

Safe supplies: Monitor, inform, progress

Joint working of NHS Blood and Transplant and Public Health England

Blood donors, UK 2018

- donor selection leads to a low rate of positive donations
- used to screen out people who may harm themselves or the blood supply if they donate

1.91 million
donations screened

10.6%
new donors

89.4%
repeat donors

93.1%
white donors

602 confirmed positive donations discarded (2017 totals)

Excluding HEV, most of the infections were detected in new donors

HBV (63)
59

HCV (39)
30

HIV (6)
7

Syphilis (54)
77

HTLV (17)
7

Probable Exposure	HBV	HCV	HIV	Syphilis
Sex between men and women	3		2	23
Sex between men (MSM)	1		1	4
No exposure identified	2	1		2
Blood contact possible	1			
Totals (2017 totals)	7 (3)	1 (0)	3 (1)	29 (23)

40 recent infections

Acquired within 12 months – suggests current risky behaviour

9
New

31
Repeat

Risk to the blood supply lies in recent infections

- highest rate of recent infections in 35- 45 year olds
- 6 donors did not apply donor selection correctly (non-compliant)

HEV
422

Universal screening for HEV came into effect in April 2017

- no specific donor selection for HEV ~ HEV usually clears in healthy individuals
- donors are allowed back to donate after 6 months
- rare blood types may be allowed back earlier

Non- compliant donors

4 MSM



1 Known infection



1 Endoscopy



Ethnicity of Recent Infections:

