

BLOOD DONOR EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS: *Making Your Blood Donation Safe*

Thank you for coming in today! This information sheet explains how **YOU** can help us make the donation process safe for yourself and patients who might receive your blood. **PLEASE READ THIS INFORMATION BEFORE YOU DONATE!** If you have any questions now or at anytime during the screening process, please ask blood center staff.

ACCURACY AND HONESTY ARE ESSENTIAL!

Your **complete honesty** in answering all questions is very important for the safety of patients who receive your blood. **All information you provide is confidential.**

DONATION PROCESS

To determine if you are eligible to donate we will:

- Ask questions about your health, travel and medications
- Ask questions to see if you might be at risk for hepatitis, HIV, or AIDs
- Take your blood pressure, temperature and pulse
- Take a small blood sample to make sure you are not anemic

If you are able to donate we will:

- Cleanse your arm with an antiseptic. **(If you are allergic to iodine, please tell us!)**
- Use a new, sterile, disposable needle to collect your blood

DONOR ELIGIBILITY SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Why we ask questions about sexual contact:

Sexual contact may cause contagious diseases like HIV to get into the bloodstream and be spread through transfusions to someone else.

Definition of sexual contact:

The words “have sexual contact with” and “sex” are used in some of the questions we will ask you, and apply to any of the activities below, whether or not a condom or other protection was used:

1. Vaginal sex (contact between penis and vagina)
2. Oral sex (mouth or tongue on someone's vagina, penis or anus)
3. Anal sex (contact between penis and anus)

HIV/AIDS RISK BEHAVIORS AND SYMPTOMS

AIDS is caused by HIV. HIV is spread mainly through sexual contact with an infected person OR by sharing needles or syringes used for injecting drugs.

DO NOT DONATE IF YOU:

- **Have AIDS or have ever had a positive HIV test**
- Have ever used needles to take drugs, steroids, or anything not prescribed by your doctor
- Are a male who has had sexual contact with another male, even once, since 1977
- Have ever taken money, drugs or other payment for sex since 1977
- Have had sexual contact in the past 12 months with anyone described above
- Have had syphilis or gonorrhea in the past 12 months
- In the last 12 months have been in juvenile detention, lockup, jail or prison for more than 72 hours
- Have any of the following conditions that can be signs or symptoms of HIV/AIDS:
 - Unexplained weight loss or night sweats
 - Blue or purple spots in your mouth or skin
 - Swollen lymph nodes for more than one month
 - White spots or unusual sores in your mouth
 - Cough that won't go away or shortness of breath
 - Diarrhea that won't go away
 - Fever of more than 100.5°F for more than 10 days

Remember that you **CAN** give HIV to someone else through blood transfusions even if you feel well and have a negative HIV test. This is because tests cannot detect infections for a period of time after a person is exposed to HIV. **If you think you may be at risk for HIV/AIDS or want an HIV/AIDS test, please ask for information about other testing facilities. PLEASE DO NOT DONATE TO GET AN HIV TEST!**

Travel to or birth in other countries:

Blood donor tests may not be available for some contagious diseases that are found only in certain countries. If you were born in, have lived in, or visited certain countries, you may not be eligible to donate.

What happens after your donation:

To protect patients, your blood is tested for hepatitis B and C, HIV, certain other viruses, and syphilis. If your blood tests positive it will not be given to a patient. You will be notified about test results that may disqualify you from donating in the future. **Please do not donate to get tested for HIV, hepatitis, or any other infections!**

MEDICATION DEFERRAL LIST

Please tell us if you are now taking or if you have **EVER** taken any of these medications:

- Proscar® (finasteride)** - usually given for prostate gland enlargement
- Avodart® (dutasteride)** - usually given for prostate enlargement
- Propecia® (finasteride)** - usually given for baldness
- Accutane® (Amnesteem, Claravis, Sotret, isotretinoin)** - usually given for severe acne
- Soriatane® (acitretin)** - usually given for severe psoriasis
- Tegison® (etretinate)** - usually given for severe psoriasis
- Growth Hormone from Human Pituitary Glands** - used usually for children with delayed or impaired growth
- Insulin from Cows (Bovine, or Beef, Insulin)** - used to treat diabetes
- Hepatitis B Immune Globulin** - given following an exposure to hepatitis B.
NOTE: This is different from the hepatitis B vaccine which is a series of 3 injections given over a 6 month period to prevent future infection from exposures to hepatitis B.
- Unlicensed Vaccine**- usually associated with a research protocol.

FOR AUTOMATED BLOOD DONORS ONLY

- Agrylin (anagrelide hydrochloride)** - Platelet Inhibitor Drug
- Aggrastat (tirofiban hydrochloride)** - Platelet Inhibitor Drug
- Aggrenox (dipyridamole)** - Platelet Inhibitor Drug
- Plavix (clopidogrel bisulfate)** - Platelet Inhibitor Drug
- Ticlid (ticlopidine hydrochloride)** - Platelet Inhibitor Drug
- Persantine (dipyridamole)** - Platelet Inhibitor Drug

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHY THESE MEDICINES AFFECT YOU AS A BLOOD DONOR, PLEASE KEEP READING:

- If you have taken or are taking **Proscar, Avodart, Propecia, Accutane, Soriatane, or Tegison**, these medications can cause birth defects. Your donated blood could contain high enough levels to damage the unborn baby if transfused to a pregnant woman. Once the medication has been cleared from your blood, you may donate again. Following the last dose, the deferral period is one month Proscar, Propecia and Accutane, six months for Avodart and three years for Soriatane. Tegison is a permanent deferral.
- **Growth hormone from human pituitary glands** was prescribed for children with delayed or impaired growth. The hormone was obtained from human pituitary glands, which are found in the brain. Some people who took this hormone developed a rare nervous system condition called Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD, for short). The deferral is permanent.
- **Insulin from cows (bovine, or beef, insulin)** is an injected material used to treat diabetes. If this insulin was imported into the US from countries in which “Mad Cow Disease” has been found, it could contain material from infected cattle. There is concern that “Mad Cow Disease” is transmitted by transfusion. The deferral is indefinite.
- **Hepatitis B Immune Globulin (HBIG)** is an injected material used to prevent infection following an exposure to Hepatitis B. HBIG does not prevent hepatitis B infection in every case, therefore persons who have received HBIG must wait 12 months to donate blood to be sure they were not infected since hepatitis B can be transmitted through transfusion to a patient.
- **Unlicensed Vaccine** is usually associated with a research protocol and the effect on blood transmission is unknown. Deferral is one year unless otherwise indicated by Medical Director.
- If you have taken or are taking **Agrylin, Aggrastat, Aggrenox, Plavix, Ticlid or Persantine** these medications are platelet inhibitors and can interfere with potency of a platelet product transfused to a patient. Once the medication has been cleared from your blood, you may donate again however, it is important that you do NOT discontinue the use of the medication in order to donate. *There is no deferral period for whole blood donation providing the donor meets all other qualifications.*

NAT Research Study Information Sheet West Nile Virus (WNV)

Thank you for coming in today

The Blood Alliance is dedicated to continually improving the safety of the nation's blood supply. We are asking you to participate in a research study that will evaluate a test using Nucleic Acid Amplification Technology (NAT), to detect viruses in the blood. This test may help us identify the presence of West Nile Virus (WNV), which cannot be detected with standard test methods.

Participating in the study

Participation in this study is routine for all blood donors and is voluntary. If you decide not to participate you may not donate blood and must notify the blood collection staff at this time. In addition to the research test, we will perform our current routine tests on your blood sample. You will be notified in person, by phone, or letter, about any abnormal results from all testing and you will be provided with information on how these test results may affect your health status.

Benefits of participation

You may be contributing to the increased safety of the nation's blood supply.

Risks of participation

We expect that abnormal research test results will be rare in volunteer blood donors. If you have an abnormal result from this experimental test, you could become ineligible to donate blood in the future. It is possible that an abnormal test result could occur even if you are not infected with the WNV virus. If you are donating for a specific patient, and have an abnormal experimental test result, the unit of blood will not be given to the recipient.

New Technology

This laboratory test uses Nucleic Acid Amplification Technology (NAT) to test your blood for the genetic material of the West Nile Virus (WNV).

Confidentiality

Information from this study will be submitted to the sponsor and to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Because of the need to release information to these parties, absolute confidentiality cannot be guaranteed. The results of this research study may be presented at meetings or in publications; however, your identity will not be disclosed in those presentations.

Questions

If you wish to ask questions about the details of this research study or your rights, you may contact Marsha F. Bertholf, M.D., co-investigator, at **(904) 353-8263** or **(800) 447-1479**.



DONOR INTERVIEW INFORMATION SHEET

Supplemental to Donor History Questionnaire Brochure

➤ **United Kingdom (UK) countries (question #29 and #32)**

England
Northern Ireland
Scotland
Wales
The Isle of Man
The Channel Islands
Gibraltar
The Falkland Islands

Reference: FDA, Guidance for Industry, Revised Preventative Measures to Reduce the Possible Risk of Transmission of Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) and Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD) by Blood and Blood Products.

➤ **European countries (question #31)**

Albania	Liechtenstein
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Macedonia
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Netherlands
Bulgaria	Norway
Croatia	Poland
Czech Republic	Portugal
Denmark	Romania
Finland	Slovak Republic
France	Slovenia
Germany	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Hungary	Switzerland
Republic of Ireland	United Kingdom
Italy	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Reference: FDA, Guidance for Industry, Revised Preventative Measures to Reduce the Possible Risk of Transmission of Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) and Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD) by Blood and Blood Products.

Thank you for donating blood today.