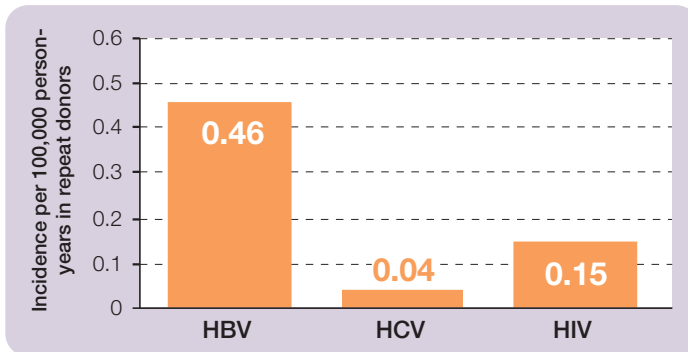


Residual Risks & Viral Transfusion Transmitted Infections 2018

New infections in repeat blood donors



Effective selection criteria means very low numbers of seroconverters are identified each year. A seroconverter is defined as a repeat donor with a negative previous donation within 12 months and/or microbiological evidence indicating recent infection.

New infections inform residual risks

	Infectious donations NOT detected per million tested	Estimated that testing would NOT detect an infection every:
HBV	1.04	6 months
HCV	<0.01	90 years
HIV	0.04	15 years

Residual risk does not equal transmission risk and far fewer transmissions are observed than expected. For 2016-2018, HBV residual risk doubled to 1 in 1 million donations from 1 in 2 million in 2015-2017 due to an increase in HBV incidence in 2018. However, this increase is not significant and unlikely related to the change in the donor selection guidelines as in 2018 HBV in new donors continued to decline.

Observed viral transfusion transmitted infections are lower than estimated

8

Suspected viral TTI investigations



The confirmed HEV TTI is the first HEV transmission since universal screening began in 2017. The probable HBV TTI was not able to be confirmed as information on genotyping was unavailable.

For more details see the 2018 SHOT report: www.shotuk.org