

One year on: impact of 3 month deferral of donors with sexual partners at increased risk of blood borne infection

Implementation of a 3 month deferral for some high risk groups in November 2017

Donors in England, Scotland and Wales with **sexual partners** at increased risk of infections can donate blood **3 months** after last sex

SaBTO review 2016:

'a change from 12 to 3-month deferral would maintain safety'

Monitoring the impact of the deferral: 2018 UK data

1.9 million donations tested

Recently acquired infections in repeat donors remained low under 3-month deferral

7
HBV

1
HCV

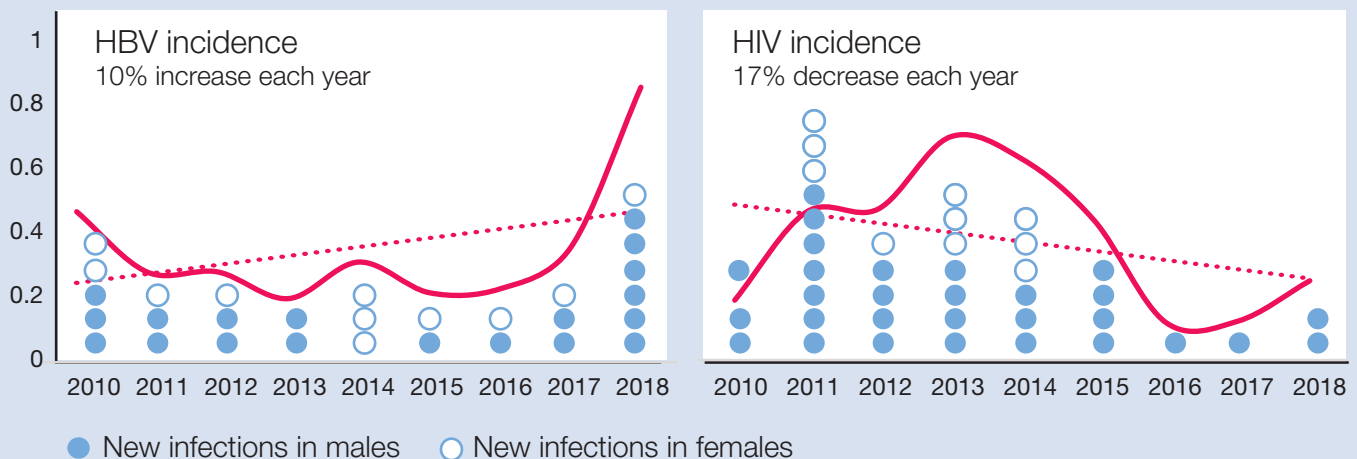
2
HIV

High donor compliance maintained

- the donors with the acute HBV infections were compliant i.e. they did not disclose any sexual partners pre- or post donations that would have resulted in deferral
- these donors were not new to donation

Monitoring recently acquired infections among repeat donors 2010-2018

HBV incidence per 100,000 person years increased in 2018 to 0.84 from 0.35 in 2017. As there was no increase in HBV in new donors it is unrelated to the change in the donor selection guidelines. HIV incidence remained below 0.5 per 100,000 person years.



A new infection is defined as seroconversion within 12-months, and/or microbiological and clinical evidence of recent infection

Safety of the blood supply is maintained

No reported transmissions associated with the 3-month deferral

Virus not detected for every 1 in 1 million donations screened

The very low number of recently acquired infections and highly sensitive tests is associated with a very low risk of NOT detecting an infection.