Febrile Episodes	61
Fever	Fever	62
Fibroids - Removal	Fibroids - Removal	62
Filariasis	Filariasis	62
Fits	Fits	62
Food Allergy	Food Allergy	62
Food Poisoning	Food Poisoning	62
Foreign Travel	Foreign Travel	62
Fungal Infection	Fungal Infection	63
Fungal Infection of Nails	Fungal Infection of Nails	63
G		
G6PD Deficiency	G6PD Deficiency	63
Gall Bladder Disease	Gall Bladder Disease	63
Gastrectomy	Gastrectomy	63
Gastrointestinal Disease	Gastrointestinal Disease	64
G-CSF	G-CSF	64
Gender Reassignment	Transgender Individuals	146
Genital Herpes Infection	Genital Herpes Infection	64
Genital Warts	Genital Warts	64
German Measles	German Measles	64
Giardiasis	Giardiasis	64
Gilbert's Disease	Liver Disease	96
Gilbert's Syndrome	Liver Disease	96
Glandular Fever	Glandular Fever	65
Glaucoma	Glaucoma	65
Glycogen Storage Disease	Glycogen Storage Disease	65
Goitre	Goitre	65
Gonorrhoea	Gonorrhoea	66
Gout	Gout	66
Grand Mal	Grand Mal	66
Granuloma Inguinale	Granuloma Inguinale	66
Grave's Disease	Grave's Disease	66
Growth Hormone	Growth Hormone	67
Guillain-Barré Syndrome	Guillain-Barré Syndrome	67
H		
Haematological Disease	Haematological Disease	67
Haematuria	Haematuria	67
Haemochromatosis	Haemochromatosis	68
Haemoglobin Disorders	Haemoglobin Disorders	68
Haemolytic Anaemia	Haemolytic Anaemia	68

For	See	Page
Haemophilia	Haemophilia	69
Haemophilus Influenzae Type B Immunisation	Haemophilus Influenzae Type B Immunisation	69
Haemorrhoids	Haemorrhoids	69
Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease	Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease	69
Hashimoto's Disease	Hashimoto's Disease	69
Hay Fever	Hay Fever	69
Hazardous Activity	Hazardous Activity	69
Head Injury	Head Injury	70
Headache	Headache	70
Heaf Test	Heaf Test	70
Health Care Worker	Health Care Worker	70
Heart Operation	Heart Operation	71
Henna Painting	Henna Painting	71
Hepatitis	Hepatitis	71
Hepatitis A	Hepatitis A	71
Hepatitis A Immunization	Hepatitis A Immunization	73
Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B	73
Hepatitis C	Hepatitis C	75
Hepatitis E	Hepatitis E	77
Hepatitis of Unknown Origin	Hepatitis of Unknown Origin	77
Hepatitis of Viral Origin	Hepatitis of Viral Origin	78
Hereditary Elliptocytosis	Hereditary Elliptocytosis	78
Hereditary Spherocytosis	Hereditary Spherocytosis	78
Herpes - Genital	Herpes - Genital	79
Herpes - Oral	Herpes - Oral	79
Herpes Simplex	Herpes Simplex	79
Herpes Zoster	Herpes Zoster	79
HIV	HIV	79
Homeopathy	Homeopathy	80
Hormone Replacement Therapy	Hormone Replacement Therapy	80
HTLV	HTLV	81
Human Bite	Human Bite	82
Human Pituitary Extract	Human Pituitary Extract	82
Huntington's Chorea	Huntington's Chorea	82
Huntington's Disease	Huntington's Disease	82
Hydatid Disease	Hydatid Disease	82
Hydatidiform Mole	Hydatidiform Mole	82
Hydrocephalus	Hydrocephalus	82

For	See	Page
Hypercholesterolaemia	Hypercholesterolaemia	83
Hypertension	Hypertension	83
Hyperthyroidism	Hyperthyroidism	83
Hypnotics	Hypnotics	83
Hypothyroidism	Hypothyroidism	83
Hysterectomy	Hysterectomy	83
I		
Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP)	Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP)	84
IgA deficiency	IgA deficiency	84
Ileostomy	Ileostomy	84
Immune Thrombocytopenia	Immune Thrombocytopenia	84
Immunisation	Immunisation	84
Immunisation - Live	Immunisation - Live	85
Immunisation - Non-Live	Immunisation - Non-Live	86
Immunodeficiency	Immunodeficiency	86
Immunoglobulin Therapy	Immunoglobulin Therapy	86
Immunosuppression	Immunosuppression	87
Infection - Acute	Infection - Acute	87
Infection - Chronic	Infection - Chronic	88
Infection - General	Infection - General	89
Infection - Tropical	Infection - Tropical	89
Infectious Diseases - Contact with	Infectious Diseases - Contact with	89
Infertility	Infertility	90
Inflammatory Bowel Disease	Inflammatory Bowel Disease	91
Inflammatory Eye Disease	Inflammatory Eye Disease	91
Influenza Immunization	Influenza Immunization	91
Inherited Diseases	Inherited Diseases	92
Injected Drugs of Misuse	Injected Drugs of Misuse	92
Inoculation Injury	Inoculation Injury	92
Inoculations	Inoculations	92
Intermittent Claudication	Intermittent Claudication	93
Irritable Bowel Syndrome	Irritable Bowel Syndrome	93
ITP	ITP	93
J		
Japanese Encephalitis Immunization	Japanese Encephalitis Immunization	93
Jaundice	Jaundice	93
K		
Kala-Azar	Kala-Azar	94
Kidney Disease	Kidney Disease	94
Kidney Donor	Kidney Donor	94
Kidney Recipient	Kidney Recipient	94

For	See	Page
Kidney Stones	Kidney Stones	95
Klinefelter's Syndrome	Klinefelter's Syndrome	95
L		
Laminectomy	Laminectomy	95
Laser Treatment	Laser Treatment	95
Lassa Fever	Lassa Fever	95
Latex Allergy	Latex Allergy	95
Legionnaire's Disease	Legionnaire's Disease	96
Leishmaniasis	Leishmaniasis	96
Leptospirosis	Leptospirosis	96
Leukaemia	Leukaemia	96
Listeriosis	Listeriosis	96
Liver Disease	Liver Disease	96
Lyme Disease	Lyme Disease	99
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	Sexually Transmitted Disease	129
M		
Malaria	Malaria	99
Malaria - Contact in UK	Malaria - Contact in UK	100
Malignancy	Malignancy	101
Malignant Hypertension	Malignant Hypertension	102
Malignant Melanoma	Malignant Melanoma	102
Mantoux Test	Mantoux Test	102
Marburg Fever	Marburg Fever	102
Marfan's Syndrome	Marfan's Syndrome	102
Mastectomy	Mastectomy	102
Measles	Measles	103
Measles Immunization	Measles Immunization	103
Measles Mumps Rubella (MMR) Immunization	Measles Mumps Rubella (MMR) Immunization	103
Measles Rubella Immunization	Measles Rubella Immunization	103
Medication (Drugs)	Medication (Drugs)	103
Meningitis	Meningitis	103
Meningococcal Meningitis Immunization	Meningococcal Meningitis Immunization	104
Menopause	Menopause	104
Mental Health Problems	Mental Health Problems	104
MERS	Coronavirus Infection	
Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome	Coronavirus Infection	
Migraine	Migraine	104
Mitral Valve Prolapse	Mitral Valve Prolapse	105
Molar Pregnancy	Molar Pregnancy	105
Monkeypox	Mpox (Monkeypox)	105

For	See	Page
Mpox	Mpox (Monkeypox)	105
Mpox (Monkeypox)	Mpox (Monkeypox)	105
MRSA	MRSA	107
Multiple Sclerosis	Multiple Sclerosis	107
Mumps	Mumps	107
Mumps Immunization	Mumps Immunization	108
Muscular Dystrophy	Muscular Dystrophy	108
Myalgic Encephalomyelitis	Myalgic Encephalomyelitis	108
Myasthenia Gravis	Myasthenia Gravis	108
Myelodysplastic Syndrome	Myelodysplastic Syndrome	108
Myeloproliferative Syndrome	Myeloproliferative Syndrome	108
Myocarditis	Myocarditis	108
Myomectomy	Myomectomy	109
Myxoedema	Myxoedema	109
Ménière's Disease	Ménière's Disease	109
N		
Narcolepsy	Narcolepsy	109
Needle-Stick Injury	Needle-Stick Injury	109
Nephrectomy	Nephrectomy	109
Nephritis	Nephritis	109
Neurofibromatosis	Neurofibromatosis	110
Neurological Conditions	Neurological Conditions	110
Neurosurgery	Neurosurgery	110
Night Sweats	Night Sweats	110
Non-Specific Urethritis	Non-Specific Urethritis	110
Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID)	Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID)	111
Novel Coronavirus	Coronavirus Infection	
NSAID	NSAID	111
NSU	NSU	111
O		
Obesity	Obesity	111
Ocular Surgery	Ocular Surgery	111
Ocular Tissue Recipient	Ocular Tissue Recipient	111
Operations	Operations	112
Orf	Orf	112
Organ Donor	Organ Donor	112
Organ Recipient	Organ Recipient	112
Oseltamivir	Oseltamivir	112
Osteoarthritis	Osteoarthritis	112
Osteomalacia	Osteomalacia	113

For	See	Page
Osteomyelitis	Osteomyelitis	113
Osteoporosis	Osteoporosis	113
Ovarian Cyst	Ovarian Cyst	113
P		
Paget's Disease of Bone	Paget's Disease of Bone	113
Pain Killers	Pain Killers	114
Paratyphoid	Paratyphoid	114
Peptic Ulcer	Peptic Ulcer	114
Pericarditis - Viral	Pericarditis - Viral	114
Periods	Periods	114
Peritonitis	Peritonitis	115
Peritonsillar Abscess	Peritonsillar Abscess	115
Permanent Make-Up	Permanent Make-Up	115
Perthes' Disease	Perthes' Disease	115
Petit Mal	Petit Mal	115
Phlebitis	Phlebitis	115
Pituitary Extract - Human	Pituitary Extract - Human	116
Platelet Disorder	Platelet Disorder	116
Pleurisy	Pleurisy	116
Pneumococcal Immunization	Pneumococcal Immunization	116
Pneumonia	Pneumonia	117
Pneumothorax	Pneumothorax	117
Poisoning	Poisoning	117
Polio Contact	Polio Contact	117
Polio Injected Immunization	Polio Injected Immunization	117
Polio Oral Immunization	Polio Oral Immunization	118
Polycystic Kidney Disease	Polycystic Kidney Disease	118
Polycythaemia	Polycythaemia	118
Polymyalgia Rheumatica	Polymyalgia Rheumatica	118
Porphyria	Porphyria	118
Post Viral Fatigue Syndrome	Post Viral Fatigue Syndrome	119
Pre- and Post Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV	Pre- and Post Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV	119
Pregnancy	Pregnancy	119
Prion Associated Diseases	Prion Associated Diseases	120
Proctitis	Proctitis	121
Prostatectomy	Prostatectomy	121
Psoriasis	Psoriasis	121
Psychiatric Problems	Psychiatric Problems	122
Pulmonary Embolism	Pulmonary Embolism	122

For	See	Page
Pyelonephritis	Pyelonephritis	122
Pyrexia	Pyrexia	122
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency	Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency	123
Q		
Q Fever	Q Fever	123
Quinsy	Quinsy	123
R		
Rabies	Rabies	123
Radiation Therapy	Radiation Therapy	123
Radionuclides	Radionuclides	124
Raynaud's Syndrome	Raynaud's Syndrome	124
Recipients of Normal Human Immunoglobulin	Recipients of Normal Human Immunoglobulin	124
Reiter's Syndrome	Reiter's Syndrome	125
Relapsing Fever	Relapsing Fever	125
Relenza®	Relenza®	125
Renal Colic	Renal Colic	125
Renal Disease	Renal Disease	125
Respiratory Disease	Respiratory Disease	125
Resurfacing of Hip	Resurfacing of Hip	126
Retinitis Pigmentosa	Retinitis Pigmentosa	126
Rheumatic Fever	Rheumatic Fever	126
Rheumatoid Arthritis	Rheumatoid Arthritis	126
Ringworm	Ringworm	126
Risk Factors	Risk Factors	127
Rodent Ulcer	Rodent Ulcer	127
Rubella	Rubella	127
Rubella Immunization	Rubella Immunization	127
S		
Salpingitis	Salpingitis	127
Sandfly Fever	Sandfly Fever	128
Sarcoidosis	Sarcoidosis	128
SARS	Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19)	48
SARS-CoV-2	Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19)	48
Schistosomiasis	Schistosomiasis	128
Sclera Recipient	Sclera Recipient	128
Scleritis	Scleritis	129
Self-Catheterization	Self-Catheterization	129
Semi-Permanent Make-Up	Semi-Permanent Make-Up	129
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome	Coronavirus Infection	
Severe Exercise Intolerance Disease (SEID)	Post Viral Fatigue Syndrome	119
Sex Change	Transgender Individuals	146

For	See	Page
Sex Worker	Sex Worker	129
Sexually Transmitted Disease	Sexually Transmitted Disease	129
Shingles	Shingles	130
Sickle-Cell Disease	Sickle-Cell Disease	131
Sickle-Cell Trait	Sickle-Cell Trait	131
Skin Cancer	Skin Cancer	131
Skin Disease	Skin Disease	131
Sleeping Sickness	Sleeping Sickness	132
Smallpox Immunization	Smallpox Immunization	132
Snake Bite	Snake Bite	132
South American Trypanosomiasis	South American Trypanosomiasis	132
South American Trypanosomiasis Risk	South American Trypanosomiasis Risk	133
Spherocytosis	Spherocytosis	133
Spina Bifida	Spina Bifida	133
Spinal Surgery	Spinal Surgery	134
Splenectomy	Splenectomy	134
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Squamous Cell Carcinoma	134
Steroid Therapy	Steroid Therapy	134
Stroke	Stroke	135
Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis	Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis	135
Surgery	Surgery	135
Syphilis	Syphilis	137
Syphilis Sexual Contact	Syphilis	137
Systemic Lupus Erythematosus	Systemic Lupus Erythematosus	137
T		
Tamiflu®	Tamiflu®	137
Tamoxifen	Tamoxifen	137
Tattoo	Tattoo	138
Temporal Arteritis	Temporal Arteritis	138
Tetanus Immunization	Tetanus Immunization	138
Thalassaemia Major	Thalassaemia Major	138
Thalassaemia Trait	Thalassaemia Trait	138
Therapeutic Venesection	Therapeutic Venesection	138
Threadworms	Threadworms	139
Thrombosis and Thrombophilia	Thrombosis and Thrombophilia	139
Thrush - Oral	Thrush - Oral	140
Thrush - Vaginal	Thrush - Vaginal	140
Thyroid Disease	Thyroid Disease	141
Thyroxine	Thyroxine	141

For	See	Page
Tick-Borne Encephalitides	Tick-Borne Encephalitides	141
Tick-Borne Encephalitis Immunization	Tick-Borne Encephalitis Immunization	141
Tissue and Cell Allograft Recipients	Tissue and Cell Allograft Recipients	141
Tissues Safety Entry	Tissues Safety Entry	142
Topical Medication	Topical Medication	144
Toxoplasmosis	Toxoplasmosis	144
Transfusion	Transfusion	144
Transgender Individuals	Transgender Individuals	146
Transient Ischaemic Attacks	Transient Ischaemic Attacks	147
Trauma	Trauma	147
Travel	Travel	147
Tropical Areas	Tropical Areas	147
Tropical Diseases	Tropical Diseases	147
Tropical Viruses	Tropical Viruses	147
Trypanosoma Cruzi Infection	Trypanosoma Cruzi Infection	149
Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis	149
Tumour Chemotherapy	Tumour Chemotherapy	150
Turner's Syndrome	Turner's Syndrome	150
Typhoid	Typhoid	150
Typhoid Injected Immunization	Typhoid Injected Immunization	150
Typhoid Oral Immunization	Typhoid Oral Immunization	150
U		
Ulcerative Colitis	Ulcerative Colitis	150
Urethritis (Non-Specific)	Urethritis (Non-Specific)	150
Urinary Tract Infection	Urinary Tract Infection	151
V		
Vaccination	Vaccination	151
Varicose Veins	Varicose Veins	151
Vasculitis	Vasculitis	151
Viral Disease	Viral Disease	151
Viral Haemorrhagic Fever	Viral Haemorrhagic Fever	151
Vitamin Treatment	Vitamin Treatment	153
Vitiligo	Vitiligo	153
Von Recklinghausen's Disease	Von Recklinghausen's Disease	153
Von Willebrand's Disease	Von Willebrand's Disease	153
W		
Warts	Warts	153
Weight	Weight	153
West Nile Virus	West Nile Virus	154
Whooping Cough	Whooping Cough	156
Wilson's Disease	Liver Disease	96

For	See	Page
X		
Xenotransplantation	Xenotransplantation	156
XMRV	XMRV	157
Y		
Yaws	Yaws	157
Yellow Fever - Infection	Tropical Viruses	147
Yellow Fever Immunization	Yellow Fever Immunization	157
Z		
Zanamivir	Zanamivir	157
Zika Virus	Tropical Viruses	147

Accident

<i>Includes</i>	Trauma
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Not recovered. b) Still under follow-up. c) Has a plaster-cast.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Neurosurgery</u> <u>Surgery</u> <u>Tetanus Immunization</u> <u>Transfusion</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	An unhealed wound or sore is a risk for bacteria entering the blood. Bacteria in blood can be a serious threat to anybody receiving stem cells. This is because the bacteria can multiply to dangerous levels. A plaster-cast can hide a wound or sore.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Acetylcholinesterase Deficiency

<i>Obligatory</i>	Bone Marrow Donor: Must not donate.
<i>Discretionary</i>	PBSC Donor: Accept.
<i>Additional Information</i>	Bone marrow donation requires a general anaesthetic and acetylcholinesterase deficiency is an anaesthetic risk.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM 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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 17

Addiction and Drug Abuse

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Has injected, or has been injected with drugs in the past 12 months b) Adversely affected by any drug, including alcohol, which may affect the process of obtaining valid consent. c) Has injected, been injected with, or taken non-parenteral chemsex drugs in the past 3 months. Please see <u>Tissues Safety Entry</u> .
<i>Discretionary</i>	

- 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.
- b) Accept if has not injected or been injected with drugs of addiction within the last 12 months
- c) If has not injected or been injected with drugs of addiction within the last 3 months – **refer to designated medical officer**. The donor may be accepted with individual risk assessment. See additional information section
- d) May be acceptable if injected drugs were prescribed by the donor's physician for a condition that would not lead to exclusion.
- e) Previous use of non-parenteral drugs does not necessarily require exclusion.

See if Relevant Tissues Safety Entry

Additional Information 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 Obligatory section updated as a part of the implementation of recommendations from the FAIR III report, including addition of chemsex drugs.

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 52

Adrenal Failure

Includes Addison's Disease

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

Additional Information Adrenal failure is due to the adrenal glands producing insufficient steroid hormones to maintain health. There are many causes, including autoimmune disease, infection, and congenital adrenal hyperplasia. Affected individuals take replacement steroid hormones. The dose of these must be increased during times of stress.

BM donors are deferred, because of the increased risk of a general anaesthetic.

PBSC donation could pose a risk to a donor, as the stress of donation could cause an increase in their cortisol requirements and fluid shifts during apheresis may not be well tolerated.

There is also a possibility of transmission of autoimmune adrenal failure to the recipient.

Reason for Change Changed PBSC donation from discretionary to obligatory 'must not donate,' as with bone marrow donors. 'Additional information' added.

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 54

African Trypanosomiasis

(Sleeping Sickness)
Obligatory **Must not donate.**
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Age

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
 a) Over sixty years of age.
 b) Under seventeen years of age.
Additional Information The lower age limit takes account of national laws on age of consent. The upper age limit for recruitment to the British Bone Marrow Registry is fifty years.
Reason for Change The upper age limit for acceptance has been raised from fifty-seven to sixty years.
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

AIDS

See [HIV
Tissues Safety Entry](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Alcoholism

See if Relevant [Liver Disease](#)
See [Addiction and Drug Abuse](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Allergy

Obligatory **Ensure:**
 a) Procedures will not expose the donor to something they are allergic to, e.g. iodine, latex, lidocaine (previously known as lignocaine).
b) Inform Transplant Centre if:
 Cells are from an individual with a known allergy.
See if Relevant [Asthma
Steroid Therapy](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Alternative Therapies

See [Complementary Therapy](#)

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

Anaemia

Obligatory **Inform Transplant Centre if:**
Cells are from a donor that has an inherited disorder.

Discretionary **1. History of anaemia:**
This must be assessed regarding its cause, current status and what treatment has been received.

2. Iron deficiency:

a) If not under investigation or on treatment and the underlying cause is not a reason to exclude, accept.

b) Medication to prevent, as opposed to treat, may be acceptable.

3. Other types:

a) Accept or exclude according to the guidelines.

b) In other cases:

Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.

See if Relevant Haemoglobin Disorders
Haemolytic Anaemia
Malignancy

If treated with blood components or products or by plasma exchange or filtration:
Transfusion

Additional Information A successful transplant will mean the recipient will produce the same blood as the donor. This would be unacceptable for a homozygous (major) form of blood disorder but would probably be acceptable for a heterozygous (minor form, or trait).

By informing the transplant centre, details can be passed on to the person receiving the transplant. This can avoid unnecessary problems in the future. For example searching for the cause of small red cells or anaemia in a person who has had a transplant from a donor with thalassaemia minor (trait).

Donating bone marrow will lower the haemoglobin concentration. People with a history of anaemia may not be able to make up this loss as easily as others. Giving PBSC by apheresis results in a smaller loss of haemoglobin.

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

Anaesthetic

Obligatory **Bone Marrow Donor:**
Must not donate if:
Previous severe reaction to general anaesthetic.

See if Relevant Accident
Dental Treatment
Surgery
Transfusion

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

Angina Pectoris

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Cardiovascular Disease</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	A history of angina means that the donor has coronary artery disease. Removing blood from the circulation may put the donor at risk of having a heart attack.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Animal Bite

(Non-Human)

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>1. All donors: Must not donate if:</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> <u>Infection - General</u> <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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 37

Ankylosing Spondylitis

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if: The cardiovascular system is involved.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	If mild and affecting the locomotor system only, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<p><u>Disabled Donor</u> <u>Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID)</u></p>
<i>Additional Information</i>	Ankylosing spondylitis can affect the heart valves and the major artery of the body (aorta). Removing blood from the circulation may put the donor at risk of having a heart problem.
<i>See</i>	<u>Autoimmune Disease</u>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	A link to 'Autoimmune Disease' added.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in

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.

Immunisation

See Immunisation - Non-Live

Infection

See Infection - Acute

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

Anti Smoking Treatments

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Experiencing symptoms related to treatment.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If well, accept donors using nicotine replacement therapy (patches, sprays etc) or Bupropion (Zyban, Amfebutamone).
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Acupuncture</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	Anti-smoking treatments can cause dizziness and nausea. Taking a donation from people who are affected may make their problems worse.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Antibiotic Therapy

<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 Designated Medical Officer .
See	<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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Anticoagulant Therapy

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**

- a) Taking anticoagulant treatment.
- b) Treatment was for cardiovascular disease.
- c) Treatment was for axillary vein thrombosis.
- d) Treatment was for repeated thrombophlebitis or thrombosis.

Discretionary If treatment has been completed more than seven days ago and a specific cause, not of itself a reason for exclusion, has been identified for an isolated deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism, accept.

See if Relevant Cardiovascular Disease
Thrombosis

Additional Information Treatment with anticoagulants will make it more likely that a donor will bleed or bruise after donation. The effect of treatment wears off over some days and after seven days, the blood clotting mechanisms should be back to normal.

If the donor has cardiovascular disease, removing blood from the circulation will put the donor at risk of having a heart problem.

Some causes of thrombosis make it more likely that blood clots will happen again. This could be made worse by donating.

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

Anticonvulsant Therapy

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
Taken for epilepsy.

Discretionary If used for treating bipolar disorder or chronic pain syndromes and the underlying condition is not a reason to exclude, accept.

See if Relevant Epilepsy
Mental Health Problems

Additional Information Faints following donation can lead to epileptiform convulsions due to a lack of oxygen reaching the brain. This could lead to a true epileptic fit in a person with a recent history of epilepsy. It may also cause difficulties with the DVLA and/or employment in a person who has been free from fits for some time.

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

Antidepressant Therapy

See Mental Health Problems

Reason for Change The entry has been replaced with a link to Mental Health Problems.

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

Antifungals

See Infection - General

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

Antihistamine Tablets

<i>Discretionary</i>	Accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Allergy</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Anti-Obesity Drugs

<i>Discretionary</i>	Accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Weight</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Antivirals

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

Arrhythmias

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>1. Must not donate if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Symptomatic or requires treatment b) The donor is undergoing investigation c) The donor has a history of an arrhythmia (eg Atrial Fibrillation, Atrial Flutter, Supraventricular Tachycardia, Ventricular Tachycardia) even if their symptoms have now settled. <p>2. In other cases: Refer to a 'Designated Clinical Support Officer'.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	<p>1. Donors with a previous history of an arrhythmia triggered by a non-cardiac medical condition which has now been treated (eg thyrotoxicosis), refer to a Designated Clinical Support Officer.</p> <p>2. Donors who have been treated by ablation therapy for Supraventricular Tachycardia (including Wolff-Parkinson White Syndrome), refer to a Designated Clinical Support Officer.</p> <p>3. Donors with a history of palpitations where the donor has been assessed clinically and a cardiac cause has been excluded, accept.</p>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Cardiovascular Disease</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	Some heart irregularities may be made worse through blood loss or by a general anaesthetic. This includes a risk that donation could trigger a recurrence in someone with a history of a previous arrhythmia. In cases where the donor's eligibility is not clear, Designated Clinical Support Officer referral ensures further information can be sought regarding their condition.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This entry has been revised to clarify the obligatory and descretionary criteria.

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 47

Arthritis

See if Relevant Ankylosing Spondylitis
Autoimmune Disease
Osteoarthritis
Psoriasis
Rheumatoid Arthritis

Reason for Change A link has been added for Autoimmune Disease.

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

Arthropod Borne Encephalitis

See Infection - Acute

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

Asthma

Obligatory **1. Bone Marrow Donor:**
Must not donate if:
 Dependent on medication other than inhalers.

2. Bone Marrow & PBSC Donor:
Must not donate if:
 a) Asthma is symptomatic.
 b) Taking, or has completed, oral or parenteral steroids within the last seven days.

Discretionary If exercise induced, accept.

See if Relevant Infection - General
Steroid Therapy

Additional Information The risk associated with a general anaesthetic is increased in people with asthma.

Taking a donation from a person with symptomatic asthma will lower the amount of oxygen the blood can carry and could make them worse.

Steroid therapy can hide the signs and symptoms of infection. Stem cells from an infected donor could be dangerous to the person receiving them.

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

Autoimmune Disease

Obligatory **See:**
 Is there an entry for the condition?

1. Must not donate if:
 The donor has needed treatment to suppress the condition in the last 12 months.

2. Inform Transplant Centre if:
 Cells are from a donor that has an autoimmune disorder.

See if Relevant G-CSF
Liver Disease

If treated with immunoglobulin or plasma exchange or filtration:
Transfusion

Additional Information

PBSC Donors.

G-CSF may cause a flare of some autoimmune diseases. The risk should be assessed by the **Designated Medical Officer** and discussed with the donor.

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.

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.

Transfusion of antibodies, or transfer of immune cells, could lead to similar damage in the people receiving them.

Reason for Change

A note and link have been added about G-CSF flare of autoimmune disease.

Additional Information has been added to clarify treatment that may have been used to suppress the condition.

Update Information

Part of this advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.

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

Babesiosis

Obligatory

Must not donate.

Update Information

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

Back Problems

Obligatory

1. Bone Marrow Donor:
Must not donate if:

- a) Surgery within last five years.
- b) Disc problem/sciatica.
- c) Chronic pain requiring ongoing medical treatment.

2. PBSC Donor:

See:

Is there an entry for the underlying condition?

Must not donate if:

Not able to use the bleed facilities provided without risking their own safety or the safety of others (donors must not be bled in a wheelchair).

Discretionary

1. Bone Marrow Donor:

If the pain is infrequent, related to exertion or strain, accept.

2. PBSC Donor:

If the donor can tolerate the procedure, accept.

<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Disabled Donor</u> <u>Neurosurgery</u> <u>Surgery</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	The operation to remove bone marrow could make any problem worse.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	An entry has been added for PBSC Donors. An additional link has been added for 'Disabled Donor'.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Basal Cell Carcinoma

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Still receiving treatment. b) Any wound has not healed.
<i>Additional Information</i>	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. 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.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

BCG

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) The inoculation site has not yet healed. 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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 09

BCG Immunisation

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

Beta Blockers

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Used for the treatment of cardiovascular disease. b) Used to control symptoms of thyroid disease.
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Discretionary If used for non-cardiovascular disease or the donor has controlled hypertension, accept.

See if Relevant Anxiety Disorders
Blood Pressure - High
Migraine

Additional Information Beta blockers are often used to treat serious heart disease such as coronary artery disease (angina and after a myocardial infarction) and arrhythmias (abnormal heart rhythm). They may also be used to control the symptoms associated with an overactive thyroid gland. Patients with these disorders **must not donate**.

They are often used as treatment for hypertension (high blood pressure). There is evidence that shows that donors taking beta blockers do not have an increased incidence of adverse events related to donation.

They are also used to treat many other conditions such as migraine, tremor, anxiety and glaucoma. In most situations this should not prevent donation.

Reason for Change A link to 'Anxiety Disorders' has been added.

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

Bilharzia

See Infection - Acute

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

Bipolar Disorder

See Mental Health Problems

Reason for Change This is a new entry.

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

Bleeding Disorder

Includes Carriers

Affected Individual

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
a) Treated with blood derived coagulation factor concentrates.

b) There is a history of excessive bleeding or bruising.

Discretionary **Carrier state:**
This does not necessarily prevent donation:
Refer to a Designated Medical Officer who will liaise with the haematologist that investigated the donor.

See if Relevant Transfusion

Additional Information 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.

If someone has had problems with bleeding or bruising taking blood or bone

marrow could be harmful.

Some people with the carrier state (trait) for some bleeding disorders may be at risk of bleeding themselves.

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

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) Treated with blood derived coagulation factor concentrates.</p> <p>b) A sexual partner, or former sexual partner, of a person treated with blood derived coagulation factor concentrates.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>d) Diagnosed as affected (even mildly) by the disorder.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	If 3 months months or more from last sexual contact or inoculation injury, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Inoculation Injury</u> <u>Transfusion</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>Blood derived coagulation concentrates: 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.</p> <p>Many bleeding disorders are inherited. Family members that are blood relations may be affected by the bleeding disorder so would be at risk of excessive bleeding or bruising. Most close blood relations would have been screened by a haematologist from whom additional information may be available.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This entry has been extensively rewritten to improve clarity.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 27

Blind Donor

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

Blood Pressure - High

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) The cause of hypertension is under investigation.</p> <p>b) Anti-hypertensive medication has been altered in the last four weeks.</p> <p>c) Is having problems with feeling faint, fainting or giddiness.</p> <p>d) Has suffered from heart failure.</p> <p>e) Has renal impairment requiring dialysis, the use of erythropoietin or similar drugs, or is</p>
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either under active investigation or continued follow up for their renal impairment.

f) Has required surgery for a blocked or narrowed artery including any type of amputation.

g) Has or has had gangrene.

Discretionary a) If the donor is being regularly assessed for high blood pressure but treatment has not been commenced, accept.

b) If the donor is taking medication for raised blood pressure and neither the type nor the dose has been changed in the last four weeks and they are otherwise well, accept.

c) If gangrene was not related to diabetes or peripheral vascular disease (e.g. it was due to hypothermia or meningococcal meningitis) and all wounds are fully healed, even if amputation was required, accept.

See if Relevant Cardiovascular Disease
Central Nervous System Disease
Intermittent Claudication

Additional Information In the UK about one in twenty individuals has hypertension. Most people with hypertension are in good health and are fit to donate blood.

It is however important that complications due to raised blood pressure are carefully assessed and, where necessary, donors are excluded from donating (e.g. those with heart failure or damage to their kidneys, or those experiencing hypotensive side effects from their medication).

Reason for Change The rationale for **not** accepting donors on medication, other than beta blockers or diuretics, for the treatment of hypertension was reviewed by the Standing Advisory Committee for the Care and Selection of Donors in 2008. It was decided that available data did not support the deferral of all individuals with controlled hypertension taking other medications.

Update Information This entry was last updated in
DSG-WB Edition 202 Release 11

Blood Pressure - Low

Discretionary If the donor is in good health and does not have faints or dizzy spells, accept.

Additional Information Low blood pressure is not normally a problem. It is common in women and seems to be linked with levels of the female sex hormone oestrogen.

Low blood pressure can be caused by serious heart disease. In such cases a donation would not be taken.

Fainting can put a donor at risk of injury. Any donor who has problems with faints or dizzy spells should not donate.

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

Blood Transfusion

See Transfusion

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

Blood Volume Estimation

Obligatory Must not donate:
If the estimated blood volume is less than 3.8 litres.

See if Relevant Weight

Additional Information It is recommended that no donor should lose more than 13% of their blood volume during

any donation procedure. This is to protect them from adverse effects such as fainting and becoming anaemic. There is a minimum donor weight at which a donation can be accepted. This is not always appropriate. Obesity also makes it desirable to use factors in addition to the donor's weight to estimate their blood volume. Fat contains far less blood as a proportion of its weight than muscle. In obese individuals the blood volume can be seriously overestimated from weight alone. Overestimating a donor's blood volume makes it more likely that they will have an adverse incident.

Reason for Change This is a new entry to take account of increasing levels of obesity.

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

Body Piercing

Includes Derma-rolling, ear and body piercing, permanent and semi-permanent makeup, tattooing (including memorial tattoos), platelet rich plasma (PRP) facials and ritual self-flagellation.

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
Less than 3 months after last piercing.

Discretionary Piercings performed within the UK in a commercial setting: Accept

Piercings performed outside the UK or within the UK in an unlicensed non-commercial premises more than 3 months ago: Accept

Painting, stencilling or transfers applied to the skin without piercing: Accept

Additional Information 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.

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.

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.

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-BM Edition 203, Release 44.

Bone Graft

See [Surgery](#)
[Tissue and Cell Allograft Recipients](#)

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

Borrelioses

See [Infection - Acute](#)

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

Botulism Immunisation

See [Immunisation - Non-Live](#)

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

Brain Surgery

See [Neurosurgery](#)

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

Brain Tumour

See if Relevant [Malignancy](#)
[Neurosurgery](#)

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

Breast Biopsy

See [Surgery](#)

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

Breast Lump

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

See if Relevant [Malignancy](#)

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

Bronchitis

Acute

See Infection - Acute

Chronic

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
 a) Repeated regular attacks of cough with sputum.
 b) Dyspnoea at rest or on minimal exertion.

See if Relevant Infection - General
Steroid Therapy

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

Brucellosis

Undulant Fever

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

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

Cancer

See Malignancy

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

Candida

See Thrush - Oral
Thrush - Vaginal

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

Cannabis

See Addiction and Drug Abuse

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

Cardiac Surgery

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If for congenital heart disease and has no residual disability, does not require antibiotic cover, and is not excluded because of their transfusion history: Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Cardiovascular Disease</u> <u>Endocarditis</u> <u>Surgery</u> <u>Transfusion</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	Individuals who have had cardiac surgery, other than for congenital abnormality, are unlikely to be fit enough to safely have a large volume of blood removed. An individual who has had congenital abnormalities corrected can often lead a normal lifestyle and may be able to give blood safely. If the criteria under 'Discretionary' are met, the Designated Medical Officer can make a documented decision based on the individual's medical history.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Cardiomyopathy

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

Cardiovascular Disease

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>1. Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) Has ischaemic heart disease.</p> <p>b) Recurrent thrombophlebitis or thrombosis.</p> <p>2. Bone Marrow Donor: Discuss with the anaesthetist if the donor has any other form of cardiovascular disease.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	If asymptomatic mitral valve prolapse only, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Angina Pectoris</u> <u>Blood Pressure - High</u> <u>Cardiac Surgery</u> <u>Cardiomyopathy</u> <u>Endocarditis</u> <u>Myocarditis</u> <u>Thrombosis</u>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	Additional links have been added.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Catarrh

Acute

See Infection - Acute

Chronic

<i>Obligatory</i>	If on prescribed medication: Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If using a nasal decongestant only, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Infection - General</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Central Nervous System Disease

<i>Excludes</i>	Cerebrovascular disease, including stroke, cerebral haemorrhage, embolus or transient ischaemic attack. See specific entry for <u>Cerebrovascular Disease</u> .
<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) Has Dementia (e.g. Alzheimer's disease).</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> <p>d) CNS tumour.</p> <p>e) Parkinson's Disease.</p> <p>f) Having symptoms related to hypotension while taking dopamine receptor agonist drugs such as rotigotine, ropinirole and pramipexole.</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, once investigated and discharged from specialist follow-up, 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 DCSSO.</p> <p>d) If taken for a condition other than Parkinson's Disease, as long as not having symptoms of hypotension related to dopamine receptor agonist drugs such as rotigotine, bromocriptine, ropinirole and pramipexole, accept.</p>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<p><u>Cerebrovascular Disease</u></p> <p><u>Epilepsy</u></p> <p><u>Malignancy</u></p> <p><u>Neurosurgery</u></p> <p><u>Prion Associated Diseases</u></p> <p><u>Rabies</u></p>
<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>As donation can result in a drop in blood pressure, there is the possibility that this could lead to further problems. Although the level of risk will vary from person to person, it is not acceptable to put an individual at increased risk, for what could be a severe adverse event, to any unnecessary further risk.</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>Information</i>	This is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	Obligatory section updated to move 'stroke, transient ischaemic attack/s or cerebral embolus' to the new entry created for 'cerebrovascular disease'. Revisions to the text of the 'Discretionary' and 'Additional information' sections.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in BM-DSG Edition 203 Release 55

Cerebrovascular Disease

<i>Definition</i>	Diseases of the vasculature of the brain. This includes stroke, cerebrovascular accident (haemorrhagic or embolic), transient ischaemic attack. Cerebral haemorrhage includes haemorrhages or haematomas that are intracerebral, subdural, subarachnoid, or epidural.
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If a berry aneurysm has been treated by interventional radiology, and the person has not had a stroke or suffered neurological deficit, refer to DCSO for individual risk assessment.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Central Nervous System Disease</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>Both embolic stroke and cerebral haemorrhage, (includes haemorrhages or haematomas that are intracerebral, subdural, subarachnoid, or epidural) may pose a risk of causing adverse events in stem cell donors. In order to reduce this risk, donors with a history of cerebrovascular disease must be excluded.</p> <p>As regards cerebral haemorrhage after trauma, there is a concern that donors with previous traumatic brain injury may be at risk of further brain haemorrhage after stem cell donation. A small number of cases of cerebral haemorrhage in stem cell donors have been reported. In the few that occurred within 36 hours of donation, some of the donors had had previous traumatic brain injury (concussion).</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This is a new entry.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in CB-DSG Edition 203 Release 55

Cervical Dysplasia

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 44.

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-BM 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-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Chiropody

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
There are open wounds or infection.

See if Relevant Fungal infection:
Infection - Chronic

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

Chlamydia

See if Relevant Sexually Transmitted Disease

See Infection - Acute

Reason for Change A link to 'Sexually Transmitted Disease' has been added and the link to 'Lymphogranuloma Venereum' has been removed.

Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 52

Cholecystitis

See Gall Bladder Disease

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

Cholera Immunisation

<i>See</i>	<u>Immunisation - Non-Live</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Chondromalacia

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

Christmas Disease

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

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

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

Clinical Trials

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: 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 Designated Medical Officer has examined and agreed the trial protocol, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Complementary Therapy</u> <u>Transfusion</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Clopidogrel

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate
<i>Discretionary</i>	If prescribed for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease, discuss with DCSO.
<i>Additional Information</i>	Clopidogrel is an antiplatelet drug which is used in the treatment and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease and stroke. In this case, the underlying condition would be a contraindication to donation, in the interests of donor safety.

Occasionally Clopidogrel is used for primary prevention in patients who are intolerant of or hypersensitive to aspirin. Donor needs to be assessed by DCSO for the suitability of withholding clopidogrel for the relevant procedure.

Reason for Change This is a new entry.

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 47.

Coagulation Factor Concentrates

See Bleeding Disorder

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

Coeliac Disease

Discretionary Accept.

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

Colitis

See Inflammatory Bowel Disease Infection – General

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 42

Colostomy

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
For malignancy or inflammatory bowel disease.

Discretionary If the reason for the colostomy is not of itself a reason to exclude and the stoma is healthy, accept.

See if Relevant Surgery

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

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. Potential donors with such difficulties are advised to seek advice from their local Blood Service before offering to donate stem cells to see if their needs can be met.

Every donor must:

- a) Be provided with accurate educational materials, which are written in terms which can be understood by members of the general public.
- b) Complete a health and medical history questionnaire and undergo a personal interview performed by a health professional.
- c) 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 Blood 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 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. Any third party, with the permission of the donor, may accompany the donor through other parts of the donation process that do not include the exchange of confidential information.

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 any donated material. 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 the blood supply at risk. There is also a requirement to communicate the results of any testing performed by the Blood 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.

To comply with both the HTA and Health and Safety Regulations no donor can be accepted if it unnecessarily puts their own safety or the safety of others at risk.

Reason for Change

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

2. To clarify that interpreters and translators have a duty of confidentiality

Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 20

Complementary Therapy

Obligatory **1. Must not donate if:**
The condition for which treatment was given is not acceptable.

2. Therapies involving penetration by needles or other invasive procedures:

Must not donate if:
Less than 3 months from completing treatment

Discretionary a) If oral or topical complementary medicines only and reason for which treatment was given is acceptable, accept

b) For all other therapies involving penetration by needles or other invasive procedures:

1. Performed within the NHS
If performed by a suitably qualified NHS healthcare professional on NHS premises, accept.

2. Performed outside of the NHS
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) or General Pharmaceutical Council (GPhC), Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland (PSNI), 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 and Speech and Language Therapists), accept.

2b) Treatments performed within commercial premises in the UK: Accept.

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.

Additional Information 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.

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.

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

Reason for Change 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.

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-LD Edition 203, Release 43.

Cone Biopsy

See Cervical Carcinoma in Situ

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

Congo Fever

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
Less than twelve months following recovery or from return to the UK, if occurred abroad.

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

Contact with Infectious Disease

See Infectious Diseases - Contact with

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

Contagious Pustular Dermatitis

Orf

See Infection - Acute

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

Contraceptive Implant

Discretionary Accept.

See if Relevant Surgery

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

Contraceptive Injection

Discretionary Accept.

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

Contraceptive Pill

Discretionary Accept.

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

Corneal Transplant

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

See if Relevant Prion Associated Diseases

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

Coronary Thrombosis

Includes Heart Attack
Myocardial Infarct

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

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

Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19)

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

1. Person with confirmed symptomatic COVID-19

Obligatory **Must not donate if less than 14 days** since resolution of symptoms.

Discretionary a) If **more than 14 days** have passed since resolution of symptoms, accept.

b) If **less than 14 days** since resolution of symptoms: refer to designated clinical support officer for individual risk assessment, if donation is urgent and cannot be delayed.

See additional information.

2. Person with confirmed SARS-CoV-2

Obligatory **Must not donate if less than 14 days** since confirmation of infection by positive results in a diagnostic test.

Discretionary If **less than 14 days** have passed since confirmation of infection by positive results in a diagnostic test, refer to designated clinical support officer for individual risk assessment, if donation is urgent and cannot be delayed.

See additional information.

3. Person with suspected COVID-19

Discretionary a) If **more** than **14 days** have passed since resolution of symptoms, and donor has been tested and advised they **do not** have COVID-19, and the donor remains well, accept.

b) If **less** than **14 days** have passed since resolution of symptoms, and:

- Donor has been tested and advised they **do not** have COVID-19, and the donor remains well.
- OR
- If the donor has **not** been tested to exclude the diagnosis of COVID-19.

Refer to designated clinical support officer for advice.

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

Additional Information 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.

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.

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).

Some individuals will have symptoms for a protracted length of time after the systemic and respiratory symptoms of the acute infection have resolved. A wide range of symptoms, including cardiac and neurological, have been reported. It is important to identify any of the specific ongoing symptoms such as chest pain, palpitations, shortness of breath, fatigue, even if seemingly mild or infrequent, that suggest that a donor may not have fully recovered to their pre-COVID-19 state of health, and that may put a donor at risk of an adverse event.

There is no evidence at present that SARS-CoV-2 can be transmitted by tissue/cell transplantation.

For Bone Marrow (HPC-M) donations, donation should be scheduled in accordance with current guidance from the Royal College of Surgeons and Association of Anaesthetists and in discussion with the collection centre.

Post Donation Illness Donors must be provided with information about contacting the registry co-ordinating their donation and the collection centre they donated at if they develop any illness within 14 days after donation.

Reason for Change Additional Information' section updated following removal of NICE recommendation to test donors.

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 54

Coronavirus Vaccination

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**

i) Less than 14 days after the last immunization if the vaccine given was nucleic acid (mRNA) vaccine.

ii) Less than 28 days after the last immunization if the vaccine given was virus-vector-based (non-replicating virus) vaccine.

See additional information for further information on different types of vaccine.

iii) If donor felt unwell due to unexpected complications (other than common side effects) after any vaccination, refer to Designated Clinical Support Officer for individual risk assessment.

Timings above refer to interval between vaccination and start of G-CSF or general anaesthetic for BM donation.

Discretionary If the transplant cannot be delayed, Donors may be accepted less than 14 days (nucleic acid vaccines) or 28 days (viral vector vaccines) after the date of the most recent vaccination, subject to individual risk assessment. See additional information.

See if Relevant Coronavirus Infection

Additional Information All COVID-19 vaccines currently licensed in the UK are non-live. Normally, no deferral period is applied after immunisation with non-live vaccines. However as the effects of the newly developed coronavirus vaccines on donor health and donation safety are not fully established yet, as a precautionary principle, a 14 to 28 day post vaccine deferral period, depending on the type of vaccine is recommended.

Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) can occur after all types of Covid 19 vaccines. 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. The incidence is unclear but may be similar to other vaccine induced ITP. Therefore a 14 day deferral period has been recommended after vaccination with mRNA vaccines.

GCSF administration carries a small risk of inflammation associated thrombosis and thrombocytopenia. There is a theoretical concern that GCSF could exacerbate the immune response related to VITTS. Headaches and abdominal pain are side effects of GCSF which are primary symptoms associated with cerebral venous thrombosis and splanchnic vein thrombosis respectively, due to VITTS. As a precautionary measure the post vaccination deferral period for bone marrow and PBSC donors receiving virus-vector-based (non-replicating virus) vaccines has been extended to 28 days, for donor protection. As the reported events are extremely rare, donors may be accepted less than 28 days after vaccination subject to a careful individualised risk assessment.

Consideration of checking a platelet count after vaccination to rule out thrombocytopenia is recommended. This could be included as a part of medical assessment if undertaken 14 days or more after vaccination. If less than 14 days between vaccination and medical assessment, or vaccination was given after medical assessment, additional Full Blood Count should be done before commencing GCSF/ general anaesthetic (frozen cells) and before commencing patient conditioning (for fresh cells).

For donors who have commenced GCSF, the vaccination (first or second dose) must be delayed at least until 72 hours after stem cell collection (both PBSC & Bone Marrow Donation). This is a precautionary advice to avoid vaccination when receiving GCSF and allow for post donation recovery period.

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 To update the obligatory and discretionary sections.

Update Information This entry was last updated in
BM-DSG Edition 203 Release 55

Cortisone (Periarticular)

See [Steroid Therapy](#)

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

Cortisone Tablets

See [Steroid Therapy](#)

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

Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease

See [Prion Associated Diseases](#)

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

Crimean Fever

See [Viral Haemorrhagic Fever](#)

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

Crohn's Disease

See [Inflammatory Bowel Disease](#)

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

Cystitis

See [Infection - General](#)

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

Cytomegalovirus

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

Deaf Donor

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

Deep Vein Thrombosis

<i>See</i>	<u>Thrombosis</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Dementia

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

Dental Treatment

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Less than seven days since root canal treatment, dental capping or having a tooth removed. b) Less than 24 hours since a filling, scale and polish or other superficial treatments. c) All wounds are not healed. d) There is any infection.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If inspection or dental impressions only, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Surgery</u> <u>Infection - General</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	Dental extractions and other treatments can result in bacteria getting into the blood stream. The waiting times after treatment are to allow healing and for any bacteria that have entered the blood stream to be cleared.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Depression

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

Dermatitis

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
 a) Venepuncture or harvest site is affected.
 b) Using systemic therapy.

Discretionary If the area affected is small, the venepuncture or harvest site is unaffected and using topical treatment only, accept.

See if Relevant Allergy
Infection - General
Steroid Therapy

Reason for Change To add a link to Alitretinoin.

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

Diabetes Insipidus

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

Diabetes Mellitus

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**

- a) Requires treatment with insulin.
- b) Has had a transplant of pancreatic tissue
- c) Has significant end-organ complication -see discretionary
- d) Suffers from Hypoglycaemic attacks

Diabetes is poorly controlled -see additional information

Discretionary The donor needs to be reviewed by the DCSO if they suffer from complications of diabetes mellitus which may cause a health risk to the donor or recipient. Complications include peripheral vascular disease, renal impairment, autonomic neuropathy, and cardiovascular disease.

Hypoglycaemic attacks are less common in Type II Diabetes but can still be a complication of some medications.

Additional Information Diabetes Mellitus can result in acute illness, chronic morbidities, and death, and hence national guidelines recommend maintaining good glycaemic control to prevent or minimise macrovascular and microvascular complications. It is estimated that 3.8 million of the UK population have diabetes (8.6%) (The state of the nation 2019-A review of diabetes services in Wales).

Type I Diabetes (T1DM) comprises the minority (<10%) and the patients are insulin

dependent, more prone to have hypoglycaemic events. It is, at least in part, considered to be genetically inherited. A review of the medical literature suggests that T1DM may be transmitted to the recipient after a successful transplant.

Type II Diabetes (T2DM) is commoner and many people with this type are in good health and do not require insulin treatment.

It is however important that complications due to diabetes are carefully assessed and, where necessary, donors are excluded from donating (e.g., those at risk of postural hypotension due to autonomic neuropathy, or those at risk of bacteraemia due to unhealed ulcers).

Diabetic patients are advised to maintain good glycaemic control -HbA1c 7-8% (52 -64mmol /mol) to prevent macrovascular and microvascular complications.

UK blood services accept donors who are on oral medications for Diabetes following 2008 review and recommendation by SAC-CSD, and later this recommendation was reviewed to accept donors using some non-insulin derived injectable drugs. SHOT donor haemovigilance has not reported any donor adverse events related to diabetes. (SHOT 2009-2021)

Blood Safety and Quality Regulations require UK blood services not to accept donors who are being treated with insulin, or who have received a transplant of human tissue.

<i>Reason for Change</i>	Updating the guideline.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 47.

Diarrhoea

<i>Includes</i>	D & V Entero-colitis Food Poisoning Gastric Flu Gastro-enteritis
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Chronic or associated with inflammatory bowel disease. 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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Digoxin

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

Dilatation and Curettage

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

Diphtheria

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

Diphtheria Immunisation

See Immunisation - Non-Live
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Diphtheria Tetanus Immunisation

See Immunisation - Non-Live
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Diphtheria Tetanus Pertussis Immunisation

See Immunisation - Non-Live
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Disabled Donor

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 the suitability of their stem cells 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 requirements of the Human Tissue Act (HTA) relevant to the donation process
 b) Not be personally known to the donor.

3. PBSC Donor:
 Must be able to use the bleed facilities provided without risking their own safety or the safety of others (donors must not be bled in a wheelchair).

4. Bone Marrow donor:
 Discuss with anaesthetist.

Discretionary

Donors with difficulty in reading:
 Ensure by questioning the donor that they:
 a) Understand and fully complete the tick-box questionnaire
 b) Give valid consent to donation and to the testing of their blood for diseases that may affect its suitability for use.

See if Relevant Self-catheterization
Spina Bifida

Additional Information The Services are aware of their duties under Disability Discrimination Legislation and will, whenever and wherever reasonable, try to provide facilities for disabled individuals. Potential donors with such difficulties are advised to seek advice from their local Service before offering to donate stem cells to see if their needs can be met. **Every donor must:**

be provided with accurate educational materials, which are written in terms which can be understood by members of the general public

complete a health and medical history questionnaire and undergo a personal interview performed by a health professional

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 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. Any third party, with the permission of the donor, may accompany the donor through other parts of the donation process that do not include the exchange of confidential information.

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 any donated material. 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 the blood supply at risk. There is also a requirement to communicate the results of any testing performed by the Blood 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.

To comply with both the HTA and Health and Safety Regulations no donor can be accepted if it unnecessarily puts their own safety or the safety of others at risk.

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-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Disc Surgery

See Back Problems

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

Disease of Unknown Aetiology

Obligatory

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

Must not donate.

<i>Discretionary</i>	If safety and quality of the donation is unlikely to be affected, discuss with Designated Clinical Support Officer. See 'additional information' section.
<i>Additional Information</i>	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
<i>Reason for Change</i>	To clarify that if the safety and quality of the tissues and cells is not impacted, donation can be permitted.
<i>Update Information</i>	This is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive. This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 44.

Diuretics

<i>Discretionary</i>	If taken for pre-menstrual syndrome, or to treat hypertension as either the only drug or in conjunction with Beta Blockers, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Blood Pressure - High</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Diverticulosis

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

Drug Abuse

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

Drug Treatment

<i>Obligatory</i>	The taking of some drugs may make a donor ineligible. This could be due to the underlying disease or to the medication. See: 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.

See if Relevant

Addiction and Drug Abuse
Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

Update Information

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

DTP Immunisation

See

Immunisation - Non-Live

Update Information

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

Duodenal Ulcer

See

Peptic Ulcer

Update Information

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

Ear Piercing

See

Body Piercing

Update Information

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

Ebola Fever

See

Viral Haemorrhagic Fever

Update Information

This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 19

Eczema

See

Dermatitis

Update Information

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

Electrolysis

Discretionary

Accept.

Update Information

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

Elliptocytosis

<i>See</i>	<u>Hereditary Elliptocytosis</u>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This entry has been changed to Hereditary Elliptocytosis
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Emphysema

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

Encephalitis

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

Endocarditis

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Active infection. b) Has a heart defect and has been told to take antibiotics when having treatment (e.g. dental) that may result in bacteraemia.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Infection - General</u>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	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.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Endometriosis

<i>Discretionary</i>	Accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Surgery</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Epilepsy

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Requiring treatment for epilepsy. b) Has had an epileptic episode in the last three years.
<i>Discretionary</i>	Previous epilepsy:

A person with a past history of epilepsy who for the past three years has neither required anticonvulsant therapy, nor been subject to fits, may be considered as a donor.

See if Relevant

Malignancy
Neurosurgery

Additional Information

Faints following donation can lead to epileptiform convulsions due to a lack of oxygen reaching the brain. This could lead to a true epileptic fit in a person with a recent history of epilepsy.
It may also cause difficulties with the DVLA and/or employment in a person who has been free from fits for some time.

Update Information

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

Episcleritis

See

Inflammatory Eye Disease

Reason for Change

To include an entry for 'Episcleritis'.

Update Information

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

Eye Disease

Obligatory

1. Must not donate for BM or PBSC if:

- a) Active ocular inflammation
- b) History of malignancy
- c) Ocular tissue transplanted

2. Must not donate for PBSC if:

- a) History of inflammatory eye disease (e.g. uveitis, scleritis, iritis, episcleritis, conjunctivitis)
- b) Associated with severe or multisystem autoimmune disease
- c) History of detached retina or any eye condition/injury that affects blood vessels of eye
- d) History of bleeding or clots in the eye or retina such as optic neuritis, optic neuropathy, or autoimmune retinopathy

Discretionary

a) History of inflammatory eye disease:

- If transient viral conjunctivitis, which is fully resolved, accept.
- For others, where a clear infectious aetiology has been identified, and the inflammation is resolved, seek advice from DCSO.

b) If it is an isolated autoimmune inflammatory process, or if it is a recurring inflammation or increased risk or recurrence (e.g. HLA-B27) or exacerbation (toxoplasma chorioretinitis), accept for BM only, subject to advice from DCSO.

See if Relevant

Autoimmune Disease
Central Nervous System Disease
Glaucoma
Infection - General
Malignancy
Ocular Surgery
Ocular Tissue Recipient
Steroid Therapy
Tissue and Cell Allograft Recipients

Additional Information

Inflammatory eye disease can be due to:

- a) Infectious causes, such as toxoplasmosis, CMV, leptospirosis, tuberculosis.

b) Isolated auto immune or non-infectious such as HLA-B27 associated, traumatic /sympathetic ophthalmopathy, drug induced.

c) Associated with systemic diseases such as Behcet's Disease, arthritis, connective tissue diseases.

Infectious eye diseases can aggravate years after initial treatment and the role of GCSF in response to infectious agents is not fully understood.

Uveitis has been reported as a side effect of GCSF. A history of eye inflammation in association with systemic disease usually requires deferral due to the underlying condition. If such an association cannot be excluded at medical examination, consider BM only. Acceptable for donation only by BM method if recurring inflammation or increased risk for recurrence (e.g., HLA-B27).

Reason for Change 'Obligatory' and 'Discretionary' sections expanded. 'Additional Information' section added.

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 54

Eye Drops

Obligatory **Determine what they are being used to treat.**
See:
Is there a relevant entry.

See if Relevant Autoimmune Disease
Glaucoma
Infection - General
Steroid Therapy

Additional Information 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.

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

Factor V Leiden

See Thrombosis

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

Faints

Obligatory **PBSC Donor:**
Must not donate if:
History of either a severe syncopal attack or two consecutive faints following whole blood donation.

Discretionary If the donor is accepted, careful observation is required.

Additional Information A previous history of being prone to faints increases the likelihood of an adverse reaction to donation.

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

Febrile Episodes

See [Pyrexia](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Fever

See [Pyrexia](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Fibroids - Removal

See [Surgery](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Filariasis

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

Fits

See [Epilepsy](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Food Allergy

See [Allergy](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Food Poisoning

See [Diarrhoea](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Foreign Travel

See [Travel](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Fungal Infection

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

Fungal Infection of Nails

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

G6PD Deficiency

Obligatory **1. Must not donate if:**
 Severe.

2. If accepted, must inform:
 Transplant Centre, Collection centre and, If BM donor, the anesthetist.

Additional Information This is an X linked red cell enzyme deficiency that is variable in its severity. Suitability as a donor should be discussed with a **Designated Medical Officer**. The condition would be transmissible to recipient of stem cells so Transplant Centres need to undertake their own risk assessment.

Reason for Change To improve clarity and provide additional information.

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

Gall Bladder Disease

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
 a) Symptomatic.
 b) Associated with an inherited haemolytic anaemia e.g. spherocytosis.

Discretionary If recovered or has asymptomatic gallstones, accept.

See if Relevant [Haemolytic Anaemia](#)
[Infection - General](#)
[Malignancy](#)
[Surgery](#)

Reason for Change A link has been added for Haemolytic Anaemia and for Malignancy.

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

Gastrectomy

See if Relevant Malignancy
Surgery

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

Gastrointestinal Disease

See Inflammatory Bowel Disease
Infection – General
Malignancy

Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 42

G-CSF

Obligatory **PBSC Donors:**
The donor must be advised of the adverse events associated with this drug.

See if Relevant Autoimmune Disease
Sickle-cell Trait

Reason for Change To introduce an entry for G-CSF.

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

Genital Herpes Infection

See Herpes - Genital

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

Genital Warts

Discretionary Accept.

See if Relevant Sexually Transmitted Disease

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

German Measles

See Rubella

Reason for Change The entry now links to Rubella.

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

Giardiasis

<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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Glandular Fever

<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Liver Disease</u>
<i>See</i>	<u>Infection - Acute</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Glaucoma

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Received transplant of sclera during glaucoma surgery.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If treatment is complete, no scleral transplant was given, or if treated by eye drops only, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Ocular Tissue Recipient Surgery Tissue and Cell Allograft 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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Glycogen Storage Disease

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate
<i>Additional Information</i>	Glycogen storage disease (GSD) is the result of defects in the processing of glycogen synthesis or breakdown within muscles, liver, and other cell types. GSD in humans is genetic caused by an inborn error of metabolism (genetically defective enzymes) involved in these processes. Donation may present a risk to the donor, even for milder forms of glycogen storage disease
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This is a new entry
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 29

Goitre

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

Gonorrhoea

<i>See</i>	<u>Sexually Transmitted Disease</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Gout

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<i>Discretionary</i>	Accept if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For BM donation b) For PBSC: Discuss with DCSO. See 'Additional Information'
<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>Gout is an acute arthritis caused by build-up of uric acid crystals in the joint space. There have been reports of severe exacerbation of gout following administration of G-CSF.</p> <p>In the interests of donor protection, caution should be exercised before considering donors with gout for PBSC donation. In these circumstances, donors should be counselled about the possibility of exacerbation of their condition and consent to this before proceeding to receive G-CSF.</p> <p>Affected individuals should be excluded from PBSC donation unless permitted by DCSO based on individual risk assessment.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	Exclude affected individuals from donation of PBSC unless permitted by DCSO.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 54

Grand Mal

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

Granuloma Inguinale

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

Grave's Disease

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

Growth Hormone

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Has ever received human pituitary derived growth hormone.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If treated exclusively with recombinant-derived growth hormone, accept. In the UK this has been since 1987.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Prion Associated Diseases</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Guillain-Barré Syndrome

<i>Obligatory</i>	Refer to a Designated Medical Officer: Must not donate if: a) Less than 24 months from resolution. b) There has been any recurrence of symptoms. 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>	If treated with immunoglobulin or plasma exchange: <u>Transfusion</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Haematological Disease

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Malignant. 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> <u>Haemoglobin Disorders</u> <u>Immune Thrombocytopenia</u> <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. 'Additional Information' has been added.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Haematuria

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Due to infection.
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b) Due to malignancy.

See if Relevant Kidney Disease
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Haemochromatosis

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

Haemoglobin Disorders

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
 a) Thalassaemia major or intermedia
 b) Sickle cell disease (HbSS, HbSC, HbSBthal, HbSD)
 c) High affinity haemoglobin
 d) Other clinically significant structural or functional haemoglobinopathies

Discretionary a) Donors with traits for abnormal haemoglobin, accept. Inform transplant centre
 b) Donors with sickle cell trait – accept for bone marrow only.

See if Relevant Anaemia
Sickle-Cell Trait
Thalassaemia Trait
Transfusion

Reason for Change Stem cells from a donor who is heterozygous for a haemoglobin disorder may be accepted for transplant after a risk assessment by the transplant centre. There is no evidence of clinically significant sickling during PBSC collection in those with sickle cell trait. However, subclinical sickling has been demonstrated with PBSC collection, so those with sickle cell trait must donate by BM only.

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

Haemolytic Anaemia

Obligatory **See:**
 a) Is there an entry for the condition?
 b) If not: **Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.**

See if Relevant Autoimmune Disorder
G6PD Deficiency
Haemoglobin Disorders
Hereditary Elliptocytosis
Hereditary Spherocytosis
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency
Transfusion

Reason for Change To include an entry for haemolytic anaemia.

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

Haemophilia

See [Bleeding Disorder](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Haemophilus Influenzae Type B Immunisation

See [Immunisation - Non-Live](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Haemorrhoids

Includes Piles
Discretionary Accept.
See if Relevant [Anaemia](#)
[Surgery](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease

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

Hashimoto's Disease

See [Thyroid Disease](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Hay Fever

See [Allergy](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Hazardous Activity

Obligatory **1. PBSC Donor:**

Must not donate if:

a) Required to undertake a hazardous activity the same working day.

b) Donors must be advised of the risks of delayed faints and told not to perform a hazardous occupation or hobby on the same day.

Discretionary

Hazardous occupation:

If going off duty, accept.

Additional Information

If a donor has an adverse event after donating, some activities (occupations or hobbies) may lead to harm to the donor or others.

Examples of hazardous activities include:

diving (all types), flying, parachuting, motor sport, climbing, etc.

Examples of hazardous occupations include:

air traffic controller, ambulance driver, climbing ladders or scaffolding, crane or heavy machine operator, diver, fire crew, flying, Large Goods Vehicle (LGV, HGV over 7.5 tonnes), bus or train driver, miner working underground, etc.

Update Information

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

Head Injury

See

Accident

Update Information

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

Headache

Occasional

Discretionary

Accept.

See if Relevant

Migraine

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-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Heaf Test

Obligatory

Must not donate until:

Healing.

Update Information

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

Health Care Worker

History of Inoculation Injury

See [Inoculation Injury](#)

No Inoculation History

Discretionary Accept.

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

Heart Operation

See [Cardiac Surgery](#)

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

Henna Painting

Discretionary Accept.

See if Relevant [Body Piercing](#)

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

Hepatitis

Obligatory **Note:**
Hepatitis has a number of causes including infection and hypersensitivity to drugs. Our concern is with viral hepatitis.

Discretionary If fully recovered from non-viral hepatitis, accept.

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

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

Hepatitis A

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-BM Edition 203, Release 31

Hepatitis A Immunization

<i>See</i>	<u>Hepatitis A</u> - Post Immunization
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Hepatitis B

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.

<i>Discretionary</i>	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
<i>See if Relevant</i>	6. Hepatitis B Immunization, below.
<i>Additional Information</i>	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.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	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

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>a) If Immunised Following Known Exposure: Must not donate</p> <p>b) If Immunised With No Known Exposure: Must not donate if: Less than 7 days after the last immunization was given.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	<p>a) If Immunised Following Known Exposure: If more than 3 months from immunization, accept</p> <p>b) If Immunised With No Known Exposure: If more than 7 days after the last immunization was given, accept.</p>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Hepatitis A - 4. Immunization</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>There is no requirement to monitor the anti-HBs level.</p> <p>May be combined with hepatitis A immunization.</p> <p>Sensitive assays for HBsAg may be positive following recent immunization. This is why a 7 day deferral is required.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	The immunisation section has been incorporated into the main Hepatitis B entry.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 27

Hepatitis C

1. Affected Individual

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

<i>Discretionary</i>	If the individual has been told that he/she is HCV antibody negative, then samples should be taken to determine eligibility.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Liver Disease</u> <u>Tissues Safety Entry</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	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 tissues/cells cannot be used.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	'Additional Information' has been added.

2. Current or Former Sexual Partners of HCV Positive Individuals

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if Less than 3 months from the last sexual contact
<i>Discretionary</i>	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.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Tissues Safety Entry</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	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.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	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.

<i>See if Relevant</i>	Sexual Partners of HCV Positive Individuals above.
<i>Additional Information</i>	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.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 31

Hepatitis E

Infection

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Less than 6 months from recovery.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If less than 6 months from recovery and HEV RNA negative and anti HEV IgG positive, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Travel</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	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.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	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.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 29

Hepatitis of Unknown Origin

Affected Individuals

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: 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 Designated Medical Officer . 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: c) If negative for all markers of hepatitis B, accept. d) If HB core antibody is positive and HBsAg is negative and HBV-DNA is negative, accept.

Person Sharing Home

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
Less than 12 months from recovery of the last affected person in the home.

See if Relevant Sexual Partner of Affected Individuals above.

Additional Information 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.

Reason for Change Clarification regarding hepatitis B markers has been added to the additional information.

To remove the requirement for anti-HBs levels to be >100 iu/l for acceptance of stem cell donations from donors who are anti-HBc-positive provided the HBV DNA result is negative.

Sexual Partner of Affected Individuals

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
Less than 12 months from recovery of partner.

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

Hepatitis of Viral Origin

See Hepatitis A
Hepatitis B
Hepatitis C
Hepatitis E
Hepatitis of Unknown Origin

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

Hereditary Elliptocytosis

Obligatory **1. Must not donate if:**
Clinically significant haemolysis.

2. Inform Transplant Centre if:
Cells are from a donor with hereditary elliptocytosis.

Additional Information Hereditary elliptocytosis is a variably inherited but usually dominant condition. Suitability as a donor should be discussed with a **Designated Medical Officer**.

Reason for Change This entry replaces the previous entry for Elliptocytosis

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

Hereditary Spherocytosis

Obligatory **1. Must not donate if:**
Clinically significant haemolysis.

2. Inform Transplant Centre if:
Cells are from a donor with hereditary spherocytosis.

Additional Information Hereditary spherocytosis is a variably inherited but usually dominant condition. Suitability as a donor should be discussed with a **Designated Medical Officer**.

Reason for Change The entry has been changed to be consistent with the guideline for 'Hereditary Elliptocytosis'.

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

Herpes - Genital

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
Fresh lesions.

Discretionary If lesions are healing, provided there is no history of other Sexually Transmitted Diseases, accept.

See if Relevant Sexually Transmitted Disease

Additional Information There is no need to defer donors who have a sexual partner with Herpes if the donor themselves is asymptomatic.

Reason for Change Addition of 'Additional Information' section, to include clarification regarding sexual partners.

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 52

Herpes - Oral

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
Fresh lesions.

Discretionary If lesions are healing, accept.

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

Herpes Simplex

See if Relevant Herpes - Genital
Herpes - Oral

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

Herpes Zoster

See if Relevant Infection - Acute
Infectious Diseases - Contact with

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

HIV

Includes AIDS

Current or Former Sexual Partners of Confirmed Case

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

See if Relevant Tissues Safety Entry

Additional Information 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.

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.

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. The current and former sexual partner entries have been combined. Additional information section added

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 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-BM Edition 203, Release 27

Homeopathy

See Complementary Therapy

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

Hormone Replacement Therapy

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Used for malignancy. b) A recipient of human gonadotrophin of pituitary origin. c) A recipient of human pituitary growth hormone.
<i>Discretionary</i>	a) If treated with gonadotrophins that were exclusively non-pituitary derived, accept. b) If treated with growth hormone that was exclusively recombinant, accept. c) If treatment for menopausal symptoms or osteoporosis prevention, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Prion Associated Diseases</u> <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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

HTLV

Current and Former Sexual Partners of Confirmed Case

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Less than 3 months from last sexual contact
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Tissues Safety Entry</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	There is no defined infectious window period for HTLV. The risk of missing recent infection with individual sample testing is low after 3 months.
<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

Infection

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<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 Information</i>	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.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This is an additional entry.
<i>Update Information</i>	This advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive. This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 27

Human Bite

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

Human Pituitary Extract

See Pituitary Extract - Human
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Huntington's Chorea

See Huntington's Disease
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Huntington's Disease

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
 Symptomatic.
Discretionary Asymptomatic carriers, accept.
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Hydatid Disease

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

Hydatidiform Mole

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

Hydrocephalus

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
 Has an indwelling shunt.
See if Relevant Neurosurgery
Spina Bifida

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

Hypercholesterolaemia

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
a) Has caused symptomatic disease.

b) Associated with cardiovascular disease.

Discretionary If has not led to symptomatic disease, even if on treatment, accept.

See if Relevant Cardiovascular Disease

Additional Information Hypercholesterolaemia occurs when the level of cholesterol in the blood is outside of the reference range for the donor's age and sex. Usually this is managed by modifying the diet and often by the use of drugs. High levels of cholesterol are of themselves not a reason to defer a donor. If the hypercholesterolaemia has led to symptomatic disease, such as cardiovascular problems or transient visual or neurological problems the donor should not be accepted, even if their cholesterol has returned to normal levels.

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

Hypertension

See Blood Pressure - High

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

Hyperthyroidism

See Thyroid Disease

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

Hypnotics

Discretionary Accept.

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

Hypothyroidism

See Thyroid Disease

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

Hysterectomy

See Surgery

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

Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP)

See Immune Thrombocytopenia
Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

IgA deficiency

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

Ileostomy

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
a) For malignancy
b) Inflammatory bowel disease.
Discretionary If the reason for the ileostomy is not of itself a reason to exclude and the stoma is healthy,
accept.
See if Relevant Surgery
Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Immune Thrombocytopenia

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
a) Symptomatic.
b) Chronic.
c) Recovered, but less than six months from recovery.
This applies to both adult and childhood disease.
See if Relevant **If treated with immunoglobulin or plasma exchange:**
Transfusion
If treated with immunosuppressive therapy:
Immunosuppression
Reason for Change The links have been revised.
The phrase, 'Recovered, but has ever had a recurrence' has been removed and 'five years
from recovery' has been reduced to six months as both were considered unnecessarily
restrictive.
Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Immunisation

Non-exposed

See [Immunisation - Live](#)
[Immunisation - Non-Live](#)

If you do not know if an immunisation is live or not, see the specific entry for the type of immunisation 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 Immunisation](#)
 - 6. Tetanus:**
See: [Tetanus Immunisation](#)

Reason for Change Update the 'Hepatitis A' part of the 'Post-exposure' section to refer directly to the 'Hepatitis A' entry.

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 42

Immunisation - Live

No Exposure

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

Discretionary If more than four weeks from administration of a live immunisation other than smallpox immunisation and the inoculation site has healed, accept.

See if Relevant [BCG](#)
[Smallpox Immunisation](#)

Additional Information Live immunisations 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 immunisation should have been controlled and so should not be passed on through donated material. There are special rules for BCG and smallpox immunisations.

Reason for Change 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 immunisations other than smallpox.

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

This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 09

Immunisation - Non-Live

No Exposure

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>1. Hepatitis B If less than seven days from when the last immunisation was given:</p> <p>2. Coronavirus: See 'Coronavirus Vaccination' entry</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	Other non-live immunisations, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	Immunisation - 2. Post Exposure
<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>Sensitive assays for HBsAg may be positive following recent immunisation. Full screening for Hepatitis B may be required.</p> <p>"Non-Live" immunisations do not use material that can cause infection. This means there is no risk to people receiving stem cells.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	To add Coronavirus Vaccination to obligatory section.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 39

Immunodeficiency

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

Immunoglobulin Therapy

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) Immunosuppressed.</p> <p>b) Donors with recovered immunodeficiency: Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.</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>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<p>Hepatitis A Hepatitis B Rabies Tetanus Immunization</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>
<i>See</i>	If treated with intravenous or subcutaneous human immunoglobulin: Transfusion
<i>Reason for Change</i>	A link to 'Transfusion' has been added.
<i>Update Information</i>	<p>The advice reflects advice from the MSBTO committee of the DH.</p> <p>This entry was last updated in</p>

Immunosuppression

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) Immunosuppressed.</p> <p>b) Donors with recovered immunodeficiency: Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.</p>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<p><u>Autoimmune Disease</u> <u>Immunoglobulin Therapy</u> <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 & Cells Directive.</p> <p>This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02</p>

Infection - Acute

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>See:</p> <p>Is there is a specific entry for the disease you are concerned about?</p> <p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) Infected.</p> <p>b) Less than two weeks from recovery.</p> <p>c) Less than seven days from completing systemic antibiotic, anti-fungal or antiviral treatment.</p>
<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> <u>Coronavirus Infection</u> <u>Crimean Fever</u> <u>Ebola Fever</u> <u>Herpes - Genital</u> <u>Herpes - Oral</u> <u>Lassa Fever</u> <u>Marburg Fever</u> <u>MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus)</u> <u>Myocarditis</u> <u>Steroid Therapy</u> <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 transfusion 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</p>

with these diagnoses should not be accepted. Any outbreaks of avian or pandemic influenza will be communicated via public health alert guidance for professionals.

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.

Donors recovering from seasonal influenza may be considered for donation following review by the Designated Medical Officer to confirm that the donor is fit enough to undergo the donation process.

Unusual bacterial/fungal/protozoal infections

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.

Reason for Change Updated guidance regarding donors who are recovering from seasonal influenza.

Update Information Part of this advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.

This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 37

Infection - Chronic

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

Discretionary

1. Acne:

Most donors with acne can be accepted.

2. Chronic fungal infections:

a) If on local therapy for superficial infections only, accept.

b) If on systemic anti-fungal treatment only for treatment of a localised, non-systemic fungal infection, and there are no complications, accept.

c) If otherwise more than seven days from completing systemic antifungal therapy, accept.

3. Typhoid and Paratyphoid

If more than seven days from completion of antibiotic course and last symptoms, accept.

See if Relevant

Acne
Steroid Therapy

Additional Information

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.

Unusual bacterial/fungal/protozoal infections

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.

Local fungal infections, e.g. nail infection or athlete's foot

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.

<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>	Part of this advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive. This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 38.

Infection - General

<i>Obligatory</i>	See: Is there a specific entry for the disease?
<i>See if Relevant</i>	Decide if the infection is of short duration with no long lasting carrier stage, e.g. flu: <u>Infection - Acute</u> 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 <u>Infection - Chronic</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Infection - Tropical

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Filariasis or Leishmaniasis
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Congo Fever</u> <u>Crimean Fever</u> <u>Ebola Fever</u> <u>Lassa Fever</u> <u>Marburg Fever</u> <u>Malaria</u> <u>South American Trypanosomiasis Risk</u> Other infections, see: <u>Infection - General</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Infectious Diseases - Contact with

<i>Obligatory</i>	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.
<i>Discretionary</i>	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 Immunization
Syphilis
Tuberculosis

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-BM Edition 203, Release 49

Infertility

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
a) Under investigation.
b) Less than 12 weeks after completion of treatment with clomiphene (Clomid).
c) Less than 12 weeks after completion of treatment with tamoxifen.
d) Has ever been given human gonadotrophin of pituitary origin.
e) If donor knows that they have ever been treated with Metrodin HP[®].

Discretionary Take care to exclude pregnancy.
If treated exclusively with non-pituitary derived gonadotrophins, accept.

See if Relevant Prion Associated Diseases

<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>The 12 week period is an additional safeguard to avoid taking a donation early in a pregnancy.</p> <p>There is no evidence that transfer of tissues (eggs or embryos) between individuals might lead to the spread of vCJD.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	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.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 44.

Inflammatory Bowel Disease

<i>Includes</i>	Crohn's Disease Ulcerative Colitis
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<i>Discretionary</i>	Refer to designated clinical support officer. Donor may be considered if in stable remission and off treatment, but should not receive GCSF, so could donate bone marrow only.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Infection – General</u> <u>Malignancy</u> <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. There is a risk of adoptive transfer of disease-causing cells which should be discussed with the recipient.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	'See if Relevant' section has been added.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 42

Inflammatory Eye Disease

<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Autoimmune Disease</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	G-CSF may cause a flare up of inflammatory eye disease.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This is a new entry.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Influenza Immunization

See Immunization - Non-Live

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

Inherited Diseases

Obligatory **See:**
Is there a specific entry for the condition? If not:
Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.

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

Injected Drugs of Misuse

See Addiction and Drug Abuse

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

Inoculation Injury

Includes Human Bite

Definition 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 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.

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**

- a) The incident involved any material containing abnormal prions.
- 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.
- c) Under ongoing investigations following exposure - **refer to DSCO.**

See if Relevant Animal Bite
Hepatitis
HIV
HTLV
Prion Associated Diseases
Tissues Safety Entry
Xenotransplantation

Additional Information Human blood or body fluids may be contaminated with infective material such that the infection may then be passed on by donated material. Waiting three months (if validated tests for infectious markers that include HBV, HCV HIV NAT are negative) helps to ensure that any infection is not passed on.

Donors who are under investigation may be accepted subject to individual risk assessment.

Reason for Change The 'Definitions' section was updated as part of the implementation of recommendations from the FAIR III report. Additional 'see if relevant' links added. 'Additional information' section updated.

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 52

Inoculations

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

Intermittent Claudication

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

Irritable Bowel Syndrome

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

ITP

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

Japanese Encephalitis Immunization

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

Jaundice

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</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 Hepatitis of Unknown Origin.</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></p> <p><u>Gilbert's Syndrome</u></p> <p><u>Hepatitis A</u></p> <p><u>Hepatitis B</u></p> <p><u>Hepatitis C</u></p> <p><u>Hepatitis E</u></p> <p><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>	In 'Obligatory' the link to Hepatitis B' has been changed to 'Hepatitis of Unknown Origin'. There have been other minor changes to improve clarity and to avoid the unnecessary exclusion of donors.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Kala-Azar

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

Kidney Disease

Acute Nephritis

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Less than 12 months since recovery.
<i>Discretionary</i>	1. All tissues: a) Self-limiting renal disease e.g. single attacks of glomerulonephritis, pyelitis, from which recovery has been complete, do not necessarily disqualify the donor. b) If there is doubt about the diagnosis refer to a Designated Medical Officer .
<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.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	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

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 17

Kidney Donor

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

Kidney Recipient

<i>See</i>	<u>Tissue and Cell Allograft Recipients</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Kidney Stones

<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Infection - General</u>
<i>See</i>	<u>Renal Colic</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Klinefelter's Syndrome

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

Laminectomy

<i>See</i>	<u>Back Problems</u> <u>Surgery</u>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	A link has been added for 'Back Problems'.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Laser Treatment

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: For malignancy.
<i>Discretionary</i>	a) If for Basal Cell Carcinoma, treatment is completed and fully recovered, accept. b) If for Cervical Carcinoma in Situ, see <u>Cervical Dysplasia</u> entry. c) If for cosmetic purposes, accept when healed. d) If laser refractive surgery to the cornea, accept when healed.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Basal Cell Carcinoma</u> <u>Cervical Dysplasia</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 44.

Lassa Fever

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

Latex Allergy

<i>See</i>	<u>Allergy</u>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	To include a cross reference for 'Latex Allergy'.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Legionnaire's Disease

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

Leishmaniasis

<i>Includes</i>	Kala-Azar
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Leptospirosis

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

Leukaemia

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

Listeriosis

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

Liver Disease

1. Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD)

<i>Excludes</i>	Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (AFLD)
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if diagnosed with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) • Cirrhosis

<i>Discretionary</i>	A diagnosis of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease does not necessarily prevent donation. If the donor is otherwise well and managed with diet and lifestyle changes such as exercise, accept.
<i>Additional Information</i>	NAFLD is a common medical condition, caused mainly by lifestyle factors such as weight, type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure and high cholesterol. There is no drug treatment for this condition. It is usually managed with diet and lifestyle changes along with treatment of any associated medical conditions. Regular monitoring of the condition, e.g. blood tests and liver scans, should not preclude donation. NASH is an advanced form of NAFLD. It is caused by an excessive accumulation of fat in the liver. This can progress to chronic liver inflammation and can result in cirrhosis if untreated.

2. Alcohol Related Liver Disease

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate
<i>Discretionary</i>	If the donor is well, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not under specialist follow up, and • has not been diagnosed with alcohol related hepatitis or cirrhosis, accept. Refer to a Designated Clinical Support Officer (DCSO) if there is uncertainty about the diagnosis or the extent of liver damage.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Addiction and Drug Abuse</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	Alcohol-related liver disease is common but preventable liver damage that is caused by drinking too much alcohol. It is reversible in the early stages when it is characterised mainly by fatty liver changes. In some individuals it may progress to alcoholic hepatitis and alcoholic cirrhosis.

3. Infective Liver Disease

<i>Includes</i>	Liver abscess, Glandular fever, Viral hepatitis
<i>Obligatory</i>	Refer to the specific entry for the condition. If there is no specific entry, must not donate .
<i>Discretionary</i>	If the donor is fully recovered and there is no specific guidance for the condition, refer to <u>Infection – General</u> .
<i>See if Relevant</i>	For Glandular Fever, see <u>Infection – Acute Infection – General Hepatitis</u>

4. Autoimmune Liver Disease

<i>Includes</i>	Autoimmune Hepatitis (AIH), Primary Biliary Cholangitis (PBC) and Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis (PSC).
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Autoimmune Disease Hepatitis Steroid Therapy</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	Autoimmune liver disease in its early stages may be asymptomatic or present with mild symptoms such as itchy skin (pruritis) and fatigue. The donor may require no treatment or treatment for symptom control only for an extended period.

5. Drug or Pregnancy Induced Liver Disease

<i>Includes</i>	Acute Liver Failure
<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under active investigation, treatment or follow up by a specialist • Has received a liver transplant • Has chronic liver failure
<i>Discretionary</i>	If the donor has recovered, is not on treatment and has been discharged from follow up, accept. If there is doubt about the diagnosis, refer to a DCSO.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Addiction and Drug Abuse</u> <u>Tissue and Organ Recipients</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>Liver failure may be acute or chronic. Acute liver failure (also known as fulminant liver failure) can be caused by drugs, such as paracetamol overdose, prescription medications, herbal preparations and ingestion of toxins. Liver problems can also occur during pregnancy e.g acute fatty liver of pregnancy (AFLP) and intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP). Acute liver failure can occur in an individual with no pre-existing liver disease. It is often reversible with full recovery if adequately treated.</p> <p>Chronic liver failure is caused by longstanding liver disease such as autoimmune liver disease, hepatitis, alcohol related liver disease, liver cirrhosis, haemochromatosis and Wilson's disease.</p>

6. Liver Cirrhosis

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate
<i>Additional Information</i>	Cirrhosis can be caused by many different conditions and by several different liver conditions in combination. Transmissible viruses, some of which are not detected in transfusion service testing, can cause some cases. Because cirrhosis is a sign of worsening or progressive liver disease, it is considered safest not to accept individuals with cirrhosis.

7. Liver Tumours

<i>Includes</i>	Liver Cancer, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Bile Duct Cancer.
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate
<i>Discretionary</i>	Donors with benign liver cysts or adenomas who are fit and well, even if regularly monitored, refer to DCSO.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Malignancy</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	If in doubt about the diagnosis, refer to a DCSO.

8. Inherited Diseases Affecting the Liver

<i>Obligatory</i>	Refer to the entry for the condition. If there is no specific entry, refer to a DCSO.
<i>Discretionary</i>	a) If the donor is well and stable on treatment for Wilson's Disease, refer to DCSO. b) If the donor has Gilbert's Syndrome, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Inherited Diseases</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	Wilson's disease is caused by an excessive accumulation of copper in the liver and other organs. e.g. brain. If diagnosed and treated early with chelating agents,

such as Penicillamine and Trientine, and avoidance of high copper foods, the prognosis is good and individuals can lead a normal life. If there is uncertainty about the donor's health or treatment, refer to a Designated Clinical Support Officer.

Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency can occasionally cause liver disease in adults. This may lead to liver failure and the need for liver transplantation.

Gilbert's syndrome is an inherited defect in bilirubin metabolism. It is harmless but can cause jaundice (yellowing of the whites of the eyes).

<i>Reason for Change</i>	This is a new entry.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 51

Lyme Disease

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

Malaria

<i>Definition</i>	<p>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)</p> <p>Visitor – A donor who has visited or travelled through a malaria risk area (or areas) within the past 12 months</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Previous diagnosis of malaria – A donor who previously had a confirmed diagnosis of malaria, at any point in their lifetime.</p> <p>Malaria risk area – Risk area for country as defined by the GDRI</p> <p>MAT: Malarial Antibody Test</p> <p>NAT: Nucleic Acid Test (for malaria)</p>
<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate (if no testing is available): Applies to all groups as defined above</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	<p>1a) Previous Malaria:</p> <p>If less than 4 months have passed since anti-malaria therapy has been completed and symptoms caused by malaria have resolved, refer to DCSO. See 'Additional Information' section.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1b) Unexplained Febrile illness:</p> <p>If less than 4 months from the date of recovery of symptoms of unexplained febrile illness that could have been malaria: refer to DCSO. See 'Additional Information' section.</p> <p>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. See information below in this section.</p>

1c) Resident:

If **less than 4 months** since date last present in a malaria risk area: Obtain a blood sample for MAT and NAT. See information below in this section.

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 stem cells. See information below in this section.

1d) Visitor:

If **less than 4 months** since return: Obtain a blood sample for MAT and NAT. Donors may be accepted with individual risk assessment with expert advice. See information below in this section.

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 stem cells. 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 stem cells for clinical use. If the exposure or, for donors with a history of malaria where treatment was completed and symptoms have resolved, is less than four months prior to donation, NAT must be done and shown to be negative, irrespective of MAT results. 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. In case of positive MAT results with a confirmed negative NAT test, a risk assessment can be performed for accepting stem cells for clinical release after seeking expert opinion.

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.

Cases of malaria transmission have occurred many years after the donor was last at risk of becoming infected with malaria. This is mainly a problem in people who have had repeated episodes of infection with malaria. This is uncommon, but before allowing someone who has had, or may have had malaria to donate, it is safer to test for malaria antibodies rather than to wait a specific length of time. Malaria may be fatal.

For bone marrow/stem cell donors, if it is an emergency and due to the live saving nature of the treatment, donors may be accepted with individual risk assessment and expert advice for interpretation of MAT and NAT results, at any time point following exposure/recovery. If the donor informs of active malaria infection at donor assessment, they could be treated before donation. If the stem cells are not required for life saving treatment immediately, a four-month deferral should apply. Between 4 months and 12 months following recovery, either a negative MAT or a positive MAT/negative malaria NAT and risk assessment should be applied.

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-BM Edition 203, Release 50

Malaria - Contact in UK

Discretionary Accept.

Update Information This entry was last updated in

Malignancy

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

Discretionary 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.

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.

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.

Examples of CIS include cervical or vulval CIS, ductal CIS of the breast (DCIS) and Bowen's disease.

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).

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.

See if Relevant Basal Cell Carcinoma
Cervical Carcinoma in Situ

Liver Disease
Surgery
Transfusion

Additional Information 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.

Basal cell carcinoma (rodent ulcer) does not spread through the blood, therefore people who have had successful treatment may donate.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Reason for Change Advice has been added for basal cell carcinoma treated systemically.

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

This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 31.

Malignant Hypertension

See [Blood Pressure - High](#)

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

Malignant Melanoma

See [Malignancy](#)

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

Mantoux Test

Obligatory **Must not donate unless:**
Negative and no further investigations planned.

See if Relevant [Tuberculosis](#)

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

Marburg Fever

See [Viral Haemorrhagic Fever](#)

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

Marfan's Syndrome

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
Cardiac involvement.

Discretionary Otherwise accept.

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

Mastectomy

See if Relevant [Malignancy](#)

See [Surgery](#)

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

Measles

Affected Individual

See [Infection - Acute](#)

Contact

See [Infectious Diseases - Contact with](#)

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

Measles Immunization

See [Immunization - Live](#)

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

Measles Mumps Rubella (MMR) Immunization

See [Immunization - Live](#)

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

Measles Rubella Immunization

See [Immunization - Live](#)

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

Medication (Drugs)

See [Drug Treatment](#)

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

Meningitis

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 TDSG-BM 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 TDSG-BM 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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Mental Health Problems

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: 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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 17

Migraine

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Attacks are frequent, severe, and require regular treatment. b) On prophylaxis with clonidine.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If on prophylaxis with beta-blockers or pizotifen (Sanomigran), accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Headache</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	Migraine is caused by a disturbance in the normal blood flow to parts of the brain. In its more severe forms it can be severely disabling. By not accepting people with the more severe forms of migraine we hope to prevent precipitating an attack through the process of donating blood. Any donor who has had severe migraine associated with giving blood on more than one occasion should be advised not to continue as a donor.

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

Mitral Valve Prolapse

See Cardiovascular Disease
Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Molar Pregnancy

Hydatidiform Mole
See Pregnancy
Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Mpox (Monkeypox)

1. Affected Individuals

Obligatory **Must not donate**

Discretionary If the donor has recovered from confirmed or suspected Mpox infection and

- It is at least 28 days since the diagnosis of Mpox was made, and
- It is at least 14 days since recovery, and the donor remains well, and
- It is at least 14 days since all skin lesions have healed, and
- It is more than seven days since completing any antiviral or antibiotic therapy, and
- The donor has been discharged from all follow up (including public health surveillance),

accept.

Post Donation Illness Donors must be provided with information about contacting the registry co-ordinating their donation and the collection centre they donated at if they develop any illness within 21 days after donation. Seek public health advice to determine the risk.

2. Contact with an individual with Mpox

Includes Individuals who have been identified by public health teams as a close contact of an individual with Mpox.

Obligatory **Must not donate**

Discretionary If it is more than 21 days since last contact, and

- the donor has no symptoms of Mpox, and
- the donor had completed any isolation period, and
- the donor had been discharged from all follow-up (including surveillance by public health), and
- the donor fulfils the criteria in section 3 below regarding vaccination of applicable,

accept.

Post Donation

Illness If the donor has retrospectively reported contact with Mpox in the incubation period, seek public health advice to determine the risk.

3. Immunisation for contact or risk

Excludes Individuals who have received vaccination because they work in a health care setting – see section 4 below.

Obligatory **Must not donate**

Discretionary If the donor fulfils the criteria in section 2 above and:

- it is more than four weeks since the most recent dose of a non- live or attenuated smallpox vaccination e.g. Imvanex, and
- the course of vaccination (if more than one dose) is complete,

accept.

If less than 4 weeks since most recent dose, **refer to DCSO** for individual risk assessment. See Additional Information Section.

4. Immunisation – No known contact

Includes Individuals who have received vaccination because they work in a health care setting.

Discretionary 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.

See if Relevant Immunisation

Additional Information 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.

Reason for Change 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.

Additional Information applicable for the whole entry contained within one section.

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 50

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-BM 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-BM 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-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Mumps Immunization

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

Muscular Dystrophy

<i>Obligatory</i>	Bone Marrow Donor: Must not donate.
<i>Discretionary</i>	PBSC Donor: Accept if able to tolerate the length of the procedure.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Disabled Donor</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Myalgic Encephalomyelitis

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

Myasthenia Gravis

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

Myelodysplastic Syndrome

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

Myeloproliferative Syndrome

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Myocarditis

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Less than 12 months from recovery.
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Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Myomectomy

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

Myxoedema

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

Ménière's Disease

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

Narcolepsy

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

Needle-Stick Injury

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

Nephrectomy

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

Nephritis

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

Neurofibromatosis

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>1. Must not donate if: History of malignant change.</p> <p>2. Bone Marrow Donor: Inform anaesthetist.</p>
<i>Additional Information</i>	The anaesthetist should be informed because of the risk of pheochromocytoma.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Neurological Conditions

<i>See</i>	<u>Central Nervous System Disease</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Neurosurgery

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<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 Designated Medical Officer.</p>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Malignancy</u> <u>Prion Associated Diseases</u> <u>Surgery</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	<p>This is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.</p> <p>This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02</p>

Night Sweats

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

Non-Specific Urethritis

Acute

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

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

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

Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID)

Obligatory Assess reason for treatment and see relevant entry.

Must not donate if:
Taken for a serious long-term illness including cardiovascular disease.

Discretionary If medication is self prescribed and the donor meets other criteria, accept.

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

NSAID

See Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID)

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

NSU

See Non-Specific Urethritis

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

Obesity

See Weight

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

Ocular Surgery

See if Relevant Eye Disease
Laser Treatment
Malignancy
Ocular Tissue Recipient
Tissue and Cell Allograft Recipients

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

Ocular Tissue Recipient

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
Has received a corneal, scleral or limbal tissue graft or limbal or corneal epithelial cells.

Additional Information 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.

See Prion Associated Diseases

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

Operations

See if Relevant Transfusion

See Surgery

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

Orf

Contagious Pustular Dermatitis

See Infection - Acute

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

Organ Donor

Discretionary Accept.

See if Relevant Transfusion

See Surgery

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

Organ Recipient

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

Discretionary **Refer to a DCSO** for individual risk assessment.

Reason for Change This is a new entry.

Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 51

Oseltamivir

See Tamiflu®

Osteoarthritis

<i>Discretionary</i>	Accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Disabled Donor</u> <u>Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Osteomalacia

<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Disabled Donor</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Osteomyelitis

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Less than two years from completing treatment and cure.
<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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Osteoporosis

<i>Obligatory</i>	Bone Marrow Donor: Must not donate.
<i>Discretionary</i>	PBSC Donor: If on treatment to prevent or treat, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Disabled Donor</u> <u>Steroid Therapy</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Ovarian Cyst

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Malignant.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Malignancy</u> <u>Surgery</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Paget's Disease of Bone

<i>Includes</i>	Osteitis Deformans
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Disabled Donor</u> <u>Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	Paget's disease of bone is very common in the UK affecting about 1 in 20 adults aged over 50 years. The cause is not known. Many people with the condition have no symptoms and

so will be accepted by the blood and tissue services. There is no evidence that it is spread by donation. It is most commonly treated with painkillers and bisphosphonates. The use of these drugs is accepted for other conditions, so there seems no reason why individuals with Paget's disease of bone on treatment should not be accepted, provided that they are otherwise acceptable.

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

Paratyphoid

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-BM Edition 203, Release 17

Peptic Ulcer

Includes Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer and Erosions

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
Associated with malignant change.

See if Relevant Surgery
Transfusion

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

Pericarditis - Viral

See Infection - Acute

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

Periods

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
Period has been missed.

Discretionary If pregnancy can be excluded and the donor is well, accept.

See if Relevant Pregnancy

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

Peritonitis

See Infection - General
Surgery

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

Peritonsillar Abscess

See Infection - Acute

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

Permanent Make-Up

See Body Piercing

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

Perthes' Disease

Discretionary Accept.

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

Petit Mal

See Epilepsy

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

Phlebitis

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
a) More than one episode in 12 months.
b) Less than seven days off treatment.

Discretionary If recovered , accept.

See if Relevant Anticoagulant Therapy
Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID)

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

Pituitary Extract - Human

<i>Includes</i>	Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone, Follicle Stimulating Hormone, Gonadotrophin, Growth Hormone, Luteinising Hormone, Thyroid Stimulating Hormone.
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Has ever received injection(s) of Human Pituitary Extract.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Growth Hormone</u> <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. 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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Platelet Disorder

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Causes excessive bleeding or bruising. b) Has thrombocytosis.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Haematological Disease</u> <u>Immune Thrombocytopenia</u> Thrombocytosis
<i>Additional Information</i>	Platelet counts in excess of 500×10^9 should be repeated. If found to be persistently raised the donor should not be accepted and referred for investigation.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	Thrombocytosis and relevant links have been added.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Pleurisy

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

Pneumococcal Immunization

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

Pneumonia

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

Pneumothorax

Spontaneous

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
 a) Not recovered.
 b) Associated with emphysema.

Traumatic

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

Poisoning

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
 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

Discretionary If the individual is being monitored following exposure and the levels of the agent in question are within safe limits, accept.

See if Relevant Addiction and Drug Abuse

Additional Information Advice may be sought from the National Poisons Information Service if required.

Reason for Change 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

Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 28

Polio Contact

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

Polio Injected Immunization

See Immunization - Non-Live

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

Polio Oral Immunization

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

Polycystic Kidney Disease

Obligatory **Bone Marrow Donor:**
Request an anaesthetic assessment.
Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Polycythaemia

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

Polymyalgia Rheumatica

See Autoimmune Disease
Reason for Change To include Polymyalgia Rheumatica under Autoimmune Disease.
Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Porphyria

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
Suffers from porphyria.

Discretionary If the potential donor suffers from Acute Intermittent Porphyria (AIP), Varigate Porphyria (VP) or Hereditary Coproporphyrinuria (HCP), accept.

See if Relevant Hepatitis
Liver Disease

Additional Information Porphyria Cutanea Tarda (PCT) is almost always an acquired condition associated with underlying liver disease, usually hepatitis of viral or unknown origin.

Erythropoietic Protoporphyrinuria (EPP) and Congenital Erythropoietic Porphyria (CEP) have porphyrins in the red cells causing the red cell life span to be reduced.

Reason for Change This is a new guideline.

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

Post Viral Fatigue Syndrome

<i>Includes</i>	Myalgic Encephalopathy (ME) and Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS)
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Not resolved.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Pre- and Post Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV

<i>Obligatory</i>	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.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If it is over three months since use of PrEP or PEP and there is no other tissue safety risk, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Tissues Safety Entry</u> <u>HIV</u> <u>Human Bite</u> <u>Inoculation Injury</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>The use of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP), e.g. Truvada[®], to prevent HIV is increasing. Individuals taking PrEP are unlikely to be eligible to donate due to criteria within the tissue safety entry. However, PrEP is also available via private prescription and/or online pharmacies and may be used by individuals who would not otherwise be deferred.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If the underlying reason for taking PrEP or PEP warrants a longer deferral period, this should be applied.</p> <p>This guidance will be updated as more information about the use and effects of PrEP/PEP becomes available.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This entry was revised to support the implementation of recommendations from the FAIR III report.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 52

Pregnancy

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Pregnant.
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- b) Less than one week has passed for every completed week of a recent pregnancy, up to a maximum of 6 months.
- c) Resulted in a malignant (invasive) Hydatidiform mole.
- d) Resulted in a non-malignant (non-invasive) Hydatidiform mole and treatment and follow up is ongoing.
- e) It is less than 7 days from the last dose of methotrexate.

Discretionary If more than 6 months post-partum, accept. Donors may need advice regarding the safety of continuing to breast feed, if relevant

See if Relevant Surgery
Transfusion

Additional Information 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.

For donors donating by PBSC, it is recommended that mothers who wish to continue breast-feeding after donation should not feed their infant (but may express and discard milk) from the point of first G-CSF administration to one week following the last dose of G-CSF.

For donors donating by BM, it is recommended that mothers who wish to continue breast-feeding after donation should not feed their infant (but may express and discard milk) from the point of administration of any sedating agent to 24 hours following the last dose of sedating anaesthetic or opiate analgesia.

Reason for Change The deferral period for pregnancies lasting six months or more has been reduced as iron stores are known to recover 6 months post delivery. Registries should give donors advice about breast-feeding such as that given by the WMDA.

<https://wiki.wmda.info/index.php?title=Pregnancy>

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

Prion Associated Diseases

Includes Sporadic, Familial and Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD), Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker Disease and Fatal Familial Insomnia

- Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**
1. Diagnosed with any form of CJD, or other human prion disease.
 2. Identified at increased risk of developing a prion associated disorder.
This includes:
 - 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).
 - b) Individuals who have been told that they have been put at increased risk from surgery, transfusion or transplant of tissues or organs.
 - 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.
 - d) Recipients of dura mater grafts.
 - e) Recipients of corneal, scleral or other ocular tissue grafts.
 - f) Recipients of human pituitary derived extracts.
 - g) **Since January 1st 1980** Recipients of any allogeneic human tissue.

Discretionary 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 **Designated Medical Officer**.

See if Relevant Pituitary Extract - Human Tissue and Organ Recipients Transfusion
Tissue and Cell Allograft Recipients

Additional Information See the Position Statement on Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease available in the JPAC Document Library.

Reason for Change 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.

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

This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 22

Proctitis

See Inflammatory Bowel Disease Infection – General

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 42

Prostatectomy

See Surgery

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

Psoriasis

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
a) Generalized or severe.
b) Associated with arthropathy.
c) There is secondary infection.
d) Immunosuppressed

Discretionary a) If mild, the venepuncture/harvest site is unaffected and only using topical treatment, accept.
b) If the donor is on immunosuppressive medication, see Immunosuppression entry.

Additional Information 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. In such cases donations should not be taken.

See Autoimmune Disease

Immunosuppression

<i>Reason for Change</i>	Treatment with Etrexinate/Neotigason is no longer a reason for deferral. Link to 'immunosuppression' entry added.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 44.

Psychiatric Problems

<i>See</i>	<u>Mental Health Problems</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Pulmonary Embolism

<i>See</i>	<u>Thrombosis</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Pyelonephritis

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

Pyrexia

Not Related to Travel in Malarious Areas

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Less than two weeks from an episode of pyrexia.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If related to a common cold or other upper respiratory tract infection from which the donor is now recovered or recovering, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Infection - General</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	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

<i>See</i>	<u>Malaria</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>1. Must not donate if: Severe.</p> <p>2. If accepted, must inform: Anaesthetist. Transplant Centre.</p>
<i>Additional Information</i>	This is an autosomal recessive red cell enzyme deficiency that is variable in its severity. Suitability as a donor should be discussed with a Designated Medical Officer .
<i>Reason for Change</i>	The entry has been brought into line with the guideline for 'G6PD Deficiency'.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Q Fever

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

Quinsy

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

Rabies

Immunization - Non-exposed

Discretionary If non-exposed, accept.

Immunization - Post Exposure

Obligatory **Must not donate until:**
At least 24 months post exposure and fully cleared by treating physician.

Reason for Change To extend the deferral period post exposure to 24 months.

Infection

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

See if Relevant Animal Bite

Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 37

Radiation Therapy

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) For malignancy other than basal cell carcinoma.</p> <p>b) For other treatments: Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	<p>a) If fully recovered and is acceptable according to immunosuppression advice, accept.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<p><u>Basal Cell Carcinoma</u> <u>Immunosuppression</u> <u>Malignancy</u></p>
<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Update Information</i>	<p>This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 27</p>

Radionuclides

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>1. Radioactive iodine therapy:</p> <p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) For malignancy.</p> <p>b) Administered in the preceding six months.</p> <p>2. Other treatment or investigation: Refer to a Designated Medical Officer.</p>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<p><u>Malignancy</u> <u>Thyroid Disease</u></p>
<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>Update Information</i>	<p>This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02</p>

Raynaud's Syndrome

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) Part of a multisystem disorder.</p> <p>b) On treatment with vasodilators.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	<p>If this is an isolated condition and the donor is not taking vasodilators, accept.</p>
<i>Update Information</i>	<p>This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02</p>

Recipients of Normal Human Immunoglobulin

See if Relevant Hepatitis A
Immunosuppression
Immunoglobulin Therapy

See Transfusion

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

Reiter's Syndrome

Discretionary If fully recovered, accept.

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

Relapsing Fever

See Infection - Acute

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

Relenza®

Approved Name Zanamivir

See Infection - Acute

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

Update Information This entry was last updated in:
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 37.

Renal Colic

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
a) Symptomatic.
b) Under investigation.

See if Relevant Infection - General

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

Renal Disease

See Kidney Disease

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

Respiratory Disease

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: Out of breath on minimal exertion.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Infection - General</u> <u>Steroid Therapy</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Resurfacing of Hip

<i>See</i>	<u>Surgery</u> <u>Tissue and Cell Allograft Recipients</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Rheumatic Fever

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Has had more than one attack. b) It is less than two years from any symptomatic disease. c) Requires antibiotic cover for dental treatment.
<i>Additional Information</i>	Rheumatic fever can cause damage to the heart valves and this could make it unsafe to donate.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Rheumatoid Arthritis

<i>Discretionary</i>	If mild and the only treatment is NSAIDs, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Disabled Donor</u> <u>Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAID)</u>
<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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Ringworm

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if:
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a) Affecting site of venepuncture or harvest.

b) On systemic treatment.

Discretionary

If on local treatment only, accept.

See if Relevant

Infection - General

Update Information

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

Risk Factors

See Tissues Safety Entry

Update Information

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

Rodent Ulcer

See Basal Cell Carcinoma

Update Information

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

Rubella

Acute Infection

See Infection - Acute

Contact

See Infectious Diseases - Contact with

Update Information

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

Rubella Immunization

See Immunization - Live

Update Information

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

Salpingitis

See if Relevant Sexually Transmitted Disease

See Infection - General

Update Information

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

Sandfly Fever

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

Sarcoidosis

Acute

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
 a) Not recovered.
 b) Less than five years from both finishing all treatment and full recovery.

Discretionary If more than five years since finishing all treatment and full recovery, accept.

Additional Information 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.

Reason for Change 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.

'Additional Information' has been added.

Chronic

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

Additional Information 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.

Reason for Change 'Additional Information' has been added.

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

Schistosomiasis

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

Sclera Recipient

See Ocular Tissue Recipient
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Scleritis

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

Self-Catheterization

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<i>Additional Information</i>	Donors who need to self-catheterize are likely to have bacteraemia following the procedure. Bacteria in a donation can lead to severe and even fatal reactions.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Semi-Permanent Make-Up

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

Sex Worker

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If 3 months or more has elapsed since the donor last received money or drugs for sex, accept
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Addiction and Drug Abuse</u> <u>Hepatitis of Viral Origin</u> <u>HIV</u> <u>HTLV</u> <u>Infection - General</u>
<i>Additional Information</i>	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.
<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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 52

Sexually Transmitted Disease

Infected Individual

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

Must not donate

Discretionary If fully treated, at least three months from completion of treatment, accept. Additionally, for gonorrhoea, evidence of a test of cure after treatment is required. This may be a verbal confirmation, provided by the donor.

See if Relevant Tissues Safety Entry
Chlamydia
Genital Warts
Herpes - Genital
Syphilis

Sexual Partner

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

Must not donate if:

a) Donor required treatment and it is less than three months since completing that treatment.

b) Donor did not require treatment and it is less than three months from the last sexual contact with the infected partner.

Discretionary a) Donor did not require treatment and it is more than three months since the infected partner has completed treatment, accept.

b) Donor required treatment: if fully treated, and if it is at least three months from completion of treatment, accept. Additionally, for gonorrhoea, evidence of a test of cure after treatment is required. This may be a verbal confirmation, provided by the donor.

c) If the donor's sexual partner has been diagnosed with chlamydia (except lymphogranuloma venereum, see (b) above), genital warts or genital herpes and the donor is asymptomatic and not undergoing treatment or investigation, accept.

See if Relevant Tissues Safety Entry
Chlamydia
Genital Warts
Herpes - Genital
Syphilis

Additional Information Guidelines (NICE, BASHH) recommend that current sexual partners of lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) probable or confirmed individuals should receive testing and empiric treatment with a chlamydial regimen. They can be accepted 3 months after completion of treatment.

Reason for Change Discretionary' section for 'sexual partner' updated following FAIR III report. Clarification added regarding test of cure for gonorrhoea. 'Additional Information' section added.

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 52

Shingles

Affected Individual

See Herpes Zoster

Reason for Change 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-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Sickle-Cell Disease

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

Sickle-Cell Trait

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>1. Bone Marrow Donor: Inform Transplant Centre if: Cells are from a donor that has sickle-cell trait.</p> <p>2. PBSC Donor: Must not donate.</p>
<i>Additional Information</i>	PBSC donors with sickle-cell trait may be at risk of their red cells sickling if the WBC becomes very raised following treatment with G-CSF.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	PBSC donors with sickle-cell trait must not donate.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Skin Cancer

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

Skin Disease

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The condition is infected or infectious. b) Malignant. c) Affecting site of venepuncture or harvest.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If malignancy was a Basal Cell Carcinoma and treatment is completed, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<p><u>Dermatitis</u> <u>Infection - General</u> <u>Malignancy</u> <u>Psoriasis</u></p>
<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 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Sleeping Sickness

(African Trypanosomiasis)

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

Smallpox Immunization

Contacts

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Any secondarily infected site has not yet healed. 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, other donors and staff as that of a person who has been intentionally immunized.

Immunized Individual

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) The inoculation site has not fully healed. b) Any secondarily infected site has not fully healed. 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 either donors or staff, or to people receiving stem cells.
<i>Update Information</i>	This advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive. This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Snake Bite

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

South American Trypanosomiasis

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

South American Trypanosomiasis Risk

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Born in South America or Central America (including Mexico). 2) Mother was born in South America or Central America (including Mexico). 3) Has had a transfusion in South America or Central America (including Mexico). 4) Has lived and/or worked in rural subsistence farming communities in these countries for a continuous period of four weeks or more.
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<i>Discretionary</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If at least four months from the date of last exposure, including transfusion abroad, and a validated <i>T. cruzi</i> antibody test is negative, accept. 2) If less than four months following the date of last exposure, discuss with a Designated Medical Officer. 3) If transfused after 1st January 1980, discuss with the Designated Medical Officer who will decide if the donor may be accepted following a documented risk assessment. This must take into account the availability of alternative donors, the risks of vCJD transmission and the expected benefits of using a particular donor.
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<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Geographical Disease Risk Index</u> for countries with <i>T. cruzi</i> risk <u>Transfusion</u>
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<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>Infection with <i>T. cruzi</i> is very common in many parts of South or Central America and is often symptomless. It can be passed from an infected mother to her unborn baby and by transfusion. The insect that passes the infection on is only common in rural areas and the greater time that an individual has spent living in housing conditions with thatched roofs or mud lined walls which harbour the insect vector, the greater their risk of becoming infected. 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>
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Camping or trekking in the jungle in South or Central America (including Mexico) is not considered of high enough risk to merit exclusion.

<i>Reason for Change</i>	<p>To reduce deferral period following last date of exposure from six to four months. To permit individual risk assessment if transfused after 1st January 1980. To also align this entry with the Geographical Disease Risk Index and change the reference to "Southern Mexico" to "Mexico".</p>
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<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 38.
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Spherocytosis

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

Spina Bifida

- Obligatory* **Must not donate if:**
- a) Has an indwelling shunt.
 - b) Uses a catheter.
 - c) Has a pressure sore.

See if Relevant Disabled Donor

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

Spinal Surgery

See if Relevant Neurosurgery
Surgery
Transfusion

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

Splenectomy

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**

- a) For malignancy.
- b) For a myeloproliferative disorder.
- c) For immune thrombocytopenia (ITP).
- d) For haemolytic anaemia.

Discretionary

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

See if Relevant Immune Thrombocytopenia
Malignancy
Surgery
Transfusion

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

Squamous Cell Carcinoma

See Malignancy

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

Steroid Therapy

- Obligatory* **1. 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.

2. Bone Marrow Donor:

Inform anaesthetist if:

Course of steroids in last month.

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
Liver Disease
Skin Disease
Tissue and Cell Allograft Recipients

Additional Information Steroid therapy in high doses causes immunosuppression. This may mask infective and inflammatory conditions that would otherwise prevent donation.

Reason for Change To clarify when donors who have used steroid therapy may donate.

Update Information Part of this advice is a requirement of the EU Tissue & Cells Directive.

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

Stroke

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

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

Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis

SBE

See Endocarditis

Reason for Change 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.

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

Surgery

Definition **Major surgery for the purposes of donor selection:** Any surgical procedure where recovery is not achieved within two months.

Recovery from surgery: Donors can be considered to be recovered if they:

- are well,
- are back to activities of daily living (e.g. housework, employment, driving),
- have regained mobility

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**

a) For malignancy or other condition that would preclude donation.
b) All wounds are not healed.
c) There are signs or symptoms of any infection.
d) Not fully recovered.
e) Less than four months after major surgery.
f) Less than seven days after other surgery.
g) Requiring post-operative treatment or follow-up that might indicate further intervention is

required, excluding routine follow-up or physiotherapy.

h) If waiting for surgery that is:

- expected to occur within three months, or
- required due to possible malignancy or other condition that would preclude donation.

i) Less than seven days after completing postoperative prophylactic anticoagulant treatment.

Discretionary

a) If less than four months from the major surgical procedure, discuss with the DCSO who will decide if the donor may be accepted on a balance of risks following discussion with the Transplant Centre.

b) If the donor is waiting for surgery that is not required for possible malignancy, and:

- the procedure is not expected to take place within three months, or
- the procedure is minimally invasive, and it is not expected to take place within one month,

accept.

c) If it is less than three months since any surgical procedure performed outside of the UK and ROI, and all other criteria for surgery performed within the UK and ROI are met, discuss with the DCSO. See additional information.

See if Relevant

Anaesthetic

Anticoagulant Therapy

Basal Cell Carcinoma

Cervical Carcinoma in Situ

Dental Treatment

Neurosurgery

Ocular Surgery

Tissue and Cell Allograft Recipients

Transfusion

Xenotransplantation

Additional Information

Surgery may cause significant blood loss. It is important that donors waiting for an operation should not be put at risk of anaemia or poor iron stores by donating prior to planned surgery. Unless the type of surgery planned is unlikely to result in significant blood loss the donor should be deferred until after their planned surgery. This will minimize their own chance of needing a transfusion, which would of course prevent them from continuing as a donor. It is also important not to hinder the recovery of the donor. This requires waiting until they are fully recovered before they donate again.

Surgery may place the donor at risk of infection, either from unhealed wounds or due to infection risks from infected staff or equipment. Although these risks are very small it is important to wait long enough for the risks to have gone or until the tests performed by the Blood & Tissues Services can pick up any infection that they test for that may have been transmitted to the donor by surgery.

The entry has been revised to include a definition of recovery and amendment of the definition of major surgery. The deferral after major surgery has been shortened.

Specific guidance for, donors awaiting surgery and postoperative thromboprophylaxis has been added.

As there may be uncertainty about additional risks for surgery performed outside of the UK and ROI, which may vary between countries, referral to DCSO for individual risk assessment is advised.

Reason for Change

Definition of major surgery changed. 'Obligatory', 'Discretionary' and 'Additional Information' sections updated. 'See if Relevant' links added.

Update Information

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

Syphilis

1. Affected Individual

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If fully treated in the past and confirmatory tests exclude recent infection, discuss with a Designated Medical Officer .
<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.

2. Current or Former Sexual Partner of Affected Individual

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) The potential donor was diagnosed with syphilis (see 'Affected Individual' section above).</p> <p>b) It is less than three months since last sexual contact with an infected partner.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	<p>a) If it is more than three months from the last sexual contact with an infected partner, accept.</p> <p>b) If it is more than three months since an infected partner has completed treatment, accept.</p>
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Tissues Safety Entry</u>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	The deferral period after sexual contact with an infected person has been reduced to three months.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 52

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

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

Tamiflu®

<i>Approved Name</i>	Oseltamivir
<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: TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 37.

Tamoxifen

<i>Obligatory</i>	See <u>Malignancy</u> entry.
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Discretionary Less than 12 weeks after completion of treatment with tamoxifen – refer to designated clinical support officer.

See if Relevant Infertility

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-BM Edition 203, Release 38.

Tattoo

See Body Piercing

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

Thalassaemia Major

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

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

Thalassaemia Trait

See Haemoglobin Disorders

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

Therapeutic Venesection

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate.
<i>Discretionary</i>	1. If for haemochromatosis, accept.
	2. Bone marrow donation: If for confirmed secondary polycythaemia, ask for anaesthetic opinion.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Haemochromatosis</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Threadworms

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

Thrombosis and Thrombophilia

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>1. Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) Due to atherosclerosis (e.g. coronary thrombosis). b) Recurrent thrombosis. c) Less than seven days after completing anticoagulant therapy. d) Has a thrombophilic trait and has had one or more episodes of thrombosis. e) History of Vaccine Induced Thrombotic Thrombocytopenia (VITT), Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP) or Heparin Induced Thrombocytopenia (HIT)</p>
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2. Bone Marrow Donor:
Inform anaesthetist of past history of thrombosis.

<i>Discretionary</i>	<p>a) If a specific cause for an isolated deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism has been identified, not of itself a reason for exclusion, and anticoagulant therapy has been stopped for at least seven days, accept.</p> <p>b) If the potential donor has a thrombophilia, refer to DCSO for expert clinical advice</p> <p>c) If the potential donor has a history of Axillary Vein Thrombosis, refer to a DCSO. (Please see additional information)</p> <p>d) If the potential donor has a history of Superficial Thrombophlebitis, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The donor is not on antithrombotic therapy, and • No underlying cause has been identified which precludes donation, <p>accept – if in doubt refer to DCSO.</p>
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<i>See if Relevant</i>	<p><u>Anticoagulant Therapy</u> <u>Autoimmune Disease</u> <u>Cardiovascular Disease</u> <u>Coronavirus vaccination</u> <u>Drug Index – preparations which may affect platelet function</u> <u>Malignancy</u> <u>Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug</u></p>
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Additional Information G-CSF may induce a transient prothrombotic or hypercoagulable state in donors. Surgery (in bone marrow donation) is a well-known risk factor for thrombosis. The literature suggests several severe thrombotic events including a death in (related) donors donating bone marrow as well as PBSC. (Halter et al -2009)
This has led to a generally accepted policy to defer donors with (risk factors or a predisposition to) thrombotic events.

Thrombophilia is a broad medical term which describes a multifactorial condition where the blood has an increased tendency to clot. Individuals with thrombophilia can present with arterial or venous thrombosis. The causes of thrombophilia include inherited and acquired

disorders, and a combination of causes may be present.

Inherited causes of thrombophilia may be discovered through family testing. These include:

- Antithrombin, Protein C and Protein S deficiency
- Factor V Leiden and prothrombin gene mutations

Acquired causes of thrombophilia may present later in life and can be associated with:

- Malignancy including myeloproliferative neoplasms
- Antiphospholipid syndrome and other autoimmune connective tissue disorders. These may be associated with a lupus anticoagulant and/or anticardiolipin antibodies on laboratory testing.

VITT, TTP and HIT are rare disorders characterised by arterial or venous thrombosis in combination with a low platelet count (due to platelet consumption). Donors who recover from these disorders are unlikely to be eligible to donate due to the therapy they received (e.g. the primary treatment for TTP is plasma exchange with FFP) or an underlying condition (e.g. the indication for Heparin therapy that triggered HIT). VITT was recognised as a complication of some SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) vaccinations.

Axillary Vein Thrombosis can be precipitated by excessive use of the arm (e.g. sports or working above head level) but other precipitants include venous compression in thoracic outlet syndrome, diabetes, smoking, malignancy and venous cannulation. The donor may be eligible to donate if the underlying cause has been identified and corrected, but this should be balanced with the remote risk of local complications from a subsequent donation.

Superficial thrombophlebitis is inflammation of a vein just under the skin, usually in the leg, which can be accompanied by a small blood clot. This is different to, and less serious than, a deep vein thrombosis (DVT). If the superficial clot extends to where the superficial and deep veins join, a DVT can develop. Superficial thrombophlebitis normally settles within two to six weeks. Some individuals may be treated with anticoagulants to reduce the risk of extension.

<i>Reason for Change</i>	Align with the recently updated WB-DSG This entry has been renamed and revised to include more detail about a range of thrombotic and thrombophilic disorders.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 50

Thrush - Oral

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Unexplained. b) Related to immunodeficiency.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>Infection: Chronic</u>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This entry has been revised to link discretionary acceptance to the current 'Infection: Chronic' entry.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 42

Thrush - Vaginal

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Related to immunodeficiency.
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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-BM Edition 203, Release 42

Thyroid Disease

Obligatory **Must not donate if:**
 a) Under investigation.
 b) Malignant.
 c) Less than six months from treatment with radioactive iodine therapy.
 d) Less than 24 months from stopping treatment with anti-thyroid tablets.

Discretionary If on stable maintenance treatment with thyroxine, accept.

See if Relevant Autoimmune disease
Beta Blockers
Surgery

Reason for Change Links to 'Autoimmune Disease' and 'Beta Blockers' have been added.

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

Thyroxine

See Thyroid Disease

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

Tick-Borne Encephalitides

See Infection - Acute

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

Tick-Borne Encephalitis Immunization

See Immunization - Non-Live

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

Tissue and Cell Allograft Recipients

Excludes Xenograft recipients, recipients of biological grafts of non-human origin and bio-prosthetic grafts and organ recipients.

Obligatory

All donors:

Must not donate if:

a) Dura mater transplanted at any time.

b) Ocular tissue transplanted at any time.

c) Any other allogeneic human tissue or cell transplanted since 1st January 1980, refer to DCSO.

Discretionary

a) If an autologous tissue, or cells, has been transplanted at any time, and there is no other reason to exclude the donor, accept.

b) If an allogeneic tissue (except dura mater or ocular tissue) or cell transplant was performed before 1st January 1980, and there is no other reason to exclude the donor, accept.

See if Relevant

Immunosuppression

Ocular Tissue Recipient

Organ Recipient

Prion Associated Diseases

Surgery

Transfusion

Xenotransplantation

Additional Information

The transfer of tissues or cells between individuals has led to the spread of infection. The above guidelines are intended to minimise these risks.

People who have received a tissue or cell transplant since 1980 are normally excluded from donation as a precautionary measure against the risk of transmission of vCJD in the same way as recipients of transfusion are.

The DCSO should consider the availability of alternative donors and discuss the risks and benefits with the physician of the intended recipient. This risk assessment should be shared with the recipient, or their next of kin as appropriate

Dura mater and ocular tissue allografts have been implicated in iatrogenic CJD. Iatrogenic CJD refers to the transmission of prions via inadvertent medical exposure. Recipients of dura mater and ocular tissue recipients are excluded.

Dura mater use stopped in the UK by 1993. The situation in other countries varied so specific dates cannot be given.

Reason for Change

This is a new entry.

Update Information

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

Tissues Safety Entry

Definition

Individual risk is based on the donor's sexual behaviour, including new partners and the number of partners in the 3 months prior to donation.

Partner risk is based on sexual contact with a partner who may, at a population level, be at higher risk of acquiring infection, as described in this entry.

Sexual contact is defined as oral, vaginal or anal sex.

Anal sex is defined as penile-anal intercourse only. It does not apply to oro-anal sex or the use of sex toys.

Chemsex is sex while using stimulant drugs taken for the specific purpose of enhancing sexual experience and reducing inhibitions. Chemsex does not refer to sex after using alcohol or recreational drugs for other purposes, nor the use of drugs such as Viagra or Cialis to treat erectile dysfunction.

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.
- c) You have injected, been injected with, or used non-parenteral Chemsex drugs.

6. Individual risk criteria (FAIR):

You must not donate for at least 3 months if:

- a) You have taken part in chemsex activity, including the use of stimulant drugs. This risk applies for all sexual contact.
- b) You have been diagnosed with gonorrhoea. You must wait for at least three months after you have successfully completed treatment and been discharged from further follow up.
- c) You have had more than one sexual partner in the last 3 months AND you have had anal sex with any of these partners.
- d) You have had anal sex with a new sexual partner. For the purpose of donor selection, a new partner is someone that you have not had sex with before or a previous partner with whom you have restarted a sexual relationship in the last 3 months.

If you are in a sexual relationship with one partner only, you can donate once it is three months from the date of first sexual contact, even if you are having anal sex.

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 injected tanning agents. You may be able to give if a doctor prescribed the drugs, please ask.

See if Relevant

- Addiction and Drug Abuse
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Hepatitis of Viral Origin
- HIV
- HTLV
- Infection - General
- Pre- or Post-Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV
- Sexually Transmitted Disease
- Syphilis

<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>The FAIR (For the Assessment of Individualised Risk) report (2020) recommended changes to blood donor selection policy to allow a more individualised risk-based approach. This approach was approved by ministers in devolved administrations and has now been implemented by the UK Transfusion Services.</p> <p>The FAIR III working group recommended that a similar approach could be applied to tissue and cell donors in principle, acknowledging that the current donor selection policies already permit an individual risk assessment approach for life saving tissues and cells.</p> <p>FAIR identified several factors associated with a higher risk of blood borne infections. These include the recent diagnosis of a bacterial sexually transmitted disease and the following sexual behaviours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new or multiple sexual partners • anal sex • participation in chemsex activity <p>Drugs used for chemsex include methamphetamine, mephedrone and GHB/GBL, but other drugs may be used (e.g. ketamine, poppers, cocaine). Chemsex is a high risk activity because it usually involves multiple sexual partners, sometimes for extended periods of time. The drugs involved also reduce inhibition leading to riskier sexual activity.</p> <p>The drugs used in both Pre- and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV (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 or PEP should not donate for three months, even if they are otherwise eligible under individual risk criteria.</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>	The entry was revised to include individual risk assessment of recent sexual behaviour for all donors. The deferral for donors whose sexual partners have been sexually active in Sub-Saharan Africa has been removed. This supports implementation of recommendations from the FAIR III Report.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 52

Topical Medication

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if: There is broken or infected skin at the site of venepuncture or harvest.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	If the condition being treated does not exclude, accept.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Toxoplasmosis

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if: Less than six months from recovery.</p>
<i>Additional Information</i>	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. If the infection has caused symptoms that has lead to it being diagnosed, waiting six months from recovery will make it unlikely that it will be passed on by donation.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	Entry has been simplified following a risk assessment by SACTTI.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 14

Transfusion

Includes Treatment with Blood Components, Products and Derivatives.

Obligatory

**1. Must not donate if:
At any time the donor has:**

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.

b) Has received regular treatment with blood derived coagulation factor concentrates.

2. Since January 1st 1980:

a) Anywhere in the world, the donor has received, or thinks they may have received, a transfusion of blood or blood components, or intravenous or subcutaneous human normal immunoglobulin. This includes mothers whose babies have required intra-uterine transfusion.

b) Had a plasma exchange performed.

3. Before January 1st 1999:
Treated with prothrombin complex to reverse over-anticoagulation.

Discretionary

1. a) If on medical inquiry it is unlikely that the donor has been transfused, accept.

b) Received, or thinks they may have received, a transfusion of blood or blood components before 1st Jan 1980, accept – See 3 below if transfused abroad

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.

d) Treated with prothrombin complex (PCC) to reverse over-anticoagulation after 1st January 1999, accept.

2. Autologous Transfusion:
If **only** the donor's own blood has been used, accept.

3. Donor transfused in a country endemic for malaria or South American trypanosomiasis:

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, at least 4 months after exposure, accept. If transfusion happened after January 1st 1980, see point 4 below.

4. Donor transfused since January 1st 1980:
Discuss with the Designated Medical Officer who will decide if the donor may be accepted following a documented risk assessment. This must take into account the availability of alternative donors, the risks of vCJD transmission and the expected benefits of using a particular donor.

See if Relevant

Bleeding Disorder
Immunoglobulin Therapy
Immunosuppression
Malaria
Prion Associated Diseases
South American Trypanosomiasis Risk
Geographical Disease Risk Index

Additional Information

Transfused donors have previously contributed to the spread of some diseases. This happened with hepatitis C.

All transfused donors:
Transfusions in some countries may have put the donor at risk of malaria or South American trypanosomiasis. It is necessary to exclude these infections before accepting the donor.

Coagulation concentrates:

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.

Donors transfused since 1980:

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.

In view of this, people transfused or possibly transfused since 1980 should not normally be accepted. Any history of transfusion after 1980 must be recorded and remain part of the documentation associated with the donation.

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.

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 prepared from UK donors have no longer been used as a risk reduction measure for vCJD transmission.

Reason for Change I) To remove information only relevant to deceased tissue donors.
 II) To update guidance relating to South American Trypanosomiasis risk.
 III) To add guidance relating to donors transfused since January 1st 1980.
 IV) To harmonise the definition of what constitutes a transfusion.

Update Information This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 38.

Transgender Individuals

Definition **Cisgender (cis)** describes someone whose gender identity is the same as the sex they were assigned at birth.

Transgender (trans) describes someone whose gender is not the same as, or does not sit comfortably with, the sex they were assigned at birth.

Obligatory Assessment of the donor suitability should be according to the gender assigned at the time of donation. See 'Additional Information' section.

Discretionary Accept

See if Relevant Tissues Safety Entry
Surgery

Additional Information Consideration should be given to the medications used during gender re-assignment. An individual risk assessment is required with regard to potential effects on the donor, donated material and any potential risk to the recipient.

Assessment of haemoglobin concentration should be according to the gender assigned. The higher haemoglobin concentration of men, compared to women, is related to testosterone levels. Testosterone levels will rise if a person who was assigned female at birth receives hormone therapy as part of transitioning. This will result in the haemoglobin concentration rising to the higher range seen in cis men. The opposite will be true if a person who was assigned male at birth transitions.

Reason for Change This entry was revised to support the implementation of the FAIR III report; the additional information section has been revised to reflect the circumstances of tissue and cell donations.

Update Information

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

Transient Ischaemic Attacks

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

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

Trauma

See Accident

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

Travel

See if Relevant Geographical Disease Risk Index
Malaria
South American Trypanosomiasis Risk
Infection - Tropical

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

Tropical Areas

See Infection - Tropical
Geographical Disease Risk Index

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

Tropical Diseases

See Infection - Tropical

Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM 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.

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c) In other cases it is less than four weeks from a donor's return from a Tropical Virus Risk endemic area.</p>
<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 no clinical evidence of infection.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<p><u>Infection - General</u></p> <p><u>Malaria</u></p> <p><u>South American Trypanosomiasis</u></p> <p><u>The 'Geographical Disease Risk Index'</u></p>
<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 cocirculate.</p> <p>The main vector for these viruses is <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (<i>Aedes albopictus</i> 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>	Discretionary guidance has been revised.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in BM-DSG Edition 203 Release 55

Trypanosoma Cruzi Infection

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

Tuberculosis

Affected Individual

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) Infected. b) Less than 24 months from completing treatment. c) Under follow-up.
<i>Discretionary</i>	a) If donor with a history of tuberculosis or latent tuberculosis has been successfully treated, with treatment being completed at least 24 months previously, been discharged from follow up, and has remained well and asymptomatic – accept. b) Donors with a diagnosis of latent tuberculosis currently not undergoing investigation, or more than 7 days after completion of treatment: refer to DCSO for individual risk assessment.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	<u>BCG</u> <u>Heaf Test</u> <u>Mantoux Test</u>

Contact

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate until: 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> <u>Heaf Test</u> <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. Individuals with latent tuberculosis do not have symptoms of active infection. Treatment is usually recommended for individuals aged under 65. Antibiotics used to treat tuberculosis can cause liver damage in older adults, and hence treatment may not be offered. If latent tuberculosis is thought to be drug resistant, or if the individual is taking immunosuppressive medication for any reason, they may be regularly monitored to check the infection does not become active.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	To provide clarity that 24 month deferral is following completion of treatment, rather than confirmation of cure. To provide information and guidance regarding latent tuberculosis.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 51

Tumour Chemotherapy

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

Turner's Syndrome

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

Typhoid

<i>See</i>	<u>Chronic Infection</u>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	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.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 17

Typhoid Injected Immunization

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

Typhoid Oral Immunization

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

Ulcerative Colitis

<i>See</i>	<u>Inflammatory Bowel Disease</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Urethritis (Non-Specific)

<i>See</i>	<u>Non-Specific Urethritis</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in

Urinary Tract Infection

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

Vaccination

See [Immunization](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Varicose Veins

Discretionary Accept.
See if Relevant [Phlebitis](#)
[Surgery](#)
[Thrombosis](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Vasculitis

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

Viral Disease

See [Infection - General](#)
Update Information This entry was last updated in
 TDSG-BM 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

Obligatory

Must not donate:

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.

See if Relevant

The Geographical Disease Risk Index for countries with a current endemic Viral Haemorrhagic Fever risk.

Additional Information

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.

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.

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.

Reason for Change

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.

Update Information

This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 37

Vitamin Treatment

<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: On prescribed medication to treat a deficiency.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If on oral self-medication or prescribed treatment to prevent deficiency, accept.
<i>Additional Information</i>	People who are on treatment for a vitamin deficiency should not donate even if they pass the haemoglobin-screening test. Once treatment is completed they should be accepted or excluded on the basis of the underlying condition that required treatment. Vitamins are often prescribed to prevent deficiency. This might be for coeliac disease or for people wanting to conceive. Providing any underlying condition is not a reason to exclude, the donor should be accepted.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Vitiligo

<i>See</i>	<u>Autoimmune Disease</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Von Recklinghausen's Disease

<i>See</i>	<u>Neurofibromatosis</u>
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Von Willebrand's Disease

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

Warts

<i>Discretionary</i>	Even if on local treatment, accept.
<i>Additional Information</i>	Warts (including verruca) are caused by infection with the human papilloma virus (HPV) of which there are over 100 different types. They may occur on the skin and mucous membranes. The virus is spread by skin to skin contact and it can be very infectious. Genital warts are possibly the commonest sexually transmitted disease, but they do not necessarily indicate high risk sexually activity, so no specific deferral is required. Molluscum contagiosum is also caused by a virus and can be managed in the same way as warts.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	'Additional Information' section added following FAIR III report.
<i>Update Information</i>	This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 52

Weight

<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>1. Bone Marrow Donor: Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) Body Mass Index over 35.</p> <p>b) Under 50 kg (7 stone 12 lbs.).</p> <p>c) Obtain anaesthetic opinion if: Body Mass Index between 30 and 35.</p> <p>2. PBSC Donor: Must not donate if:</p> <p>a) Body Mass Index over 40.</p> <p>b) Under 50Kg (7 stone 12 lbs).</p> <p>c) The donor is so overweight that they have difficulty in getting onto or off the bleed bed.</p> <p>d) Venous access is very difficult.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	<p>a) Potential PBSC donors with a BMI between 35 and 40 should be carefully assessed for other risk factors for cardiovascular disease before they are accepted as suitable.</p> <p>b) Treatment with anti-obesity drugs, accept.</p>
<i>Additional Information</i>	<p>Blood service staff should not put their own health at risk by helping donors on and off the donation couch except in an emergency.</p> <p>It is recommended that no donor should lose more than 13% of their blood volume during any donation procedure. This is to protect them from adverse effects such as fainting and becoming anaemic. There is a minimum donor weight at which a donation can be accepted. This is not always appropriate.</p> <p>Obesity also makes it desirable to use more than a donor's weight to estimate their blood volume. Fat contains far less blood as a proportion of its weight than muscle. In obese individuals the blood volume can be seriously overestimated from weight alone. Overestimating a donor's blood volume makes it more likely that they will have an adverse incident.</p> <p>Donors who are overweight or obese tend to have more moderate-severe pain with PBSC donation. BM harvest is technically a considerably more difficult procedure in overweight donors. There is much evidence to support the concept that the morbidly obese in general (i.e., with a BMI >35) have a higher risk of premature death, anesthetic complications and occult cardiovascular disease.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	<p>The levels of BMI/weight at which a PBSC donor can be accepted have been changed to align with Anthony Nolan, DKMS, NMDP and Canadian current guidance and WMDA draft guidance.</p>
<i>Update Information</i>	<p>This entry was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 17</p>

West Nile Virus

<i>Definition</i>	<p>West Nile Virus (WNV) Endemic Areas: These are shown in the 'Geographical Disease Risk Index' (GDRI).</p>
<i>Obligatory</i>	<p>Must not donate if:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c) In other cases it is less than four weeks from a donor's return from a WNV endemic area.</p>
<i>Discretionary</i>	

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.

2) 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 see additional information.

3) Donors who have been back in the UK for less than six months, and more than 28 days, 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, 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'.

At least one case was reported in the literature that WNV has caused illness and death after transplantation of stem cells from inadequately screened donors, but the spectrum of this illness in recipients is unknown as patients who develop a pyrexia post-transplant and pre-engraftment will not routinely undergo screening for WNV infection.

Testing a donor early in the incubation period and then collecting haematopoietic stem cells some days later may not assure component safety. Therefore, the time of testing of donors within 28 days of return from an affected area becomes important to ensure testing is not carried out too early in the incubation period. This must be balanced against the patient's clinical need, and the likelihood of detecting infection in an asymptomatic donor.

When an allogeneic stem cell donor who has been asymptomatic, has returned from a WNV endemic area, the preferred option is to wait for 28 days from return if the stem cell collection can be delayed. In exceptional circumstances and if there is a pressing clinical need to proceed to collection within 28 days of return, a risk assessment should be undertaken in conjunction with the transplant centre clinicians as to how they will manage their patient. This should include awareness of the timing of the return of the donor from the WNV endemic area, the likelihood of receiving a WNV positive donation (with its associated risks) from an asymptomatic donor, and the options of:

a. Delay the stem cell collection and conditioning of the patient as far as possible towards the day 28 of the return of the donor (with possible individual WNV NAT testing)

b. Product cryopreservation with delayed conditioning until the WNV individual NAT result from the day of donation sample is known.

Data on the risk of a WNV positive donation entering the UK blood supply is available and is considered to be very low. The UK Blood Services have carried out 288,533 WNV NAT tests on asymptomatic whole blood donors within 28 days of returning from WNV affected areas from June 2013- 2020, and there have been no positives identified (Available Data-Standing Advisory Committee on Transfusion Transmitted Infections). Further data available in the literature suggests RNA detection is possible within 2 days and up to 13 days of exposure using individual donor NAT testing. If this is the case, individual NAT testing in asymptomatic donors within 13 days of return from a WNV endemic area would permit donation to proceed if there is a pressing clinical need.

All these considerations support a screening stratification approach to allow the transplant centre to make a judgement based on the perceived clinical need versus risk of transplanting a positive donation to the recipient if the donor is within 28 days of return from a WNV endemic area and there is a pressing clinical need to proceed with transplantation, and so therefore donation.

A 'Position Statement on West Nile Virus (WNV)' is available in the 'Document Library' of 'www.transfusionguidelines.org'.

Reason for Change To update the 'additional information' section.

Update Information This entry was last updated in:
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 48

Whooping Cough

Contact

See [Infectious Diseases - Contact with](#)

Infection

See [Infection - Acute](#)

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

Xenotransplantation

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[®], Bio-Oss[®], Bio-Gide[®] and Surgibone[®]) 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

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

Additional Information 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.

Reason for Change Further guidance re Recipient definition

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

This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 24

XMRV

Discretionary Donors who have been tested positive for XMRV, accept.

Additional Information As there is no evidence that XMRV is implicated in human disease, a positive test is not a bar to donation.

Reason for Change This is a new entry.

Update Information This entry was last updated in
TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 12 Issue 01

Yaws

Obligatory **Must not donate.**

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

Yellow Fever Immunization

See Immunization - Live

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

Zanamivir

See Relenza[®]

Latest Updates

This page lists all changes to BM-DSG 203 after Release 02.

This page constitutes **Section 2 of Appendix 1 - Changes to the donor selection guidelines.**

Changes Introduced with Release 55

Coronavirus Vaccination - Change Notification No. 10 - 2024
 Cerebrovascular Disease and CNS Disease - Change Notification No. 11 - 2024
 Tropical Viruses - Change Notification No. 13 - 2024

Changes Introduced with Release 54

Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) - Change Notification No. 01 - 2024
 Gout - Change Notification No. 37 - 2023
 Adrenal Failure - Change Notification No. 36 - 2023
 Eye Disease - Change Notification No. 35 - 2023

Changes Introduced with Release 53

Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) - Change Notification No. 33 - 2023

Changes Introduced with Release 52

Changes arising from the FAIR III report - Change Notification No. 17 - 2023

Changes Introduced with Release 51

Tuberculosis - Change Notification No. 25 - 2023
 Surgery - Change Notification No. 24 - 2023
 Liver Disease - Change Notification No. 23 - 2023
 Tissue and Cell Allograft Recipients - Change Notification No. 14 - 2023

Changes Introduced with Release 50

Mpox (Monkeypox) - Change Notification No. 13 - 2023
 Thrombosis and Thrombophilia - Change Notification No. 15 - 2023
 Malaria - Change Notification No. 21 - 2023

Changes Introduced with Release 49

Coronavirus Infection (COVID-19) - Change Notification No. 51 - 2022
 Infectious Diseases, Contact with - Change Notification No. 52 - 2022

Changes Introduced with Release 48

West Nile Virus - Change Notification No. 50 - 2022
 Table of Immunisations - Change Notification No. 55 - 2022

Changes Introduced with Release 47

Arrhythmias - Change Notification No. 31 - 2022
 Diabetes Mellitus - Change Notification No. 34 - 2022
 Clopidrogel - Change Notification No. 36 - 2022
 Monkeypox - Change Notification No. 41 - 2022

Changes Introduced with Release 46

Tropical Viruses - Change Notification No. 21 - 2022

Changes Introduced with Release 45

Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification No. 30 - 2022

Changes Introduced with Release 44

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 43

Complementary Therapy - Change Notification No. 04 - 2022

Changes Introduced with Release 42

Acne & Teratogenic Medications - Change Notification 19 - 2021
 Colitis, Proctitis, & Gastrointestinal Disease - Change Notification 20 - 2021
 Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification 21 - 2021
 Immunization - Change Notification 26 - 2021
 Infertility - Change Notification 27 - 2021
 Thrush - Oral & Vaginal - Change Notification 30 - 2021

Changes Introduced with Release 41

COVID-19 Vaccination - Change Notification No.11 - 2021

Changes Introduced with Release 40

COVID-19 Vaccination - Change Notification No.05 - 2021

Changes Introduced with Release 39

COVID-19 Vaccine - Change Notification No.74 - 2020

Changes Introduced with Release 38

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
 Sexually Transmitted Disease - Change Notification No. 61 - 2020

Changes Introduced with Release 37

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 36

Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification No. 30 - 2020

Changes Introduced with Release 35

Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification No. 15 - 2020

Changes Introduced with Release 34

Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification No. 10 - 2020

Changes Introduced with Release 33

Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification No. 08 - 2020

Changes Introduced with Release 32

Coronavirus Infection - Change Notification No. 05 - 2020

Changes Introduced with Release 31

Hepatitis A - Change Notification No. 12-2019
 Pre & Post Exposure 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 30

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 29

Central Nervous System Disease - Change Notification No. 04 - 2018
 G6PD Deficiency - Change Notification No. 05 - 2018
 Glycogen Storage Disease - Change Notification No. 06 - 2018
 Haemoglobin Disorders - Change Notification No. 08 - 2018
 Hepatitis A - Change Notification No. 09 - 2018
 Hepatitis E - Change Notification No. 10 - 2018
 Pregnancy - Change Notification No. 11 - 2018
 Transfusion - Change Notification No. 14 - 2018
 Viral Haemorrhagic Fever - Change Notification No. 15 - 2018

Changes Introduced with Release 28

Poisoning - Change Notification No. 01-2018

Changes Introduced with Release 27

Radiation Therapy Change Notification No. 22 - 2017
 Tissue and Organ Recipients Change Notification No.23 - 2017
 Surgery - Change Notification No.24 - 2017
 Tissue Safety Entry - Change Notification No. 27 - 2017
 Addiction and Drug Abuse - Change Notification No. 28 - 2017
 Body Piercing - Change Notification No. 30 - 2017
 Complementary Therapy - Change Notification No. 32 - 2017
 Hepatitis B - Change Notification No. 34 - 2017
 Hepatitis C - Change Notification No. 36 - 2017
 HIV - Change Notification No. 38 - 2017
 HTLV - Change Notification No. 42 - 2017
 Inoculation Injury - Change Notification No. 43 - 2017
 Sex Worker - Change Notification No. 46 - 2017
 Syphilis - Change Notification No. 48 - 2017
 Bleeding Disorder - Change Notification No. 50 - 2017

Changes Introduced with Release 26

Malaria Change Notification No. 17 - 2017

Changes Introduced with Release 25

Hepatitis A - Change Notification No.46 - 2016

Changes Introduced with Release 24

Endoscopy - See Change Notificaiton No. 24 - 2016
 Severe Exercise Intolerance Disease (SEID) - Change Notification No. 28 - 2016
 Xenotransplantation - Change Notification No. 29 - 2016

Changes Introduced with Release 23

Tropical Viruses - Change Notification No. 014 - 2016
 Viral Haemorrhagic Fever - Change Notification No. 015 - 2016

Changes Introduced with Release 22

Appendix 2 Table of Immunizations -Change Notification No. 04 - 2016
 Tropical Viruses - Change Notification No. 08 - 2016
 West Nile Virus - Change Notification No. 09 - 2016
 Viral Haemorrhagic Fever - Change Notification No. 11 -2016

Changes Introduced with Release 21

Complementary Therapy - Change Notification No. 12 - 2015
 Injectable Tanning Agents - Change Notification No.15 - 2015

Changes Introduced with Release 20

Communication Difficulties - Change Notification No.7 - 2015
Complementary Therapy - Change Notification No.8 - 2015
Infertility - Change Notification No.9 - 2015

Changes introduced with Release 19

Viral Haemorrhagic Fever Risk - Change Notification No. 43 - 2014

Changes introduced with Release 18

Change of Title - Change Notification No. 29 - 2014
Haematological Disease - Change Notification No. 30 - 2014
SARS - Change Notification No. 31 - 2014
Tissues Safety - Change Notification No. 32 - 2014
Homosexual and Bisexual Individuals - Change Notification No.34 - 2014
Sex Change - Change Notification No.38 - 2014

Changes introduced with Release 17

Acupuncture - Change Notification No. 02 - 2014
Alitretinoin, Toclino, Acne and Dermatitis - Change Notification No. 03 - 2014
Body Piercing - Change Notification No. 04 - 2014
Central Nervous System Disease - Change Notification No. 05 - 2014
Hepatitis B - Post Immunization - Change Notification No. 06 - 2014
Hepatitis B - Change Notification No. 07 - 2014
Hepatitis of Unknown Origin - Change Notification No. 08 - 2014
Kidney Disease - Change Notification No. 10 - 2014
Malignancy - Change Notification No. 11 - 2014
Mental Health Problems - Change Notification No. 12 - 2014
Sarcoidosis - Change Notification No. 13 - 2014
South American Trypanosomiasis Risk - Change Notification No. 14 - 2014
Paratyphoid and Typhoid - Change Notification No. 15 - 2014
Weight - Change Notification No. 16 - 2014

Changes introduced with Release 16

Hepatitis B - Change Notification No. 08 - 2013
Hepatitis B Post Immunization - Change Notification No. 09 - 2013
Infection - Chronic - Change Notification No. 10 - 2013

Changes introduced with Release 15

West Nile Virus (WNV) - Change Notification No. 01 - 2013

Changes introduced with Release 14

Acne - Change Notification No. 15 - 2012
Pregnancy - Change Notification No. 16 - 2012
Psoriasis - Change Notification No. 17 - 2012
Toxoplasmosis - Change Notification No. 18 - 2012

Changes introduced with Release 13

West Nile Virus (WNV) - Change Notification No. 05 - 2012

Changes introduced with Release 12

XMRV - Change Notification No. 25 - 2011
Hepatitis C - Change Notification No. 27 - 2011

Changes introduced with Release 11

Porphyria - Change Notification No. 20 - 2011

Changes introduced with Release 10

West Nile Virus (WNV) - Change Notification No. 11 - 2011

Changes introduced with Release 09

Immunization - Live - Change Notification No. 06 - 2011
BCG - Change Notification No. 07 - 2011
Infertility - Change Notification No. 08 - 2011
Sexually Transmitted Disease - Change Notification No. 09 - 2011

Changes introduced with Release 08

West Nile Virus (WNV) - Change Notification No. 09 - 2010

Changes introduced with Release 07

Body Piercing - Change Notification No. 02 - 2010
Inoculation Injury - Change Notification No. 04 - 2010
Endoscopy - Change Notification No. 05 - 2010

Changes introduced with Release 06

Acupuncture - Change Notification No. 33 - 2009
Complementary Therapy - Change Notification No. 35 - 2009

Changes introduced with Release 05

Tamiflu[®] (oseltamivir) - Change Notification No. 30 - 2009
Relenza[®] (zanamivir) - Change Notification No. 31 - 2009

Changes introduced with Release 04

Blood Pressure - High - Change Notification No. 1 - 2008
Appendix 4 removed - Change Notification No. 5 - 2008

Changes introduced with Release 03

Bleeding Disorder - Change Notification No. 18 - 2007

A change was made to the version control definitions and all Issue numbering information removed.

Appendix 1 - Changes to donor selection guidelines

Section 1

Changes introduced with TDSG-BM 203 Release 02 from TDSG-BM 202 Release 03

There have been changes made to the following entries:

Acupuncture
 Age
 Animal Bite
 Ankylosing Spondylitis
 Anti-Androgens
 Antibiotic Therapy
 Antidepressant Therapy
 Arthritis
 Autoimmune Disease
 Back Problems
 Beta Blockers
 Bipolar Disorder
 Bleeding Disorder
 Blood Pressure - High
 Blood Volume Estimation
 Cardiovascular Disease
 Chikungunya Virus
 Chlamydia
 Cirrhosis
 Colitis
 Communication Difficulties
 Depression
 Dermatitis
 Disabled Donor
 Disease of Unknown Aetiology
 Elliptocytosis
 Endocarditis
 Endoscopy
 Episcleritis
 Eye Disease
 Gall Bladder Disease
 G-CSF
 German Measles
 Haemoglobin Disorders
 Haemolytic Anaemia
 Hepatitis B
 Hepatitis B - Post Immunization
 Hepatitis C
 Hepatitis of Unknown Origin
 Hereditary Elliptocytosis
 Hereditary Spherocytosis
 Hormone Replacement Therapy
 Immune Thrombocytopenia
 Immunoglobulin Therapy
 Immunosuppression
 Infection - Chronic
 Inflammatory Eye Disease
 Inoculation Injury
 Jaundice
 Laminectomy
 Latex Allergy
 Malaria
 Mental Health Problems
 Myeloproliferative Syndrome
 Pituitary Extract - Human
 Platelet Disorder
 Polymyalgia Rheumatica
 Prion Associated Diseases
 Psoriasis
 Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency
 Rheumatoid Arthritis
 Scleritis
 Sexually Transmitted Disease
 Shingles
 Sickle-Cell Trait
 Skin Disease

Steroid Therapy
Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis
Surgery
Syphilis
Temporal Arteritis
Thrombocytosis
Thyroid Disease
Tigason
Tissue and Organ Recipients
Transfusion
Weight
West Nile Virus

Section 2
Changes to TDSG-BM 203 after Release 02

See: [Latest Updates](#)

This appendix was last updated in TDSG-BM Edition 203, Release 02

Appendix 2 - Medical criteria for the withdrawal of donations following information received after donation

General considerations.

Circumstances that should have excluded donation may only become known after stem cells have 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 stem cells. 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 stem cell transplant, contacting the clinician caring for the recipient and discussing notification of the recipient.

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-BM Edition 203, Release 02

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 [®]	<u>Non-Live</u>
COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)	All COVID-19 vaccines licenced in the UK are Non-Live. These include: Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine, AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine, Moderna COVID-19 vaccine; Janssen Ad26.COVID-19 vaccine; Novavax (Nuvaxovid [®]); COVID-19 Vaccine Valneva: see 'Coronavirus vaccination' entry	<u>Non-Live</u>
HiB	Haemophilus influenza, Menitorix [®]	<u>Non-Live</u>
Hepatitis A	May be combined with typhoid or hepatitis B. Hepatitis A only: Vaqta [®] , Avaxim [®] , Havrix [®] Combined with typhoid: Viatim [®] Combined with Hepatitis B, Ambirix [®] , Twinrix [®] ,	<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 Engerix [®] , Fendrix [®] , HBvaxPRO [®] , Ambirix [®] , Twinrix [®]	<u>Non-Live</u>
HPV	Cervarix [®] , Gardasil [®]	<u>Non-Live</u>
Influenza-intra-nasal	Live vaccine given by intra-nasal spray, age 2-18 Fluenz Tetra[®]	<u>Live</u>
Influenza, injection	annual flu jab, given by injection. Several preparations, updated annually.	<u>Non-Live</u>
Japanese Encephalitis	Travel. Ixiaro [®]	<u>Non-Live</u>
Measles, Mumps, Rubella	MMR vaccines. M-M-RvaxPro[®], Priorix[®]	<u>Live</u>
Meningitis	Meningococcal group C: NeisVac-C [®] , Meningatec [®] Meningococcal group B: Bexsero [®] , Trumenba [®] MenACWY Quadrivalent vaccine: Menveo [®] , Nimenrix [®] , MenQuadfi [®] Combined with H. influenzae type b (Hib): Menitorix [®]	<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 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 [®] , Repavax [®]	<u>Non-Live</u>
Pneumococcal disease	Given to people with specific risks for example, people who have had a splenectomy or over 65s Pneumovax23 [®]	<u>Non-Live</u>
Polio. injected	Would usually be given Diphtheria, Tetanus and Polio (injection). Boostrix-IPV [®] , Revaxis [®] , Repevax [®]	<u>Non-Live</u>
Polio, oral	Not in routine use in UK. May be used abroad	<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 [®] , Verorab [®]	<u>Non-Live</u>
Shingles	There are two vaccines available to prevent shingles: Zostavax[®] and Shingrix[®]. (See below). Ensure the correct guidance is applied depending on the vaccine given. If vaccine name not certain, treat as a Live vaccine	<u>Live</u>
	Zostavax[®] for shingles prevention	<u>Live</u>
	Shingrix [®] for shingles prevention	<u>Non-Live</u>
Smallpox	Note this live vaccine requires an 8 week deferral If given, see DSG entry for Smallpox Immunization. See Monkeypox (above)	<u>Live</u>
Tetanus	Would usually be given Diphtheria, Tetanus and Polio. Revaxis [®] Boostrix-IPV [®] , Repevax [®]	<u>Non-Live</u>
Tick-borne encephalitis	Tico-vac [®]	<u>Non-Live</u>
Tuberculosis	BCG vaccine	<u>Live</u>
Typhoid - injected	Typhim Vi [®] Combined with hepatitis A: Viatim	<u>Non-Live</u>
Typhoid - Oral	Given in capsule form: Vivotif[®]	<u>Live</u>
Varicella (chickenpox)	Usually given to healthcare workers. Varilrix[®], Varivax[®],	<u>Live</u>
Yellow Fever	Stamari[®]	<u>Live</u>