

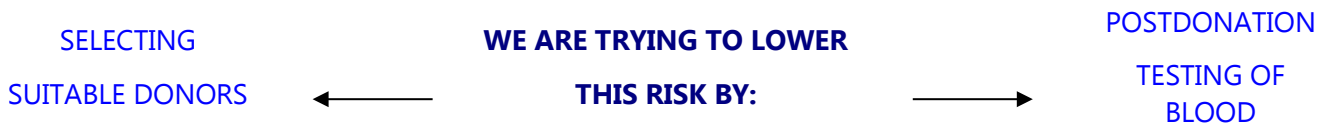


BASIC INFORMATION FOR BLOOD DONOR

1. HEALTH RISKS FOR RECIPIENT OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION

Clinical treatment including blood and blood components transfusion brings a risk of infection transmission for the recipient.

There are plenty of infections possibly transmitted by blood transfusion, but among the most dangerous belong hepatitis B, hepatitis C and AIDS.



1.1. SELECTION OF DONORS

Risks of blood-transmitted diseases are increased by:

- risk sexual behaviour, in particular (the minimal elimination period after ending of such activity)
- sexual intercourse with HIV positive person, or person with AIDS (12 months)
- random sexual intercourse (6 months)
- sexual intercourse with men (includes also women as sexual partner of these men) (permanently)
- sexual intercourse for money or drugs (prostitution) (permanently)
- sexual intercourse with prostitute (12 months)
- sexual intercourse with person abusing drug (12 months)
- household contact or sexual intercourse with person suffering by hepatitis (6 months)
- Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease and it's variants (vCJD = BSE, TSE) occurred in family (permanently)
- staying in UK or France (6 months and longer) in period 1980 – 1996 (risk of variant Creutzfeldt-Jacobov disease)^{6, 7}; blood transfusion receive in UK after 1980 (permanently)
- tattoo, piercing, acupuncture etc. (4 months)
- mucosal splash with blood or injury caused by infectious materiál (6 months)
- endoscopy of e.g. gastrointestinal, urinary or pulmonary tract (4 months)
- transfusion of blood or it's components (6 months, transfusion of blood out of Czech Republic before 1996 – permanently)
- treatment including medication of human origin (e.g. growth factor) (permanently)
- operation^{1, 2} (4-6 months)
- neurosurgical intervention implanting dura mater or retinal graft (permanently)
- transplantation of animal origin graft (permanently)
- transplantation of human cells or tissues (6 months)



VŠEOBECNÁ FAKULTNÍ NEMOCNICE V PRAZE

U Nemocnice 499/2, 128 08 Praha 2 | IČ: 00064165, tel.: 224 961 111

Fakultní transfuzní oddělení | K Interně 640, 156 00 Praha 5

Formulář | F-FTO-1.25 | strana 2 z 3 | verze 3 | platnost dokumentu od: 8. 8. 2019

BASIC INFORMATION FOR BLOOD DONOR

- remaining in reformatory prison (6 months)
- observation or treatment for venereal disease (12 months)
- alcohol or drug addiction (permanently)
- use of injectable drugs, steroids or hormones, that weren't prescribed by physician (even in past) (permanently)

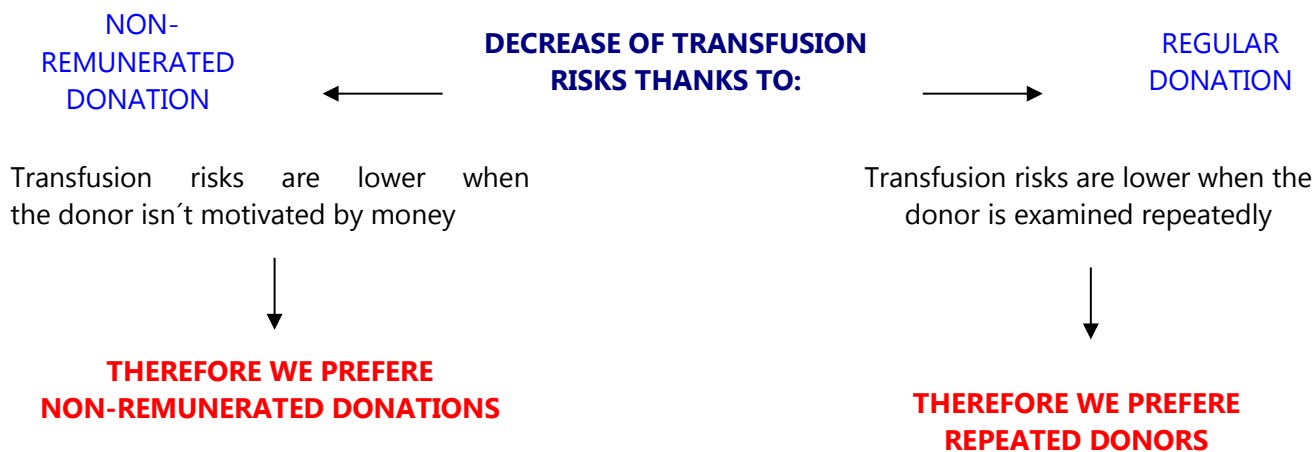
1.2. SELFEXCLUSION

If you realise your blood could possibly endanger the recipient, please, withdraw your decision to donate. In case, that it's already after the donation, we kindly ask you to inform transfusion station employees personally, by phone call or email. You will not be asked any questions!

1.3. FURTHER RISKS

The transfusion recipient's health can be endanger also by some medication taken by the blood donor. Therefore, please consult all your medication with transfusion service doctor.

Risk of infectious transmission by blood can be increased by donor's stay in some countries, particularly in tropics, countries with malaria incidence, Chagas disease incidence, Q-fever disease incidence and others.



1.4. BLOOD TESTING

Each blood (or its components) is tested for following infection markers:

- Hepatitis B
- HIV
- Hepatitis C
- syphilis

Even though we can't fully guarantee absolute safety of the blood transfusion for recipient. The reason could be e.g. early infection, when donor's immune system hasn't started to produce the antibodies yet. Therefore, test results could be negative, although the blood is already infected.

For all these reasons, donor's honesty and cooperation with transfusion center is vital!



VŠEOBECNÁ FAKULTNÍ NEMOCNICE V PRAZE

U Nemocnice 499/2, 128 08 Praha 2 | IČ: 00064165, tel.: 224 961 111

Fakultní transfuzní oddělení | K Interně 640, 156 00 Praha 5

Formulář | F-FTO-1.25 | strana 3 z 3 | verze 3 | platnost dokumentu od: 8. 8. 2019

BASIC INFORMATION FOR BLOOD DONOR

In case of any abnormal lab. results, you will be immediately informed.

Donor's infection of HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C or other severe diseases are the reasons for donor's rejection.

All the donor's personal data, are preserved according to the legislation. We provide those, which are required, to the National register of blood donors.

1.5. CHANGE IN HEALTH STATUS

If in the period shortly after donation of blood you developed any kind of infectious disease, we kindly ask you to inform transfusion centre employees – personally. by phone-call or e-mail.

2. HEALTH RISKS FOR BLOOD DONORS

2.1. COMPLICATIONS OF THE DONATION

The most frequent complications that could occur during/after donation:

- bruise - donor can prevent this complication by compression at the venepuncture spot after donation.
- weakness, swoon - to avoid this complication, we highly recommend to be well hydrated (at least 1 liter of water/juice before coming to the transfusion center) and having snack. Please exclude fatty and greasy meals 12 hours before donation, but don't come to donate fasting! Hypoglycaemia (low amount of sugar in blood) can also cause weakness.
- any other unusual sensations (palpitation, tinnitus, sweat,...) or complications should be immediately notified to nurses or doctor!

3. DONOR'S RIGHTS

Donor's rights include following:

- right to withdraw his decision to donate blood anytime !!!
- right to ask any questions related to the procedure and aspects of blood donation or possible complications
- right to ask for explanation of any method (laboratory or clinical) used during the donation
- right to be informed about his health state and abnormal test results
- right to privacy during clinical interview with physician
- right to personal data security

Transfusion center has the final responsibility for the quality and safety of blood and blood products. Therefore it has also the right to decide about accepting or rejection of the blood donor.

The right of the transfusion recipients to protect their health outweighs any other matters, including the desire of individuals to donate blood.

Blood donation isn't ranked among „human rights“.