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Implementation: To be determined by each Service

Change Notification UK National Blood Services No. 27 - 2017

Applies to the Cell and Tissue Donor Selection Guidelines for Deceased Tissue Donors Live Tissue Donors, Cord Blood Donors and Bone Marrow & Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Donors

Tissue Safety Entry

Please replace the current Tissue Safety Entry with the text below

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 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.

5a. For donors of tissues/cells other than haematopoietic progenitor cells, pancreatic islet cells or hepatocytes:

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

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

5b. For donors of haematopoietic progenitor cells, pancreatic

islet cells or hepatocytes:

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

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

A partner who is, or you think may be:

- a) HIV or HTLV positive
- b) A hepatitis B carrier
- c) A hepatitis C carrier
- d) A partner who has received money or drugs for sex
- e) A partner who has injected, or been injected with non-prescription drugs. This includes, for example, bodybuilding drugs or injectable tanning agents. You may be able to give if a doctor prescribed the drugs, please ask.
- f) A partner who has been, or you think may have been, sexually active in parts of the world where HIV/AIDS is very common. This includes most countries in Africa. There are exceptions, so please ask.

See if Relevant

[Addiction and Drug Abuse](#)
[Homosexual and Bisexual Individuals](#)
[Hepatitis of Viral Origin](#)
[HIV](#)
[HTLV](#)
[Infection - General](#)

Additional Information

The guidance has been changed in line with recommendations from the Advisory Committee on the Safety of Blood, Tissues and Organs (SaBTO), 2017. The deferral period for men who have sex with men, sex with a person who has received money or drugs for sex, someone who has received money or drugs for sex, sex with a partner resident and sexually active in a high risk area, sex with a partner who was previously resident and sexually active in a high risk area for HIV/AIDS and who has not been screened, sex with a high risk partner (i.e. with HIV, HBC, HCV, syphilis, HTLV, person who has injected or been injected with non-medically prescribed drugs) has been reduced to 3 months. The deferral period for habitual drug users of injected drugs has been reduced to at least 12 months after stopping, and for users of non-addictive injected drugs (e.g body building drugs and injectable tanning agents) to at least 3 months after stopping

This review considered advances in the sensitivity of testing procedures currently in use in the UK, the prevalence of transfusion transmissible infections and the level of compliance with the 12 month exclusion for those donors at higher risk of blood borne infections.

For haematopoietic progenitor cells, pancreatic islet cells or hepatocytes there are no specific restrictions regarding donation after

male-sex-with-male sexual contact. Instead, a documented individual risk/benefit donor assessment is required to allow donation.

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.

Reason for Change

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

Update Information

This entry was last updated in
TBC

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