Change Notification for the UK Blood Transfusion Services

Date of Issue: 02 May 2024

Implementation: to be determined by each Service

No. 07 – 2024

Immunosuppression

This notification includes the following changes:

		BM-DSG Bone Marrow & Peripheral Blood Stem Cell	CB-DSG	GDRI Geographical Disease Risk Index	TD-DSG Tissue - Deceased Donors	TL-DSG Tissue - Live Donors	WB-DSG Whole Blood & Components	Red Book Guidelines for the BTS in the UK
1. Au	utoimmune Disease							
2. Im	nmunodeficiency							
3. Ma	onoclonal antibody therapy nd other Biological Modalities						•	
4. Sk	kin Disease							
5. De	ermatitis							
6. Ps	soriasis							
7. Os	steopenia							
8. Ste	eroid Therapy							
9. As	sthma							
10. Cli	inical Trials							
11. Ch	nanges to the A-Z index							
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	Dr Angus Wells Chair of Standing Advisory Committee					ephen Th sional Dire	omas ctor of JP	AC

Changes are indicated using the key below. This formatting will not appear in the final entry.				
original text «inserted text» deleted text				

on Care & Selection of Donors (SACCSD)

1. Changes apply to the Whole Blood & Components DSG

Autoimmune Disease

(revised	entry)
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Obligatory	Must not donate if:		
Congulory	a) The donor has needed treatment to suppress the condition in the last 12 months.		
	b) The cardiovascular system is involved.		
	«c) The donor has ongoing lung disease or renal impairment due to their		
	condition.»		
Discretionary	«a) If the donor:		
	 has been established on a stable maintenance treatment for an Autoimmune Disease with only one of the following drugs: Methotrexate, Sulfasalazine, Hydroxychloroquine or Azathioprine, and 		
	 the dose of the drug has not increased in the previous 6 months, and 		
	• the donor is well,		
	accept.		
	b) If there is any uncertainty about the diagnosis or the nature of treatment, refer to a DCSO.»		
	If donor is being treated with Methotrexate, Sulfasalazine or Hydroxychloroquine as maintainance treatment for Arthritis or to treat		
	alopecia and has no associated cardiovascular disease, accept.		
«See	Is there a specific A-Z index entry for the condition you are assessing?»		
See if Relevant	Cardiovascular Disease		
	Disabled Donor		
	Drug Index - preparations which may affect platelet function		
	Inflammatory Bowel Disease		
	« <u>Liver Disease</u>		
	Monoclonal antibody therapy and other Biological Modalities»		
	Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs		
	« <u>Skin Disease</u>		
	<u>Steroid Therapy</u> »		
	Thrombosis and Thrombophilia		
	Trying to Conceive		
	If treated with transfusion, immunoglobulin, plasma exchange or filtration:		
	Transfusion		
Additional Information	«Conventional systemic Disease Modifying Antirheumatic drugs (csDMARDS) are viewed as disease-modifying drugs. They include Methotrexate, Sulfasalazine, Hydroxychloroquine and Azathioprine. Sulfasalazine and Hydroxychloroquine have limited effect on the immune system. If used for maintenance treatment, Methotrexate and Azathioprine		

	are usually given at lower doses which do not cause a significant degree of immunosuppression.
	If the donor is taking higher dose Methotrexate or Azathioprine, they should not be accepted. If there is uncertainty about the dose refer to the DCSO for assessment. Further information on these drugs and immunosuppression can be found in 'The Green Book: Immunisation against Infectious Disease' (available at: <u>www.gov.uk</u>).»
	Treatment to suppress the condition may be with monoclonal antibodies (e.g. Adalimumab (Humira), Etanercept (Enbrel), Infliximab (Remicade), Rituximab (Mab Thera) etc), steroids, immunosuppressive drugs, antimetabolites, as well as other therapies such as PUVA (psoralen plus ultraviolet A). 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.
	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and Methotrexate, Sulfasalazine and Hydroxychloroquine, are treatments which do not «suppress» affect the donor's immune system in this way. If Methotrexate, Sulfasalazine and Hydroxychloroquine are used as maintainance treatment for Arthritis and donor fits the rest of the criteria they may be accepted.
	Physical therapies such as physiotherapy and hydrotherapy are not considered treatments to suppress the condition.
	Autoimmune disease can cause problems such as infertility and thrombosis (antiphospholipid or Hughes' syndrome).
	Some autoimmune conditions can permanently damage the cardiovascular system. If this is known to have happened, the person should not donate as they are more likely to have a serious adverse event.
Information	Part of this entry is a requirement of the Blood Safety and Quality Regulations 2005.
Reason for Change	«The acceptance criteria for donors taking csDMARDS has been clarified and extended. The See if Relevant section has been expanded.» <i>The addition of monoclonal antibodies to the list of agents that may affect</i> <i>a donor's immune system.</i>

(revised entry)

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2. Changes apply to the Whole Blood & Components DSG

«Immunodeficiency» Immunosuppression

Includes	«Immunosuppression» Immunodeficiency			
Obligatory	1. Must not donate if:			
	 «a) Diagnosed with a congenital or acquired condition causing immunodeficiency with increased susceptibility to infection. b)» Immunosuppressed «due to drug treatment». 			
	2. Donors with recovered immunosuppression:			
	Refer to a 'Designated Clinical Support Officer'.			
«Discretionary	1. Donors taking immunosuppressive or immunomodulatory therapy to treat autoimmune disease			
	Refer to the Autoimmune Disease entry.			
	2. Donors with recovered immunosuppression			
	If the underlying cause does not preclude donation, refer to the DCSO.			
	3. IgA deficiency			
	If not experiencing frequent infections, accept.»			
See if Relevant	Autoimmune Disease			
	Immunoglobulin Therapy			
	«Monoclonal antibody therapy and other Biological Modalities»			
	Steroid Therapy			
Additional Information	«Immunodeficiency» <i>Immunosuppression</i> can mask the body's normal response to some infectious and inflammatory conditions. This could result in diseases that may be transmitted by donation from being missed by the Blood Services. If a donor reports recovery from «immunodeficiency» <i>immunosuppression</i> or, if the underlying cause was unclear, refer to a 'Designated Clinical Support Officer' .			
	«IgA deficiency is relatively common. Most people with this condition are healthy but some individuals may experience frequent infections, especially of the ears, sinuses, gut and lungs. Some blood services may screen donors for IgA deficiency to provide a supply of IgA-deficient blood components.»			
Reason for Change	«Entry reworded, with addition of a discretionary section to improve clarity and provide guidance for donors with IgA deficiency. New links added.»			
	New links and 'Additional Information' have been added.			

3. Changes apply to the Whole Blood & Components DSG

«Monoclonal antibody therapy and other Biological Modalities» (new entry)

«Includes	Systemic treatment with monoclonal antibody (MAb) treatments
Obligatory	Must not donate
Discretionary	a) If an individual monoclonal antibody treatment is listed in the entry for the underlying condition, apply guidance as per that entry.b) If the underlying condition does not preclude donation, and it is more than 6 months from last treatment, accept.
See	Is there is a specific A-Z index entry for the treatment and/or condition you are concerned about?
See if Relevant	Autoimmune Disease Clinical Trials Eye Disease Hypercholesterolemia Osteopenia
Additional Information	Current scientific literature does not provide conclusive evidence to reject concerns that individuals on these treatments are more prone to infection. Until further clarity is provided in the literature, donors on these medications are withdrawn, unless otherwise stated.
Reason for Change	This is a new entry.»

4. Changes apply to the Whole Blood & Components DSG

Skin Disease

Obligatory	Must not donate if:
	a) The donor has a condition that is infected or infectious e.g. Scabies.
	b) History of malignancy.
	c) The venepuncture site is affected.
	d) Required application of steroid, tacrolimus (Protopic®) or pimecrolimus (Elidel®) creams over large areas for periods of more than three weeks in the last six months.
	e) Ever been treated with Etretinate (Tigason®).
	f) Less than 36 months from the last dose of acitretin (Neotigason®).
	g) Less than four weeks from the last does of isotretinoin (Roaccutane®) or Alitretinoin (Toctino®).
	h) Has any current open skin wounds or infection.
Discretionary	a) If occasional use of steroid, tacrolimus (Protopic®) or pimecrolimus (Elidel®) or other creams over small areas of skin and none of the above apply, accept.
	b) If chronic superficial fungal infection (e.g. ringworm, athlete's foot, chronic fungal nail infection or tinea) on local therapy only or has been in contact with an infected individual, accept.
	c) If in contact with scabies but not obviously infected, accept.
	d) If malignancy was a basal cell carcinoma (rodent ulcer) and treatment is completed and all wounds healed, accept.
	For donors with Lichen Sclerosus requiring treatment other than topical steroid therapy only, excluding Etretinate (Tigason®):
	e) If more than 24 months from completing treatment, have no areas of open wound or infection, have no history of associated malignancy and symptoms are controlled with or without intermittent use of topical steroid therapy only, accept.
«See	Is there is a specific A-Z index entry for the treatment and/or condition you are concerned about?»
See if Relevant	Acne
	Anaemia
	Autoimmune disease
	Dermatitis
	Hepatitis C - 1. Affected Individual
	Herpes Simplex
	Immunosuppression
	Infection - General
	Malignancy
	<u>Psoriasis</u>
	<u>Steroid Therapy</u>
	Surgery

	Thrush
	Thyroid disease
	Wounds, Mouth and Skin Ulcers
Additional Information	A donor who has been in contact with scabies but has no symptoms (e.g. itching) does not pose a risk to other donors or staff.
	Damaged skin can increase the risk of infection contaminating a donation. For this reason a venepuncture should not be performed through an area of affected skin.
	Many malignancies spread through the blood stream. It is therefore considered safer not to accept donations of blood from people who have been diagnosed with malignancy. Treated basal cell carcinoma is an exception to this as it is not spread through the blood stream.
	Initial treatment of Lichen Sclerosus is through specialist care with potent steroid therapies. <i>This and other possible therapies used such as psoralenultraviolet A (PUVor methotrexate can cause immunosuppression. This may mask infective conditions which would prevent donation.</i>
	Treatment can also be with «methotrexate and» retinoids such as Etretinate (Tigason®) or acitretin (Neotigason®). If taken systemically these can cause birth defects for babies exposed to them before birth. It is important to allow time for the drug to be cleared from the blood of a donor. Some drugs take longer to be cleared than others. <i>Lichen</i> <i>Sclerosus itself is not an infection and is not contagious.</i>
	Under normal circumstances the use of topical treatment with steroid, tacrolimus and pimecrolimus will not result in blood levels which cause suppression of the «adrenal system or» immune response. «Side effects are» <i>Immunosuppression is</i> more likely if there is a skin barrier defect or high doses are used over large areas for extended periods. A large area of skin is defined as >9% (Wallace Rule of Nines). 1% is equal to the area of the closed digits and palm of the donor's hand.
	The cause of lichen planus is unknown but some cases have been associated with hepatitis C. It can take many months for the symptoms to resolve. Less than one in 50 adults is affected and it is slightly more common in women. It is not infectious or hereditary. Rarely can it become malignant.
Reason for Change	«The additional information section has been updated to ensure consistency with other DSG references to immunosuppression.»
	The deferral period after acitretin therapy has increased from 24 to 36 months.

5. Changes apply to the Whole Blood & Components DSG

Dermatitis

Includes	Eczema			
Obligatory	Must not donate if:			
	a) The venepuncture site is affected.			
	b) Large areas of skin are affected.			
	c) Taking steroid tablets, injections, or applying steroid, tacrolimus (Protopic®) or pimecrolimus (Elidel®) creams over large areas.			
	d) The donor has needed long term (six months or more) steroid treatment within the last 12 months.			
	e) Within 12 months of using systemic therapies affecting immune			
	«e)» f) The affected areas are infected.			
	«f)» g) Less than four weeks from the last dose of Alitretinoin (Toctino®).			
Discretionary	 «a)» If the area affected is small, the venepuncture site (where the needle is put in) is not affected and using topical treatment only, accept. « b) If the donor: 			
	 has been established on oral treatment for their skin disease with only one of the following drugs: Methotrexate, Sulfasalazine, Hydroxychloroquine or Azathioprine, and 			
	 the dose of the drug has not increased in the previous 6 months, and 			
	• their skin disease is controlled by medication, and			
	• The venepuncture site is not affected, and			
	• the donor is well,			
	accept.			
	c) If there is any uncertainty about the diagnosis or the nature of treatment, refer to a DCSO.»			
See if Relevant	Allergy			
	<u>Autoimmune Disease</u>			
	Infection – General			
	«Monoclonal antibody therapy and other Biological Modalities»			
	<u>Steroid Therapy</u>			
Additional Information	« Dermatitis refers to a group of skin conditions characterised by epidermal change.» <i>Eczema (also known as contact dermatitis) is a skin</i> <i>reaction due to sensitivity to substances that come into contact with the</i> <i>skin.</i> It may involve both allergic and non-allergic processes. Because of damage to the skin, local infection is a common problem. For this reason the «venepuncture site» <i>place where the needle goes in</i> must not be affected.			
	Steroid therapy in high doses causes immunosuppression. This may mask infective and inflammatory conditions that would otherwise prevent			

	donation. Long term steroid therapy may also cause temporary adrenal dysfunction. A waiting period of 12 months from the last dose allows time for the adrenal glands to recover.
	Some of the treatments used to treat eczema can affect the immune system (e.g. azathioprine (Imuran®), ciclosporin, hydroxycarbamide (hydroxyurea, Hydrea®), mycophenolate (CellCept®)) and so can mask signs of infection. This is why systemic treatments (taken by mouth or injection and so affecting the whole body) requires a 12 month deferral period from the time the treatment stops. Under normal circumstances the use of topical treatment with steroid, tacrolimus (Protopic®) or pimecrolimus (Elide®) will not result in blood levels which cause systemic suppression of the immune response. Systemic suppression is more likely if there is a skin barrier defect or high doses are used over large areas for extended periods. A large area of skin is defined as >9% (Wallace Rule of Nines). 1% is equal to the area of the closed digits and palm of the donor's hand.
Reason for Change	«A discretion to accept donors on oral medication has been added and the text has been updated to ensure consistency with other DSG references to immunosuppression.»
	To improve clarity and include information on Alitretinoin (Toctino®).

6. Changes apply to the Whole Blood & Components DSG

Psoriasis

«Includes	Psoriatic Arthritis»			
Obligatory	Must not donate if:			
	a) Has ever taken etretinate (Tigason®).			
	b) Less than 36 months from the last dose of acitretin (Neotigason®).			
	c) Less than «6» 42 months from the last dose of any treatment that may			
	affect the immune system. d) Generalised or severe.			
	e) There is secondary infection.			
Discretionary				
	«b) If the donor:			
	 has been established on oral treatment for their disease with only one of the following drugs: Methotrexate, Sulfasalazine, Hydroxychloroquine or Azathioprine, and 			
	• their disease is controlled by medication, and			
	• the venepuncture site is not affected, and			
	• the donor is well,			
	accept.			
	c) If the donor:			
	• is receiving PUVA or UVA therapy for their skin disease, and			
	their disease is controlled, and			
	• the venepuncture site is not affected, and			
	• the donor is well,			
	accept.»			
See	Autoimmune Disease «Steroid Therapy»			
Additional Information	Psoriasis is primarily a skin condition caused by an autoimmune process. Sometimes the disease is treated with powerful drugs and/or ultraviolet radiation to suppress the underlying autoimmune process. This may be with treatment with PUVA, methotrexate, ciclosporin, hydroxycarbamide etc. and this may alter the body's defence mechanisms to infection. <i>In</i> <i>such cases donations should not be taken for at least 12 months after</i> <i>such treatment has finished.</i> Etretinate (Tigason®) and acitretin (Neotigason®) can cause birth defects in babies exposed to them while inside the womb. It is important to allow time for the drug to be cleared from the blood of a donor. It takes longer to clear some drugs than others.			



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Reason for Change	«A discretion to accept donors on oral medication has been added and the text has been updated to ensure consistency with other DSG references to immunosuppression.»
	The deferral period after acitretin therapy has increased from 24 to 36 months.

7. Changes apply to the Whole Blood & Components DSG

Osteopenia

Obligatory	Must not donate if:
	The donor is being treated with systemic monoclonal antibody therapy e.g. Denosumab (Prolia®). «See <u>Monoclonal antibody therapy and other</u> <u>Biological Modalities</u> .»
Discretionary	If the cause is not of itself a reason to defer, even if on treatment to prevent or treat (other than Denosumab), accept.
See if Relevant	Autoimmune Disease
	Disabled Donor
	Malignancy
	«Monoclonal antibody therapy and other Biological Modalities»
	Steroid Therapy
	Vitamins and Other Nutritional Supplements
Additional Information	Osteopenia occurs when there is decreased mineralization (mainly lack of calcium) of bone. It can occur for many reasons so it is important to ensure that it is not associated with a condition that would require a potential donor to be deferred.
Reason for Change	«The See if Relevant section has been updated.»
	The addition of the obligatory deferral for donors with osteoporosis treated with systemic monoclonal antibody therapy and the addition of a link to Autoimmune Disease.

8. Changes apply to the Whole Blood & Components DSG

Steroid Therapy

Obligation	Must not donote if:
Obligatory	Must not donate if:
	a) Taking steroid tablets, injections, or enemas, or applying creams over large areas for periods of more than three weeks in the last six months.
	b) The donor has needed treatment to suppress an autoimmune condition in the last 12 months.
	(b) C Less than seven days after completing a course of oral or injected steroids for asthma, other disorders associated with allergy or a musculoskeletal condition.
	«c)» d) A donor has needed long term (six months or more) treatment within the last 12 months.
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.
	c) If using steroid eye drops, nasal spray or ear drops for control of allergic symptoms, accept.
	d) If more than seven days from completing a course of intramuscular, periarticular or intra-articular injected steroids for a musculoskeletal condition, accept unless the musculoskeletal condition itself would lead to deferral.
See if Relevant	Adrenal Failure
	Allergy
	Asthma
	Autoimmune Disease
	Hormone Replacement Therapy
	Skin Disease
	Tissue and Organ Recipients
Additional Information	«A large area of skin is defined as >9% (Wallace Rule of Nines). 1% is equal to the area of the closed digits and palm of the donor's hand.»
	Steroid therapy in high doses causes immunosuppression. This may mask infective and inflammatory conditions that would otherwise prevent donation.
	Some individuals have to take replacement steroid hormones because they do not produce enough themselves. The dose of these must be increased during times of stress. It is considered that taking blood from people who need replacement therapy may put them at unnecessary risk.
	Long term steroid therapy may cause temporary adrenal dysfunction. Waiting 12 months from the last dose allows time for the adrenal glands to recover.
Reason for Change	«The text has been updated to ensure consistency with other DSG references to immunosuppression. The see if relevant section has been revised.»
	A discretion has been added to clarify advice for donors having injected steroid treatment.

9. Changes apply to the Whole Blood & Components DSG

Asthma

Obligatory	Must not donate if:
	a) Asthma is symptomatic.
	b) Taking, or has completed, a course of oral or injected steroids lasting more than 3 weeks within the last six months.
	c) The donor has needed long term (six months or more) treatment with oral or injected steroids within the last 12 months.
	d) The donor has taken a short course (less than three weeks) of oral or injected steroids in the last seven days.
	«e) The donor has been treated with monoclonal antibodies, or other biological modalities, in the last six months.»
Discretionary	If b), c) or d) above do not apply and the potential donor is asymptomatic at the time of donation, even if taking regular preventive treatment, including inhaled steroids, accept.
See if Relevant	Infection – General
	«Monoclonal antibody therapy and other Biological Modalities»
	Steroid Therapy
Additional Information	Taking blood from a person with symptomatic asthma will lower the amount of oxygen the blood can carry and could make their symptoms worse.
	Steroid therapy can hide the signs and symptoms of infection. Blood from an infected donor can be dangerous to the person receiving it.
Reason for Change	«Guidance has been added for donors treated with monoclonal antibodies and other biological modalities.»
	To bring the guidance on steroid therapy for asthma in line with that with steroid therapy for other conditions.

10. Changes apply to the Whole Blood & Components DSG

Clinical Trials

1Clinical Trials: Gene	ral		
Obligatory	Must not donate if: Participating in a clinical trial. This includes the use of drugs of any kind (oral, injected, transcutaneous, etc.) and applies to healthy individuals participating as volunteers - for example in 'phase 1' clinical trials.		
Discretionary	 a) If a 'Designated Clinical Support Officer' has examined and agreed the trial protocol, accept. b) If the trial does not involve the use of drugs (e.g. hypnotherapy, physiotherapy) and any underlying condition would not be a reason to defer, accept. 		
2. COVID-19 Clinical T	ials		
Discretionary	Discretionary For donors who have been enrolled in Covid-19 treatment trials, if:		
	• the donor is fully recovered fr	om Covid-19 for 28 days or more, and	
	 the treatment which the donor received (or was randomised to) in the trial does not prevent donation, and 		
	• the donor meets all other criteria in the Donor Selection Guidelines,		
	Short course of steroids e.g.	Can donate, provided at least	
	dexamethasone	7 days from last date of treatment	
	Antivirals e.g. lopinavir, remdesivir, ritonavir	Can donate, provided at least 7 days from last date of treatment	
	Convalescent plasma	Permanent Deferral (see Transfusion entry)	
	Anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies e.g. AZD7442, bamlanivimab, Regeneron	Defer for 12 months from last day of treatment	
	Monoclonal antibodies that affect the immune system e.g. infliximab, MEDI3506, ravulizumab, arilumab, tocilizumab	Defer for 12 months from last day of treatment	

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	Immunosuppressive or immunomodulatory therapy e.g. acalabrutinib, anakinra, baricitinib, bemcentinib,interferon-β1a, interferon β1b, recombinant IL-7 (CYT107), zilucoplan	Defer for 12 months from last day of treatment
See if Relevant	<u>Complementary Therapy</u> <u>Transfusion</u> <u>Coronavirus Infection</u> <u>Steroid Therapy</u>	
	<u>Infection – Acute</u> « <u>Monoclonal antibody therapy and other Biological Modalities</u> »	
Additional Information	«Monoclonal antibody therapy and other Biological Modalities» It is important for the Blood Services to know that anything being given to a donor as part of a clinical trial will not affect either the safety of the donor or of any potential recipient. <i>If medical staff are given the contact details of the person responsible for the trial any safety issues can be checked.</i> Some patients with Covid-19 have been enrolled in clinical trials. Many of these trials involve the use of drugs which interact with the immune system. Specific drugs listed in the table above include interferons and other cytokines, monoclonal antibodies (which have generic drug names ending in 'mab') and tyrosine kinase inhibitors (which have generic drug names ending in 'inib'). Because of potential effects on the immune system, donors receiving these types of drug are deferred for a year. Steroid therapy for treatment of covid-19 is usually a short course of 10 days or less. As donors are deferred for 28 days post recovery from covid-19, they will have already passed the 7 day deferral period for short term systemic steroids. When a particular drug treatment is being assessed, trial participants «may be» are randomly allocated to receive the treatment or a placebo drug. Participants should know which treatment is under investigation in their trial (or trial arm) but will not know whether they have had the treatment or not. They should be assessed for donation on the basis that they might have done. Some donors may not recall which treatment was under investigation in their trial (or trial arm). In this case, the donor should be asked to find out and contact us again when they have the information available.	
Reason for Change	«Removal of specific details regarding Relevant section has been revised.»	COVID-19 trials. The See if
	Removal of the discretion allowing rec plasma to donate convalescent plasma	

11. Changes apply to the **Whole Blood & Components DSG**

Changes to the A-Z index

The following index entries will be **created**:

Biological Modalities and Therapies » Monoclonal antibody therapy and other Biological Modalities

IgA deficiency » Immunodeficiency

Immunoglobulin A deficiency » Immunodeficiency

Monoclonal Antibody Therapy » Monoclonal antibody therapy and other Biological Modalities

Seronegative Arthritis » Autoimmune Disease

The following index entries will be **amended**:

Arthritis – due to Psoriasis » Psoriasis Autoimmune Disease

Discoid Lupus Erythematosus » Skin Disease Autoimmune Disease

Immunosuppression » Immunodeficiency

Pemphigoid » Skin Disease Autoimmune Disease

Pemphigus » Skin Disease Autoimmune Disease

PUVA » Psoriasis Autoimmune Disease

The following index entry will be **removed**:

Immunodeficiency » Immunosuppression

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