The chance of not detecting HBV, HCV or HIV on screening remained very low at less than 1 in 1 million donations tested

Residual risk 2018–2020 UK
- HBV 0.8 per million donations tested
- HCV 0.02 per million donations tested
- HIV 0.04 per million donations tested

The chance a virus could remain undetected and potentially transmitted to a recipient is highest for HBV.
For more details see JPAC website.

Estimated risks show safety was maintained after the donor selection guidelines changed for sex between men in 2011 and 2017.

Blood donor selection and donation testing keep viral TTIs low

In 2020 5 suspected viral TTIs investigated.
1 probable HBV TTI identified, from a transfusion in 2019. Molecular typing could not confirm this as a TTI.
A HEV investigation reported in 2019, was concluded as a probable TTI in 2020. HEV residual risk is not routinely estimated.

Since 1996 11 confirmed HBV, 2 HCV, 2 HIV and 12 HEV TTIs have been detected through routine surveillance.

Sources: Data supplied to the NHSBT UKHSA Epidemiology Unit by NHSBT, NIBTS, SNBTS and WBS

For more details, see the annual Serious Hazards Of Transfusion (SHOT) report on the SHOT website.