

Change Notification for the UK Blood Transfusion Services

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Implementation: to be determined by each Service

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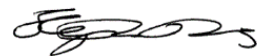
Relaxation of Travel Criteria for Plasmapheresis Donors

This notification includes the following changes:

	BM-DSG Bone Marrow & Peripheral Blood Stem Cell	CB-DSG Cord Blood	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. Tropical Viruses	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Malaria	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. S American Trypanosomiasis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. West Nile Virus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Dr Angus Wells
Chair of Standing Advisory Committee on Care & Selection of Donors (SACCSD)



Dr Stephen Thomas
Professional Director of JPAC

Changes are indicated using the key below. This formatting will not appear in the final entry.

original text

«inserted text»

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

«Tropical Viruses – plasmapheresis donors»

(new entry)

«For donors who will donate whole blood, platelets and other cellular components see [Tropical Viruses](#)»

<i>«Includes</i>	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
<i>Excludes</i>	This entry only applies for donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation. It should not be used for donors who will donate whole blood, platelets and other cellular components.
<i>Definitions</i>	Tropical Virus Endemic Areas are shown in the ' Geographical Disease Risk Index ' (GDRI) which includes details of the specific viral risks present.
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: a) It is less than six months from a donor's return from a Yellow Fever risk area and the donor has been diagnosed with Yellow Fever whilst there or following their return to the UK. b) It is less than six months from a donor's return from a Tropical Virus Risk endemic area and the donor has either had a history of symptoms suggestive of Yellow Fever whilst there or following their return to the UK. c) The donor was diagnosed with Chikungunya Virus, Dengue Virus or Zika Virus infection and the donor has not fully recovered from their illness.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If the donor has returned from a Chikungunya Virus, Dengue Virus or Zika Virus risk area and the donor is well, accept. If it more than 28 days since the donor has returned from a Yellow Fever risk area, and the donor has been well while there and after their return to the UK, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	Infection – General Malaria South American Trypanosomiasis The ' Geographical Disease Risk Index '
<i>Additional Information</i>	Chikungunya, Dengue, Yellow Fever and Zika virus are spread by the day-flying mosquito species <i>Aedes aegypti</i> and <i>Aedes albopictus</i> . As these mosquitoes are typically found in tropical and subtropical regions, the main geographical areas affected by tropical virus infection are the Caribbean, South and Central America, Mexico, Africa, the Pacific Islands, Southeast Asia, Indian sub-continent, Hawaii and northern parts of Australia. The range of <i>Aedes albopictus</i> is also increasing into more temperate zones leading to outbreaks of tropical virus disease in new areas. There have been outbreaks of Dengue and Chikungunya in parts of Europe. 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

	<p>causes arthritis (typically in the knee, ankle and small joints of the extremities), high fever and a maculopapular rash.</p> <p>Chikungunya virus is found in countries in Asia, Africa, Central and South America, and in the islands of the Caribbean. There is no evidence of person-to-person transmission except through blood transfer. Transfusion-transmission from an asymptomatic individual has not been documented. Nevertheless, restrictions after travel to a Chikungunya virus risk area were introduced to reduce any risk of transmission through blood or tissue donation.</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 insect-borne disease worldwide. Dengue is currently considered endemic in approximately 140 countries. Transfusion-transmission has been reported.</p> <p>Overall, up to 75% of cases are asymptomatic or mild. If symptoms occur, they can range from non-specific acute febrile illness to severe disease including dengue haemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome. Mild cases may be misdiagnosed as other febrile illnesses.</p> <p>Yellow Fever Virus is a flavivirus which is found in Africa, South America, Central America and parts of the Caribbean. 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 which was known to occur in Africa and parts of Southeast Asia. More recently, Zika Virus has been associated with epidemic outbreaks in the Pacific region and in the Americas. As well as mosquito-borne infection, Zika Virus can be spread through sexual transmission. Infection is usually asymptomatic or presents as a mild self-limiting febrile illness. More severe disease and hospitalisation are rare but infection during pregnancy carries a high risk of congenital abnormalities in the baby. Zika Virus infection may be mistaken for Chikungunya or Dengue infections as these viruses often co-circulate.</p> <p>The processes used to fractionate plasma include several measures that inactivate or remove viruses. This means that some travel risks described in the GDRI do not need to be applied for donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation.</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This is a new entry.»

Tropical Viruses

(revised entry)

The existing entry (not shown in full) has been updated to reflect that it relates to donors who donate whole blood, platelets and other cellular components, with a link to the equivalent entry for plasmapheresis donors.

«Excludes	<p>Donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation.</p> <p>See Tropical Viruses - plasmapheresis donors</p>
<i>Reason for Change</i>	Entry updated to exclude donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation.»

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

«Malaria – plasmapheresis donors»

(new entry)

«For donors who will donate whole blood, platelets and other cellular components see [Malaria](#)»

<i>«Excludes</i>	This entry only applies for donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation. It should not be used for donors who will donate whole blood, platelets and other cellular components.
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: The donor has been diagnosed with malaria and the donor has not fully recovered from their illness.
<i>Discretionary</i>	In all other cases, the donor may be accepted after their return from malaria risk area if they are well.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	The ' Geographical Disease Risk Index ' for countries with a current endemic malaria risk.
<i>Additional Information</i>	Cases of transfusion transmitted malaria have occurred. This is mainly a problem in people who have had repeated episodes of infection with malaria. Transfusion transmitted malaria is often fatal. The processes used to fractionate plasma include several measures that inactivate or remove malarial parasites. This means that malarial risks described in the GDRI do not need to be applied for donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation. Malarial antibody testing is not required for these donors.
<i>Information</i>	This entry is compliant with the Blood Safety and Quality Regulations 2005.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This is a new entry.»

Malaria

(revised entry)

The existing entry (not shown in full) has been updated to reflect that it relates to donors who donate whole blood, platelets and other cellular components, with a link to the equivalent entry for plasmapheresis donors.

<i>«Excludes</i>	Donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation. See Malaria - plasmapheresis donors
<i>Reason for Change</i>	Entry updated to exclude donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation.»

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

«South American Trypanosomiasis – plasmapheresis donors» (new entry)

«For donors who will donate whole blood, platelets and other cellular components see [South American Trypanosomiasis](#)»

«1. Affected Individuals	
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate
<i>Additional Information</i>	South American trypanosomiasis is caused by infection with a protozoal parasite, <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> . It is a persistent infection that is known to be transmitted by transfusion. At present there is no certain cure for the infection, so anyone who has ever been infected cannot donate.
2. Risk	
<i>Excludes</i>	This entry only applies for donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation. It should not be used for donors who will donate whole blood, platelets and other cellular components.
<i>Discretionary</i>	Accept
<i>See if Relevant</i>	The ' Geographical Disease Risk Index '
<i>Additional Information</i>	The processes used to fractionate plasma include several measures that inactivate or remove <i>T. cruzi</i> parasites. This means that the <i>Trypanosoma Cruzi</i> risks described in the GDRI do not need to be applied for donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation. <i>T. cruzi</i> antibody testing is not required for these donors.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This is a new entry.»

South American Trypanosomiasis

(revised entry)

The existing entry (not shown in full) has been updated to reflect that it relates to donors who donate whole blood, platelets and other cellular components, with a link to the equivalent entry for plasmapheresis donors.

<i>«Excludes</i>	Donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation. See South American Trypanosomiasis - plasmapheresis donors
<i>Reason for Change</i>	Entry updated to exclude donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation.»

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

«West Nile Virus – plasmapheresis donors»

(new entry)

«For donors who will donate whole blood, platelets and other cellular components see [West Nile Virus](#)»

<i>«Excludes</i>	This entry only applies for donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation. It should not be used for donors who will donate whole blood, platelets and other cellular components.
<i>Definitions</i>	West Nile Virus (WNV) Endemic Areas: are shown in the 'Geographical Disease Risk Index' (GDRI).
<i>Obligatory</i>	Must not donate if: The donor was diagnosed with West Nile Virus and the donor has not fully recovered from their illness.
<i>Discretionary</i>	If the donor has returned from a WNV risk area and the donor is well, accept.
<i>See if Relevant</i>	The ' Geographical Disease Risk Index '
<i>Additional Information</i>	West Nile Virus is a flavivirus, similar to Dengue Virus, 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. Mild cases may be misdiagnosed as other febrile illnesses. The processes used to fractionate plasma include several measures that inactivate or remove viruses. This means that some travel risks described in the GDRI do not need to be applied for donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation.
<i>Reason for Change</i>	This is a new entry.»

West Nile Virus

(revised entry)

The existing entry (not shown in full) has been updated to reflect that it relates to donors who donate whole blood, platelets and other cellular components, with a link to the equivalent entry for plasmapheresis donors.

<i>«Excludes</i>	Donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation. See West Nile Virus - plasmapheresis donors
<i>Reason for Change</i>	Entry updated to exclude donors who will only donate plasma for fractionation.»