Guidelines for the Blood Transfusion Services

3.13: Prion-associated diseases including sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) and variant CJD (vCJD)

http://aws-lon-jpac.targetservers.uk/red-book/chapter-3-care-and-selection-of-whole-blood-and-component-donors-including-donors-of-pre-deposit-autologous-blood/3-13-prion-associated-diseases-including-sporadic-creutzfeldt-jakob-disease-cjd-and-variant-cjd-vcjd

3.13: Prion-associated diseases including sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) and variant CJD (vCJD)

Individuals who are identified as having an increased risk of developing a prion-associated disease must be permanently excluded from donation. This includes:

- individuals who have received human pituitary-derived hormones
- patients who have received grafts of human dura mater or cornea, sclera or other ocular tissue
- persons identified as being members of a family at risk of inherited prion diseases
- persons who are known to have received an allogeneic tissue or blood transfusion since 1980 (for these purposes, a transfusion is defined as any product containing red cells, platelets, granulocytes, fresh frozen plasma, cryoprecipitate-depleted plasma, buffy coat preparations and intravenous or subcutaneous human normal immunoglobulin and includes mothers whose babies have required intrauterine transfusion)
- persons who have been told that they have been put at increased risk from surgery, transfusion or transplant of tissues or organs
- persons who have been told that they may be at increased risk because a recipient of their blood or tissues has developed a prion-related disorder

The current edition of the JPAC *Donor Selection Guidelines*[1] provides detailed advice and should be consulted.