

THE ROLE OF BLOOD SERVICES IN THE PREVENTION OF VIRAL HEPATITIS

Bogota, Colombia
1 -2 March 2012
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DONOR SELECTION PROCESS

RECRUITMENT

INTERVIEW

LABORATORY SCREENING

DONOR DEFERRAL, LAC 2009

POTENTIAL DONORS	11.278.689
DEFERRED DONORS	2.083.184
BLOOD UNITS COLLECTED	9.195.505

DONOR DEFERRAL

TRT 2007

REASON	PROPORTION (%)
LOW HEMOGLOBIN	22.2
HYPERTENSION	17.5
HIGH RISK FOR HIV, HCV, HBV	27.6
OTHER	32.8

Charles KS et al Transf Med 2010, 20:11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HIGH-RISK DEFERRED DONORS

$$2.083.184 \times 27.6\% = 574,959$$

PREVALENCE OF VIRAL TTI, LAC 2009

SUBREGION	HIV	HBV	HCV
LATIN AMERICA			
Mean	0.27	0.39	0.58
Median	0.24	0.27	0.48
SD	0.21	0.36	0.38
CARIBBEAN			
Mean	0.26	0.80	0.30
Median	0.19	0.48	0.31
SD	0.36	1.10	0.25

DONATIONS WITH TTI MARKERS, LAC 2009

SUBREGION	HIV	HBV	HCV
LATIN AMERICA	35,276	29,182	47,638
CARIBBEAN	552	1,375	413
LAC	35,828	30,557	48,051

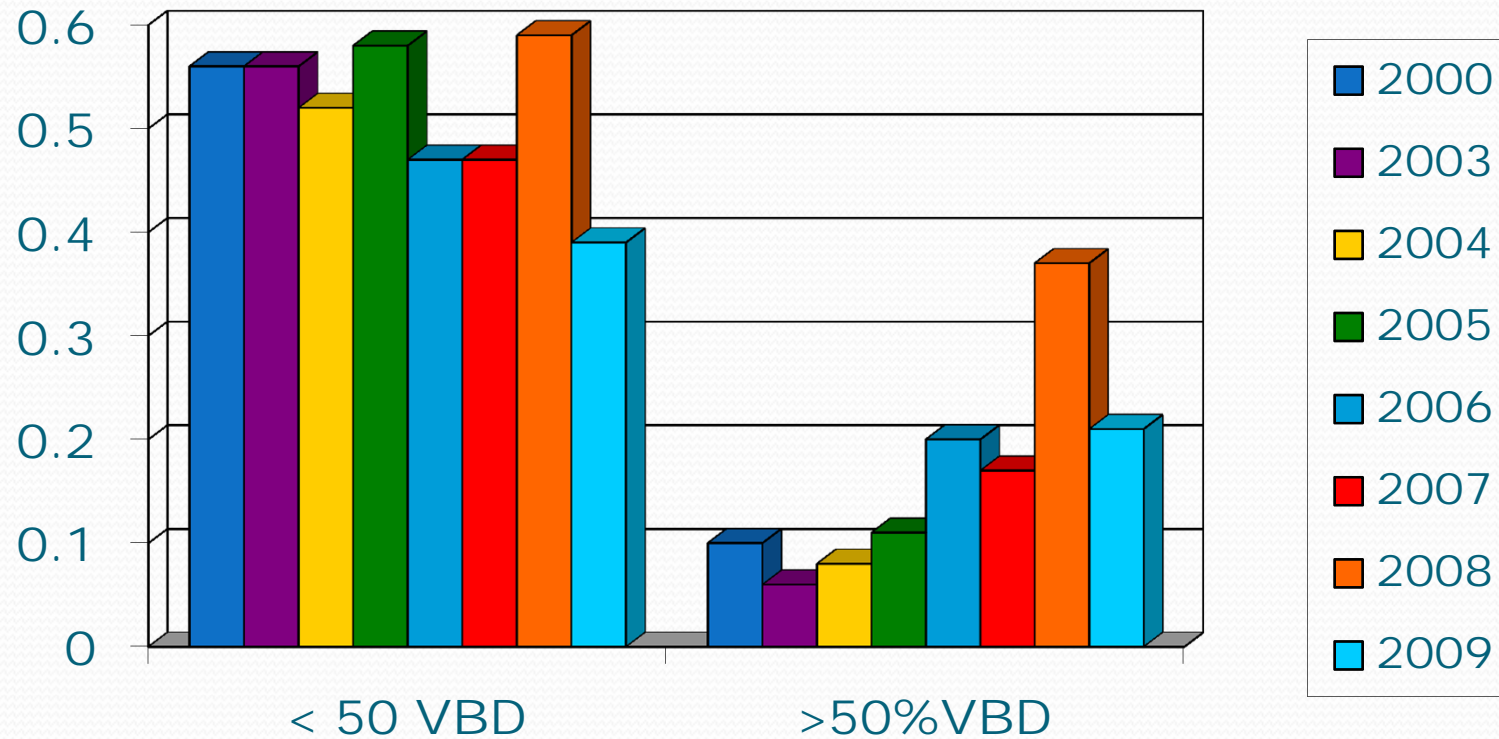
BLOOD UNITS NOT TESTED FOR HCV AMRO 2005-2009


	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NUMBER	95,962	90,537	73,756	4,871	2,861
COUNTRIES	12	10	7	5	4

**EFFECT OF HCV SCREENING ON TRANSFUSION-TRANSMITTED
INFECTION
AMRO 2006-2009**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
INFECTIONS TRANSMITTED	538	421	22	16
INFECTIONS PREVENTED	31,481	22,110	29,520	45,648
EFFICACY (%)	98.32	98.13	99.93	99.96

ANTI-HCV AB IN BLOOD DONORS AMRO 2000-2009





Blood services must also inform the donor about the tests that will be performed on donated blood, under which circumstances the donor will be informed of test results, and what information will be released to third parties. Donors have the right to be informed in a timely manner of any medically significant abnormalities that may be detected during the interview and the general health assessment (37, 38). PAHO recommends that any clinically significant findings detected during the pre-donation evaluation or during the blood testing should be released. Blood services should refer for appropriate follow-up donors who have indications of clinically significant conditions, including reactive infectious markers. It is vital, however, that test results not be used as a motivational tool for blood donation, as this would encourage donations from people who engage in risky behaviours, thereby increasing the possibility of TTI (39, 40). Prospective blood donors should also be explained about their rights and those of the patients that may receive blood transfusions (41–49).

At the end of the education session, prospective donors should be asked to become regular donors. Experiences from the United Kingdom and Paraguay show that 78% of individuals who attend 45–50 minute sessions do become blood donors (50, 51). Specific arrangements for the selection of those who will actually donate blood should be made immediately.



ELIGIBILITY FOR BLOOD DONATION:

Recommendations
for Education and Selection of
Prospective Blood Donors

PLEDGE 2 SAVE LIVES
"Give Blood Regularly"



**THANK YOU VERY MUCH
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

