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



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**

Probable Exposure

Sex between men and women.

Sex between men (MSM)

No exposure identified

Blood contact possible

Totals (2017 totals)

HCV (39) 30

HIV (6)

2

HBV HCV

1

7 (3) 1 (0) 3 (1) 29 (23)

Syphilis (54) 77

HTLV (17)

HIV	Syphilis	
2	23	
1	4	
	2	

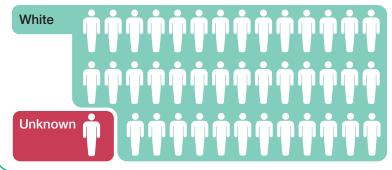
40 recent infections

Acquired within 12 months – suggests current risky behaviour

New

31 Repeat

Ethnicity of Recent Infections:



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)

HFV 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

