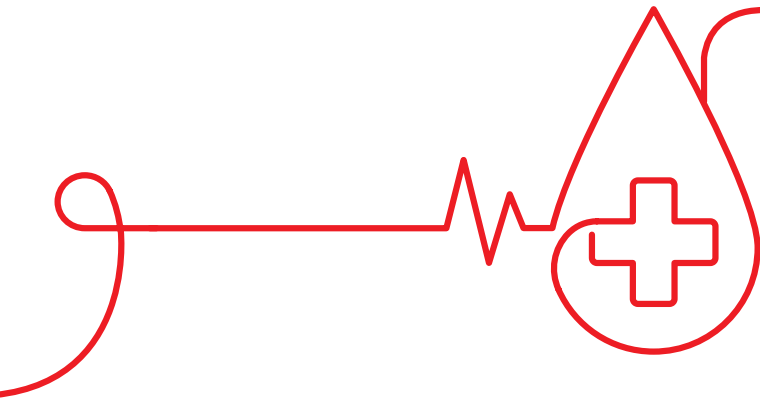


**SOUTH AFRICAN  
NATIONAL BLOOD SERVICE**

# **GUIDELINES FOR MEDICAL ASSESSMENT OF BLOOD DONORS**



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# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Medical Condition	Change	Page
<b>A:</b>		
<b>Accidental Exposure (Ac001)</b> Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Blood contact/splash (BI003)</li> <li>♦ Eye Splash (Ey007)</li> <li>♦ Needle stick injury (Ne001)</li> <li>♦ Stab injuries (St001)</li> </ul>	Changed from six months to: Defer for three months.	19
<b>Age (Ag002)</b>	The minimum age for whole blood donation is 16 years and for apheresis donors, 18 years. Donation interval for donors below 65 years remains 56 days. The upper limit of donation has been increased from 65 years to 75 years, which means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whole-blood donors over 65 who wish to become apheresis donors may do so, provided all apheresis criteria are met and authorised by the donor medical manager.</li> <li>First-time donors over the age of 75 will not be accepted.</li> <li>Donors must be made aware that: From age 65 years, they may only donate four or fewer times a year; donation frequency is 80 days.</li> <li>Lapsed donors over the age of 75 will not be actively recruited. If they present at a clinic and meet all the donor eligibility criteria, they may be bled, but only after producing a doctor's letter certifying them fit.</li> <li>After their 74th birthday, repeat donors should be made aware of the age criteria. The following must be discussed with the donor at the clinic.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ The reason for the age criteria needs to be explained to him/her (see age definition).</li> <li>♦ The need for a doctor's letter stating he/she is fit and well. It is also a good idea for the doctor to list any medication that the donor is taking. Advise the donor that this letter will be required every two years (Ag002).</li> <li>♦ The donor may be bled at this visit, provided all donor eligibility criteria are correct.</li> <li>♦ A comment needs to be put on the donor's record that he/she has been notified about the requirement of a doctor's letter.</li> <li>♦ If there is no doctor's letter on file by the time a donor reaches his/her 78th birthday, they will not be able to donate and will be deferred indefinitely (unless they bring a letter).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	21
<b>Allergy (AI007)</b> Division into severe allergies, seasonal allergies and desensitising injections	Division into severe allergies, seasonal allergies and desensitising injections Accept if mild inactive allergy without systemic signs or using antihistamines. Defer indefinitely, if history of anaphylaxis and/or severe allergic symptoms.	21

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

<p><b>Anaemia (An002)</b></p>	<p>Separate document (since changes to upper limits might end up being implemented nationally)</p> <p>a. Do not accept if under a doctor's care for anaemia (An002).</p> <p>b. Manage donors with haemoglobin (Hb) levels below the accepted limit as per INF-DSC-034. The cause of the anaemia must be ascertained and treated by the donor's own doctor. The donor may be reinstated if the deficiency has been corrected, and if the donor passes the haemoglobin-screening test.</p> <p>Other types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haemolytic anaemia (Ha005) - defer indefinitely.</li> <li>• Pernicious anaemia - a donor who is receiving treatment (Vitamin B12) will be acceptable, provided he/she passes the the Hb screening-test.</li> <li>• Aplastic anaemia - defer indefinitely.</li> <li>• Sickle cell anaemia (Si001) - defer indefinitely.</li> <li>• Splenic anaemia (Sp005) - defer indefinitely.</li> </ul>	<p><b>22</b></p>
<p><b>Antisocial Behaviour (Ps003)</b></p>	<p>Changed: Psychopath (Ps003) to antisocial behaviour. Defer indefinitely.</p>	<p><b>22</b></p>
<p><b>Autoimmune Disease</b></p>	<p>Accept if using methotrexate, sulphasalazine or hydroxychloroquine for maintenance treatment of arthritis or alopecia.</p> <p><u>Defer</u> permanently if myasthenia gravis (My002) or systemic sclerosis.</p>	<p><b>23</b></p>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

B:		
<b>Brain injury (Br004/Br005/Br006)</b>	Remove consultation with MM/consultant/director. Add guidance for staff: ask three questions. (cognitive ability, exclude epilepsy, physical disability).	26
<b>Bleeding Disorders</b>	Added heading, which includes Christmas disease, haemophilia, Von Willebrand disease (all types).	25
<b>Blood Transfusion Recipients and Organ Transplants</b>	Recipients and their partners: Changed from six months to: Defer for three months.  Recipient: defer indefinitely (including corneal transplants, bone grafts, tendon grafts, dura mater grafts (Du003), stem cell transplants.  Following consultation with virologist experts: Corneal transplant: defer indefinitely. Sex partner (Du003): reduced from six months to: Defer for three months (as per HRD).	25
<b>Body Builders (Bo008)</b>	Change deferral from permanent deferral to: Defer for three months (as per high-risk deferral [HRD]), especially for heroin intravenous injection.	25
<b>Bone Graft (Bo003)</b> If autologous or allogeneic	Changed from six months to: Defer for three months (as per HRD).	25
<b>Bronchopneumonia (Br015)</b>	Changed from one month deferral to: Upper respiratory infections: (one week since viral). Lower: (two weeks since bacterial).	26

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

C:		
<b>Cancer of the Cervix (Ca005)</b>	Addition: If cone biopsy done more than five years ago, no need for letter.	27
<b>Cardiovascular Disease (Ca020 )</b>	The letter from treating doctor/cardiologist no longer applies to all cardiac lesions. It now only applies to donors with cardiac murmurs and/or atrial fibrillation.	28
<b>Cholera (Ch013)</b>	Change from three months to one month post infection.	30
<b>Cardiac Murmur</b>	Rearranged: a. Accept only if benign, asymptomatic and <b>with letter from treating cardiologist/physician treating doctor</b> b. Valve replacement: defer indefinitely	28
<b>Cerebral Aneurysm (Ce002)</b> Any other cerebral aneurysm – defer indefinitely (An006)	Changed berry aneurysm deferral from three years to: Defer for three months (if no sequelae). Defer as for major surgery following definitive treatment. If not definitive treatment, defer indefinitely.	29
<b>Cerebrovascular accident (CVA) (Ce004)/Cerebrovascular Disease (Ce005)</b>	Mild hemiplegia: Remove in consultation with MM. Recent CVA: simplified wording to: Defer for 4 months, return <b>with doctor's letter</b> .	29
<b>Coeliac Disease (Co001)</b>	Accept if well. Remove "on gluten-free diet".	30
<b>Colitis (Co003)</b>	For Crohn's and Ulcerative Colitis, refer to Autoimmune disease.	30
<b>Common Cold (Co006)</b>	Accept: if feeling well. Defer: seven days if symptomatic (sore throat, cough, fever).	30
<b>Crohn's Disease</b>	See "Auto-immune disease".	31
<b>Cyanosis (Cy001)</b>	Defer indefinitely. Remove that acceptable with doctor's letter.	31
<b>Cystitis (Cy004)</b>	Changed from two weeks to: Defer for one week after treatment is completed and fully recovered.	31

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

D:		
<b>Depression (De011)</b>	Remove: defer if on more than two drugs. Accept, if well on the day.	32
<b>Diabetes Mellitus (Di008)</b>	Remove the need for renewing letters every two years.	32
<b>Disabled Donor</b>	<p>Grouped all disabilities together: (NB: same principle for blind donors applied to all)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Without cognitive impairment – Cerebral palsy (Ce003), Downs syndrome, etc.</li> <li>Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blind, unable to read questionnaire</li> <li>Cerebral palsy (Ce003)</li> <li>Deaf</li> <li>Friedreich's ataxia (Fr005)</li> <li>Paraplegia</li> <li>Poliomyelitis (Po002)</li> <li>Spina bifida (Sp001)</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>Donor to fully understand the donation process and give their informed consent to the process, to be assisted accordingly.</p>	33
<b>Diverticulitis (Di004)</b>	Defer until symptom free.	33
<b>Drug Addiction/Abuse (Dr001)</b>	Use of intravenous recreational/street drugs – defer for three months from last use. Use of other recreational or street drugs (smoked, sniffed or taken orally) does not necessarily require a permanent deferral. Donors must be in a condition to fully understand the questions, the implications of donating and be able to give informed consent to the procedures.	33, 44, 80
E:		
<b>Epilepsy/Fits/Convulsions (Ep001)</b>	Remove "letter every two years from treating doctor". Changed from one year to: Acceptable: if seizure free for six months [as per Canadian BTS] If on medication: see Anticonvulsant/anti-epileptic medication.	36
<b>Encephalitis (En001; En002; En003)</b>	Added: See Disabled donor. Contact deferral remains unchanged. Uncomplicated (En002): changed from six months to: Defer for three months. With cognitive/neurological impairment (En003) – Changed from defer indefinitely to: Accept, if fully understand the donation process, able to give informed consent to the process, and to be assisted accordingly.	36
<b>Enzymopathies</b>	Added: i.e. red blood cell membrane disorders, G6PD deficiency since not for intrauterine transfusions and not for neonate use and not for patients with G6PD deficiency.	36



# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

F:		
<b>Fainting (Fa001/Fa002)</b>	Removed: in consultation with MM.	<b>38</b>
<b>Food Poisoning</b>	Defer according to underlying cause. If cause unknown, defer for two weeks from recovery.	<b>38</b>
<b>Friedreich's Ataxia (Fr005)</b>	See Disabled donor. Removed defer indefinitely.	<b>38</b>
<b>Fracture: (Fr001)/(Fr002)/(Fr003)/ (Fr004)</b>	<p>Minor: re-arranged according to severity from one week, one month then three month deferral as follows: *defer for <b>one week</b> after injury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trivial (crack/ fractures) (Fr004) e.g. Fractured toe, finger or green-stick fractures.</li> </ul> <p>*defer for <b>one month</b> after injury (Fr001)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closed reduction of ankle, arm, collarbone, face.</li> </ul> <p>*defer for <b>three months</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open reduction of upper limb, ribs, scaphoid, shoulder or wrist, and until fracture is healed (Fr003).</li> </ul> <p>Major fractures (<b>Fr002</b>): without neurological impairment reduced from six to three months, e.g. fractured femur, hip, pelvis, skull and spinal. Skull or spinal fracture, with neurological impairment, defer indefinitely (<b>Fr 006</b>).</p> <p><b>Removed:</b> under certain circumstances may donate after discussion with MM.</p>	<b>38</b>
G:		
<b>Gallstones (Ga001)</b>	Defer as per length of stay in hospital following procedure (major or minor, i.e. three months or two weeks respectively).	<b>39</b>
<b>Gastric Ulcers (Ga005)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accept if symptom free and no blood transfusion.</li> <li>If required transfusion, defer as per HRD (three months).</li> <li>If not transfusion, defer as per minor procedure (two weeks )</li> </ol>	<b>39</b>
<b>Guillain-Barre Syndrome (Gu001)</b>	<p>Changed from three years to: Defer for four months, and until fully recovered (Based on prognosis/recovery: The time it takes to recover from Guillain-Barre syndrome is variable. It may take a few weeks or up to several months, with the average recovery time being three to six months.)</p>	<b>39</b>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

H:		
<b>Haematemesis (Ha001)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Accept if symptom free and no blood transfusion.</li> <li>b. If required transfusion, defer as per HRD (three months).</li> <li>c. If not transfusion, defer as per minor procedure (two weeks).</li> </ul>	<b>40</b>
<b>Haemoglobinopathies</b>	Defer permanently thalassaemia major or sickle cell disease. Add: Donors with sickle cell trait, blood not for paediatric use	<b>40</b>
<b>Haemophiliac (Ha007) Haemophilia Sex Partner</b>	If had factor replacement, defer for high-risk for having received blood products, three months. Hepatitis alcoholic (with cirrhosis) Defer indefinitely. Remove discuss with BTS MM.	<b>41</b>
<b>Hepatitis Alcoholic (without Cirrhosis)</b>	Acceptable if fully recovered. Remove discuss with BTS MM.	<b>41</b>
<b>Hepatitis of Unknown Origin (He019)</b>	Defer as for HRD (three months) and add hepatitis marker. Removed the long procedure of donor form filling and Meditech marker insertion.	<b>41</b>
<b>Hepatitis</b>	Heading added: Hepatitis and all discussed Rewording: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Hepatitis C: defer indefinitely</li> <li>b. Hepatitis B: chronic carrier: defer indefinitely</li> <li>c. All other hepatitis: manage as for hepatitis of unknown origin: accept after three months after recovery</li> <li>d. Sexual contacts: Hepatitis C (He021): defer three months post last exposure/sexual contact</li> </ul> All other hepatitis: defer for three months after full recovery of sexual partner.	<b>41</b>
<b>Hepatitis A</b>	He010 (close household contacts): two months (stays the same). He011: change to three months. Remove the following: "Accept with doctor's letter or laboratory proof confirming that the illness was hepatitis A." (He011) Need to add marker: collect a specimen for type of hepatitis upon return, see INF. Casual (workplace) contacts – acceptable.	<b>41</b>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

<b>Hepatitis B (He012)/(He103)</b>	Changed from six months to: Defer for three months (as per HRD)	41
<b>Hepatomegaly</b>	Defer as per underlying cause. If resolved and cause is unknown, defer as for HRD (three months) and add hepatitis marker.	41
<b>High-Risk Behaviours:</b> Hi003; Hi004; Hi005; Hi006; Hi007; Hi 009;Hi011; Hi013; Se004; Se005; Ta002; Pe003; To00; Ea002; Ni002; Bo00; Sc00; Intravenous drug use (In004) – person injects themselves or is injected with any drug or substance (Hi007))	Changed from six months to: Defer for three months.	42
<b>HIV/Aids</b>	Defer indefinitely. Any person who is HIV positive or a sex partner of an HIV-positive person must not donate. Remove the following sentences: The Donor Registration Form asks questions relating to the signs and symptoms of HIV/Aids infection, and to the diseases related to it, e.g. swollen glands (lymph nodes), night sweats/fever. Prolonged diarrhoea. Persistent cough. Skin rashes/lesions and unexplained weight loss. Defer if any of these conditions apply.	21
<b>HIV Current and Former Sexual Contacts</b>	Changed from six months to: Defer for three months (as per HRD)	42
<b>I:</b>		
<b>Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (Id001)</b>	Assess for other underlying conditions and defer accordingly. Accept if cause unknown and fully recovered.	44
<b>Immunoglobulin/Gamma Globulin (Im002)</b>	Change from six months to: Defer for three months.	78
<b>Influenza (In003)</b>	Defer for one week.	44

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

<p><b>Investigations: see procedures/ investigations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ <b>Arteriogram (Ar003)</b></li> <li>♦ <b>Barium Meal (Ba002)</b></li> <li>♦ <b>CAT Scan (CT Scan), Including Brain Scan (Ca003)</b></li> </ul> <p>Ascertain if contrast medium was used, the diagnosis and defer accordingly.</p> <p><b>ECG:</b></p> <p><b>EEG:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ <b>Intravenous Pyelogram (In005)</b></li> <li>♦ <b>Isotope Scan ( Is004)</b></li> <li>♦ <b>Magnetic Resonance Imaging (Mr001)</b></li> <li>♦ <b>Myelogram(My002)</b></li> <li>♦ <b>X-Ray Media/Radio-Opaque Contrast (Xr001)</b></li> </ul>	<p>Defer until treating cardiologist has given consent or report for donor to donate. If arteriogram is negative and donor asymptomatic, accept.</p> <p>Changes:</p> <p>*All to Investigations grouped together and reworded all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Establish diagnosis/results of investigation and then defer accordingly.</li> <li>♦ Defer for two weeks (only if diagnosis not established yet)</li> </ul> <p>*Removed: Refer ECG/EEG and accompanying letter to BTS MM (to accept/defer according to diagnosis). Use treating doctor's letter to ascertain if donor is well to donate or not. Acceptable, if routine ECG, no underlying condition (NB: no letter required).</p> <p>*Removed: two weeks deferral post procedure</p> <p>*Added x-ray media/ radio-opaque contrast</p>	<p><b>44</b></p>
<p><b>Ischiorectal Abscess (Is003)</b></p>	<p>Consistency for deferrals following abscesses. Changed from one month to: Defer for one week after completing antibiotics or two weeks after recovery if not on antibiotics.</p>	<p><b>44</b></p>
<b>K:</b>		
<p><b>Keratosis</b></p>	<p>Acceptable. Remove: If excised it is usually due to the doctor's concern, therefore histology of the lesion should be confirmed.</p>	<p><b>58</b></p>
<p><b>Kidney Failure (ki001)/Tubular Necrosis</b></p>	<p>Acute renal failure: changed: from one year to three months Accept three months after full recovery of renal function <b>NB Letter: keep.</b> Chronic failure – defer indefinitely (stays the same)</p>	<p><b>45</b></p>
<p><b>Kidney Stones (Ki002)</b></p>	<p>Reworded: acceptable once symptom free. If any surgical intervention: Major: three months after surgery (includes laser, laparoscopy) See Medication</p>	<p><b>45</b></p>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

L:		
<b>Laryngitis (La006)</b>	Change from two weeks to one week deferral Upper respiratory infections: Defer for one week (since viral).	46
<b>Laser Hair Removal (La008)</b>	Changed from one day deferral to: Accept unless the technique has led to wounds or infection.	54
<b>Listeriosis</b>	Changed from six months to: Defer for one month after recovery.	46
<b>Lung Disorders</b>	Reworded as follows: Establish diagnosis – lung fibrosis sarcoidosis, pulmonary tuberculosis Infection acceptable two weeks after completion of treatment and fully recovered.	46
M:		
<b>Malaria</b>	Added revised malaria map Summarised management (flow chart), removed educational information to Donor Manual.	47
<b>Medications</b>	Anti-psychotics: Acceptable if generally well and able to give consent.  Remove letter on the following: * Chemotherapy, hormonal preparations (Gonadotropin-releasing hormone analogue) * Radiation therapy (Ra002/Ra003/Ra004) * Thyroid suppressor: carbimazole, trade name: Neo-Mercazole (Th006)  Tranquiliser: Remove: Defer if taking for major psychiatric disorder. Vitamins, tonics and minerals (ferrous sulphate): Accept if over-the-counter iron tablets and defer until course completed (if prescribed).	75
<b>Meningitis (Me006/Me007/Me008)</b>	Change: Me007 (no sequelae), Me008 (with complications), and Me009 (Meningococcal). Defer for three months after full recovery (as per major surgery). Me006 (contact): stays the same – three weeks.	48
<b>Migraine (Mi001)</b>	Remove “defer for 72 hours”. Accept if asymptomatic. Following severe migraine: Acceptable: if well enough to present for donation. See Anti-migraine medication	48
N:		
<b>Nephritis (Ne003)</b>	Changed from six months to: Defer for three months.	45
<b>Neuralgia/Neuritis</b>	Combined. Acceptable, if well enough to present for donation.	49

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

P:		
<b>Pancreatitis (Pa003)</b>	Changed from six months to: Defer for three months (as per major procedure).	51
<b>Paraplegia</b>	Added: See Disabled donor. Removed: See Spina bifida. Establish the cause of the paralysis. Acceptable if no infection.	51
<b>Parkinson's Disease (Pa005)</b>	Add: definition from United Kingdom Blood Transfusion Services: Defer: If having symptoms related to hypotension while taking dopamine receptor agonist drugs such as rotigotine, ropinirole and pramipexole. Deferral same.	51
<b>Pharyngitis (Ph001)</b>	Align: Upper respiratory infections: defer 1 week). Changed from: Defer until infection has healed. Check for use of antibiotics.	51
<b>Paratyphoid (Pa004)</b>	Changed from six months to: Defer for two weeks from full recovery.	51
<b>Peritonitis (Pe004)</b>	Changed from six to: Defer for three months (as per major procedure).	51
<b>Permanent Makeup (Pe005)</b>	Changed from six months to: Defer for three months (as per major procedure).	51
<b>Platelet Disorders:</b>	Added the heading, which includes thrombocytopenia, thrombocytosis and thrombophilia. Definition: platelet counts in excess of $450 \times 10^9/l$ or less than $150 \times 10^9/l$ , i.e. outside the normal limits.	51
<b>Pleurisy (Pl005)</b>	See Chest pain. Reworded: Establish underlying condition and defer accordingly. Defer for six weeks following full recovery if cause is unknown.	51
<b>Pneumonia (Pn002)</b>	Two weeks' deferral, following full recovery.	51
<b>Pneumothorax (Pn003)</b>	Reworded: Establish underlying condition and defer accordingly. Defer for six months following full recovery if cause is unknown.	51
<b>Poliomyelitis (Po002)</b>	Remove: must be recovered. Defer for three months (same). Add: see disabled donor.	51

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

## Procedures:

Removed the long lists, defined procedures and shortened deferral periods as shown below:

Take a detailed medical (including malignancy), medication and blood transfusion history to ascertain diagnosis and reason for procedure and defer accordingly. If a biopsy was done or tissue sent for histology, then a report may be required.

**1. Major procedures (La004)**

- a. Definition: any procedure that required the donor to stay in hospital for one or more nights.
- b. Deferral: three months from date of discharge.

**2. Scopes (La003)**

- a. Definition: any procedure where a scope was used, including gastroscopies, colonoscopies, arthroscopies and laparoscopies.
- b. Deferral: three months from date of discharge.

**3. Minor procedures (La005)**

- a. Definition: any procedure that was performed in the doctor's rooms or as a day procedure in hospital.
- b. Deferral: two weeks from date of procedure.

**4. Exceptions:**

- a. Defer indefinitely:
  - Amputation (Am002) – arm or leg. Defer indefinitely if due to malignancy or peripheral vascular disease.
  - Embolectomy (Em002).
  - Femoral bypass (FE002).
  - Gastrectomy – partial (Ga003). Total Gastrectomy: ( Ga004) – defer indefinitely.
- b. Special procedures:
  - Brain surgery (Br007/Br008) – All surgical intervention within the skull: accept three years post-operatively if no sequelae.

If duramater transplant – defer indefinitely (Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease precaution).

Surgery for space-occupying lesions – defer according to diagnosis, with minimum of three years.

See Convulsions/epilepsy (Br007).

- Cardiac surgery (Ca024) e.g. Cardiac catheterisation (Ca022)/Angiogram (An008) – accept two weeks after investigation, if normal. If positive, defer according to diagnosis and outcome.  
Bypass surgery (By001) – defer for three months. These donors will be retired at 65 years.  
Pacemaker (Pa001) – defer indefinitely.  
Valve replacement (Va002) – defer indefinitely (even on prophylactic antibiotics)
- Dental procedures remain unchanged.

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# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

<b>Prostate Cancer (Pr004)/(Pr005)/ (Pr007)</b>	Changed from six months deferral to: Acceptable three months post operation (Pr007) and/or brachytherapy (small radiation implants), provided PSA is within acceptable ranges (Pr005). Remove need for letter every two years.  Pr006 – remains five-year deferral.	<b>54</b>
<b>Prostatitis (Pr008)</b>	Defer for one week after treatment is completed and fully recovered.	<b>54</b>
<b>Psychiatric Disorders Psychotic Disorders: Schizophrenia (Sc005) Mood disorders: Bipolar Disorder (Bi002)/</b>	Keep SANBS deferral of four month from initial diagnosis. Accept once stable on treatment. For treatment, refer to Medication criteria. NB: Remove the letter.	<b>54</b>
<b>Psychosis (Ps004)</b>	Defer while in acute psychotic phase. These patients are likely to be on long-term antipsychotic medication. Add: Accept donors with stable substance-induced psychosis, not receiving maintenance therapy.	<b>54</b>
<b>Q:</b>		
<b>Quadriplegia (Qu002)</b>	Not acceptable, as it would be difficult to treat adverse donor reactions.	<b>46</b>
<b>Quinsy</b>	Consistency for deferrals following abscesses. Defer for one week after completing antibiotics; two weeks after recovery if not on antibiotics.	<b>55</b>
<b>R:</b>		
<b>Renal Colic (Re003)</b>	Reworded: acceptable once symptom free. Defer for three weeks (if symptomatic).	<b>45</b>
<b>Ringworm</b>	Reworded: acceptable, if arm for venepuncture is clear.	<b>58</b>



# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

S:		
<b>Sexually Transmitted Infections</b>	<p>a. St003/St004: changed to three months . Defer for 3 months from time of completed treatment the following conditions: Chancre (Ch001) / Chancroid (Ch002) / Chlamydia (Ch008) / Trichomoniasis/vaginitis (Tr 009) / Gonorrhoea (Go001).</p> <p>b. The following conditions assess whether initial or recurrent and defer accordingly. Genital herpes/herpes simplex type 2 (Ge001):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial infection – defer for three months.</li> <li>• Recurrent genital herpes – acceptable, provided that donor satisfies all eligibility criteria.</li> </ul> <p>Genital warts/human papilloma virus (HPV) (Ge002):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial infection – defer for three months.</li> <li>• Recurrent genital warts – acceptable, provided that the donor satisfies all eligibility criteria.</li> </ul> <p>c. Defer for 12 months: Syphilis (Sy001) – if antibodies detected. Donor to be retested thereafter and accept if negative or defer permanently if still positive (antibodies detected).</p>	<b>57</b>
<b>Skin Cancer (Basal Cell/ Squamous Carcinoma)</b> NB: excluding melanoma	<p>Changed from three months to acceptable after 2 weeks if completely excised and healed. Add: all treatment completed and wound healed.</p>	<b>27</b>
<b>Skin Diseases</b>	<p>Add: Defer permanently if systemic disease affecting skin (e.g. scleroderma, dermatomyositis, systemic cutaneous amyloidosis).</p>	<b>58</b>
<b>Spina Bifida (Sp001)</b>	<p>Removed: See paraplegia. Added: See disabled donor (instead). Acceptable if mild and no complications of the condition are present. If complicated, defer indefinitely. Systemic lupus erythromatosis (SLE). Defer as for Autoimmune disease.</p>	<b>58</b>
<b>Source Plasma</b>	<p>Source plasma donors: Age and weight as for apheresis donors. The following deferrals DO NOT apply to source plasma donations: Antiplatelet medication deferrals. Malaria deferrals. Malaria deferrals.</p>	
<b>Systemic lupus erythromatosis (SLE)</b>	<p>Defer as for Autoimmune disease.</p>	<b>58</b>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

T:		
<b>Thrombocytopenia</b>	Find out underlying cause. Changed from defer indefinitely to: Accept, if in remission for five years.	51, 60
<b>Thrombocytosis</b>	Add definition: Platelet count in excess of 450 X10 <sup>9</sup> /l (above normal limits) and enquire about splenectomy.	51, 60
<b>Thrombophilia</b>	Add definition: This is a condition in which there is an increased tendency for blood clots to form. It is often inherited and may be discovered through family studies. Not all individuals with a thrombophilic condition will suffer from blood clots.	51, 60
<b>Thyroglossal Cyst (Th005)</b>	Changed from three months following cystectomy to two weeks. Defer as for minor procedure (if cystectomy).	61
<b>Thyroid Disease</b>	Remove the need for a letter, when malignancy was excluded.	61
<b>Tuberculosis Infection (Tu002 )</b>	Reworded: Acceptable three months after close contact, if the donor is well and has no night sweats, cough or unexplained weight loss.  Removed: sputum investigation results and in consultation with the BTS MM.	62
<b>Typhoid (Ty001)</b>	Changed from six months to: Defer for two weeks post recovery.	62
<b>Typhus (Ty003)</b>	Changed from three months to: Defer for two weeks after complete recovery	62
U:		
<b>Ulcerative Colitis</b>	Added: refer to Autoimmune diseases.	23, 63
<b>Urticaria (Ur001)</b>	Defer for three weeks if active and still on systemic treatment. Add: Acceptable, provided lesions are not infected, there are no systemic symptoms, the venepuncture site is unaffected and the donor has not received immunosuppressive treatment. Remove: Acceptable when quiescent, using solutions/creams on the skin and not on oral antibiotics or steroids.	58

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

V:		
<p><b>Von Willebrand Disease</b></p>	<p>If had factor replacement, defer as having received blood products: three months. Accept, if not on replacement factor. Add the types: Three main types of Von Willebrand disease (VWD) based on qualitative or quantitative defects in Von Willebrand factor (VWF, a clotting protein). A fourth type, acquired VWD, is not hereditary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Type 1 VWD</b> – mild symptoms (Found in 60% to 80% of patients.) Levels of VWF in the blood range from 20% to 50% of normal.</li> <li>• <b>Type 2 VWD</b> – mild to moderate symptoms (Found in 15% to 30% of patients.) Type 2 is broken down into four subtypes: type 2A, type 2B, type 2M and type 2N, depending on the presence and behaviour of multimers, molecular chains of VWF.</li> <li>• <b>Type 3 VWD</b> (severe symptoms) (Found in 5% to 10% of patients – includes spontaneous bleeding episodes, often into their joints and muscles.)</li> <li>• <b>Acquired VWD.</b> This type of VWD in adults results after a diagnosis of an autoimmune disease, such as lupus, or from heart disease or some types of cancer. It can also occur after taking certain medications.</li> </ul>	<p>24, 65</p>
W:		
<p><b>Whooping Cough Contact (Wh004)</b></p>	<p>Changed from three weeks to: Defer for one week</p>	<p>65</p>
Z:		
<p><b>Zika Virus</b></p>	<p>Removed all. No significant Zika virus outbreaks have occurred since 2016/17.</p>	

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Abortion/Miscarriage (Ab001)</b>	Defer for three months. Check for blood or blood component usage. See blood transfusion recipient.
<b>Abscess (Ab002)/Boil (Bo002)</b>	Defer until completely healed and off all antibiotics for a period of one week (seven days) or two weeks after full recovery if donor was not on antibiotics.
<b>Accidental Exposure to Blood (Ac001)</b>	Defer for three months after incident regardless of antiretroviral prophylaxis. See Anti-viral drugs. All wounds must be completely healed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blood contact/splash (BI003)</li> <li>• Eye splash (Ey007)</li> <li>• Needle-stick injury (Ne001)</li> <li>• Stab injuries (St001)</li> </ul>
<b>Acoustic Neuroma (Ac005)</b>	Benign: accept. Malignant: defer five years. See Radiation and chemotherapy. If surgically removed, see "Brain surgery".
<b>Acromegaly/Gigantism</b>	Accept if donor is healthy and there are no complications related to over-activity of the pituitary gland, such as hypertension and diabetes. Defer according to individual conditions if donor does have any complications. Check medication.
<b>Actinomycosis (Ac006)</b>	Defer until off medication for one week and condition completely resolved.
<b>Acupuncture / Kavady Prayerspiercings(Ac007)</b>	Accept if needles used were sterile and disposable (used only once) or donor had own needles not shared with family members and the procedure was performed by a recognized practitioner. Defer for three months if these criteria were not fully met.
<b>Addison's Disease (Ad001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Age (Apheresis Donor)</b>	Whole-blood donors over 65 who wish to become apheresis donors may do so, provided all apheresis criteria are met and authorised by the donor medical manager.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Age (Ag002)</b>	<p>The minimum age for whole blood donation is 16 years and for apheresis donors, 18 years. Donation interval for donors below 65 years remains 56 days.</p> <p>The upper limit of donation has been increased from 65 years to 75 years, which means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whole-blood donors over 65 who wish to become apheresis donors may do so, provided all apheresis criteria are met and authorised by the donor medical manager</li> <li>First-time donors over the age of 75 will not be accepted.</li> <li>Donors must be made aware that: From age 65 years: they may only donate four or fewer times a year; donation frequency is 80 days.</li> <li>Lapsed donors over the age of 75 will not be actively recruited. If they present at a clinic and meet all the donor eligibility criteria, they may be bled, but only after producing a doctor's letter certifying them fit.</li> <li>After their 74th birthday, repeat donors should be made aware of the age criteria. The following must be discussed with the donor at the clinic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reason for the age criteria needs to be explained to him/her (see age definition)</li> <li>The need for a doctor's letter stating he/she is fit and well. It is also a good idea for the doctor to list any medication that the donor is taking. Advise the donor that this letter will be required every two years (Ag002)</li> <li>The donor may be bled at this visit, provided all donor eligibility criteria are correct</li> <li>A comment needs to be put on the donor's record that he/she has been notified about the requirement of a doctor's letter</li> <li>If there is no doctor's letter on file by the time a donor reaches his/her 78th birthday, they will not be able to donate and will be deferred indefinitely (unless they bring a letter)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<b>Agranulocytosis (Ag001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Aids/ HIV (AI003)</b>	Defer indefinitely. Any person who is HIV positive or currently a sex partner of an HIV-positive person may not donate.
<b>Albinism</b>	Acceptable.
<b>Alcoholism (AI005)</b>	Accept if not intoxicated at time of donation and not on medication (e.g. Antabuse) and the donor provides a reliable medical history. If on Antabuse, defer two weeks after last dose or two weeks after removal of Antabuse implant.
<b>Allergies (AI007)</b>	<p>Donors with severe allergies that result in anaphylactic reactions when exposed to the allergen must be deferred indefinitely.</p> <p>Donors with mild to moderate allergies, and those with seasonal allergies or allergies to bee stings, may donate.</p> <p>Desensitising injections: Donors receiving desensitising injections may donate 48 hours after the injection. These injections can be distinguished from immunoglobulins as they are given as a series of injections. Also see Steroids, if relevant.</p>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Alopecia</b>	Acceptable if not on treatment. Take a detailed drug history as some treatments are teratogenic, e.g. Propecia. See Hormone inhibitors.
<b>Alzheimer's Disease (Al008)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Amoebic Dysentery (Am001)</b>	Acceptable one month after treatment and full recovery.
<b>Anaemia (An002)</b>	<p>a. Do not accept if under a doctor's care for anaemia.</p> <p>b. Manage donors with haemoglobin levels below the accepted limit as per INF- DSC-034.</p> <p>c. Other types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Haemolytic anaemia (Ha005) - defer indefinitely.</li> <li>◆ Pernicious anaemia - a donor who is receiving treatment (Vitamin B12) will be acceptable, provided he/she passes the Hb screening-test.</li> <li>◆ Aplastic anaemia - defer indefinitely.</li> <li>◆ Sickle cell anaemia (Si001) - defer indefinitely.</li> <li>◆ Splenic anaemia (Sp005) - defer indefinitely.</li> </ul>
<b>Aneurysm (An006)</b>	Defer indefinitely. The exception is a saccular or "berry" aneurysm (Ce002), which is acceptable four months after surgical repair and without any major sequelae. Defer indefinitely if no definitive treatment was received.
<b>Angina Pectoris (An007)</b>	History of angina with no surgical intervention (bypass or stent/angioplasty) – defer indefinitely. Angina with surgical intervention may be acceptable. See "Ischaemic heart disease".
<b>Ankylosing Spondylitis (An012)</b>	Defer until inflammation is dormant. See Arthritis and Anti-rheumatoid agents. Antisocial behavior.
<b>Antisocial Behavior (Ps003)</b>	Defer Indefinitely.
<b>Appendicitis (Ap002)</b>	Acute – defer until asymptomatic for one week. Chronic – defer for one week after last attack and ensure donor is off antibiotics and asymptomatic.
<b>Arterial Thrombosis (Ar002)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Arteriogram (Ar003)</b>	Defer according to results. Accept if arteriogram is negative and donor asymptomatic.
<b>Arteriosclerosis (Ar004)</b>	Refer to "Ischaemic heart disease" and "Cerebrovascular disease" criteria.
<b>Assault (As002)</b>	Where appropriate, see "Lacerations and stab wounds"; defer accordingly. See "Accidental exposure to blood".
<b>Asthma (As001)</b>	Accept if on maintenance dose of medication and feeling well on the day. Defer if donor is having asthmatic symptoms until donor has been symptom free for 24 hours. Advise the donor to always carry an inhaler when donating blood.
<b>Athlete's Foot</b>	Acceptable.
<b>Atrial Fibrillation</b>	A letter from a cardiologist is required.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Atrial Septal Defect</b>	See Congenital heart disease.
<b>Attention Deficit Disorder</b>	Condition is acceptable. Check medication and defer accordingly.
<b>Auto-Immune Disease (Au001)</b>	<p>May donate if only one organ involved and donor is on methotrexate, sulfasalazine or hydroxychloroquine as maintenance therapy.</p> <p>Defer indefinitely if disease involves more than one organ or the donor has needed additional treatment to suppress the condition in the last 12 months.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Rheumatoid arthritis – accept if only joints involved.</p> <p>Crohn's disease – accept if the donor is well and not on disease-modification drugs.</p> <p>Ulcerative colitis – accept if patient is well and not on disease-modification drugs.</p> <p>Hashimoto's and Graves' disease – accept once stable (see "Graves' disease"; see "Hashimoto's disease").</p> <p>Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) – defer indefinitely.</p>
<b>Autologous Blood Transfusion</b>	<p>Confirm that no allogeneic blood (blood from another person) or other blood products have been transfused.</p> <p>If donor only had autologous blood, defer according to surgical procedure. See Blood transfusion recipient.</p>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Babesiosis (Ba001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Barium Meal (Ba002)</b>	Defer/accept, according to diagnosis.
<b>Barlow's Syndrome (Ba003)</b>	Requires an assessment and report by a cardiologist/physician. Accept only if asymptomatic and donor has a normal effort tolerance. No further letter will be required provided the donor remains asymptomatic.
<b>Bartholin's Cyst (Ba004)</b>	Defer until infection has completely cleared and donor is symptom free. If on antibiotics, defer for one week after completion of treatment.
<b>Bell's Palsy (Be002)</b>	Acceptable three months after full recovery.
<b>Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (Be006)</b>	Benign prostatic hyperplasia – acceptable if on maintenance treatment. Defer according to surgical procedure if donor was managed surgically (prostatectomy, biopsy, etc.).
<b>Berger's Disease (Be003)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Bilharzia/Schistosomiasis (Bi001)</b>	Acceptable six months after successful treatment and cure.
<b>Bites (Bi004)</b>	<p>Assess circumstances of the bite regarding risk factors, sepsis and exposure to blood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal bite (An011): In general, bites that have broken skin should be deferred for two months. If rabies is suspected, defer for three months.</li> <li>• Dog bite:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Defer for two months if no suspicion of rabies (Do001).</li> <li>b. Defer for three months if rabies is suspected and received vaccine/immunoglobulin (Do002).</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>Donors who have been vaccinated against rabies (e.g. vets, dog unit officers) should be given the option of joining the rabies plasmapheresis programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human bite (Hu001): If considered high risk for transmission of HIV or Hepatitis B, defer three months.</li> <li>• Insect bite (Bi 004): Assess seriousness of bite, enquire about antibiotic use and defer accordingly. See Bee sting, if applicable.</li> <li>• Snake bite (Sn001)/(Sn002): If no antivenom administered, defer for one month after complete recovery (Sn001); if antivenom administered, defer for three months (Sn002).</li> <li>• Spider bite: acceptable after bite has healed. See antivenom in Medication criteria.</li> <li>• Tick bite (Ti001): Defer for three weeks if inflamed and no systemic symptoms.</li> </ul>



# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Blackwater fever (BI001)</b>	Defer three years. See Malaria.
<b>Bleeding tendencies/disorders (BI002)</b>	Defer indefinitely and or according to the underlying condition. (including Christmas disease, haemophilia, Von Willebrand disease)
<b>Blind donor</b>	See Disabled donor.
<b>Blood poisoning (BI005)</b> Defer for three months after full recovery and off medication.	Defer for three months after full recovery and off medication.
<b>Blood transfusion recipient (BI006) and organ transplants</b>	<p>People who have received blood or blood products must be deferred for three months. The sex partner of a person who has received blood or blood product/s must also be deferred for three months. Ascertain reason for transfusion and defer accordingly if required. Autologous blood transfusions – confirm that the donor did not receive any allogeneic transfusions. If donor only had autologous blood, defer according to surgical procedure.</p> <p>Recipient of directed donation: defer as for allogeneic transfusion recipient (blood from another person).                      Recipient of immunoglobulins – see immunoglobulin in the Medication list.                      Blood salvage procedure: acceptable and defer according to surgical operation. Check that no other blood products were used.</p>
<b>Body builder (Bo008)</b>	<p>If donor had been taking anabolic steroids, defer until off medication for three months.</p> <p>See Medication: Anabolic steroids.</p>
<b>Bone graft (Bo003)</b>	Allogeneic (from another person) bone graft – defer for three months. Check indication for bone graft and defer accordingly.
<b>Bornholm disease (Bo004)</b>	Defer for three months after complete recovery.
<b>Borrelia (Bo005)</b>	Defer for two years after complete recovery.
<b>Botulism (Bo007)</b>	Estimate the severity of the food poisoning and defer accordingly: mild: two weeks; severe: four weeks.
<b>Bradycardia (Br002/Br001)</b>	<p>Donors with pathological bradycardia must be deferred indefinitely (Br002).                      Donors who have been on beta blockers for at least one month may donate. (Br001).                      Exceptions are made for fit, athletic individuals who undertake strenuous exercise.                      Long-distance runners and other athletes with a slow pulse rate may be accepted with a pulse rate as low as 44 beats per minute.</p>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Brain injury (Br004/Br005/Br006)</b>	Mild concussion, or transient loss of consciousness and no surgical intervention, defer six weeks (Br004). Severe, longer loss of consciousness, with/without skull fracture, with no sequelae – acceptable after four months. (See “Epilepsy” and “Brain surgery”.) (Br005). Severe brain injury with sequelae (e.g. cognitive or neurological impairment) – defer indefinitely (Br006). See Disabled donor.
<b>Brain Scan</b>	Defer/accept according to diagnosis.
<b>Breastfeeding (Br011)</b>	Defer until breastfeeding has been stopped.
<b>Bronchiectasis (Br013)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Bronchitis (Br014)</b>	Acute: acceptable one week after completion of antibiotics and fully recovered. Chronic: acceptable if no signs or symptoms of infection and no cardiac complication. If on prophylaxis, defer indefinitely.
<b>Bronchopneumonia (Br015)</b>	Acceptable two weeks after full recovery.
<b>Brucellosis/Malta Fever (Br016)</b>	Acceptable two years after resolution of symptoms and agglutination test becomes negative. Skin test results are not helpful as they may remain positive for years.
<b>Buerger's Disease (Bu001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Bulimia (Bu002)</b>	Do not accept if donor is undernourished and weighs less than 50kg. Check Medication section.
<b>Bullet Wounds</b>	Ascertain severity and defer as for minor or major procedures. Ascertain whether a blood transfusion was required.
<b>Burns (Major; Bu004)</b>	Defer for three months until the donor has fully recovered.
<b>Burns (Minor; Bu005)</b>	Acceptable if healed and no sepsis. If the area is extensive, the sister should assess the burn and defer accordingly.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Cancer/Carcinoma/ Malignancy (Ca006/Ca007/Ca008/ Ca009/ Ca011)</b>	<p>Angioma (An009) – acceptable.</p> <p>Breast cancer (simple lumpectomy; Br009): even if completely excised, and on no other therapy – defer for five years.</p> <p>Burkitt's lymphoma (Bu003) – defer indefinitely.</p> <p>Cancer of the cervix:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carcinoma in situ (CIN) lesions treated by either laser, cautery (Ce007) or cone biopsy may be acceptable if donor is fit and the six-month follow-up PAP smear is negative (Ca005). NB: No letter is required if the cone biopsy was done more than five years ago.</li> <li>• All other cancers of the cervix, defer five years (Ca004).</li> </ul> <p>See "Radiation therapy and chemotherapy".</p> <p>Leukaemia, lymphoma and any other haematological malignancy – defer indefinitely (Ca034).</p>
	<p>Myeloma (My004) – defer indefinitely.</p> <p>Skin cancers, other than melanoma (Sk001):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basal cell and squamous carcinoma – deferral for minor procedure: acceptable after two weeks if completely excised and healed.</li> <li>• Melanoma in situ acceptable after five years of being disease free. Histology report is required (Ca007)</li> <li>• Melanoma – defer indefinitely (Ca008).</li> </ul> <p>Prostate cancer (Pr004)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the cancer is localised to prostate only: The donor is acceptable three months after prostatectomy (Pr007)/brachytherapy (Pr005), provided the PSA is within acceptable ranges (Pr007).</li> <li>Defer for five years if cancer extends beyond the prostate gland (Pr006). All solid organ tumours, e.g. sarcoma (Sa005) – defer five years. If after five years there is no evidence of recurrence and the donor is well, he/she may be reinstated. A letter from treating doctor is required, unless the donor has been disease free for more than 10 years. (Ca009).</li> </ol> <p>For all cancers, see "Chemotherapy", "Radiation therapy" and "Hormone inhibitors".</p>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Candidiasis/Thrush (Ca012)</b>	Defer for seven days.
<b>Cardiovascular Disease (Ca027)</b>	<p>Heart attack (Ca019) – Refer to “Ischaemic heart disease/myocardial infarction”.</p> <p>Cardiac arrhythmia(Ca020)/Arrhythmia (Ar001)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1st detection of irregular pulse: a registered nurse to do 2nd check. If an irregular pulse is confirmed but the donor is otherwise well, the donor may be given the option of going to his/her GP for a check-up or returning in two months to be reassessed by blood transfusion service staff.</li> <li>• 2nd irregular pulse detection: Refer donor to his/her doctor for further assessment if the pulse is irregular on a second occasion.</li> <li>• A donor who has an irregular pulse and has been given permission to donate by donor medical manager is acceptable even if irregular on the day.</li> </ul> <p>Cardiac asthma (Ca021) – defer indefinitely.</p> <p>Cardiac murmur(Ca023):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Accept only if benign and asymptomatic as confirmed by the donor's treating doctor.</li> <li>b. Defer indefinitely any donor with a valve lesion or valve replacement.</li> <li>c. A donor on prophylactic antibiotics for cardiac lesions must be deferred indefinitely.</li> </ol> <p>Carditis/Myocarditis, e.g. endocarditis (En004) – defer until fully recovered, no permanent heart damage and off therapy.</p> <p>Pericarditis (Pe002) – ascertain cause and defer until fully recovered, no permanent heart damage and off therapy.</p> <p>Congestive cardiac failure/Heart failure(Co010) – defer indefinitely.</p> <p>Congenital heart diseases (ASD, VSD, PDA) – surgically repaired ASD/VSD/PDA: acceptable if the donor has undergone surgical correction of the congenital abnormality, has normal effort tolerance, no murmur and not on prophylactic antibiotics.</p>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Cardiovascular Disease (Ca027)</b>	<p>Coronary thrombosis (Co019) – defer indefinitely. However, donors who have had cardiac bypass surgery or stent/angioplasty, may be accepted with the consent of their treating doctor.</p> <p>Heart block (see “Cardiac arrhythmias”), e.g. Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome (Wo001):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1st degree – accept with physician/cardiologist letter.</li> <li>• 2nd and 3rd degree (pacemaker) (Pa001) – defer indefinitely.</li> </ul> <p>a. Ischaemic heart disease/myocardial infarction (Is001/Is0020):</p> <p>b. Defer indefinitely if diagnosis confirmed and no surgical intervention, i.e. on medication only. The donor may be acceptable if he/she has undergone some surgical intervention, i.e. coronary bypass surgery or stent/angioplasty and is now symptom free.</p>
<b>Carpal Tunnel Syndrome</b>	Acceptable. Defer for minor procedure if donor had a surgical repair.
<b>CAT Scan (Ca031)</b>	Establish underlying diagnosis and defer accordingly.
<b>Cellulitis (Ce001)</b>	Defer until inflammation has resolved and off antibiotic therapy for one week.
<b>Cerebral Aneurysm (Ce002)</b>	Berry aneurysm – defer for three months following definitive treatment and if no sequelae. Any other cerebral aneurysm – defer indefinitely.
<b>Cerebral Palsy (Ce003)</b>	Take into consideration the severity of the disability. The donor must fully understand the donation process, give informed consent to the process, and be assisted accordingly. See Disabled donor.
<b>Cerebrovascular Accident (Ce004)/ Cerebrovascular Disease (Ce005)</b>	Accept: mild hemiplegia and/or fully recovered. Defer for four months, if recent cerebrovascular accident (CVA; Ce004). Donor to return with doctor's report to include neuro/cardio/hypercoagulable state. Defer indefinitely: CVA with severe sequelae (Ce005).
<b>Chagas Disease (Ch003) / Trypanosomiasis (Tr008) / Sleeping Sickness (SI001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Chest Pain</b>	Defer for three months after full recovery.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Chikungunya (Ch017)</b>	Donors with measles, rubella, mumps or chickenpox – defer for three months after full recovery.
<b>Childhood Illnesses</b> (measles, mumps, rubella, chickenpox)	<p>a. Donors with measles, rubella, mumps or chickenpox – defer for three months after full recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measles (Me002)</li> <li>• Mumps (Mu003)</li> <li>• Rubella (Ru002)</li> <li>• Chickenpox (Ch007)</li> </ul> <p>b. Donors in close contact with patients having active measles, rubella, mumps or chickenpox and who are asymptomatic: defer for three weeks following last day of close contact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measles (Me001)</li> <li>• Mumps (Mu002)</li> <li>• Rubella (Ru001)</li> <li>• Chickenpox (Ch007)</li> </ul> <p>c. Accept donor with history of previous infection if donor was exposed to the same condition.</p>
<b>Cholecystitis (Ch011)</b>	Defer for four weeks after recovery.
<b>Cholera (Ch012/Ch013)</b>	Defer for one months after infection. (Ch012). Cholera contact defer for three weeks after exposure. (Ch013).
<b>Cholesterol</b>	High cholesterol with or without treatment – acceptable if fit and symptom free without cardiovascular complications.
<b>Chorea (Ch014)</b>	See “Rheumatic fever”.
<b>Cirrhosis (Ci004)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Coeliac Disease (Co001)</b>	Accept if well.
<b>Colitis (Co002 /Co003)</b>	Crohn’s and ulcerative colitis (Co002) – refer to Autoimmune diseases. Colitis due to other causes (Co003) – acceptable four weeks after recovery.
<b>Common cold (Co006)</b>	Defer one week if symptomatic (sore throat or fever). Many donations are unnecessarily lost because the donor thinks he/she has a cold. In reality, this may only be dry nasal and laryngeal mucous membranes due to dry indoor atmosphere, especially in winter. A runny nose may also be due to hay fever (see Allergies). Accept if donor is fully recovered.
<b>Conjunctivitis – Allergic and Infective (Co013)</b>	Allergic – acceptable. Infective – defer until resolved. If on oral antibiotics, defer for one week after completion of antibiotics.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Conn's Syndrome (Co014)</b>	The individual case is discussed with the donor medical manager.
<b>Corneal Transplant (Co016)</b>	Defer donor indefinitely. Defer sex partner for three months from date of transplant.
<b>Coxsackie Virus (Co026)</b>	Acceptable after one month following full recovery.
<b>Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease/ variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (mad cow disease) (CJD) (Cr001)</b>	Defer indefinitely. Defer indefinitely first-degree blood relatives (mother, father, sons, daughters, sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts, first cousins). Donors who spent up to 12 months in the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands or Isle of Man) from 1980 to 1996 is acceptable, but must answer "yes" to the vCJD question on Meditech (Nv003).
<b>Crohn's Disease (Cr002)</b>	Refer to Autoimmune diseases.
<b>Cupping/bloodletting (Cu002)</b>	Defer for three months.
<b>Cushing's Disease or Cushing's Syndrome (Cu001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Cyanosis (Cy001)</b>	Defer indefinitely. Establish underlying diagnosis and defer accordingly, e.g. secondary polycythaemia.
<b>Cyst (Cy002)</b>	Defer if infected or inflamed. Acceptable once off treatment and fully recovered.
<b>Cystic Fibrosis (Cy003)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Cystitis (Cy004)</b>	Acceptable one week after recovery and off treatment.
<b>Cytomegalovirus (CMV) (Cy006/ Cy007)</b>	Defer for three months after full recovery. (Cy007) Close contacts (Cy006) – defer for three months after exposure.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Deaf Donor</b>	Acceptable, provided the donor is able to read and answer the questions on the Donor Health Questionnaire. In the one-on-one interview, questions may be written and answered in text.
<b>Deep Vein Thrombosis (De002)</b>	Defer for four months. The donor must be off medication.
<b>Dehydration (De004)</b>	If due to excessive sweating or vomiting and diarrhoea, defer for four weeks.
<b>Dementia (De005)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Dengue Fever/Rift Valley Fever (De006)</b>	Donors who have suffered a febrile illness: defer for four months following full recovery from infection.
<b>Depression (De011)</b>	May be accepted if not severely depressed at the time of donation; otherwise, defer until condition has stabilised. See Antidepressant drugs.
<b>Dermoid Cyst (De018)</b>	Defer for two months after surgical removal.
<b>Diabetes Insipidus (Di001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Diabetes Mellitus (Di008)</b>	Defer indefinitely if donor has complications of diabetes, e.g. vascular disease, amputation, etc. Diabetics who are diet controlled, on oral agents or on insulin are acceptable, provided they are well on the day of donation and their diabetes is under control. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hyperglycaemia (Hy011) – defer until the blood sugar level has stabilised.</li> <li>• Hypoglycaemic coma (Hy012) – anyone with a recent history of hypoglycaemic coma must be deferred for at least four months from the time of the episode.</li> </ul>
<b>Dieting (Di006)</b>	Accept if donor has had something to eat before donating. See Appetite suppressants.
<b>Diphtheria (Di003)</b>	Defer for three months after recovery.



# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<p><b>Disabled Donor</b></p> <p>1. Without cognitive impairment – Cerebral palsy (Ce003), Downs syndrome, etc.</p> <p>2. Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Blind, unable to read questionnaire</li> <li>– Cerebral palsy (Ce003)</li> <li>– Deaf</li> <li>– Friedreich's ataxia (Fr005)</li> <li>– Paraplegia</li> <li>– Poliomyelitis (Po002)</li> <li>– Spina bifida (Sp001)</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All donors must:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Fully understand the donation process.</li> <li>b. Give their informed consent to the process and to the testing of their blood for infections that may affect its suitability for use.</li> <li>c. Be able to use the Donor Centre facilities without risking their own safety or that of others.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Donors with difficulty in reading donor form: Acceptable, provided a staff member who can communicate in a language that the donor understands assists as follows:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relevant donor form/questionnaire and associated pamphlets must be read out loud to the donor at every donation.</li> <li>• A SANBS staff member assists the donor to complete the questionnaire by reading all the questions out loud and ticking them off for the donor as stipulated in the donor criteria. Family, friends, colleagues or teachers are not allowed to help the donor to complete the questionnaire.</li> <li>• The employee asking the questions and completing the donor questionnaire must note the nature of the donor's disability in the comments/remarks section of the donor form.</li> <li>• The one-on-one interview is done as per procedure for all donors.</li> <li>• If the donor cannot sign the donor questionnaire, a second SANBS employees must sign on behalf of the donor, stating that the donor has indicated that he/she consents to everything as per the declaration and consent.</li> <li>• The person who assisted the donor to complete the questionnaire must be recorded and sign in the comments/remarks section of the donor questionnaire.</li> <li>• The donation should proceed as per usual procedure for all donors.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Third-party interpreters: If an interpreter is present at any part of the assessment procedure where confidential information is exchanged between the donor and the SANBS staff member, the interpreter must:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Understand the requirements of the blood donation process.</li> <li>b. Not be personally known to the donor.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<b>Dislocated Joint</b>	Acceptable if donor is stable. Defer for major surgery if donor had surgical intervention for repeated dislocations.
<b>Diverticulitis (Di004)</b>	Defer until donor is symptom free.
<b>Donath-Landsteiner Syndrome (Do003)</b>	Defer indefinitely.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Donor phoning in for blood test results/HIV test seeker (Do008)</b>	<p>The person taking the call needs to establish why the donor wants the results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The donor wants his/her blood group results – acceptable.</li> <li>The donor wants his/her HIV results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If it is because he/she erroneously thought the result could be used for insurance, then accept provided the donor meets all the donor-eligibility criteria.</li> <li>If the donor would like to know his/her status, refer the donor to an HIV testing centre and discard the unit.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>If the donor discloses high-risk behavior, refer him/her to an HIV testing facility, discard the unit and defer for three months.</p>
<b>Donor unable to read questionnaire</b>	See Disabled donor.
<b>Donors who are writing exams (Do009)</b>	Do not bleed donors in the two days prior to their exams. This does not apply to class tests. If donors and their teachers agree, they may be bled in the days before a class test.
<b>Donor who is early for blood donation (before due date)</b>	A donors who is one to seven days early and was not deferred for anything, is feeling well and has not donated early previously may be accepted for donation by the sister-in-charge if haemoglobin level is acceptable.
<b>Donor who has not eaten in the 4 hours prior to donating</b>	Offer the donor a snack. Donor can be accepted if he/she has eaten the snack. If donor refuses the snack, request the donor to come back once he/she has had something to eat.
<b>Donor who participates in a clinical drug or vaccine trial (Do004)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Was this an HIV vaccine trial? If yes, then defer indefinitely. If no, confirm details.</li> <li>When did you participate in this clinical/vaccine trial? If more than 12 months ago, no further action needed, provided donor fulfils all eligibility criteria. If less than 12 months ago, do not bleed the donor. Request the contact information of the institution/doctor coordinating the trial and send the standardized letter to the trial doctor.</li> </ol>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Down's Syndrome (Do005)</b>	See Disabled donor.
<b>Drug Addiction/Abuse (Dr001)</b>	Use of intravenous recreational/street drugs – defer for three months from last use. Use of other recreational or street drugs (smoked, sniffed or taken orally) does not necessarily require a permanent deferral. Donors must be in a condition to fully understand the questions, the implications of donating and be able to give informed consent to the procedures.
<b>Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (Du001)</b>	May donate. See Disabled donor.
<b>Dysentery (Dy001)</b>	Defer for one month after treatment and recovery.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Electrocardiogram</b>	Defer or accept according to diagnosis, which should be provided by the donor's doctor.
<b>Electroencephalogram</b>	See investigations and defer/accept according to diagnosis.
<b>Electroconvulsive Therapy/Shock Therapy (EI001)</b>	Accept if stable and competent to complete the questionnaire and satisfies all the donor eligibility criteria.
<b>Electrolysis (EI002)</b>	Accept if needles used were disposable or donor has own needles, not shared with family members or friends and a qualified therapist performed the procedure. Defer for three months if these criteria were not met in full.
<b>Embolism (Em001/Em002/)</b>	Defer indefinitely (Em002), e.g. in the case of pulmonary embolism. Accept if a specific cause for an isolated embolus has been identified and anticoagulants have been stopped for at least six months (Em001). If on Warfarin, see deferral period in Medication criteria section.
<b>Emphysema (Em004)</b>	Accept if mild, i.e. on treatment such as a bronchodilator and breathing comfortably. Severe or symptomatic (severe shortness of breath, cyanosis) – defer indefinitely. Accept patients for therapeutic venesection, according to the therapeutic venesection standard operating procedure.
<b>Encephalitis</b>	See Disabled donor. Encephalitis contact (En001) – defer for one month after exposure. Uncomplicated (En002) – defer for three months. With cognitive/neurological impairment (En003) – see Disabled donor.
<b>Endometriosis</b>	Acceptable if well on the day.
<b>Enzymopathies</b>	Accept donor with G6PD deficiency or other inherited red cell membrane defects without a history of haemolysis; Defer donor with history of haemolysis.
<b>Epilepsy/Fits/Convulsions (Ep001)</b>	Acceptable if donor has been off treatment and seizure free for at least six months. If seizure free and on treatment – defer according to medication deferral. Donors who have received surgery to control their epilepsy – defer indefinitely.
<b>Epistaxis (Ep002)</b>	Accept once the bleeding has stopped and the donor meets all other criteria.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Epstein-Barr Virus/Glandular Fever/Infectious Mononucleosis</b>	Defer for four months after full recovery (Ep004). Close contacts – defer for three months following contact.
<b>Eye Conditions (Ey001/Ey002/Ey003/ Ey004/Ey005/Ey006)</b>	Benign – accept. Malignant – defer indefinitely (Ey006). Cataract and intraocular lens implant – defer for one month after surgery (Ca032/Ey005). If complications, defer for three months (Ca033/Ey001). Glaucoma (Gl003) – defer for three months following an acute attack. Accept if stable and on maintenance therapy for at least one month. Laser keratotomy and other eye surgery – defer for one month (Ey002). Pterygium – accept. Stye (St010) – defer until clear; check antibiotic use. Retinal detachment (Re006) – defer three months.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Failed Phlebotomy</b>	Defer for seven days.
<b>Fainting (Fa001/Fa002)</b>	Two consecutive faints following blood donation or a severe faint on first visit – defer indefinitely (Fa001). Donors who faint before donating should be deferred indefinitely (Fa002). Other episodes of syncope usually require indefinite deferral. In certain circumstances donation may be possible after evaluation by the donor's treating doctor.
<b>Felty's Syndrome (Fe001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Fever (Fe004)</b>	Establish reason for fever and defer accordingly. If no apparent underlying cause, donor must be deferred until he/she has been symptom-free for four weeks.
<b>Fibrositis</b>	Acceptable. Check for use of anti-inflammatory drugs.
<b>Food Poisoning</b>	If vomiting/diarrhoea lasted less than 24 hours and donor is symptom free – accept. If vomiting/diarrhoea was for more than 24 hours and the cause was not established (Fo001) – defer for four weeks.
<b>Foot and mouth Disease (Fo002)</b>	Accept two weeks after the blisters have dried.
<b>Foreigner (with Permanent Residency)</b>	Accept if meets all criteria. Assess for malaria risk and variant Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease criteria.
<b>Fracture (Fr001/Fr002/Fr003/ Fr004)</b>	Donors with major fractures, such as spinal or skull fractures, should be assessed for cognitive and physical impairment and managed as disabled donors.  Defer for one week after injury: Trivial crack/fractures (Fr004), e.g. fractured toe, finger or green-stick fractures.  Defer for one month after injury (Fr001): Fractures requiring closed reduction only.  Defer for three months (Fr003): Fractures requiring open reduction and internal fixation in theatre. Major fractures (Fr002): without neurological impairment defer for three months, e.g. fractured femur, hip, pelvis, skull and spinal. Skull or spinal fracture, with neurological impairment, defer indefinitely (Fr 006).
<b>Friedreich's Ataxia (Fr005)</b>	See Disabled donor.
<b>Frozen Shoulder</b>	Acceptable. Check for use of anti-inflammatory drugs. Donors who have had intra-articular steroid injections are acceptable.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Gallstones (Ga001)</b>	Defer for four weeks after treatment and until fully recovered. Defer according to type of procedure if patient had surgical intervention.
<b>Ganglion</b>	Acceptable.
<b>Gangrene (Ga002)</b>	Defer until healed. Establish cause of gangrene. Do not accept if due to diabetes or circulatory problems.
<b>Gastric/Duodenal Ulcer/ (Helicobacter Pylori)</b>	a. Accept if symptom free and no blood transfusion. b. If required transfusion, defer as per HRD (three months). c. If not transfusion, defer as per minor procedure (two weeks). Bleeding gastric ulcers (Ga005) – defer as for Major procedure and must be stable on treatment. Symptom-free donors on antacids and/or medication such as Tagamet, Zantac and Losec are acceptable.
<b>Gastritis (Ga006)</b>	Defer until donor has completed acute medication and has no further signs and symptoms.
<b>Gastroenteritis(Ga007)</b>	Establish cause and defer accordingly. If vomiting/diarrhoea lasted less than 24 hours up to 2 weeks and donor is symptom free – accept. If vomiting/diarrhoea lasted more than 2 weeks and the cause was not established (Ga007) – defer for four weeks.
<b>Gilbert's syndrome</b>	Defer for one month after recovery. Jaundice must have cleared.
<b>Gilles de la Tourette Syndrome</b>	Acceptable providing donor is well controlled. Check whether or not medication prohibits donor from donating.
<b>Gingivitis (Gi001)</b>	Defer until infection has cleared and donor has completed antibiotic therapy.
<b>Glomerulonephritis (GI004)</b>	Defer for three months. Donor must be symptom free and off treatment.
<b>Glossitis (GI005)</b>	Defer until symptom free.
<b>Gout</b>	Defer temporarily during acute attack. Acceptance period after attack will be determined by the medication used during acute attack. See Anti-inflammatory and anti-gout drugs.
<b>Graft-versus-host Disease (Gr001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Guillain-Barré Syndrome (Gu001)</b>	Defer for four months and donor must be fully recovered before donating.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Haemangioma</b>	Acceptable.
<b>Haematemesis (Ha001)</b>	a. Accept if symptom free and no blood transfusion. b. If required transfusion, defer as per HRD (three months). c. If not transfusion, defer as per minor procedure (two weeks).
<b>Haematoma</b>	Accept donor if there is only minor bruising due to specific trauma and the venipuncture site is clear. Large or multiple bruising: establish a diagnosis and defer accordingly.
<b>Haematuria (Ha002)</b>	Ascertain diagnosis and defer accordingly. If cause unknown: defer for four weeks after full recovery.
<b>Haemoglobinopathies</b>	Defer permanently thalassaemia major or sickle cell disease. Donors with sickle cell trait, blood not for paediatric use.
<b>Haemochromatosis</b>	Manage as per the therapeutic venesection standard operating procedure.
<b>Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn</b>	Donors who had haemolytic disease of the newborn (jaundice) at birth are acceptable.
<b>Haemophilia A and B (Ha007)</b>	Defer indefinitely (Ha007/Ch016). Sex partner of persons with haemophilia receiving coagulation- defer for three months after partner's last treatment or after last sexual contact (Ch015). Known carriers of coagulation disorders (e.g. haemophilia A and B) may be accepted, provided they have normal coagulation factor levels, no bleeding or bruising tendencies and have not received treatment with blood products. They need to produce a letter from a doctor confirming normal coagulation factor levels.
<b>Hay Fever</b>	Accept if symptoms are mild or moderate and on maintenance therapy. Exclude if on high-dose steroids until course has been completed and the condition has stabilised. Also see Desensitizing injections in Medication section.
<b>Heartburn (He007/He008)</b>	Acceptable. If the donor has recently had a surgical repair of a hernia, defer accordingly.
<b>Hepatitis (Alcoholic with or without Cirrhosis)</b>	With Cirrhosis- defer indefinitely (Ci004). Without cirrhosis- Accept only if currently not having hepatitis symptoms and donor no longer ingests alcohol excessively.
<b>Hepatitis (Halothane Induced)</b>	Acceptable once fully recovered from both surgery and hepatitis. Defer according to underlying surgery criteria.



# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Hepatitis: Infective (He021)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Hepatitis C: defer indefinitely.</li> <li>b. Hepatitis B: chronic carrier – defer indefinitely.</li> <li>c. All other forms of hepatitis: manage as for hepatitis of unknown origin – accept three months after recovery</li> <li>d. Sexual contacts Hepatitis C and chronic Hepatitis B – defer for three months after last exposure/sexual contact; Close (household) contacts: defer for three months after initial diagnosis</li> <li>e. Donors with casual contact such as medical professionals (doctors and nurses) with patients with hepatitis; or with colleagues without specific blood exposure are acceptable</li> <li>f. Donors who received immunoglobulin prophylaxis: defer for three months</li> <li>g. All other forms of hepatitis – defer for three months after full recovery of sexual partner</li> </ul>
<b>Hepatitis A (He010/He011)</b>	See “Hepatitis: infective” and “Hepatitis of unknown origin”. Hepatitis A: He011 Close (household) contacts: (He010)
<b>Hepatitis B (He012/He013)</b>	See “Hepatitis: infective” and “Hepatitis of unknown origin”. Hepatitis B: He013 HBV contacts: He012
<b>Hepatitis C (He016/He017)</b>	See “Hepatitis: infective” and “Hepatitis of unknown origin”. Hepatitis C (HCV): He016 HCV contacts: He017
<b>Hepatitis following Medication toxicity (He020)</b>	Ascertain reason for taking medication. Usually acceptable once donor has fully recovered.
<b>Hepatitis of Unknown Origin (He019)</b>	Individuals with a history of jaundice or hepatitis must only be considered as blood donors three months after recovery from the illness. The “Hepatitis Evaluate” marker must be placed on the donor’s Meditech record when the history of hepatitis is first reported.
<b>Hepatomegaly (He022)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Hernia</b>	Acceptable, if symptom free and no complications. Includes hiatal, inguinal, umbilical and abdominal hernia. For repairs, refer to Procedures.
<b>Herpes Simplex Type 1 (cold sore/fever blister) (He023)</b>	Defer if symptomatic; accept when healed.
<b>Herpes Zoster/Ramsay Hunt syndrome (He025)</b>	Defer for two weeks, provided there is resolution of lesions. Contacts – acceptable. Consider recruitment for plasmapheresis programme for immunoglobulin. Caution for other underlying diseases such as HIV.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>High Risk Behavior</b>	<p>HIV-positive donor (Hi012) – defer indefinitely.</p> <p>For all high-risk behaviors listed below, defer donor for three months:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sex partner of an HIV positive person ( Hi013): defer for three months after last sexual contact.</li> <li>• Sex with a recent/new partner (Hi011) – defer for three months from beginning of the new sexual relationship. No deferral required if the new relationship is not sexual in nature.</li> <li>• Sex with more than one partner in the last three months (Hi003).</li> <li>• Casual sex or sex with someone whose sexual background is unknown to the donor (Hi004).</li> <li>• Sex with an escort or sex worker (Hi005).</li> <li>• Sex in exchange for money, drugs or goods (Hi006).</li> <li>• Sexual assault/rape (Se004/Se005): victim and partner – defer for three months after the assault.</li> <li>• Tattoos (Ta002).</li> <li>• Piercings – perineal (Pe003), tongue (To001), ear (Ea002), nipple (Ni002), nose (No001), body piercing (Bo001).</li> <li>• Scarification/Raatib (Sc001).</li> <li>• Donor has injected himself/herself, or been injected, with any drug or substance, including steroids, which had not been prescribed by a doctor (Hi007). (See Anabolic steroids)</li> </ul>
<b>Hodgkin’s Disease (Ho001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Housemaid’s Knee</b>	Acceptable.
<b>HTLV I/II (HT001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Huntington’s Chorea (Hu002)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Hydatid Cyst (Hy001)</b>	Acceptable if treated and asymptomatic.
<b>Hydatidiform Mole (Hy002)</b>	Defer for four months.
<b>Hydrocele (Hy003)</b>	Acceptable if there are no complications.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Hypertension (Hy015)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A person whose systolic pressure is above 180mm Hg or whose diastolic pressure is above 100mm Hg on the day must not be bled: Elevated blood pressure may indicate a state of anxiety. If the blood pressure is high, allow the donor to rest for five minutes and repeat. Make sure the cuff is correctly applied. Make sure tight clothing does not restrict the upper arm. Offer to re-check the donor's blood pressure at the donor centre – defer for one day. Advise the donor to visit his/her doctor. Donors may donate once they have been on antihypertensive treatment for at least four weeks and their blood pressure is stable.</li> <li>2. Donors who have had a change in their hypertensive medication may be bled four weeks after the change, provided they have no side effects and the blood pressure is acceptable.</li> <li>3. A donor on antihypertensive therapy who has a low blood pressure when donating is at risk of stroke or heart attack. Defer donors with hypertension on therapy if systolic pressure is below 110 mm Hg or diastolic pressure &lt;65 mm Hg (Hy004) – defer for seven days.</li> </ol>
<b>Hyperventilation (Hy008)</b>	<p>Because of the emotional component of hyperventilation, there is a strong indication that the donor may have a psychological predisposition to fainting and circulatory collapse. For this reason, the donor must be calmed down before being allowed to donate. Failure to respond – defer for seven days.</p>
<b>Hyperventilatory Tetany/ Carpopedal Spasm (Ca030/ Hy009)</b>	<p>Assist donor to control breathing by having him/her focusing on the staff member and breathing in and out slowly by counting five seconds for inhalation and five seconds for exhalation. This usually relieves the spasms by increasing the carbon dioxide into the system.  Defer indefinitely if donor has more than one episode.</p>
<b>Hypofibrinogenemia (Hy010)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Hypotension (Hy013)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. If blood pressure is below 100/60 mm Hg and not on medication (Hy013), defer for one day.</li> <li>b. See Hypertension section if a donor is on antihypertensive therapy and if the systolic blood pressure is &lt;110 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure is &lt;65 mm.</li> </ol>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Idiopathic Thrombocytopaenic purpura (Id001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Inflammation</b>	Assess the cause of the inflammation, check medication and defer accordingly.
<b>Influenza (In003)</b>	Defer for seven days until symptom free.
<b>Intravenous Drug Use(In004)</b>	Defer for three months. This includes non-prescribed use of anabolic steroids.
<b>Investigations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish diagnosis/results of investigation and then defer accordingly.</li> <li>• Defer for two weeks (only if diagnosis not established yet).</li> <li>• Arteriogram (Ar003) - Defer until treating cardiologist has given consent or report for donor to donate. If arteriogram is negative and donor asymptomatic, accept.</li> <li>• Barium meal (Ba002).</li> <li>• CAT scan (CT scan), including brain scan (Ca003) - Ascertain if contrast medium was used, the diagnosis and defer accordingly.</li> <li>• ECG: Acceptable, if routine ECG, no underlying condition (NB: no letter required).</li> <li>• EEG: Acceptable.</li> <li>• Intravenous pyelogram (In005)- Acceptable.</li> <li>• Isotope scan (Is004) -Acceptable.</li> <li>• Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) (Mr001) - Acceptable.</li> <li>• Myelogram(My002)- Acceptable.</li> <li>• X-ray media/radio-opaque contrast (Xr001)- Acceptable.</li> </ul>
<b>Ischiorectal Abscess (Is003)</b>	Defer for one month, until fully recovered and off all treatment.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Kala-azar/leishmaniasis (Ka001/Ka002)</b>	Defer indefinitely (Ka002). Travellers who have been to Iraq must be deferred for 12 months (Ka001).
<b>Kaposi sarcoma (Ka003)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Kidney Diseases</b>	<p>Defer according to the diagnosis.</p> <p>Kidney failure (Ki001)/Tubular necrosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chronic failure – defer indefinitely.</li> <li>• Acute renal failure with fully recovered renal function – defer for three months (Ha003).</li> </ul> <p>Kidney stones (Ki002):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kidney stones without any surgical intervention – acceptable if asymptomatic. Defer for three weeks after an acute attack.</li> <li>Kidney stones with surgical intervention: Major procedure: 3 months after surgery (including laser and laparoscopy)</li> </ol> <p>Nephritis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute – defer for three months until fully recovered (Ne003).</li> <li>• Chronic – defer indefinitely (Ne004).</li> </ul> <p>Polycystic kidney: Acceptable if on no treatment and has a normal renal function</p> <p>Pyelitis (Py001): Defer for one week, must have completed course of antibiotics and fully recovered.</p> <p>Renal colic (Re003): Defer for three weeks. Acceptable when symptom free.</p>
<b>Klebsiella (KI001)</b>	Defer for four weeks after complete recovery.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Lacerations/Wounds/Scratches (La001)</b>	Establish the circumstances and check for contamination of wound. Acceptable once healed and no indication of infection. If there was possible blood contamination from another source, defer for three months (see accidental exposure to blood).
<b>Lapsed Donor</b>	Acceptable if donor fits the criteria.
<b>Laryngitis (La006)</b>	Defer for one week until fully recovered.
<b>Legionnaires' Disease (Le001)</b>	Defer for six weeks until fully recovered.
<b>Leprosy (Le002)</b>	Defer for three years post treatment and fully recovered.
<b>Leptospirosis (Le005)</b>	Defer for three months post treatment and fully recovered.
<b>Leucocytosis (Le003)</b>	Ascertain diagnosis and defer accordingly (e.g. leukemia; benign). Infection – defer for seven days. Do not accept while leucocyte level is raised as this is usually an indication of an underlying disease or infection.
<b>Lipoma/Lipomatosis</b>	Acceptable. No letter or report required.
<b>Listeriosis (Li001)</b>	Defer for one month after full recovery and no complications.
<b>Lung Disorder</b>	Establish diagnosis and defer accordingly.
<b>Lyme Disease (Ly001)</b>	Defer for seven days after a full course of antibiotics has been completed and the donor is totally asymptomatic.
<b>Lymphadenitis (Ly002)</b>	Establish diagnosis. Defer according to diagnosis and until patient is completely asymptomatic and off antibiotics for one week.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability					
	DONOR TYPE	DEFERRAL YES/NO	DEFERAL PERIOD	MARKER	LABEL	MARKER AND LABEL PERIOD
<b>Malaria Risk Area (Ma003/ Ma004)</b>	Grew up outside South Africa in malaria area (Ma003)	Yes	Three years from last visit of any malaria area outside South Africa	None	None	N/A
	South African donor visiting any malaria area (Ma004)	Yes	Four weeks	Green	Green	Three months from date of return
	Residents of or frequent visitor to a low-risk South African malaria area	No	No	Green	Green	Three months from date of return.
	Donors who live or frequently visit and are bled in high-risk malaria areas	No	No	Blue	Blue	Three months from date of donation
	Donor had malaria (Ma002)	Yes	Three years	None	None	N/A

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Mastitis (Ma015)</b>	Accept once inflammation has cleared, off antibiotics for one week and not breastfeeding.
<b>Mastoiditis</b>	Defer for one week, must be asymptomatic and off treatment (Ma016). Defer for three months following surgery (Ma017).
<b>Meniere's Disease</b>	Defer for four weeks and must be asymptomatic (Me005).
<b>Meningitis (Me006/Me007/Me008)</b>	With or without sequelae /complications (Me007/ Me008): defer for three months Meningitis contact (Me006): defer three weeks after contact.
<b>Menopause</b>	Accept.
<b>Menstruation</b>	Accept.
<b>Migraine (Mi001)</b>	Accept if asymptomatic. Assess for anti-migraine medication.
<b>Mouth Infection/Ulcers (Mo003)</b>	Acceptable after healed.
<b>Magnetic resonance imaging) (Mr001)</b>	Accept/defer according to diagnosis. Accept if results are normal.
<b>Multiple Sclerosis (Mu001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Muscular Dystrophy (Mu004)</b>	Acceptable. See Disabled donor.
<b>Muscular Rheumatism</b>	Acceptable. Check medication.
<b>Myasthenia Gravis (My002)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Myelogram (My002)</b>	Accept/defer according to diagnosis. Accept if results are normal.



# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Narcolepsy</b>	Accept. Check medication.
<b>Nausea (Na002)</b>	Do not accept the donor if he/she complains of feeling nauseous. Defer until donor is completely well. If female, inquire about pregnancy.
<b>Nerve Compression</b>	Acceptable.
<b>Nervous Breakdown (Ne005)</b>	Acceptable when recovered.
<b>Neuralgia</b>	Acceptable. If on treatment, refer to Medication criteria.
<b>Neuritis</b>	Acceptable.
<b>Night Sweats (Ni001)</b>	Establish diagnosis. Defer/accept accordingly.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Occupation and Leisure Activities (Oc001)</b>	<p>Waiting periods after donation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Donors who drive a public-transport or heavy-duty vehicles, work in emergency services, on scaffolding/heights or with heavy-duty machinery are not to be bled while on duty – defer for one day.</li> <li>Aeroplane pilots or crew members, sky divers, deep sea divers (scuba diving) or mountain climbers – defer for 72 hours before the activity.</li> <li>Major marathons: 42km or more for running; 100km or more for cycling – defer donor for one month before and after the activity. Check history of anti-inflammatory drugs use.</li> <li>Passengers on international flights – defer for one day before and after the flight.</li> <li>Radiographers – acceptable.</li> <li>Occupational exposure to lead: Donors who have a lead concentration of &lt; 30ug/dl are allowed to donate.</li> <li>Blood from donors who have occupational exposure to lead will not be used for paediatric units.</li> </ol>
<b>Oedema (Oe001)</b>	<p>Establish cause of oedema. Defer/accept according to diagnosis.</p>
<b>Oesophagitis (Oe002)</b>	Defer until completely recovered.
<b>Orchitis (Or001)</b>	Acceptable, provided the symptoms have resolved completely and there are no complications. If associated with a sexually transmitted disease such as gonorrhoea, defer for three months.
<b>Osgood-Schlatter Disease</b>	Acceptable. Check medication.
<b>Osteoarthritis</b>	Acceptable. Check medication.
<b>Osteochondritis</b>	Acceptable if there is no infection. Take drug history.
<b>Osteogenesis Imperfecta (Os001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Osteomyelitis (Os002)</b>	Defer for four months until fully recovered and must be off antibiotics for one week.
<b>Osteoporosis</b>	Acceptable. Check medication.
<b>Otitis (Externa, Interna and Media)</b>	<p>Acceptable if not on treatment and no discharge. Defer for one week if on topical treatment. Defer for one week after antibiotic treatment has been completed if donor is on systemic treatment.</p>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Pancreatitis (Pa003)</b>	Acceptable three months after recovery, provided there are no complications.
<b>Paraplegia</b>	Acceptable if mild and no complications of the condition are present. If complicated, defer indefinitely. See Disabled donor.
<b>Paratyphoid Fever (Pa004)</b>	Defer for two weeks after recovery.
<b>Parkinson's Disease (Pa005)</b>	Accept if donor can sit still enough to be safely phlebotomised. Check medication. Donors with more severe tremors to be deferred indefinitely.
<b>Parrot Fever (Pa006)</b>	Defer for two weeks after treatment and recovery. Defer indefinitely: If having symptoms related to hypotension while taking dopamine receptor agonist drugs such as rotigotine, ropinirole and pramipexol.
<b>Peritonitis (Pe004)</b>	Check underlying cause. Defer for three months after full recovery.
<b>Permanent Makeup (Pe005)</b>	Defer for three months.
<b>Perthes Disease</b>	Acceptable, providing there are no complications.
<b>Pharyngitis (Ph001)</b>	Defer for one week post infection. Check for use of antibiotics.
<b>Phlebitis (Ph002)</b>	Defer for one month and must be fully recovered.
<b>Pilonidal Sinus (Pi001)</b>	Defer until healed and no signs of infection. Check for antibiotic use and defer accordingly.
<b>Platelet Disorders, Including Thrombocytopenia, Thrombocytosis, Thrombophilia</b>	Establish cause and defer accordingly.
<b>Pleurisy (PI005)</b>	Defer for six weeks following full recovery. Establish underlying condition and defer accordingly.
<b>Pneumonia (Pn002)</b>	Defer for two weeks and must be full recovered.
<b>Pneumothorax (Pn003)</b>	Establish underlying condition and defer accordingly. Defer for six months following full recovery.
<b>Poisoning (Po006)</b>	Establish cause and defer for one month after recovery.
<b>Poliomyelitis (Po002)</b>	Defer for three months and must be recovered.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome</b>	Acceptable.
<b>Polycythaemia (Secondary) (Po003)</b>	Manage as per therapeutic venesection standard operating procedure.
<b>Polycythaemia Vera (Po003)</b>	Manage as per therapeutic venesection standard operating procedure
<b>Porphyria (Po004)</b>	Acceptable if asymptomatic. Defer for three weeks if symptomatic.
<b>Pott's Disease (Po005)</b>	Acceptable two years after treatment and full recovery.
<b>Pregnancy (Pr001/Pr002)</b>	Defer for three months following a normal delivery with no complications (Pr002). Defer for three months following a Caesarean section (Pr001). Defer for three months following a miscarriage/abortion (Ab001). Defer until breastfeeding has been stopped. If the donor received a blood transfusion, defer accordingly.
<b>Prisoner</b>	A donor is acceptable provided he/she passes all the donor eligibility criteria. SANBS will not organise a clinic for prison inmates.
<b>Procedures</b>	<p>Take a detailed medical history, including information about any including malignancies, medication and blood transfusions to ascertain diagnosis and reason for procedure and defer accordingly. If a biopsy was done or tissue sent for histology, then a report may be required.</p> <p><b>Major procedures</b> (La004) Definition: any procedure that required the donor to stay in hospital for one or more nights. Deferral: three months from date of discharge.</p> <p><b>Scopes:</b> (La003) Definition: any procedure where a scope was used, including gastroscopies, colonoscopies, arthroscopies and laparoscopies. Deferral: three months from date of discharge.</p> <p><b>Minor procedures</b> (La005) Definition: any procedure that was performed in the doctor's rooms; day procedure in hospital. Deferral: two weeks from date of procedure.</p>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<p><b>Procedures (Continued)</b></p>	<p><b>Exceptions:</b> Defer indefinitely:            Amputation (AM002) – arm or leg. Defer indefinitely if due to malignancy or peripheral vascular disease.            Embolectomy (Em002)            Femoral by-pass (Fe002)            Gastrectomy – partial (Ga003). Total gastrectomy (Ga004) – defer indefinitely.</p> <p><b>Special procedures:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Pneumonectomy (Pn001) – defer indefinitely.</li> <li>♦ Embolectomy – defer indefinitely.</li> <li>♦ Femoral bypass including femoral stents (FE002) – defer indefinitely.</li> <li>♦ Brain surgery (Br007/Br008): All surgical intervention within the skull – accept three years post-operatively if no sequelae.</li> <li>♦ If donor had dura mater transplant – defer indefinitely (CJD precaution).</li> <li>♦ Surgery for space-occupying lesions/berry aneurysm – defer according to diagnosis, with minimum of three years. See convulsions/epilepsy (Br007).</li> <li>♦ Cardiac surgery(Ca024):            Cardiac catheterisation (Ca022)/Angiogram (An008) – accept two weeks after investigation, if normal. If positive, defer according to diagnosis and outcome.</li> </ul> <p>Pacemaker (Pa001) – defer indefinitely. Valve replacement (Va002) – defer indefinitely (even on prophylactic antibiotics)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Dental procedures (De007/008/009/010):            Routine fillings, routine teeth cleaning (De008) – defer for 24 hours. Root canal treatment, crown work (De007) – defer for three days.            Tooth implant preparatory phase/surgery to the gum (De009) – defer for three months. For implantation phase (De021) – defer for three days. Wisdom teeth extraction under general/local anaesthetic – defer for one month (De010).</li> <li>♦ Dental abscess (Ab002) – defer until healed. Infection must be completely cleared. Donor must be off all antibiotics for a period of one week (seven days).</li> </ul>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Procedures (Continued)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decompression chamber (De001) – defer for 72 hours before treatment in the chamber and for 72 hours post treatment.</li> <li>• Keratotomy (laser for correction of vision) – defer for one month (La009).</li> <li>• Laser hair removal (La008).</li> </ul>
<b>Prostatitis (Pr008)</b>	Defer for one week after treatment is completed and fully recovered.
<b>Psychiatric Disorders</b>	<p>Bipolar disorder (Bi002)/ schizophrenia (Sc005) – defer for an initial four months after diagnosis; accept once stable on treatment.</p> <p>Donor with cognitive disabilities: Acceptable ( See Donor with disabilities).</p> <p>Psychosis (Ps004) – Accept donors with stable substance induced psychosis, not receiving maintenance therapy.</p>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Q Fever (Q001)</b>	Defer for one week after treatment is completed and fully recovered.
<b>Quadriplegia (Qu002)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Quinsy Abscess (Qu001)</b>	Defer for one week after completion of antibiotics and fully recovered. Defer for two weeks after recovery if not on antibiotics.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Rabies (Ra001)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Defer for three months after completion of vaccine and immunoglobulin therapy.</li> <li>b. Donors who have been vaccinated against rabies (e.g. vets, dog unit officers) should be given the option of joining therapies plasmapheresis programme.</li> </ul>
<b>Radiation therapy (Ra002/Ra003/Ra004)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. If donor has had brachytherapy for prostate cancer, defer four months from the time of radiation implants (see Prostatic cancer). (Ra003)</li> <li>b. Defer for five years if radiation was used to treat other malignant conditions. Donors may be acceptable after five years, but only after consultation with the Donor Medical Manager (Ra004). (See specific cancer.) Under certain circumstances a donor may receive a small dose of radiation for a non-malignant lesion. Such a donor may be able to donate after consultation with Donor Medical Manager.</li> </ul>
<b>Raynaud's Disease/Raynaud's Phenomenon (Ra008)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Red Cell Immunisation programme Donor (Re001)</b>	If the donor does not complete the Anti-D programme and reverts back to whole blood donation, accept four months after the last red cell immunisation.
<b>Relapsing Fever (Re002)</b>	Defer for two years after treatment and full recovery.
<b>Respiratory Infection (Re005)</b>	The donor must be free from acute respiratory disease. If on antibiotics, defer one week after completion. Defer indefinitely patients suffering from severe emphysema and bronchiectasis. Defer according to specific condition.
<b>Restless Leg Syndrome (Re007)</b>	Acceptable. Establish if donor is on treatment and if the drug is safe before accepting.
<b>Rheumatic Fever (Rh001)</b>	If donor has a history of rheumatic fever, accept only no sequelae. If on prophylactic antibiotics, this is an indication of valve involvement – defer indefinitely.
<b>Rheumatism (Rh002)</b>	Acceptable. Check medication.
<b>Rheumatoid Arthritis (Rh003)</b>	See Autoimmune diseases.
<b>Rickettsia (Tick Bite Fever) (Ri001)</b>	Defer for three months after treatment and full recovery.
<b>Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (Ro001)</b>	Defer for three months following treatment and full recovery.
<b>Rodent Ulcer (Basal Cell Carcinoma) (Ro002)</b>	Acceptable three months after excision and completely healed.



# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Salpingitis (Sa002)</b>	Defer until donor has recovered and off antibiotic therapy for one week.
<b>Sarcoidosis (Sa003/Sa004)</b>	Donors who have had acute disease and are left with no sequelae and are not on treatment may be accepted after five years (Sa004). Donors who have active disease or intermittent recurrence – defer indefinitely (Sa003).
<b>Scarlet Fever</b>	Infection (Sc003) – defer for three weeks from date of complete recovery. Contact (Sc002) – defer for three weeks after household contact.
<b>Sciatica</b>	Acceptable if no complications.
<b>Scleroderma (Sc006)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Scurvy (Sc007)</b>	Defer until treated and symptom free.
<b>Septicaemia/Sepsis (Se003)</b>	Defer for three months following complete recovery.
<b>Sexually Transmitted Disease (St003/St004)</b>	<p>Defer for three months from time of completed treatment for the following conditions:            Chancre (Ch001)            Chancroid (Ch002)            Chlamydia (Ch008)            Trichomoniasis/vaginitis (Tr009)            Gonorrhoea (Go001)</p> <p>The following conditions assess whether initial or recurrent infection and defer accordingly:</p> <p>Genital herpes/herpes simplex type 2 (Ge001):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial infection – defer for three months.</li> <li>• Recurrent genital herpes – acceptable, provided that donor satisfies all eligibility criteria.</li> </ul> <p>Genital warts/human papilloma virus (HPV) (Ge002):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial infection – defer for three months.</li> <li>• Recurrent genital warts – acceptable, provided that the donor satisfies all eligibility criteria. Defer for 12 months.</li> </ul> <p>Syphilis (Sy001) – if antibodies detected. Donor to be retested thereafter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanently defer if still positive (antibodies detected).</li> <li>• Accept if negative.</li> </ul>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Shortness of Breath (Sh001)</b>	Ascertain cause and defer according to specific condition.
<b>Simmonds Disease (Si003)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Sinusitis (Acute) (Si005)</b>	Defer for one week after completion of antibiotics and fully recovered.
<b>Skin Diseases</b>	<p>Accept, defer or exclude according to diagnosis. It is important that the venipuncture site is free of any skin disease. Check Medication criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Acne (Ac002) – acceptable. Check medication history.</li> <li>b. Defer permanently if systemic disease affecting skin (e.g. scleroderma, dermatomyositis, systemic cutaneous amyloidosis)</li> <li>c. Dermatitis (De012), Eczema (Ec004), Psoriasis (Ps001), Urticaria (Ur001), etc. Defer for three weeks if active and still on systemic treatment. Acceptable provided lesions are not infected, there are no systemic symptoms.</li> <li>d. Fungal infection - Acceptable. Confirm that there is no underlying immune-depressive disorder. See Anti-fungal treatment.</li> <li>e. Impetigo (Im008) – Acceptable once skin infection has cleared. Defer for one week after completion of antibiotic treatment.</li> <li>f. Intra-dermal naevus – Acceptable</li> <li>g. Keratosis – Acceptable</li> <li>h. Pemphigus (Pe001) – Acceptable when skin is clear.</li> <li>i. Ringworm – Acceptable if being treated.</li> <li>j. Vitiligo (Vi003) – Acceptable.</li> <li>k. Scabies – Acceptable when symptom free.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Graft (Sk002)</b>	Defer until skin graft has completely healed and there is no infection. For extensive skin grafts, ascertain if blood products or allogeneic tissue (i.e. not donor's own skin) have been used and defer four months.
<b>Sleeping Sickness (SI001)/ Chagas Disease (Ch003)/ Trypanosomiasis (Tr008)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Smallpox</b>	Acceptable if fully recovered.
<b>Sore Throat (So001)</b>	Acceptable once infection has cleared completely and one week after completion of antibiotics.
<b>Source plasma donors</b>	<p>Age and weight as for apheresis donors.</p> <p>The following deferrals DO NOT apply to source plasma donations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Antiplatelet medication deferrals.</li> <li>Malaria deferrals.</li> </ul>
<b>Spastic Colon</b>	Acceptable provided there are no other complications.
<b>Spina Bifida (Sp001)</b>	Acceptable if mild and no complications of the condition are present. If complicated, defer indefinitely.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Splenomegaly</b>	Ascertain diagnosis and defer accordingly.
<b>Sprain (Sp007)</b>	Defer if limb is swollen and painful. Accept once donor is comfortable.
<b>Stings</b>	Bee sting (Be001) – defer for one week following an allergic reaction to bee sting. Blue bottle/jellyfish sting – acceptable if fully recovered.
<b>Stomatitis (St009)</b>	Defer until symptom free.
<b>Stress</b>	Acceptable if donor satisfies all eligibility criteria. Do not bleed if donor is excessively nervous.
<b>Sunburn (Su002)</b>	Defer if donor is dehydrated or complains of a headache or dizziness.
<b>Sunstroke (Su003)</b>	Defer until donor is feeling well.
<b>Surgical Operation Pending (Su012)</b>	Defer for one month prior to major surgery. Establish type of operation and defer accordingly from date of pending surgery.
<b>Swine Flu (H1N1; Sw001)</b>	Defer for seven days, as per upper respiratory tract infections.
<b>Systemic Lupus Erythematosus</b>	Defer indefinitely (Lu002).

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Tachycardia (Ta003)/Arrhythmia (Ar001)</b>	<p>A donor with an irregular pulse or pulse rate of more than 100 beats per minute must be deferred as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1st episode of tachycardia – may offer to check the donor's pulse rate on another occasion. Defer for one day</li> <li>• 2nd episode of tachycardia – request that donor is evaluated by his doctor. Defer according to the diagnosis</li> <li>• Sinus arrhythmia (Si004) – acceptable</li> </ul> <p>No donor is to be bled with a pulse rate of more than 100 beats per minute.</p>
<b>Tapeworm (Ta001)</b>	Defer for one week until successfully treated.
<b>Tendonitis (Te001)</b>	Defer for one week until acute inflammation has resolved.
<b>Tennis Elbow (Te002)</b>	Defer for one week until acute inflammation has resolved.
<b>Tetanus/Lockjaw (Te025)</b>	Acceptable four months after recovery.
<b>Thalassaemia (Th001)</b>	<p>Thalassaemia major – defer indefinitely (Th001).</p> <p>Thalassaemia minor – acceptable if donor passes the Hb screening. Establish transfusion record.</p>
<b>Thoracic Outlet Syndrome (Th009)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Thrombocytopenia (Th003)</b>	Establish underlying cause. Accept if in remission for five years.
<b>Thrombocytosis/ thrombocythaemia (Th002)</b>	Determine cause and defer according to diagnosis. Enquire about splenectomy, determine cause and defer accordingly.
<b>Thrombophlebitis (Th004)</b>	Defer for one month after resolution, provided the donor is not on anticoagulants. Check medication.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Thyroid Diseases</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fibrous thyroiditis: accept if no complications and donor is feeling well. Check medication.</li> <li>Hashimoto's disease: acceptable once the patient is stable. The pulse rate rather than the dose of hormone replacement therapy will determine whether a donor is acceptable or not.</li> <li>Hyperthyroidism (Hy006/Hy007)/ Graves disease (Gr003)/Thyrotoxicosis (Th008) Defer until asymptomatic. (Hy006). The pulse rate rather than the dose of hormone replacement therapy will determine whether a donor is acceptable or not. Ask about radioactive iodine treatment – defer for six months after radioactive iodine has been given. (See radioactive iodine and thyroid suppressor drugs in medication criteria.)</li> <li>Hypothyroidism – acceptable if on maintenance therapy, e.g. Eltroxin, Diotroxin. The pulse rate rather than the dose of hormone replacement therapy will determine whether a donor is acceptable or not. See Thyroid hormone.</li> </ul>
<b>Thyroglossal Cyst (Th005)</b>	Acceptable. Defer as for minor procedure( if cystectomy)- defer for two weeks form surgery.
<b>Tick Bite Fever (Ti002)</b>	Defer for three months after treatment and full recovery.
<b>Tinnitus</b>	Acceptable if donor is not dizzy or off balance. Check medication.
<b>Tonsillitis (To003)</b>	Defer for one week after antibiotics and fully recovered.
<b>Toxoplasmosis (To004)</b>	Defer for six months after full recovery and a pathology report indicates an absence of IgM antibody.
<b>Tracheitis (Tr001)</b>	Defer for one week until inflammation has resolved and donor is asymptomatic.
<b>Transplant (Recipient/Donor) (Tr002)</b>	<p>Allogeneic recipient: defer indefinitely, including corneal transplant, bone graft (see Bone graft) and tendon transplant (see Tendon transplant). Autologous bone and tendon transplant acceptable after three months if not for cancer. Donor: defer for three months as per major procedure.</p> <p>Corneal transplant (Co016) – defer donor indefinitely. Dura mater transplant (Du003) – defer indefinitely. Stem cell donor or recipient: Donor (St005): defer for six months after stem cell donation. Recipient (St006): permanently deferred. Tendon transplant (Te026): Autologous – defer according to procedure (minor/major). Allogeneic (donor) – defer for three months. <b>For all transplants – defer sex partner for three months from date of transplant.</b></p>

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Tropical Spastic Paraparesis (Tr006)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Trypanosoma Cruzi (Tr007)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Trypanosomiasis(Tr008)/ Chagas Disease (Ch003)/ Sleeping Sickness (SI001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Tuberculosis Contact (Tu001)</b>	Acceptable three months after contact, if the donor is well and has no night sweats, cough or unexplained weight loss.
<b>Tuberculosis Infection (Tu002)</b>	Exclude active tuberculosis. Defer for two years after full recovery. Donor must have completed the full course of therapy and be certified cured. If the donor had TB many years ago and records cannot be located, the donor may be accepted.
<b>Typhoid Contact (Ty002)</b>	Defer for four weeks after close (e.g. household/workplace) contact.
<b>Typhoid Fever (Ty001)</b>	Defer for two weeks after complete recovery.
<b>Typhus (Ty003)</b>	Acceptable two weeks after complete recovery.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Ulcerative Colitis (UI002)</b>	See Autoimmune diseases.
<b>Ultrasound</b>	Accept/defer according to diagnosis. Acceptable if normal.
<b>Underweight (Un001)</b>	Defer if the donor weighs less than 50kg for whole blood and less than 55kg for apheresis procedures.
<b>Unexplained Weight Loss (We005)</b>	Defer if the donor has unexplained weight loss of 5kg or more.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Varicose Veins (Va003/Va004)</b>	Acceptable if asymptomatic. If on oral treatment, refer to Medication criteria. Defer for six weeks after last injection (Va003) or three months after procedure/surgery (Va004).
<b>Viral Haemorrhagic Fever (Vi001/Vi002)</b>	This includes Congo fever (Co011/Co012), Ebola, Lassa fever (La010/La011). Infection – defer for three months following complete recovery (Vi002). Close contacts are to be deferred for four weeks after the last contact with a patient (Vi001). Check if patient received blood products and defer accordingly.
<b>Von Willebrand Disease (Vo003/Vo004)</b>	If on factor replacement, defer both donor and sex partner for three months.  Acceptable if not on factor replacement.  Three main types of Von Willebrand disease (VWD) based on qualitative or quantitative defects in Von Willebrand factor (VWF, a clotting protein). A fourth type, acquired VWD, is not hereditary. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Type 1 VWD – mild symptoms</b> (Found in 60% to 80% of patients.) Levels of VWF in the blood range from 20% to 50% of normal.</li> <li>• <b>Type 2 VWD – mild to moderate symptoms</b> (Found in 15% to 30% of patients.) Type 2 is broken down into four subtypes: type 2A, type 2B, type 2M and type 2N, depending on the presence and behaviour of multimers, molecular chains of VWF.</li> <li>• <b>Type 3 VWD (severe symptoms)</b> (Found in 5% to 10% of patients – includes spontaneous bleeding episodes, often into their joints and muscles.)</li> <li>• <b>Acquired VWD.</b> This type of VWD in adults results after a diagnosis of an autoimmune disease, such as lupus, or from heart disease or some types of cancer. It can also occur after taking certain medications.</li> </ul>
<b>VP Shunt (VP001)</b>	Defer indefinitely due to the risk of bacterial contamination.



# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Weber-Christian Disease (We001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Wegener's Granulomatosis (We002)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Wernicke Encephalopathy (We003)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Wertheim's Operation (We004)</b>	Defer for five years after which the donor may be reinstated if cancer free.
<b>Whiplash Injury (Wh001)</b>	Defer for one week and until fully recovered.
<b>Whipple's Disease (Wh002)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Whitlow (Wh003)</b>	Defer for one week after completing antibiotics and fully recovered.
<b>Whooping Cough contact (Wh004)</b>	Defer for one week.
<b>Whooping Cough Infection (Wh005)</b>	Defer for four weeks and must be fully recovered.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>X-Ray Contrast Media (XR001)</b>	Accept/defer according to diagnosis. Acceptable if normal.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Acceptability
<b>Yaws (Ya001)</b>	Defer indefinitely.
<b>Yellow Fever (Ye001)</b>	Defer for four weeks and until fully recovered.
<b>Yuppie Flu/Chronic Fatigue syndrome (Debilitating)/Myalgic encephalomyelitis (Yu001)</b>	Defer indefinitely. A donor may be acceptable where the diagnosis was made due to chronic fatigue with little investigation.

# MEDICATIONS

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# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action
<b>Anabolic Steroids/other Ethyloestrenol</b> Trade name: Orabolin (An001)	Confirm (diplomatically) that drug is not being abused. If used for body building, defer until donor has been off medication for three months. When accepting these donors, ensure that they comply with donor eligibility as some of them may have had non-prescribed anabolic steroids. Sexual partner – defer for three months after the last sexual contact. Testosterone, anabolic steroids and vitamins prescribed by the treating doctor are acceptable, provided the donor meets all other criteria.
<b>Anaesthetic</b> General Anaesthetic/Local Anaesthetic/Spinal Anaesthetic/Epidural	Defer the donor according to the reasons for surgery or other procedure performed, e.g. dental work, reduction of fractures or dislocations.
<b>Analgesics</b> Aspirin Trade names include: Anadin, Compral, Codis, Disprin, Grandpa, Med-Lemon (An003)	For all components to be used, whole blood donors should not have taken aspirin (or aspirin-like analgesics) for seven days. Acceptable for whole blood donation, but a “not for platelet use” sticker must be put on the unit if blood is to be processed for random donor platelets. For aphaeresis platelets, the donor must not have taken aspirin (or aspirin-like analgesics) within the previous seven days.
<b>Analgesics</b> Methadone Trade name: Physeptone (An004)	Establish reason for taking. Acceptable only after discontinuation of methadone for one week and if all acceptability criteria are met. Ensure that donor is not a high-risk donor.
<b>Analgesics</b> Naproxen Trade names include: Naprel, Naprosyn, Nurofen (An005)	Establish reason for taking Naproxen. Accept/defer according to underlying medical condition. Not acceptable for platelet donation for three days. See Anti-inflammatory drugs.
<b>Anti-Aging Cream</b> Tretinoin (Retin-A-cream) (An014)	Topical and minimum absorption – acceptable.
<b>Anti-Alcoholism (Antabuse) (An015)</b>	Defer for two weeks after completion of oral course. Implant – defer for two weeks after removal. Establish the risk behavior of the donor in the past three months before blood donation.
<b>Anti-Anginal Agents</b>	Potential donors with a medical history of angina should be excluded from donating blood. Defer permanently.

# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action
<b>Amyl Nitrate/Nitro-Glycetine</b> Trade names include: Nitrolingual	Acceptable seven days after completion of course of antibiotics (oral or intramuscular). This deferral is to ensure that the infection has cleared and is not related to the drug.
<b>Antibiotics (An016)</b>	Ascertain reason for taking antibiotics. Accept if donor is cured and asymptomatic. Defer if donor does not comply with all acceptance criteria. If donor has been on long-term antibiotics (e.g. for acne), there must be a deferral period of one week, from the time of starting the antibiotics, provided infection has cleared.
<b>(Anti-Metabolites)</b> Cytarabine, Fluorouracil, Hydroxyurea, Methotrexate, Mercaptopurine	Acceptable. See auto immune disease.
<b>Anti-Cancer Drugs</b>	For Tamoxifen and Zoladex see Hormonal preparations.
<b>Anticoagulants (An017)</b> Trade names include: Calciparine (Heparin), Coumadin (Warfarin)	These donors must be deferred indefinitely due to their disease. See cancer in donor medical acceptance criteria. Donors on anticoagulants must be deferred as a result of their disease/condition. Warfarin – defer donors on anticoagulant medication as this drug has teratogenic properties. A donor may be accepted two months after discontinuing anticoagulant therapy.

# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action
<p><b>Anticonvulsants/Anti-Epileptics</b> Trade names include: Epanutin, Mysoline, Rivotril, Tegretol, Lamictin, Topamax, Epitec, Lyrica, Toplep, Keppra (An018)</p>	<p>Donors on Tegretol, Rivotril, Lamictin, Epitec, Toplep, Lyrica, Keppra or Topamax are acceptable if on monotherapy. See epilepsy in medical acceptance criteria.</p> <p><b>Whole blood donors – acceptable. All these drugs are plasma bound and therefore red cells are safe for transfusion to patients. Platelets acceptable and plasma acceptable for NBI only.</b> Topamax is acceptable provided the condition for which it is prescribed does not exclude the donor. A note should be made in comments that the donor must increase fluid intake.</p> <p><b>Double red cell – acceptable</b></p> <p><b>Apheresis plasma and platelet donors only:</b> Deferral periods remain unchanged for the following drugs: since there is evidence that Phenytoin (Epanutin), Valproic acid (Epilim, Convulex), Ethosuximide (Zarontin) and Phenobarbitone may have teratogenic effects. Mysoline (Primidone) is metabolised to phenobarbitone and therefore is classified for the purposes of deferral as Phenobarbitone. Phenytoin (Epanutin) – two months (An020) Valproic acid (Epilim, Convulex) – 20 days (An022) Phenobarbitone – six months (An019) Mysoline (Primidone) – six months (An018) Ethosuximide (Zarontin) – two months (An021)</p>
<p><b>Anti-Depressants:</b> Fluoxetine (Nuzac)</p>	<p>Acceptable. Ensure that donor meets all acceptability criteria. Donors who are on more than two antidepressants will not be accepted. Donors who are on mood stabilisers, which are basically anticonvulsants, will be accepted according to anticonvulsant criteria. The focus for the deferral should be on the mental status of the donor and not the drug.</p>
<p><b>Anti-Diabetic Agents</b> Insulin or oral agents</p>	<p>Acceptable providing diabetes is stable. See Diabetes in medical acceptance criteria.</p>
<p><b>Anti-Fibrinolytic</b> Agents: Cyklokapron</p>	<p>Establish diagnosis and reason why donor is on the drug. Defer if currently on drug. Defer for three days after stopping the drug.</p>

# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action
<b>Anti-Diabetic Agents</b> Insulin or oral agents	Acceptable providing diabetes is stable. See Diabetes in medical acceptance criteria.
<b>Anti-Fungal Agents</b> Trade names include: Fungizone, Nizoral, Lamisil	Ascertain reason for administration of anti-fungal agent. Acceptable provided that it is confirmed that there is no underlying transmissible disease, the venesection site is free of infection and that donor complies with all acceptability criteria. See Fungal Infection in Donor Medical Acceptance Criteria.
<b>Anti-Gout Drugs:</b> Puricos, allopurinol, colchicine	Acceptable. Donor should not be having an acute gout attack at time of donation.
<b>Anti-Hypertensive Agents (An024)</b> Trade names include: Adalat, Aldomet, Apresoline, Capoten, Hyperstat, Hypoten, Isoptin, Lopresor	a. Defer if a new anti-hypertensive medication was started within the previous four weeks. b. Acceptable if donor meets all medical acceptability criteria. c. Donors who have been on beta blockers for at least one month. The blood pressure and pulse must be taken before and after donation. See Bradycardia.
<b>Anti-Inflammatory Agents (Non-Steroidal)(An025)</b> Trade names include: Brufen, Indocid, Naproxen, Voltaren, Arthrotec	Acceptable if donor meets medical acceptability criteria for blood donation. If blood is to be processed for random donor platelets or apheresis platelets, the donor must not have taken anti-inflammatory drugs within previous three days.
<b>Anti-Malaria Drugs</b>	<b>Malaria risk area</b> Prophylactic medications are acceptable, but refer to criteria for malaria risk area to defer accordingly.  <b>Malaria disease/condition</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to criteria for malaria disease to defer accordingly</li> <li>If anti-malaria drugs, e.g. quinine, is used for treatment of another condition, then defer according to medical condition.</li> </ul> Quinidine – Apheresis, defer for five days after stopping the drug. Whole blood, not for platelet use.
<b>Anti-Migraine Agents</b> Trade names include: Cafergot, Ergate, Migril (An027)	Acceptable if on maintenance dose Imigran injection if no symptoms at time of donation. See Migraine in Donor Medical Acceptance Criteria.
<b>Anti-Obesity Drugs</b>	See Appetite suppressants.



# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action
<b>Anti-Pancreatitis</b> DRUGS: Creon, Pancreatin	Acceptable.
<b>Anti-Parkinson's</b> DRUGS: Levodopa, Carbidopa, Pexola, Sinemet	Acceptable. Donor must not be having any complications or side effects from the drug.
<b>Anti-Psychotic Drugs</b> Lithium carbonate Trade names include: Camcolit, Lentolith (An028)	Acceptable if the donor is well controlled and can give consent.
<b>Anti-Rheumatoid Agents:</b> Gold salts, D-penicillamine, hydroxychloroquine (An029)	Gold salts and D-penicillamine are teratogenic; therefore, donors are deferred while on these medications. Waiting period if drugs are discontinued: Gold salts – two years; D-penicillamine – four months. See Rheumatoid arthritis in Donor Medical Criteria.
<b>Anti-Serum (An030)</b>	Defer for three months following administration of anti-serum, then accept if donor meets medical acceptance criteria.
<b>Anti-Smoking Medication</b> Nicotinell patches, Zyban, Champix	Acceptable for all donors.
<b>Anti-Tetanus Serum</b> (tetanus immunoglobulin) (An031)	Defer for three months after tetanus immunoglobulin.
<b>Antivenom (serum) (An032)</b>	Defer for three months following administration of antivenom, then accept if donor meets medical acceptance criteria.
<b>Antiviral Drugs AZT, 3TC.</b>	Topical antiviral cream/ointment for superficial conditions is acceptable once the underlying condition has healed completely. Oral antivirals (e.g. Acyclovir) – defer according to the underlying cause. Most people who have taken Interferon must be deferred indefinitely. The exception may be donors treated for condylomata acuminata – refer these to medical liaison officer, who will discuss with the blood transfusion services medical manager.  <b>Antiretrovirals:</b> Donors who are permanently taking oral medication – defer indefinitely (An034). Post-exposure prophylaxis: if a person has been given AZT or other antiviral prophylaxis following a needle-stick (or similar) injury, the deferral period must be a minimum of three months, provided all follow-up investigations have been done and test results have remained negative (An033). a) Pre-exposure prophylaxis: the concern is the donor's risk of exposure and not the drug. The reason for taking the drug should be ascertained and discussed with blood transfusion service medical manager as the deferral may be three months because of the high-risk exposure.

# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action
<b>Appetite Suppressants</b> <b>Amphetamine diethylpropion (Ap003).</b> Trade name: Tenuate	All prescribed and over-the-counter drugs acceptable if donor meets medical criteria. Check the weight-loss criteria.
<b>B</b>	
<b>Beta Blocker</b> Trade names include: Inderal, Lopressor, Trasicor, Cardicor, Atenolol, Dialatrend (Be005)	Blood pressure and pulse must be taken before and after donation. See Bradycardia.
<b>Botox</b> Injections/carboxytherapy (Bo006)	Acceptable.

# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action
<b>Calcium And Bone Metabolism Drugs</b> Raloxifene (Evista tablets), alendronic (Fosamax/Fosavance) (Ca002)	a. Defer donor permanently if on Evista. If Evista is discontinued, donor must be deferred for 31 days. b. Drugs for osteoporosis that are acceptable – Fosamax/Fosavance, Actonel, Sustanon 250, and calcium supplements.
<b>Cardiovascular Agents</b>	Buflomedil (Loftyl) (Ca025) – defer for one week after the last dose. Digitalis (Ca026) – defer for one week after last dose. Establish reason for taking the drug and discuss with medical manager. Donors with heart failure or atrial fibrillation are excluded from donating blood.
<b>Chemotherapy</b>	Defer according to type of cancer and treatment. Long-term therapy such as Tamoxifen is regarded as chemotherapy. A donor who has successfully completed chemotherapy and remains in remission for at least five years may donate.
<b>Cholesterol-Lowering Agents</b> Clofibrate Trade names: Atromid-S, Lipaten, Lopid, Lurselle	Acceptable, provided donor meets all medical acceptance criteria.
<b>Corticosteroids</b>	Ascertain reason for taking corticosteroids. Acceptable if donor meets medical acceptance criteria.
<b>Creatine</b>	Acceptable.

# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action
<p><b>Dermatologicals</b>  <b>Corticosteroids</b> with anti-infective agents Trade names include: Betnovate, Celestoderm, Fucidin, Synalar  <b>Acne preparations.</b>            Trade names include: Dalacin-T, Diane-35, Minomycin, Minerva, Retin-A, Vibramycin, Roaccutane  <b>Psoriasis treatment</b>            Trade names include: Polytar, Psorigel, (Ps001)</p>	<p>Topical (creams):            Retin-A (Tretinoin) – acceptable.            The skin must be clear at the venepuncture site.</p> <p><b>Oral</b>            Low dose tetracyclines, such as Roxy and Minomycin; sulpha drugs; erythromycins; or Diane-35 or Minerva are acceptable.            If donors discontinue the medications listed below, the waiting period <b>after completion of the course</b> is as follows:            Roaccutane (Isotretinoin) (De016) – defer for one month.            Neotigason/Tigason (acitretin) (De014) – defer for three years.            Etretinate (metabolite of acitretin) (De015) – defer for 10 years.            Androcur (cyproterone) (Te006) – defer for two months.</p> <p>Psoriasis: acceptable if treated with ointments/creams.</p>
<p><b>Desensitising Injections (DE019)</b></p>	<p>If the donor has undergone weekly/monthly desensitisation, he/she may donate 48 hours after last injection.</p>
<p><b>Desferrioxamine</b>            Trade name: Desferal</p>	<p>Acceptable, provided donor meets medical acceptance criteria. Check for history of blood transfusions within last three months.</p>
<p><b>Diuretics</b>            Trade names include: Burinex K, Diamox, Dichlotride, Lasix</p>	<p>Ascertain reason for taking medication.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defer if a new antihypertensive medication was started within the last four weeks. Acceptable if donor meets all medical acceptability criteria.</li> <li>Donors taking diuretics for cardiac failure must be permanently deferred.</li> </ol>

# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action
<b>H:</b>	
<b>Haemorrhoid Injection (Ha008)</b>	Defer for one month.
<b>Hormonal Implants</b>	Acceptable. If done in the past two weeks, check skin for sepsis.
<b>Hormonal Preparations</b> Growth hormone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Human pituitary growth hormone (Ho007) – defer indefinitely (see Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease).</li> <li>b. Synthetic growth hormone – acceptable.</li> <li>c. If the origin of the growth hormone is unclear – defer indefinitely.</li> <li>d. For stem cell donor, refer to Stem cell under medical conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Hormonal Preparations Pituitary Inhibitors</b> Danazol (Ladazol), Gestrinone	Check indication for use of the drug and defer accordingly. If completed a course of Danazol (Ho008), defer for seven days after last dose, provided all donor criteria are met.
<b>Hormonal Preparations Clomiphene</b> (Trade name: Clomid, Fertomid, Serophene)	Defer while on treatment. See Fertility treatment in the donor medical acceptance criteria. If donor discontinues the medication listed below, the waiting period after completion of the course is as follows: Clomiphene (Ho003; Clomid, Fertomid, Serophene) – seven months.
<b>Hormonal Preparations</b> Gonadotrophin-releasing hormone analogue	Not acceptable while on the medication. Most donors will be deferred due to their cancer. E.g. Zoladex (Ho006).
<b>Hormonal Preparations</b> Hormonal contraceptives (birth control tablets)	Hormonal contraceptives – acceptable.

# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action
<b>I</b>	
<b>Immunisations, Vaccinations</b>	<p>a. Acceptable if well: typhoid, capsular polysaccharide typhoid fever vaccine, poliomyelitis (injection); influenza, diphtheria, tetanus, Hepatitis A, tick-borne encephalitis, meningococcal (e.g. Menactra) and rabies. For rabies and hepatitis vaccines – check for exposure and use of immunoglobulin and defer accordingly. Vaccination for protection against cancer of the cervix (HPV).</p> <p>b. Defer for seven days – Hepatitis B vaccine. This is to prevent an increase in deferrals due to reactive results.</p> <p>c. Defer four weeks: BCG, yellow fever, rubella, measles, poliomyelitis (oral), mumps, live attenuated cholera vaccine, varicella vaccine.</p>
<b>Immunoglobulin/ Gammaglobulin (Im002)</b>	Prospective donors and their sex partner must be deferred for three months after receiving any immunoglobulin. Examples of immunoglobulin: Rabigam, hebagam, rhesugam, intragam, beriglobin, polygam (IVI product).
<b>Immunosuppressive Drugs (Im007)</b>	Persons who have taken immunosuppressive medications are deferred indefinitely from donating blood. Establish reason for taking the drug and discuss with medical manager.
<b>Iodine, radioactive (Io001)</b>	Defer for six months, then individually reassess.
<b>M</b>	
<b>Mood Stabilisers</b> Lamictin, Rivotril, Lithium, Epilim, Ritalin (Mo001)	Refer to Anticonvulsants.
<b>Musculo-Skeletal Agents</b> Gold Trade names include: Myocrisin, Ridaura (Mu005)	Donors on gold salts therapy must be deferred as these agents are teratogenic. Only acceptable if drug has been discontinued for two years. Donors diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis. ( See Rheumatoid arthritis).

# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action																																																						
<b>P</b>																																																							
<p><b>Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors,</b> excluding Heparin, Plavix, Ticlid, Persantin, Aspirin, Ecotrin, Clopidogrel (PI001)</p>	<p>Except for Aspirin that may also be used as an analgesic, donors on anti-platelet drugs will be deferred as a result of their disease/condition.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plavix and Ticlid – defer indefinitely as the indication for these drugs is atherosclerosis and there is a risk of repeat events. Plato and Persantin are used in cases of prosthetic valve, and for prevention of transient ischemic attacks and strokes.</li> <li>Ecotrin, Clopidogrel, Disprin, Aspirin: if donor takes half a tablet daily, check for atherosclerosis and defer accordingly. If taken for pain, donor may donate for platelets seven days after taking aspirin.</li> <li>Anti-malaria drugs, e.g. quinine: for platelet donation, defer for five days after completion of treatment. Establish the reason for taking the drug.</li> </ol>																																																						
<p><b>Platelet Drugs with Adverse Effect</b></p>	<p>Donors who have taken compound drugs containing Aspirin (salicylate) may not donate platelets for seven days:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>• Anadin</td> <td>• Aspasol</td> <td>• Disprin</td> <td>• Equagesic</td> <td>• Parazolidin</td> <td>• Saridone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Analgen</td> <td>• Ceperla</td> <td>• Dolobid</td> <td>• Grandpa</td> <td>• Phesic (Aspirin and caffeine)</td> <td>• Scain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• A-par-cod</td> <td>• Codis</td> <td>• Doloxene</td> <td>• Medigesic</td> <td></td> <td>• Sonalgin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Aquaprin</td> <td>• Contradol</td> <td>• Doxil</td> <td>• Med-Lemon</td> <td>• Ponstan</td> <td>• Tenston</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Aspirin</td> <td>• Compral</td> <td>• Durasal</td> <td>• Neurosan</td> <td>• Propoxan</td> <td>• Veganin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Asacol</td> <td>• Co-caps</td> <td>• Dynal</td> <td>• Nucod</td> <td>• Safpyn</td> <td>• Zomax</td> </tr> </table> <p>Donors who have taken non-steroidal anti-inflammatory and/or anti-rheumatic agents may not donate platelets for three days:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>• Adco-Naproxen</td> <td>• Arlef</td> <td>• Orudis</td> <td>• Tanderil</td> <td>• Flenax</td> <td>• Ibrufen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Napflam</td> <td>• Butazolidin</td> <td>• Proxen</td> <td>• Clinorol</td> <td>• Froben</td> <td>• Traumox</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Nurofen</td> <td>• Naprosyn</td> <td>• Synflex</td> <td>• Clinosyn</td> <td>• Indocid</td> <td>• Voltaren</td> </tr> </table>	• Anadin	• Aspasol	• Disprin	• Equagesic	• Parazolidin	• Saridone	• Analgen	• Ceperla	• Dolobid	• Grandpa	• Phesic (Aspirin and caffeine)	• Scain	• A-par-cod	• Codis	• Doloxene	• Medigesic		• Sonalgin	• Aquaprin	• Contradol	• Doxil	• Med-Lemon	• Ponstan	• Tenston	• Aspirin	• Compral	• Durasal	• Neurosan	• Propoxan	• Veganin	• Asacol	• Co-caps	• Dynal	• Nucod	• Safpyn	• Zomax	• Adco-Naproxen	• Arlef	• Orudis	• Tanderil	• Flenax	• Ibrufen	• Napflam	• Butazolidin	• Proxen	• Clinorol	• Froben	• Traumox	• Nurofen	• Naprosyn	• Synflex	• Clinosyn	• Indocid	• Voltaren
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<p><b>Prostaglandins (Pr009)</b> Misoprostol Trade name: Cytotec</p>	<p>Misoprostol (Cytotec tablets) - defer while on the drug due to teratogenic side effects. Defer for one day after discontinuing medication. Check reason for treatment.</p>																																																						

# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action
<b>R</b>	
<b>Radiation Therapy (Ra002/Ra003/Ra004)</b>	<p>a. Defer for five years if radiation was used to treat malignant conditions. Donors may be acceptable after five years – see specific cancer (Ra004). Under certain circumstances, a donor may receive a small dose of radiation for a non-malignant lesion.</p> <p>b. If donor had localised prostate cancer, PSA levels are normal and he has had brachytherapy – defer for three months from the time of radiation implants (see Prostatic cancer). (Ra003)</p>
<b>Recreational Drugs</b> (e.g. cannabis, heroin, cocaine)	Defer for three months following discontinuation of use of non-prescribed intravenous drugs. Use of recreational/street drugs (smoked, sniffed or taken orally) does not necessarily require a permanent deferral. The sister in charge must assess the donor for any potential high-risk exposure while under the influence of recreational drugs.
<b>Respiratory Drugs</b> Aminophylline, theophylline	Accept if donor meets medical acceptance criteria – see Asthma.
<b>Respiratory Drugs</b> Anti-asthmatics/ephedrine	Defer until acute symptoms are resolved and donor is well.
<b>Respiratory Drugs (Antitussive)</b> Trade names include: Benylin, Cepacol	Defer until acute symptoms are resolved and donor is well.



# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action
<b>T</b>	
<b>Teratogenic Drugs</b> (See codes)	Once a donor has discontinued the medications listed below, the waiting period after completing the course is as follows:  Phenytoin (Epanutin) – two months (Te018). Valproic acid (Epilim) – 20 days (Te023). Phenobarbitone (Sodium Gardenal) – six months (Te017). Ethosuximide (Zarontin) – two months (Te010). Roaccutane (Isotretinoin) – one month (Te014). Neotigason (Acitretin) – three years (Te003). Etreinate (metabolite of Acitretin) – 10 years (Te011). Warfarin – two months (Te024). Arthrotec, Cytotec (Misoprostol) – one day (Te016). D-Penicillamine (Metalocaptase ) – four months (Te008). Gold salts (Ridaura) – two years (Te013). Raloxifene (Evista) – 31 days. (Te019) Danazol (Ladazol) – seven days. (Te007) Proscar, Propecia (Finasteride) – one month. (Te012) Avodart (Dutasteride) – six months (Te009). Tamoxifen – two years (Te021). Clomiphene (Clomid, Fertomid, Serophene) – seven months (Te005). Rubella vaccine – one month (Te020). Cyproterone (Androcur) – two months (Te006). Buflomedil (Lofty) – one week (Te004).
<b>Tetanus Toxoid</b> (vaccine)	Accept if donor is afebrile and asymptomatic and meets medical acceptance criteria. Recruit for hyperimmune plasma programme.
<b>Thyroid Hormone</b> Thyroxin Trade names include: Diotroxin	Acceptable, provided donor meets medical acceptance criteria.
<b>Thyroid Suppressor</b> Carbimazole Trade name: Neo-Mercazole <b>(Th006)</b>	Provided the donor's condition has been stabilised, defer for one month after the Neo-Mercazole has been stopped.
<b>Tranquiliser</b>	Acceptable, provided prescribed by a doctor and donor meets medical acceptance criteria.

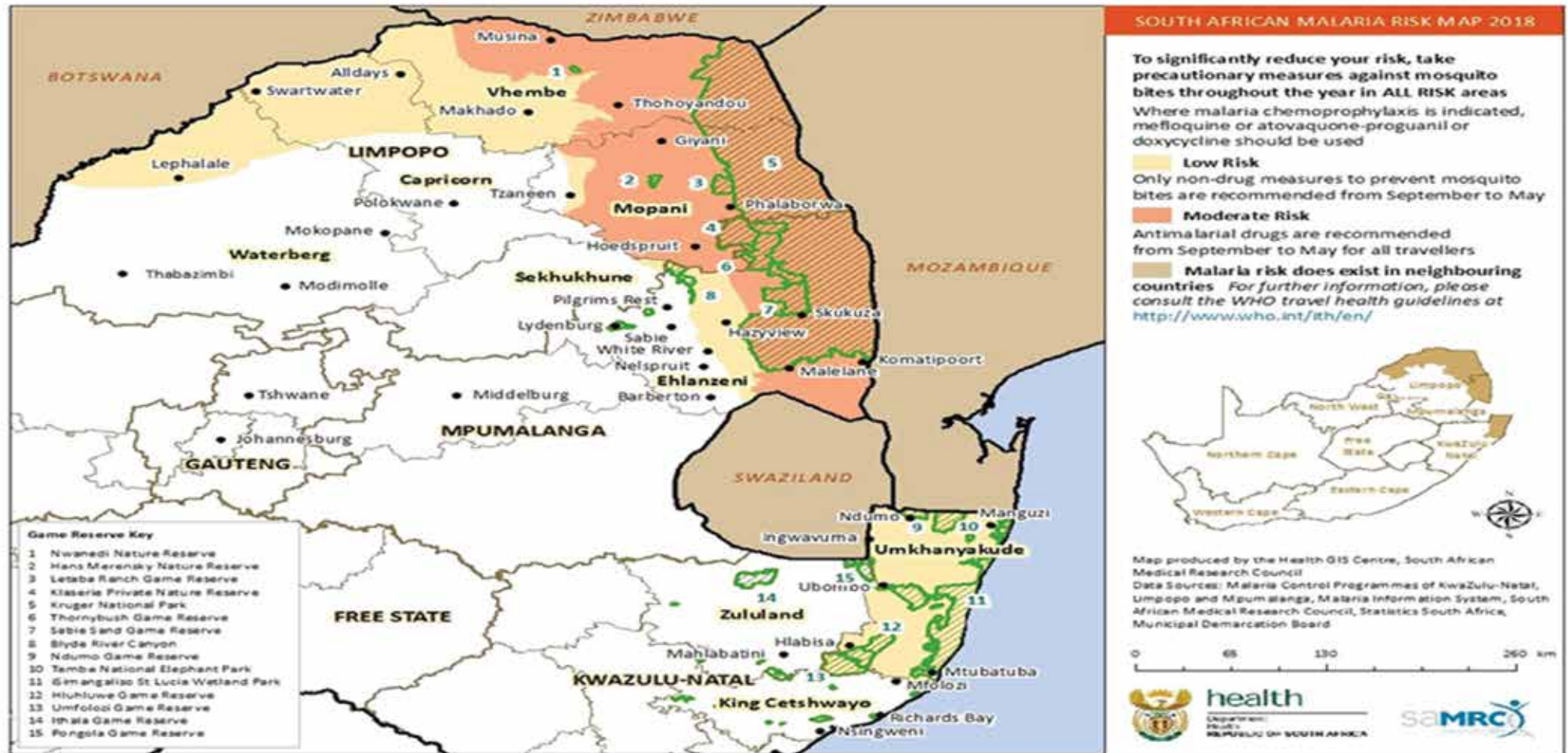
# MEDICATIONS

Medication	Pharmacological Action
<b>Vitamins, Tonics and Minerals</b> <b>Ferrous Sulphate</b>	Ferrous sulphate – Accept if over the counter tablets and defer until course complete if prescribed and donor passes the haemoglobin screening test. Tonics – inquire reason for use, and defer accordingly. Vitamins – no need for deferral. Caution if donor taking Vitamin A in excessive amounts, as teratogenic if used in doses exceeding recommended dietary allowance of 800mcg/day.

## Based on recent malaria transmission data from various sources, are as follows:

- The moderate risk areas (pink colour) in Vhembe and Mopani districts, Limpopo Province, have extended westwards, towards Tzaneen, and now include Musina, Thohoyandou and surrounds.
- The low risk areas (yellow colour) have likewise extended westwards to include the rest of Vhembe District, and the northern parts of Capricorn and Waterberg districts, including Makhado, Alldays, Swartwater and Lephalale

Map produced by the Health GIS Centre, Malaria Research Unit and South African Medical Research Council. - Last modified Jan 2019



## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
<b>Afghanistan</b>	All	
<b>Albania</b>	None	
<b>Algeria</b>	None	
<b>American Samoa (US)</b>	None	
<b>Andorra</b>	None	
<b>Angola</b>	All	
<b>Anguilla (UK)</b>	None	
<b>Antarctica</b>	None	
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	None	
<b>Argentina</b>	(None)	
<b>Armenia</b>	None	
<b>Aruba</b>	None	
<b>Australia, including Cocos (Keeling) Islands</b>	None	
<b>Austria</b>	None	
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	All	
<b>Azores (Portugal)</b>	None	

## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
<b>The Bahamas</b>	None	
<b>Bahrain</b>	None	
<b>Bangladesh</b>	All	
<b>Barbados</b>	None	
<b>Belarus</b>	None	
<b>Belgium</b>	None	
<b>Belize</b>	All	
<b>Benin</b>	All	
<b>Bermuda (UK)</b>	None	
<b>Bhutan</b>	All	
<b>Bolivia</b>	All	
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	None	
<b>Botswana</b>	All except the cities	Gaborone and Francistown
<b>Brazil</b>	All	
<b>British Indian Ocean Territory, including Diego Garcia (UK)</b>	None	
<b>Brunei</b>	None	

## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
<b>Bulgaria</b>	None	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	All	
<b>Burma (Myanmar)</b>	All	
<b>Burundi</b>	All	
<b>Cambodia</b>	All	
<b>Cameroon</b>	All	
<b>Canada</b>	None	
<b>Canary Islands (Spain)</b>	None	
<b>Cape Verde</b>	All	
<b>Cayman Islands (UK)</b>	None	
<b>Central African Republic</b>	All	
<b>Chad</b>	All	
<b>Chile</b>	None	
<b>China</b>	All	
<b>Christmas Island (Australia)</b>	None	
<b>Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Australia)</b>	None	
<b>Colombia</b>	All	

## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
Comoros	All	
Congo (Republic of the Congo/ Congo Brazzaville)	All	
Cook Islands (New Zealand)	None	
Costa Rica	None	
Côte d'Ivoire	All	
Croatia	None	
Cuba	None	
Cyprus	None	
Czech Republic	None	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	All	
Denmark	None	
Djibouti	All	
Dominica	None	
Dominican Republic	All	
Easter Island (Chile)	None	
Ecuador, including the Galápagos Islands	All	
Egypt	None	

## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
El Salvador	All	
Equatorial Guinea	All	
Eritrea	All	
Estonia	None	
Ethiopia	All	
Falkland, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (UK)	None	
Faroe Islands (Denmark)	None	
Fiji	None	
Finland	None	
France	None	
French Guiana	All	
French Polynesia, including the island groups of Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, and Bora Bora); Marquesas Islands (Hiva Oa and Ua Huka); and Austral Islands (Tubuai and Rurutu)	None	
Gabon	All	
The Gambia	All	



## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
Georgia	None	
Germany	None	
Ghana	All	
Gibraltar (UK)	None	
Greece	None	
Greenland (Denmark)	None	
Grenada	None	
Guadeloupe, including St Barthélemy and Saint Martin (France)	None	
Guam (US)	None	
Guatemala	All	
Guinea	All	
Guinea-Bissau	All	
Guyana	All	
Haiti	All	
Honduras	All	
Hong Kong SAR (China)	None	
Hungary	None	

## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
Iceland	None	
India	All	
Indonesia	All	
Iran	All	
Iraq	None	
Ireland	None	
Israel	None	
Italy	None	
Jamaica	None	
Japan	None	
Jordan	None	
Kazakhstan	None	
Kenya	All	
Kiribati	None	
Korea, North	All	
Korea, South	All	
Kosovo	None	

## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
<b>Kuwait</b>	None	
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	None	
<b>Laos</b>	All	
<b>Latvia</b>	None	
<b>Lebanon</b>	None	
<b>Lesotho</b>	None	
<b>Liberia</b>	All	
<b>Libya</b>	None	
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	None	
<b>Lithuania</b>	None	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	None	
<b>Macau SAR (China)</b>	None	
<b>Macedonia</b>	None	
<b>Madagascar</b>	All	
<b>Madeira (Portugal)</b>	None	
<b>Malawi</b>	All	
<b>Malaysia</b>	All	

## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
<b>Maldives</b>	None	
<b>Mali</b>	All	
<b>Malta</b>	None	
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	None	
<b>Martinique (France)</b>	None	
<b>Mauritania</b>	All	
<b>Mauritius</b>	None	
<b>Mayotte (French territorial collectivity)</b>	All	
<b>Mexico</b>	All	
<b>Micronesia, Federated States of, including Yap Islands, Pohnpei, Chuuk and Kosrae</b>	None	
<b>Moldova</b>	None	
<b>Monaco</b>	None	
<b>Mongolia</b>	None	
<b>Montenegro</b>	None	
<b>Montserrat (UK)</b>	None	
<b>Morocco</b>	None	
<b>Mozambique</b>	All	

## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
<b>Namibia</b>	All except cities	Windhoek
<b>Nauru</b>	None	
<b>Nepal</b>	All	
<b>Netherlands</b>	None	
<b>Netherlands Antilles (Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St Eustasius, and St Martin)</b>	None	
<b>New Caledonia (France)</b>	None	
<b>New Zealand</b>	None	
<b>Nicaragua</b>	All	
<b>Niger</b>	All	
<b>Nigeria</b>	All	
<b>Niue (New Zealand)</b>	None	
<b>Norfolk Island (Australia)</b>	None	
<b>Northern Mariana Islands (US) Includes Saipan, Tinian and Rota Island</b>	None	
<b>Norway</b>	None	
<b>Oman</b>	All	
<b>Pakistan</b>	All areas (including all cities)	
<b>Palau</b>	None	

## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
<b>Panama</b>	All	
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	All	
<b>Paraguay</b>	All	
<b>Peru</b>	All	
<b>Philippines</b>	All	
<b>Pitcairn Islands (UK)</b>	None	
<b>Poland</b>	None	
<b>Portugal</b>	None	
<b>Puerto Rico (US)</b>	None	
<b>Qatar</b>	None	
<b>Romania</b>	None	
<b>Russia</b>	None	
<b>Rwanda</b>	All	
<b>Saint Barthelemy (France)</b>	None	
<b>Saint Helena (UK)</b>	None	
<b>Saint Kitts (Saint Christopher) and Nevis (UK)</b>	None	
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	None	

## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
<b>Saint Martin (France)</b>	None	
<b>Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France)</b>	None	
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	None	
<b>Samoa (formerly Western Samoa)</b>	None	
<b>San Marino</b>	None	
<b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b>	All	
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	All	
<b>Senegal</b>	All	
<b>Serbia</b>	None	
<b>Seychelles</b>	None	
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	All	
<b>Singapore</b>	None	
<b>Slovakia</b>	None	
<b>Slovenia</b>	None	
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	All	
<b>Somalia</b>	All	
<b>South Africa</b>	Kruger National Park (refer to malaria map)	Nelspruit and other cities

## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
<b>Spain</b>	None	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	None	
<b>Sudan</b>	All	
<b>Suriname</b>	All	
<b>Swaziland</b>	All	Treat Manzini and Mbabane as grey area
<b>Sweden</b>	None	
<b>Switzerland</b>	None	
<b>Syria</b>	None	
<b>Taiwan</b>	None	
<b>Tajikistan</b>	None	
<b>Tanzania</b>	All	
<b>Thailand</b>	All	
<b>Timor-Leste (East Timor)</b>	All	
<b>Togo</b>	All	
<b>Tokelau (New Zealand)</b>	All	
<b>Tonga</b>	None	
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	None	



## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

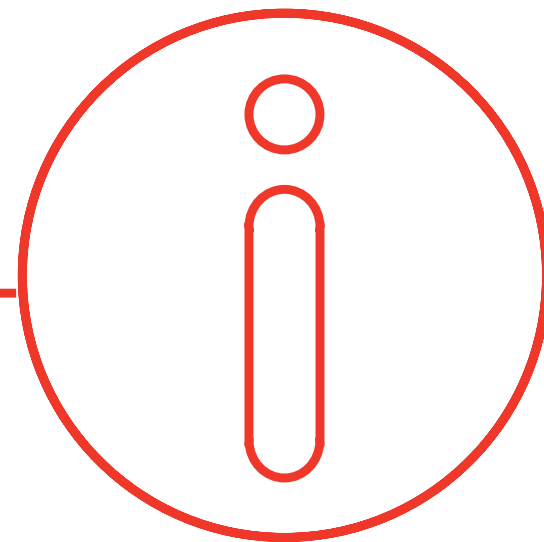
Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
Tunisia	None	
Turkey	None	
Turkmenistan	All	
Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)	None	
Tuvalu	None	
Uganda	None	
Ukraine	All	
United Arab Emirates	None	
United Kingdom (with Channel Islands and Isle of Man)	None	
United States	None	
Uruguay	None	
Uzbekistan	None	
Vanuatu	All	
Vatican City	None	
Venezuela	All	
Vietnam	All	

## MALARIA INFORMATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Areas with Malaria	Areas without Malaria
Virgin Islands, British	None	
Virgin Islands, US	None	
Wake Island, US	None	
Wallis and Futuna Islands (France)	None	
West Bank Territory (Includes Palestinian Territories)	None	
Western Sahara	All	
Yemen	All	
Zambia	All	
Zimbabwe	All	

# DEFINITIONS

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# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>A</b>	
<b>Abortion</b>	Expulsion or removal of a foetus from the womb (uterus) during pregnancy, before the first 28 weeks.
<b>Abscess</b>	Localised collection of pus.
<b>Accidental Exposure to Blood</b>	Accidental exposure to blood or body fluids as a result of a needle stick, mucosal splash or laceration of skin.
<b>Acne</b>	Inflammation of the sebaceous glands. Pimples appear on the face, neck and shoulders and these become infected.
<b>Acoustic Neuroma</b>	A benign tumour that grows on the cranial nerve that connects the ear to the brain.
<b>Acromegaly</b>	A condition characterised by an increase of tissue at the extremities of the skeleton, e.g. nose, jaw, fingers, toes.
<b>Actinomycosis</b>	A chronic infectious disease characterised by multiple draining sinuses, caused by anaerobic gram-positive organisms.
<b>Acupuncture</b>	A treatment of Chinese origin where needles are inserted through the skin into nerve centres and gently rotated to relieve pain.
<b>Addison's Disease</b>	A disease caused by inadequate secretion of certain hormones by the adrenal glands.
<b>Apheresis Donor</b>	A donor who participates in a plasmapheresis programme or platelet apheresis programme.
<b>Age</b>	The length of time that a person has lived or something has existed.
<b>Agranulocytosis</b>	A usually fatal disease characterised by the number of granulocytes (white blood cells) falling sharply because of a defect in the bone marrow.
<b>Aids</b>	A disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which breaks down the body's immune system.
<b>Albinism</b>	A range of disorders resulting from a reduction or absence of the pigment melanin. These vary in severity and often cause white skin, light hair and vision problems.
<b>Alcoholism</b>	Addiction to, and dependence on, alcoholic drinks.
<b>Allergies</b>	Abnormal sensitivity to foreign substances. Allergies may be temporarily transferred from donor to recipient by means of plasma, and a recipient could experience allergic symptoms on exposure to the corresponding allergen. Allergies in the donor to drugs and foods are a potentially serious problem, since it has been shown that relatively small amounts of donor blood can render the recipient temporarily allergic.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Alopecia</b>	Loss of hair. This may involve entire scalp or specific areas.
<b>Alzheimer's Disease</b>	A form of dementia, most commonly seen in the elderly. A progressive, age-related chronic disease.
<b>Amoebic Dysentery</b>	Mainly tropical form of dysentery that is caused by infestation with entamoeba histolytica, which enters the body through contaminated water or unwashed food.
<b>Amputation</b>	Surgical or accidental removal of a limb or part of a limb.
<b>Anaemia</b>	Reduction in the quantity of the oxygen-carrying pigment haemoglobin in the blood.
<b>Aneurysm</b>	Balloon-like swelling of an artery wall.
<b>Angina Pectoris</b>	Pain in the centre of the chest caused by decreased oxygen supply to the myocardium. Angina is an indication of ischaemic heart disease.
<b>Angiogram</b>	A diagnostic test that uses x-rays to take pictures of the blood vessels. A long flexible catheter is inserted through the blood stream to deliver contrast agent into the arteries, making them visible on the x-ray.
<b>Angioma</b>	Benign tumour made up of primary blood vessels or lymph vessels.
<b>Angioplasty</b>	Surgical repair of blood vessels damaged by injury or disease.
<b>Animal Bites</b>	An injury caused by the mouth and teeth of an animal that could lead to bruising, lacerations, the introduction of infectious agents and/or injection of toxin by a bite or sting.
<b>Ankylosing Spondylitis</b>	A chronic inflammatory disease of the spine. The vertebrae and sacroiliac joints are inflamed and become stiff.
<b>Appendectomy</b>	Surgical removal of the appendix.
<b>Appendicitis</b>	Acute: sudden attack of pain in the right lower part of the abdomen accompanied by fever due to inflammation of the vermiform appendix.
<b>Arrhythmia</b>	A variation in the normal rhythm of the heartbeat, e.g. missed beats or extra beats, variable rate, variable pulse volume.
<b>Arterial Thrombosis</b>	Blood clot formation in an artery.
<b>Arteriogram</b>	X-ray photographs of an artery, taken after an opaque dye has been injected into it.
<b>Arteriosclerosis</b>	Condition where the walls of arteries become thicker and more rigid, making it difficult for the blood to pass through, thus Potentially causing high blood pressure, stroke and coronary thrombosis.
<b>Arthritis</b>	Painful inflammation of a joint. In most cases, presents as osteoarthritis.
<b>Arthroscopy</b>	The examination of the inside of a joint by means of a special optical tube, an arthroscope.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Assault (Including Rape)</b>	A physical attack.
<b>Asthma</b>	A condition characterised by recurring attacks of bronchospasm, causing difficulty in breathing. Allergy is a major cause.
<b>Athlete's Foot</b>	A contagious fungal infection medically known as tinea pedis that thrives in warm, moist areas. While it typically affects feet, athlete's foot on hands – particularly around the fingernails and on the palms – can also occur.
<b>Atrial Fibrillation</b>	Atrial fibrillation is the most common cardiac arrhythmia (irregular heart beat). It may cause no symptoms, but is often associated with palpitations, fainting, chest pain or congestive heart failure.
<b>Atrial Septal Defect</b>	Defect in the septal wall of the atrium, varying in size and severity.
<b>Attention Deficit Disorder</b>	A neurological disorder characterised by persistent hyperactivity, inattention and impulsivity.
<b>Autoimmune Disease</b>	Usually caused by inflammation and destruction of tissues by the body's own antibodies. Autoimmune disorders include conditions such as systemic lupus erythematosus, forms of thyroid dysfunction, etc.
<b>Autologous blood Transfusion</b>	A transfusion where the donor/patient receives his/her own blood.
<b>Arteriosclerosis</b>	Condition where the walls of arteries become thicker and more rigid, making it difficult for the blood to pass through, thus Potentially causing high blood pressure, stroke and coronary thrombosis.
<b>Arthroscopy</b>	The examination of the inside of a joint by means of a special optical tube, an arthroscope.
<b>Asthma</b>	A condition characterised by recurring attacks of bronchospasm, causing difficulty in breathing. Allergy is a major cause.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>B</b>	
<b>Babesiosis</b>	Malaria-like disease caused by a protozoan micro-organism. Transmitted by the bite of an infected tick. May lead to renal failure, blood disorder, liver damage and febrile illness.
<b>Barium Meal</b>	A mixture containing barium sulphate swallowed by a patient in order to outline the digestive tract so that an X-ray can be taken.
<b>Barlow's Syndrome</b>	A common but highly variable clinical syndrome resulting from the diverse pathogenic mechanisms involving the mitral valve.
<b>Bartholin's Cyst</b>	Infection of lubricating glands, one at each side of the entrance to the vagina.
<b>Bee Sting</b>	Bee stings can produce reactions ranging from temporary pain and discomfort to a severe allergic reaction, which is potentially life-threatening and requires emergency medical attention.
<b>Bell's Palsy</b>	Paralysis of the facial nerve, causing weakness of one side of face.
<b>Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia</b>	An enlargement of the prostate that is not cancerous.
<b>Berger's Disease</b>	A group of disorders featuring recurrent episodes of macroscopic haematuria, mild proteinuria, glomerular changes, with or without progressive renal failure.
<b>Bilharzia</b>	Tropical disease caused by flukes in the intestine or bladder. The larvae of the fluke enter the skin and lodge in the walls of the intestine or bladder. Patients suffer from fever and anaemia.
<b>Bipolar Disorder</b>	A mental disorder characterised by alternating periods of elation and depression.
<b>Blackwater Fever</b>	A complication of malaria where red blood cells burst in the bloodstream (haemolysis), releasing haemoglobin directly into the blood vessels and into the urine, frequently leading to kidney failure.
<b>Bleeding Tendencies</b>	An unusual susceptibility to bleed (haemorrhage), mostly due to hypocoagulability (irregular and slow blood clotting), in turn caused by a coagulopathy (a defect in the system of coagulation).
<b>Blind Donor</b>	A donor who has lost his/her sight partially or totally.
<b>Blood Contact/Splash</b>	Contact with blood and body fluids, such as saliva, semen and vaginal fluid. These can contain viruses that may be passed on from an infected person to others.
<b>Blood Diseases</b>	Any disease or condition that affects the blood, e.g. haemolytic anaemia, haemophilia, etc.
<b>Blood Poisoning</b>	The presence of either bacterial toxins or large numbers of bacteria in the blood stream, causing serious illness.
<b>Blood Pressure Abnormalities</b>	The normal range for blood pressure varies with age and other factors, but a young adult's blood pressure should be around 120/80mm Hg.
<b>Blood Transfusion</b>	The transfusion of blood donated by a healthy person (the donor) into the circulation of a patient (the recipient).
<b>Body Builder</b>	A person who strengthens and enlarges the muscles of their body through strenuous exercise.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Body Piercing</b>	The piercing of holes in parts of the body other than the earlobes in order to insert rings or other decorative objects.
<b>Boil</b>	A tender, raised mass of infected tissue and skin, usually caused by staphylococcal infection of a hair follicle.
<b>Bone Graft</b>	Piece of bone taken from the body to repair a defect in another bone.
<b>Bornholm Disease</b>	Viral disease affecting the intercostal muscles, with influenza-like symptoms (fever, headache and chest pain). Usually caused by the coxsackie virus.
<b>Borrelia</b>	A genus of bacteria that cause borreliosis, a vector-borne disease transmitted primarily by ticks and lice.
<b>Botulism</b>	A rare and potentially fatal form of food poisoning caused by the bacterium Clostridium botulinum and affecting the central nervous system. Symptoms include difficulty swallowing or speaking, facial weakness and paralysis.
<b>Bradycardia</b>	Slowing of the heart rate to 60 beats per minute or less. A slow pulse is often found in healthy individuals, especially athletes, but is also seen in patients with reduced thyroid activity, jaundice, hypothermia or vasovagal attacks.
<b>Brain Injury</b>	Injury to the brain resulting in concussion or, if more severe, temporary loss of consciousness or coma.
<b>Brain Scan</b>	A diagnostic procedure employing radio-isotope techniques to localise and identify intracranial masses, lesions, tumours or infarcts.
<b>Brain Surgery</b>	An operation to treat problems in the brain and surrounding structures.
<b>Breast Enlargement</b>	A surgical procedure to increase the size of a woman's breasts for cosmetic reasons.
<b>Breastfeeding</b>	Feeding a baby from the mother's breast, as opposed to bottle feeding.
<b>Breast Reduction</b>	A surgical procedure to reduce the size of a woman's breasts for cosmetic reasons, to relieve chronic neck, shoulder or nerve pain, or to relieve chronic rashes.
<b>Bronchiectasis</b>	A chronic condition where the walls of the bronchi are thickened from inflammation and infection. Symptoms include periodic breathing difficulties.
<b>Bronchitis</b>	Inflammation of the bronchi.
<b>Bronchopneumonia</b>	Infection and inflammation of the bronchioles, which may lead to general infection of the lungs.
<b>Brucellosis</b>	An infectious disease caused by the Brucella bacterium that can spread from animals to humans. There are several different strains and some types are seen in cows.
<b>Buerger's Disease/Berger's Disease</b>	Characterised by a narrowing of blood vessels in the limbs, with inflammation and a tendency to form blood clots. There is also a risk of gangrene. The disease affects mainly men, and is exacerbated by smoking.
<b>Bulimia</b>	An emotional disorder characterised by a distorted body image and obsessive desire to lose weight. Bouts of overeating are followed by self-induced vomiting and fasting.



# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Bullet Wounds</b>	The damage caused by the entrance of a bullet into the body.
<b>Burkitt's Tumour/Lymphoma</b>	A rare, aggressive form of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma causing a tumour, usually on the maxilla. It is most common in children living in sub-Saharan Africa, where it's related to the Epstein-Barr virus.
<b>Burns (Major)</b>	Extensive injury to skin and tissue caused by heat, electricity, chemicals or radiation. Second-degree and third-degree burns are regarded as major burns. The patient's life is at risk, and later complications include infection and disfiguring and debilitating scars.
<b>Burns (Minor)</b>	Superficial injury to skin and tissue caused by heat, electricity or chemicals that generally heals without complications.
<b>Bypass Surgery</b>	Coronary bypass surgery redirects blood around a blocked or partially blocked artery to improve blood flow to the heart. It involves taking a healthy blood vessel from another part of the body and connecting it beyond the blocked arteries.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>C</b>	
<b>Caesarean Section</b>	Surgical operation to deliver a baby by cutting through the abdominal wall into the uterus.
<b>Caldwell - LUC Operation</b>	Surgical operation to drain the maxillary sinus by making an incision above the canine tooth.
<b>Cancer of the Cervix</b>	Neoplasm or malignancy of the cervix.
<b>Cancer</b>	A malignant growth or tumour that develops in tissue and destroys it. Can spread by metastasis to other parts of the body, setting up secondary tumours.
<b>Candidiasis</b>	Fungal infection caused by <i>Candida albicans</i> and causing infection of the vagina and vulva. Genital candidiasis is more common in women. In men, genital infections are usually sexually acquired.
<b>Carcinoma</b>	Cancer that begins in the skin or in tissues that line or cover body organs.
<b>Cardiac Arrest</b>	The heart muscle suddenly stops beating effectively. This is usually an indication of severe disease.
<b>Cardiac Arrhythmia</b>	A variation in the normal rhythm of the heartbeat, e.g. missed beats or extra beats, variable rate, variable pulse volume.
<b>Cardiac Asthma</b>	A sudden attack of breathlessness with severe congestion of the lungs caused by acute heart failure. It has no connection with ordinary, or bronchial, asthma.
<b>Cardiac Catheterisation</b>	Passing a thin catheter through a vein in the arm or neck into the heart. This allows direct study of pressure changes, the collection of blood samples and the x-raying of changes in the heart.
<b>Cardiac Murmur</b>	An unusual sound heard between heartbeats, made by turbulent blood in or near the heart. They are often harmless, but may indicate an underlying heart problem needing further investigation.
<b>Cardiac Surgery</b>	Surgery on the heart and/or the proximal great vessels.
<b>Cardiovascular Disease</b>	Any disease that affects the circulatory system, characterised by dysfunction of the heart and blood vessels.
<b>Carditis</b>	An inflammatory condition of the muscles of the heart.
<b>Carpal Tunnel Release</b>	A surgical procedure for treating carpal tunnel syndrome, where the flexor retinaculum (transverse carpal ligament) of the wrist is cut to release compression of the median nerve.
<b>Carpal Tunnel Syndrome</b>	Pain, numbness and tingling in the fingers, and weakness of the thumb. This occurs where a nerve that passes to the palm of the hand through the "carpal tunnel" of bones and fibrous bands at the wrist becomes compressed within the tunnel (usually in women).
<b>Carpopedal Spasm</b>	Spasm in the hands and feet caused by lack of ionised calcium. May occur as a result of hyperventilation.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>CAT Scan</b>	Scan in which a narrow x-ray beam, guided by a computer to take photographs from various directions, can take a photograph of a thin section of a body or organ.
<b>Cataract</b>	A condition where the lens of the eye gradually becomes hard and opaque, impairing vision.
<b>Cellulitis</b>	Usually a bacterial inflammation of connective tissue or of the subcutaneous tissue.
<b>Cerebral Aneurysm</b>	An abnormal, localised dilatation of a cerebral artery, most commonly the result of a congenital weakness of the muscle layer at the vessel wall.
<b>Cerebral Palsy</b>	A neurological disorder, usually caused by brain before birth, or lack of oxygen during birth. The patient may have poor coordination of muscular movements, impaired speech, hearing and sight.
<b>Cerebrovascular Accident</b>	Sudden bleeding due to rupture or blocking of one of the brain's vessels, causing impaired blood supply, resulting in temporary or permanent paralysis or loss of feeling in some part of the body. This includes little strokes (transient ischaemic attacks), cerebrovascular accidents of any sort, cerebral thrombosis and retinal vein thrombosis.
<b>Cervical Caутery</b>	Cervical cauterisation is a procedure used to destroy abnormal (noncancerous or precancerous) cells on the opening to the womb (cervix). Normally a LLETZ procedure done for CIN I, II and III.
<b>Cervical Cancer</b>	A type of cancer that occurs in the cells of the cervix – the lower part of the uterus that connects to the vagina. Various strains of the human papillomavirus (HPV), a sexually transmitted infection, play a role in causing most cervical cancers.
<b>Cervical Intra Epithelial Neoplasia (CIN)</b>	A grading system for cellular changes in the cervix of the uterus leading to the pre-invasive stage of cervical cancer. The stages are: CIN 1 (mild dysplasia), CIN 2 (moderate dysplasia) and CIN 3 (severe dysplasia, carcinoma in situ).
<b>Cervical Polypectomy</b>	Surgical removal of growths that usually appear on the cervix where it opens into the vagina. Cervical polyps are usually cherry red to reddish purple or greyish white and not cancerous (benign). They vary in size and often look like bulbs on thin stems.
<b>Chagas Disease</b>	A potentially life-threatening disease caused by infection with a protozoan parasite, Trypanosoma cruzi. It is found mainly in endemic areas of Latin-American countries.
<b>Chancre</b>	Painless ulcers on the lips, penis or eyelids that are the first symptoms of syphilis.
<b>Chancroid</b>	Also known as “soft chancre”, this is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection that causes open sores on or around the genitals of men and women. It is characterised by painful genital ulcers.
<b>Chest Pain</b>	Mild or severe pain in the chest.
<b>Chickenpox</b>	Also known as varicella, chickenpox is a highly contagious viral infection that causes an itchy rash with small, fluid-filled blisters. It is usually mild in children, but can be serious, particularly in adults and others at risk. People who have had chickenpox are at risk of shingles, also caused by the varicella-zoster virus.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Chikungunya</b>	A viral disease transmitted to humans by infected mosquitoes, causing fever, severe joint pain, muscle pain, headache, nausea, fatigue and rash.
<b>Childbirth</b>	Childbirth includes both labour (the process of birth) and delivery (the birth itself). It refers to the entire process as an infant makes its way from the womb down the birth canal to the outside world.
<b>Chlamydia</b>	A common sexually transmitted disease that can infect both men and women and often has no symptoms, but can cause permanent damage to a woman's reproductive system. It is caused by the bacterium Chlamydia trachomatis.
<b>Cholecystectomy</b>	Surgical removal of the gall bladder.
<b>Cholecystitis</b>	Inflammation of the gall bladder.
<b>Cholera</b>	A potentially fatal infectious disease that causes severe diarrhoea. It is caused by eating food or drinking water contaminated with the Vibrio cholera bacterium, often spread through faeces.
<b>Cholesterol</b>	A fatty substance made by the body and found in some foods. High cholesterol can cause atherosclerosis, a dangerous accumulation on arteries, reducing blood flow.
<b>Chorea</b>	A neurological movement disorder that causes involuntary body movements, ranging from minor movements to severe uncontrolled movements.
<b>Christmas Disease</b>	Also known as haemophilia B, Christmas disease is a rare clotting disorder of the blood, less common than haemophilia A. The blood does not coagulate properly due to deficiency of the factor IX protein.
<b>Circumcision</b>	Surgical removal of the foreskin that covers the end of the penis.
<b>Cirrhosis</b>	A condition where, as a result of inflammation, the tissue of the liver becomes hard and fibrous.
<b>Clinical Trial</b>	A research study that finds new ways to prevent, diagnose or treat disease, and intends to yield scientifically valid information about the efficacy or safety of a drug, vaccine, diagnostic test, surgical procedure or other medical intervention.
<b>Coeliac Disease</b>	A permanent autoimmune disorder that causes an intestinal reaction to dietary gluten found in wheat, barley, rye and oats.
<b>Cold Sore</b>	Inflamed blister, usually on the mouth, caused by the herpes simplex virus.
<b>Colitis</b>	Inflammation of the colon.
<b>Colonoscopy</b>	Procedure for examining the interior of the colon and rectum for abnormalities.
<b>Colostomy</b>	An opening in the abdominal wall made during surgery. The end of the colon is brought through this opening to form a stoma where a pouch for collection of faeces is attached.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Common Cold</b>	A viral infection of the mucous membrane lining the nose and throat. Symptoms may include a runny nose, coughing, sneezing and loss of taste and smell.
<b>Concussion</b>	Concussions are usually caused by a blow to the head. Some concussions cause you to lose consciousness, but most do not. Effects are usually temporary, but can include headaches and problems with concentration, balance and coordination.
<b>Congenital Heart Disease (ASD, VSD, PDA)</b>	A problem with the structure of the heart that is present at birth. It can involve the walls or valves of the heart, and the arteries and veins near the heart. There are many types of congenital heart disease and some are serious, needing surgery.
<b>Congestive Cardiac Failure</b>	Failure of the heart to pump blood as it should.
<b>Congo Fever (Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever)</b>	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever is caused by a tick-borne virus, that causes severe viral haemorrhagic fever outbreaks, with a fatality rate of up to 40%. It is endemic in Africa, the Balkans, the Middle East and Asian countries south of the 50th parallel north.
<b>Conjunctivitis – Allergic</b>	Inflammation of conjunctiva due to allergens such as pollens.
<b>Conjunctivitis (Infective)</b>	Inflammation of the conjunctiva (“pink eye”), where the eyelids become swollen and sticky and discharge pus. Common in schools and other institutions.
<b>Conn's Syndrome</b>	An endocrine disorder characterised by excessive secretion of the hormone aldosterone from the adrenal glands, leading to the retention of sodium and loss of potassium in the body, resulting in high blood pressure.
<b>Convulsions</b>	Involuntary, rapidly alternating contractions and relaxation of muscles. In adults, convulsions are usually associated with epilepsy. In children, febrile convulsions are seizures caused by fever and usually are not serious.
<b>Corneal Transplant</b>	An eye operation where a diseased cornea is replaced by corneal tissue from a donor.
<b>Coronary Artery Disease</b>	Any disease affecting the coronary arteries, which may lead to strain on the heart or a heart attack.
<b>Coronary Bypass</b>	Surgery that redirects blood around a blocked or partially blocked artery to improve blood flow to the heart, using a healthy blood vessel from another part of the body.
<b>Coronary Thrombosis</b>	Blood clot in a blood vessel of the heart.
<b>Cosmetic Surgery</b>	An operation carried out to improve the appearance of the patient.
<b>Cough</b>	To expel air from the lungs with a sudden sharp sound, to clear the airways of fluids or mucus.
<b>Coxsackie Virus</b>	Member of a family of viruses called enteroviruses, made up of a single strand of ribonucleic acid. The virus may cause hand, foot, and mouth disease, as well as diseases of the muscles, lungs and heart.
<b>Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)</b>	A rare but fatal disease of the brain, caused by an abnormal infectious protein in the brain called a prion.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Chronic Fatigue Syndrome</b>	Debilitating disorder characterised by extreme fatigue or tiredness that doesn't go away with rest. (See Myalgic encephalomyelitis.)
<b>Crohn's Disease</b>	A chronic inflammatory bowel disease resulting in pain, diarrhoea and weight loss.
<b>Cupping</b>	A form of Chinese alternative medicine where a therapist puts special cups on the skin to create suction. The belief is that it eases pain and inflammation and improves blood flow and wellbeing.
<b>Cushing's Disease or Cushing's Syndrome</b>	Caused by elevated levels of cortisol, leading to a wide variety of symptoms.
<b>Cyanosis</b>	When the skin turns blue or purplish in colour, usually because the blood isn't carrying enough oxygen.
<b>Cyst</b>	A pocket of membranous tissue that contains fluid, air or other substances. It can grow almost anywhere on the body.
<b>Cystic Fibrosis</b>	An inherited condition where the lungs and digestive system can become clogged with thick mucus.
<b>Cystitis</b>	Painful inflammation of the bladder, generally as a result of infection.
<b>Cystoscopy</b>	A procedure allowing a doctor to examine the lining of the bladder and the urethra for diseases.
<b>Cytomegalovirus (CMV)</b>	A common type of herpes virus that is spread through body fluids. It usually produces only mild flu-like symptoms in an infected person, but can lead to disease and serious complications in immunocompromised people.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>D</b>	
<b>Deaf Donor</b>	A person with hearing difficulties.
<b>Decompression Chamber</b>	A pressurised room or tube for hyperbaric oxygen therapy involving breathing pure oxygen, a treatment for decompression sickness. Also used to treat serious infections, bubbles of air in the blood vessels and wounds that won't heal as a result of diabetes or radiation injury.
<b>Deep Vein Thrombosis</b>	A blood clot in one or more of the deep veins in the leg.
<b>Dehydration</b>	When the body loses more fluid than you take in, e.g. after severe diarrhoea, vomiting or sweating.
<b>Dementia</b>	Decline in cognitive function, including thinking, remembering and reasoning.
<b>Dengue fever</b>	A mosquito-borne viral disease. Symptoms include fever, sore throat, headache, severe joint pain and a rash.
<b>Dental procedures</b>	A medical procedure or surgery involving the teeth or gums.
<b>Depression</b>	A mood disorder that causes a persistent feeling of sadness and loss of interest.
<b>Dermatitis (Includes Eczema and Psoriasis)</b>	Itchy inflammation or irritation of the skin, due to an allergic reaction to a substance the person has touched or absorbed.
<b>Dermoid Cyst</b>	A congenital defect present from birth that occurs during embryonic development when the skin layers do not properly grow together. The cyst is lined with epithelium, containing tissue and cells normally present in skin.
<b>Diabetes Insipidus</b>	An uncommon disorder characterised by extreme thirst and passing abnormally large amounts of urine. It is caused by the failure of the pituitary gland to secrete the hormone that regulates the activity of the kidneys.
<b>Diabetes Mellitus</b>	A metabolic disease that causes high blood sugar.
<b>Diarrhoea</b>	The frequent passing of loose, watery stools, usually the result of bowel infection caused by a virus, bacteria or parasites.
<b>Dieting</b>	Attempting to reduce weight by cutting down on food intake.
<b>Diphtheria</b>	A serious, acute, highly contagious bacterial infection that affects the mucous membranes of the throat and nose. Symptoms usually begin with a sore throat, followed by a slight fever, rapid pulse and swelling of glands in the neck.
<b>Directed Donation</b>	A transfusion where the patient receives blood from a family member or friend.
<b>Discectomy</b>	Major surgery to remove vertebral disc.
<b>Dislocated Joint</b>	When a joint is stressed, resulting in disruption of normal structure and alignment.
<b>Diverticulitis</b>	Inflammation of the diverticula in the walls of the intestines.
<b>Dog Bite</b>	A bite wound inflicted by a dog.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Donath-Landsteiner Syndrome</b>	Rare blood disorder marked by haemolysis after exposure to cold.
<b>Down's Syndrome</b>	A genetic disorder caused by abnormal cell division resulting in an extra full or partial copy of chromosome 21.
<b>Drug Addiction/Abuse</b>	A substance abuse disorder where the patient cannot control their use of legal or illegal drugs or alcohol.
<b>Duchennes Muscular Dystrophy</b>	A rare, genetic muscle-wasting disease that mainly affects boys.
<b>Duodenal Ulcers</b>	Ulcer in the duodenum, the shortest part of the small intestine.
<b>Dura Mater Transplant</b>	The dura mater is the outermost, toughest covering of the brain and spinal cord.
<b>Dysentery</b>	A bacterial or amoebae infection of the intestine that causes diarrhoea with blood or mucus in it. It is commonly spread through poor hygiene and often people become infected from eating contaminated food.
<b>Dysmenorrhoea</b>	Painful menstrual periods.



# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>E</b>	
<b>Ear Infection</b>	Inflammation of the external canal or the middle ear.
<b>Ear Piercing</b>	Making a hole through the ear lobe or other part of the ear so that jewelry can be worn. It can result in inflammation and/or infection.
<b>ECG</b>	An abbreviation for electrocardiogram.
<b>Ectopic Pregnancy</b>	Pregnancy in which the fertilised ovum develops outside the uterus – generally in a fallopian tube. This can cause rupture requiring emergency surgery.
<b>Eczema</b>	Non-contagious inflammation of the skin, with itchy rash and blisters.
<b>EEG</b>	An abbreviation for electroencephalogram.
<b>Electroconvulsive Therapy</b>	The treatment of some mental disorders using electrically induced fits. This is done by giving the patient electric shocks to the brain under carefully controlled conditions.
<b>Electrolysis</b>	Permanently removing unwanted hair, using a probe or needle inserted into the hair follicle.
<b>Eligibility Criteria</b>	The criteria that makes a donor acceptable.
<b>Embolism</b>	The sudden blocking of an artery by a mass of material such as a blood clot, air bubble or fat globule.
<b>Embolism, Pulmonary</b>	A clot in the lung.
<b>Emphysema (Em004)</b>	Condition in which the alveoli in the lungs are damaged, leading to decreased oxygen level in the blood and difficulty breathing.
<b>Encephalitis Contact</b>	A person sharing the same household or workplace facilities with a patient who had encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), caused by a bacterium, virus or allergic reaction. Some forms of viral encephalitis are contagious.
<b>Encephalitis</b>	Inflammation of the brain, caused by a bacterium, virus, or allergic reaction.
<b>Endocarditis</b>	Inflammation of the endocardium, the lining of the chambers and valves of the heart.
<b>Endocrine Disorder</b>	Endocrine disease can result from a gland producing too much or too little of an endocrine hormone, or from the development of lesions in the endocrine system, which may or may not affect hormone levels.
<b>Endometriosis</b>	Inflammation of the endometrium.
<b>Endoscopy</b>	The inspection of any cavity of the body by means of an endoscope.
<b>Enzymopathies</b>	Red blood cell membrane disorders, G6PD deficiency since not for intrauterine transfusions and not for neonate use and not for patients with G6PD deficiency
<b>Epilepsy</b>	A disorder of the brain marked by recurring attacks of temporarily impaired consciousness, often with convulsions and loss of consciousness.
<b>Epistaxis</b>	Nose bleed.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Epstein-Barr Virus</b>	Herpes virus that causes infectious mononucleosis (glandular fever).
<b>Eye Conditions</b>	Any condition or disease that may affect the person's sight.
<b>Eye Splash</b>	Accidental exposure to blood or body fluids as a result of a mucosal/eye splash.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>F</b>	
<b>Fainting</b>	Loss of consciousness for a short period caused by a temporary reduction in the flow of blood to the brain.
<b>Felty's Syndrome</b>	Condition in which the spleen is enlarged and the number of white blood cells increases. Associated with rheumatoid arthritis.
<b>Femoral Bypass</b>	Operation to treat a vascular problem in the leg, creating a new route for blood to get into the leg using a piece of another blood vessel.
<b>Fertility Treatment</b>	Any of a range of activities and procedures (e.g. in vitro fertilisation, embryo transfer, etc.) that are intended to result in a viable full-term pregnancy.
<b>Fever</b>	When body temperature rises above normal (about 37°C).
<b>Fever Blister</b>	See Herpes simplex.
<b>Fibrositis</b>	Pain or inflammation of the muscles and connective tissue of the joints, bones and tendons.
<b>Fibrous Thyroiditis</b>	Also known as Riedel's thyroiditis, this is a rare, chronic inflammatory disease of the thyroid gland.
<b>Fit</b>	Also known as a seizure, caused by a disturbance in the electrical activity of the brain.
<b>Food Poisoning</b>	An illness caused by eating food contaminated by bacteria or toxins, with symptoms including diarrhoea, vomiting and stomach cramps.
<b>Frozen Shoulder</b>	Stiffness and pain in the shoulder, caused by inflammation of the membranes of the shoulder joint after an injury or after the shoulder has been immobile for some time.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>G</b>	
<b>Gallstones</b>	Small stones formed from insoluble deposits in the gall bladder. Gallstones can be harmless, but some cause pain and inflammation.
<b>Ganglion</b>	Noncancerous lump filled with jelly-like fluid, most common along the tendons or joints of a person's wrists or hands.
<b>Gangrene</b>	Condition where tissue die and decay as a result of bacterial action, because the blood supply has been lost through injury or disease of the artery.
<b>Gastrectomy (Partial)</b>	Surgical removal of part of the stomach.
<b>Gastrectomy (Total)</b>	Surgical removal of the stomach.
<b>Gastric ulcer</b>	A peptic ulcer on the inside of the stomach.
<b>Gastritis</b>	Inflammation of the lining of the stomach.
<b>Gastroenteritis</b>	Inflammation of the membrane lining the intestines and the stomach, caused by a viral or bacterial infection and resulting in diarrhoea and vomiting.
<b>Gastrointestinal Diseases</b>	Diseases occurring in the stomach and intestine.
<b>Gastroscopy</b>	Examination of the stomach using a gastroscope.
<b>Genital Herpes</b>	A common sexually transmitted infection caused by the herpes virus, which forms pain and sores in the genital region.
<b>Genital Warts</b>	A sexually transmitted infection caused by strains of the human papillomavirus, causing small genital bumps.
<b>German Measles</b>	Also known as rubella, German measles is a contagious viral childhood disease characterised by a distinctive red rash. It is typically mild, but can be serious in pregnant women as it puts the foetus at risk.
<b>Gigantism</b>	A rare condition that causes excessive growth in children.
<b>Gilbert's Syndrome</b>	A common, benign inherited disorder that affects the liver. Patients can become mildly jaundiced.
<b>Gilles De La Tourette's Syndrome</b>	A neurological disorder characterised by involuntary sounds and movements (tics), including vocal tics, usually starting in childhood.
<b>Gingivitis</b>	A condition where the gums are inflamed and red as a result of bacterial infection.
<b>Glandular Fever</b>	An infectious viral disease characterised by high fever, a sore throat, fatigue and swollen glands. Also called infectious mononucleosis.
<b>Glaucoma</b>	Condition of the eyes, caused by abnormally high pressure of fluid inside the eyeball, resulting in disturbances of vision and blindness if not treated.
<b>Glomerulonephritis</b>	Acute inflammation of the kidneys.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Glossitis</b>	Inflammation of the surface of the tongue.
<b>Goitre</b>	Excessive enlargement of the thyroid gland, seen as a swelling at the front of the neck.
<b>Gonorrhoea</b>	A common sexually transmitted disease that can cause infections in the genitals, rectum and throat. It is caused by infection with the bacterium <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> .
<b>Gout</b>	A type of arthritis caused by deposits of urate crystals that affects the joints, often those in the big toe, but also affect the knees, elbows, thumbs or fingers.
<b>Graft-Versus-Host Disease</b>	A possible complication after a bone marrow or stem cell transplant from a donor, when white blood cells in the donated bone marrow or stem cells attack the patient's body cells.
<b>Grand Mal Seizure</b>	A seizure causing violent muscle contractions and loss of consciousness.
<b>Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (Wegener's)</b>	An uncommon disorder that causes inflammation of the blood vessels in the nose, sinuses, throat, lungs and kidneys.
<b>Graves' Disease</b>	Autoimmune problem causing the thyroid gland to produce too much thyroid hormone, leading to hyperthyroidism.
<b>Growth Hormone</b>	The human growth hormone, produced by the pituitary gland, spurs growth in children and adolescents.
<b>Guillain-Barré Syndrome</b>	A rare disorder where the body's immune system attacks part of the peripheral nervous system, causing weakness or paralysis and/or abnormal sensations and pain.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>H</b>	
<b>Haemangioma</b>	A benign mass of blood vessels that appears on the skin as a “birth mark”.
<b>Haematemesis</b>	Vomiting of blood.
<b>Haematoma</b>	Collection of blood that will usually reabsorb into the body, like a bruise, but depending on the size, location and cause, may need to be drained surgically.
<b>Haematuria</b>	Abnormal presence of blood in the urine as a result of injury or disease of the kidney or bladder.
<b>Haemochromatosis</b>	A genetic disorder where the body absorbs and stores too much iron.
<b>Haemodialysis</b>	A process of removing waste materials or poisons from the blood through a dialysis machine, for patients whose kidneys are not functioning normally.
<b>Haemoglobin</b>	A complex protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen throughout the body.
<b>Haemolytic Anaemia</b>	Anaemia due to the abnormal breakdown of red blood cells in the blood vessels or elsewhere in the body.
<b>Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn</b>	A blood disorder in newborn babies that occurs when the blood types of a mother and baby are incompatible and the newborn's red blood cells are attacked by antibodies from the mother.
<b>Haemophilia A</b>	A genetic disorder where the blood does not clot normally, caused by a missing or defective factor VIII, a clotting protein. The body has problems stopping the flow of blood from a wound, both outside and inside the body. (Haemophilia B – see Christmas disease.)
<b>Haemorrhagic Fever</b>	A severe illness, sometimes associated with bleeding, that may be caused by a number of viruses.
<b>Haemorrhoid Injection</b>	An injection to treat haemorrhoids, also known as sclerotherapy.
<b>Haemorrhoidectomy</b>	Surgical removal of haemorrhoids (piles).
<b>Hair Loss</b>	Loss of hair from the head or body.
<b>Hashimoto's Disease</b>	An autoimmune disorder where the immune system attacks the thyroid, causing hypothyroidism. It is much more common in women than in men.
<b>Hay Fever</b>	A seasonal allergy caused by sensitivity to airborne pollen and affecting chiefly the eyes and nose.
<b>Head Injury</b>	An injury that results in trauma to the skull or brain.
<b>Heart Attack</b>	When a coronary artery is blocked, causing loss of blood supply to the heart and damaging the heart muscle.
<b>Heart Block</b>	A blockage in the conduction of the normal electrical impulses in the heart, so the heart can't beat the way it should.
<b>Heart Failure</b>	Failure of the heart to maintain the output of blood to meet the demands of the body.
<b>Heart Murmur</b>	Abnormal sound made by turbulent flow, usually the result of an abnormality in the structure of the heart.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Heartburn</b>	A burning pain in the upper abdomen and lower chest caused by digestive disturbance, frequently hiatus hernia. It has nothing to do with the heart.
<b>Helicobacter Pylori</b>	Bacteria that can be responsible for gastric ulcer formation.
<b>Hepatitis (Alcoholic with or without Cirrhosis)</b>	Acute or chronic liver inflammation associated with excess alcohol intake.
<b>Hepatitis (Halothane Induced)</b>	Caused by liver inflammation following halothane anaesthesia.
<b>Hepatitis (Spouse or Sex Partner)</b>	A person whose sex partner is infected with hepatitis.
<b>Hepatitis A</b>	A form of infectious viral hepatitis (liver infection), transmitted through food or drink.
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	A serious form of infectious viral hepatitis, transmitted through infected blood, unsterilised surgical instruments or sexual intercourse with an infected person.
<b>Hepatitis C</b>	A life-threatening liver infection caused by the hepatitis C virus, carried and passed to others through the blood and other body fluids.
<b>Hepatitis Following Medication Toxicity.</b>	Inflammation of the liver caused by medication.
<b>Hepatitis of Unknown Origin</b>	Symptoms of liver disease or hepatitis without a clear cause.
<b>Hepatomegaly</b>	Abnormal enlargement of the liver that is usually a sign of liver disease.
<b>Hernia</b>	The protrusion of an organ through the muscle or tissue that holds it in place.
<b>Herpes Simplex (Cold Sore)</b>	A cold sore or fever blister, usually around the lips.
<b>Herpes Simplex II</b>	Common sexually transmitted disease causing painful blisters in the genital region. It is extremely contagious.
<b>High-Risk Behaviour</b>	Lifestyle choices that puts a person at risk of contracting an infection such as HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases.
<b>HIV-Positive Donor</b>	A person infected with the human immunodeficiency virus that causes Aids. (See information brochures.)
<b>HIV Test Seeker</b>	A person requesting an HIV test.
<b>HIV, Hepatitis B, TPHA Positive (Sexual Partners of)</b>	A person whose sex partner is infected with HIV, hepatitis B or syphilis.
<b>Hodgkin's Disease</b>	A malignant disorder of lymphatic tissue characterised by painless, progressive enlargement of lymph glands in the neck, armpits, groin, chest or abdomen.
<b>Hole in the Heart</b>	A congenital abnormality of either the atrial or ventricular wall of the heart. This can be surgically corrected.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Housemaid's Knee</b>	Condition in which the fluid-filled cavity covering the knee cap becomes inflamed, often caused by excessive kneeling.
<b>Human T-lymphotropic Viruses Type 1 and 2</b>	The first human retroviruses discovered.
<b>Human Bite</b>	A wound caused by the piercing of skin by human teeth.
<b>Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)</b>	A group of more than 150 related sexually transmitted viruses. Most are harmless, but some cause genital warts and a few can lead to cancer.
<b>Human Tissue</b>	Groups of cells with a similar structure that together perform a specific function.
<b>Huntington's Chorea</b>	Progressive hereditary disease causing the progressive breakdown of nerve cells in the brain, affecting physical and mental abilities.
<b>Hydatid Cyst</b>	A fluid-filled cyst in an organ, containing the larvae of tapeworm.
<b>Hydatidiform Mole</b>	A rare growth inside the uterus, resulting from abnormal fertilization of the egg. The placenta grows normally with little or no growth of the fetal tissue.
<b>Hydrocele</b>	A painless buildup of watery fluid around the testicle causing swelling.
<b>Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy</b>	Medical treatment involving the inhalation of 100% oxygen in a body chamber where atmospheric pressure is strictly controlled.
<b>Hyperbilirubinaemia</b>	An abnormally high amount of bilirubin in the blood, which may result in jaundice.
<b>Hyperglycaemia</b>	An abnormally high amount of glucose in the bloodstream.
<b>Hypertension</b>	High blood pressure.
<b>Hyperthyroidism</b>	Hyperactivity of the thyroid gland.
<b>Hyperventilation</b>	Rapid and deep breathing, leading to a low level of carbon-dioxide in the blood.
<b>Hyperventilation Tetany</b>	A nervous disorder characterised by muscle twitches, cramps or spasms, caused by abnormally low blood levels of carbon dioxide from forced over-breathing (hyperventilation).
<b>Hypofibrinogenemia</b>	A rare disorder characterised by a deficiency of the critical blood-clotting factor fibrinogen in the blood.
<b>Hypoglycaemia (History of)</b>	Low blood sugar, when the level of glucose in the blood drops too low.
<b>Hypoglycaemic Coma</b>	A life-threatening complication (usually of diabetes) that causes unconsciousness as a result of dangerously low blood sugar (hypoglycemia).
<b>Hypotension</b>	Low blood pressure.
<b>Hypothyroidism</b>	Underactivity of the thyroid gland.
<b>Hysterectomy</b>	Surgical removal of the uterus.



# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>I</b>	
<b>Idiopathic Thrombocytopenia</b>	A bleeding disorder where the immune system destroys platelets necessary for normal blood clotting. It leads to excessive bruising or bleeding.
<b>Illiterate Donor</b>	A donor who is unable to read or write.
<b>Impetigo</b>	A common contagious bacterial skin infection usually caused by <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> .
<b>Infectious Disease</b>	A disease caused by microorganisms such as viruses, bacteria, fungi or parasites that can spread between individuals.
<b>Infectious Mononucleosis</b>	Also known as glandular fever. An infection usually caused by the Epstein–Barr virus and typically characterised by a fever, sore throat and fatigue.
<b>Inflammation</b>	The reaction of living tissue to injury or infection, characterised by heat, redness, swelling and pain.
<b>Influenza (In003)</b>	Also known as flu, influenza is a contagious respiratory illness caused by various influenza viruses that can infect the nose, throat and lungs, leading to mild to severe illness.
<b>Insect Bite</b>	A bite or sting of any parasitic or venomous arthropod such as a louse, flea, mite, tick or spider.
<b>Insulin Resistance Syndrome</b>	Individuals with three or more of the following five abnormalities are considered to have insulin resistance syndrome: abdominal obesity, elevated blood pressure, hypertriglyceride, low (HDL) cholesterol, and high fasting blood glucose.
<b>Intracranial Bleed</b>	A haemorrhage or bleeding within the skull.
<b>Intradermal Naevus</b>	A mole or birthmark.
<b>Intraocular Lens</b>	An artificial lens that is implanted in the eye to replace the eye's natural lens when it is removed during surgery, usually for cataracts.
<b>Intravenous Pyelogram</b>	An x-ray examination of the kidneys and urinary system, using iodinated contrast material injected into the veins.
<b>Irregular Pulse</b>	A variation in the normal rhythm of the heartbeat, e.g. missed or extra beats.
<b>Ischaemic Heart Disease</b>	Narrowing of the coronary arteries as a result of a gradual build-up of fatty material within their walls, preventing the arteries from supplying the heart muscle with enough oxygen-rich blood.
<b>Ischiorectal Abscess</b>	An abscess between the muscle of the rectum and the pelvic bone, manifesting in severe throbbing pain near the anus with swelling and fever.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>J</b>	
<b>Jaundice</b>	Yellowing of the skin and eyes when there is too much of the pigment bilirubin in the system.
<b>Jellyfish Sting/ Blue Bottle Sting</b>	A sting from a jellyfish or blue bottle when it comes into contact with human skin, usually when swimming, wading or diving.
<b>K</b>	
<b>Kala-Azar</b>	A life-threatening disease tropical disease caused by the leishmania parasite.
<b>Kaposi Sarcoma</b>	A type of cancer that forms in the lining of blood and lymph vessels and typically appear as painless purplish spots on the body. People HIV have the highest risk of Kaposi's sarcoma.
<b>Kavady Prayers</b>	Show of devotion where Hindu devotees pierce their bodies with objects such as hooks and vel (small lances).
<b>Keratitis</b>	A horny growth on the skin.
<b>Kidney Disease</b>	Any of numerous disorders of the kidney.
<b>Kidney Failure</b>	A decrease in the kidneys' ability to filter the blood and excrete waste products.
<b>Kidney Stones</b>	Small, hard mineral deposits that form inside the kidneys.
<b>Klebsiella</b>	A gram-negative bacteria that causes severe infection, such as urinary tract infection and pneumonia, and often contracted in hospital settings.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>L</b>	
<b>Lacerations</b>	A deep cut or tear in the skin or flesh.
<b>Laminectomy</b>	Surgery to relieve pressure on the spinal cord by removing the back part of a vertebra.
<b>Laparoscopy</b>	Examination of the abdominal structures by means of a laparoscope, which is passed through a small incision in the wall of the abdomen after injecting air into the abdominal cavity.
<b>Laparotomy</b>	A surgical incision into the abdominal cavity for diagnosis or as a prelude to major surgery.
<b>Lapsed Donor</b>	A lapsed donor is a donor that has not donated for two years.
<b>Laryngitis</b>	Inflammation of the larynx and vocal cords due to infection by bacteria or viruses.
<b>Laryngoscopy</b>	A visual examination of the inside of the throat and larynx.
<b>Laser Treatment (Cosmetic)</b>	Medical procedure using pulsating light beams for cosmetic purposes, such as treating wrinkles or age spots.
<b>Lassa Fever</b>	An acute viral haemorrhagic illness that occurs mainly in West Africa and is transmitted to humans via contact with food or household items contaminated with rodent urine or faeces.
<b>Lead Exposure</b>	Exposure to lead can lead to poisoning caused by the absorption of into the body, often over months of years, with serious, life-threatening consequences.
<b>Legionnaires' Disease</b>	A severe bacterial infection of the lungs presenting with symptoms of pneumonia. The bacteria are transmitted in droplets of moisture in the air and inhaled.
<b>Leishmaniasis</b>	A disease caused by parasites of genus Leishmania and spread through the bite of certain types of sand flies.
<b>Leprosy</b>	Chronic infectious bacterial disease, mainly affecting the skin, peripheral nerves, mucosal surfaces of the upper respiratory tract and the eyes.
<b>Leptospirosis</b>	Infectious disease caused by bacteria of the genus Leptospira, causing a wide range of symptoms in humans. If not treated, it can lead to kidney damage, meningitis, liver failure and respiratory distress and is potentially fatal.
<b>Leukocytosis</b>	Increase in the number of white cells in the blood, especially during an infection.
<b>Leukaemia</b>	Cancer that originates in developing blood cells in the bone marrow that have undergone a malignant change.
<b>Lipoma</b>	A common benign lump of fatty tissue between the skin and underlying muscle.
<b>Lipomatosis</b>	The presence of an abnormally large amount of non-malignant lipomas on the body.
<b>Listeriosis</b>	Severe, potentially fatal foodborne infection in humans contracted through the consumption of contaminated foods such as infected meat products and unpasteurised milk.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Lobectomy</b>	Surgical removal of a lobe of an organ, such as the lung.
<b>Local Skin Lesions – Solar keratosis</b>	A scaly patch on the skin as a result of sun damage.
<b>Lockjaw</b>	Painful condition making it difficult to open or close the mouth, usually a symptom of tetanus.
<b>Lumbago</b>	Lower back pain.
<b>Lumbar Puncture</b>	A procedure when a hollow needle is inserted between two of vertebrae of the spinal cord to take a sample of cerebrospinal fluid.
<b>Lumpectomy (Breast)</b>	Surgical removal of a breast lump, leaving remaining breast tissue and lymph glands in situ.
<b>Lung Disorder</b>	Any disease or condition that prevents the lungs from working properly.
<b>Lung Fibrosis</b>	Disease when lung tissue becomes damaged, scarred and thickened, making it difficult to breathe.
<b>Lupus</b>	Chronic autoimmune disorder where the immune system attacks the body's own tissues and organs, joints, skin, kidneys, blood cells and the brain.
<b>Lyme Disease</b>	Serious infection caused by the Borrelia bacterium and spread by ticks.
<b>Lymphadenitis</b>	Inflammation of the lymph nodes.
<b>Lymphoma</b>	Cancer of the lymphatic system, including Hodgkin's disease.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>M</b>	
<b>Malaria</b>	An acute, life-threatening febrile illness caused by Plasmodium parasites transmitted to people through the bite of infected female Anopheles mosquito.
<b>Malignancy</b>	A cancerous tumour that spread by metastases to other parts of the body.
<b>Malta Fever</b>	See brucellosis.
<b>Mammoplasty</b>	Surgical procedure to reshape the appearance of the breast.
<b>Mastectomy</b>	Removal of breast tissue to treat breast cancer.
<b>Mastitis</b>	Inflammatory condition of the breasts.
<b>Mastoiditis</b>	Rare infection of the mastoid bone of the skull, located behind the ear. Usually the result of an untreated ear infection.
<b>Measles</b>	Highly infectious viral childhood disease characterised by flu-like symptoms and a skin rash. Complications can be severe and even fatal.
<b>Melanoma</b>	A malignant tumour of melanin-forming cells in the skin that, untreated, can spread to other organs of the body.
<b>Ménière's Disease</b>	Disorder of the inner ear that can lead to hearing loss, vertigo and other symptoms.
<b>Meningitis</b>	Serious inflammation of the membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord as a result of viral or bacterial infection.
<b>Meningococcal Meningitis</b>	Bacterial form of meningitis.
<b>Menopause</b>	Gradual process marking the end of a woman's reproductive period.
<b>Menstruation</b>	The monthly discharge of blood and uterine lining from the vagina in women of child-bearing age.
<b>Migraine</b>	Severe headache generally affecting one side of the head only and frequently accompanied by photophobia, nausea and vomiting.
<b>Miscarriage</b>	Loss of a foetus before the 20th week of pregnancy.
<b>Monocytosis or Mononucleosis</b>	An abnormally high number of monocytes (white blood cells) in the blood, indicating chronic infection or another condition.
<b>Mouth Infection/Ulcers</b>	Harmless painful round or oval sores that form in the mouth.
<b>Magnetic Resonance Imaging</b>	A non-invasive medical imaging technique that produces three-dimensional anatomical images without using radiation.
<b>Multiple Sclerosis</b>	A disease of the central nervous system that affects nerve impulses in the brain, spinal cord and optic nerves as a result of the degeneration of the insulating myelin sheath protecting the nerves degenerating.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Mumps</b>	A viral, infectious children's disease, causing fever and swelling of the salivary glands. Relatively mild in children, it can have complications for adults, including causing inflammation of the testicles in men.
<b>Muscular Conditions</b>	Any condition, disease or disorder that affects the human muscular system.
<b>Muscular Dystrophy</b>	A group of disorders that involve progressive muscle mass loss, and loss of strength. The most common form is Duchenne, which typically affects boys.
<b>Muscular Rheumatism</b>	Aching pain in the muscles and joints.
<b>Myalgic Encephalomyelitis (Also Chronic Fatigue Syndrome or "Yuppie Flu")</b>	Disorder characterised by muscular fatigue and pain, slow movements, lack of concentration, memory loss and extreme tiredness. The cause has not been established.
<b>Myasthenia Gravis</b>	A rare chronic auto-immune disease that causes muscle weakness, commonly affecting the muscles that control the eyes, facial expressions, chewing, swallowing and speaking.
<b>Myelogram</b>	Invasive diagnostic test that uses x-rays to examine the spinal canal after a special dye is injected through a hollow needle.
<b>Myeloma</b>	A blood cancer arising from plasma cells.
<b>Myocardial Infarction</b>	A heart attack – the result of blood flow to the heart muscle being cut off, usually the result of a blockage in a coronary artery.
<b>Myocarditis</b>	Inflammation of the heart muscle.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>N</b>	
<b>Narcolepsy</b>	A chronic neurological disorder that affects the brain's ability to control sleep-wake cycles.
<b>Natural Childbirth</b>	Childbirth with minimal medical intervention.
<b>Nausea</b>	Queasiness and an urge to vomit.
<b>Needlestick Injury</b>	Penetration of the skin with a needle or surgical instrument potentially contaminated by blood, tissue or other matter.
<b>Nephrectomy</b>	Surgical removal of a kidney.
<b>Nephritis</b>	Infection of the kidney.
<b>Nerve Compression</b>	Medical condition caused by direct pressure on a nerve, leading to nerve damage, muscle weakness or other symptoms.
<b>Neuralgia</b>	Severe burning or stabbing pain as a result of a damaged nerve.
<b>Neuritis</b>	Painful inflammation of a nerve.
<b>Night Sweats</b>	Episodes of extreme perspiration during the night that may be related to an underlying medical condition, illness of menopause.
<b>Nosebleed</b>	Bleeding from the blood vessels in the nose. If acute, also known as epistaxis.
<b>New Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease</b>	A prion disease belonging to the family of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>O</b>	
<b>Occupation (Hazardous)</b>	An occupation that may endanger the life of the donor or others if they were to faint after donation blood.
<b>Occupational Exposure to Lead</b>	Chronic exposure to lead in the course of a person's duties or job.
<b>Oedema</b>	Swelling of ankles, feet and legs, usually caused by a buildup of fluid.
<b>Oesophagitis</b>	Inflammation of the inner lining of the oesophagus.
<b>Oophorectomy</b>	Surgical removal of an ovary.
<b>Operation</b>	Surgery carried out on a patient.
<b>Ophthalmic Surgery</b>	Surgery performed on the eye.
<b>Orchitis</b>	Inflammation of the testes causing pain and swelling.
<b>Organ Transplant</b>	Surgically removing an organ or tissue from a donor and placing it into the body of another person.
<b>Osgood-Schlatter Disease</b>	Inflammation of the bone at the top of the shin bone where the tendon from the kneecap attaches, as a result of an overuse knee injury.
<b>Osteochondritis</b>	Painful joint problem, commonly affecting physically active children and teenagers.
<b>Osteogenesis Imperfecta</b>	Genetic bone disorder characterised by fragile bones that break easily.
<b>Osteomyelitis</b>	Rare infection of the bone.
<b>Osteoporosis</b>	Bone disease where bones deteriorate and become brittle.
<b>Otitis Externa</b>	Infection of the external ear canal.
<b>Otitis Interna</b>	Inflammation of the inner ear, usually bacterial.
<b>Otitis Media</b>	Inflammation of the middle ear, usually due to viral or bacterial infection.



# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>P</b>	
<b>Pacemaker</b>	Small electronic device implanted in the body to regulate the heartbeat.
<b>Palpitations</b>	The sensation that one's heart is pounding or fluttering.
<b>Pancreatitis</b>	Inflammation of the pancreas.
<b>Paraplegia</b>	Paralysis of the legs, usually due to a spinal cord injury or disease.
<b>Paratyphoid Fever</b>	Infectious disease with similar symptoms to typhoid but caused by different, related bacteria.
<b>Parkinson's Disease</b>	A degenerative disease of the nervous system that affects the motor system, causing disturbances controlling and coordinating movement.
<b>Parrot fever</b>	Also known as psittacosis or ornithosis. A disease that humans can contract from birds infected with the bacteria <i>Chlamydophila psittaci</i> .
<b>Pemphigus</b>	Group of autoimmune diseases marked by painful blistering.
<b>Peptic Ulcer</b>	An ulcer in the lining of the stomach or duodenum.
<b>Pericarditis</b>	Inflammation of the pericardium, the protective sac that encloses the heart.
<b>Peritonitis</b>	Life-threatening inflammation of the peritoneum that covers the inside of the abdomen and its organs, caused by bacteria.
<b>Permanent Makeup</b>	A cosmetic technique where colour is permanently inserted into the dermal layer of the skin a fine needle.
<b>Pernicious Anaemia</b>	Deficiency of Vitamin B12 leading to anaemia.
<b>Perthes Disease</b>	Childhood condition that causes loss of blood supply to the hip and consequently affects the hip joint.
<b>Pharyngitis</b>	Inflammation of the pharynx, causing a sore throat.
<b>Phlebitis</b>	Inflammation of a vein. May be superficial or deep.
<b>Pilonidal Sinus</b>	A small channel near the cleft at the top of the buttocks forming a cyst containing hairs and other matter.
<b>Pilot</b>	A person who is qualified to operate an aircraft.
<b>Pink Eye</b>	Redness and swelling of the conjunctiva of the eye.
<b>Pituitary Hormone</b>	A hormone secreted by the pituitary gland.
<b>Pleurisy</b>	Inflammation of the pleura that line the lungs and ribcase, causing sharp pain.
<b>Pneumonectomy</b>	Surgical removal of a lung.
<b>Pneumonia</b>	Inflammation of the lung caused by bacteria or virus.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Pneumonectomy</b>	Surgical removal of a lung.
<b>Pneumonia</b>	Inflammation of the lung caused by bacteria or virus.
<b>Pneumothorax</b>	Collapsed lung, when air enters the space between the lung and chest wall.
<b>Poisoning</b>	Condition when a person drinks, eats, breathes, injects or touches a hazardous substance or poison, causing illness or death.
<b>Poliomyelitis</b>	A viral infection that attacks the nervous system and causes paralysis.
<b>Polycystic Kidney Disease</b>	An inherited disorder where clusters of cysts develop within the kidneys.
<b>Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome</b>	Hormonal disorder common in women of reproductive age, affecting the ovaries. Can lead to infertility.
<b>Polycythaemia (Secondary)</b>	An increase in the haemoglobin concentration of the blood. This may be due to an increase in the total volume of the red cells as a result of a secondary condition in association with various respiratory or circulatory disorders. This condition results in deficiency of oxygen in the tissues.
<b>Polycythaemia Vera</b>	Slow-growing blood cancer where the bone marrow makes too many red cells, making the blood thicker.
<b>Porphyria</b>	Group of rare inherited disorders where the body does not properly make heme, a component of haemoglobin. Heme is made of the compound porphyrin.
<b>Pott's Disease</b>	Dangerous form of musculoskeletal tuberculosis that can cause bone destruction and deformity.
<b>Pregnancy</b>	The period during which a woman carries a developing embryo or foetus within her body.
<b>Prostatectomy</b>	Surgical removal of the prostate gland.
<b>Prostate Cancer</b>	Malignant growth of cells in the prostate.
<b>Prostatitis</b>	Infection/inflammation of the prostate gland.
<b>Psoriasis</b>	A common chronic skin condition manifesting in itchy, scaly, red patches on the elbows, forearms, knees, legs, scalp and other parts of the body.
<b>Psychiatric Disorder</b>	Any of a wide range of mental disorders that causes distress and greatly disturbs a person's moods and/or behavior.
<b>Psychosis</b>	Severe mental illness causing the sufferer to lose contact with reality, sometimes with delusions and hallucinations.
<b>Pulmonary Embolism</b>	Life-threatening obstruction of the pulmonary artery or one of its branches by a blood clot or air bubble.
<b>Pyelitis</b>	Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.
<b>Pyelogram</b>	An x-ray of the urinary tract.
<b>Pyrexia</b>	Rise in body's core temperature, known as fever.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Q</b>	
<b>Q Fever</b>	Bacterial infection manifesting in a flu-like illness that is caused by <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> bacteria, which spreads from animals to humans.
<b>Quadriplegia</b>	Paralysis of all four limbs due to a cervical spine injury.
<b>Quinsy</b>	An abscess that is a complication of severe tonsillitis.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>R</b>	
<b>Raatib</b>	A ritual that comprises acts such as piercing parts of one's own body, like the tongue, the ear and the stomach with sharp objects.
<b>Rabies</b>	A fatal viral disease of the central nervous system, transmitted by a bite by an infected (rabid) animal.
<b>Radiation Therapy</b>	Therapy using ionising radiation, generally as part of cancer treatment to control or destroy malignant cells.
<b>Radical Mastectomy</b>	Surgical removal of the breast and underlying muscles and associated lymph glands to treat breast cancer.
<b>Radioactive Iodine</b>	Treats hyperthyroidism by gradually shrinking your thyroid—ultimately destroying the gland.
<b>Radiography</b>	The taking of x-ray pictures, to assist diagnosis.
<b>Radioisotope Scan</b>	Imaging technique to visualise parts of the body by injecting a small dose of a radioactive chemical into the body
<b>Radiotherapy</b>	Radiation treatment.
<b>Ramsay-Hunt Syndrome</b>	Complication of shingles affecting the facial nerve.
<b>Raynaud's Disease</b>	Disorder of the blood vessels, causing the blood vessels to narrow and restrict blood supply when the person is cold or stressed.
<b>Raynaud's Phenomenon</b>	Same as Raynaud's disease. See above.
<b>Red Cell Immunisation Programme Donor</b>	A donor who has participated in a red cell immunisation programme (i.e. anti-D programme).
<b>Relapsing Fever</b>	An infectious disease caused by the Borrelia bacteria, transmitted by ticks or lice.
<b>Renal Colic</b>	Painful colic of the ureter due to obstruction by a calculus from the kidney. A medical condition where Infection in the upper part.
<b>Renal Failure</b>	The kidneys fail to adequately filter waste products.
<b>Respiratory Infection</b>	Infection of the respiratory system.
<b>Restless Leg Syndrome</b>	A disorder of the nervous system that causes an urge to move the legs and often interferes with sleep.
<b>Retinal Detachment</b>	Separation of the retina from the underlying retinal pigment epithelium.
<b>Rheumatic Fever</b>	Inflammatory disease that is a complication of strep throat or scarlet fever, caused by an infection with streptococcus bacteria.
<b>Rheumatism</b>	General term for pain and inflammation in the joints and muscles.
<b>Rheumatoid Arthritis</b>	Autoimmune disease where the body's immune system attacks the joints, causing swelling, pain and joint deformity.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Rhizotomy</b>	A surgical procedure to sever nerve roots in the spinal cord, in order to effectively relieve chronic back pain and muscle spasms.
<b>Rickettsia</b>	A range of bacterial diseases transmitted to humans through the bites of some ticks, lice, mite or fleas.
<b>Rift Valley Fever</b>	Disease caused by a virus transmitted to humans by mosquitoes and blood-feeding flies from affected animals (often livestock). Symptoms range from a flu-like illness to severe haemorrhagic fever.
<b>Ringworm</b>	A fungal infection of the surface of the skin.
<b>Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever</b>	Bacterial disease spread through the bite of an infected tick.
<b>Rodent Ulcer</b>	Basal cell carcinoma cancer, caused by sun exposure.
<b>Root Canal Treatment (Dentistry)</b>	The procedure of removing the pulp and nerve of a decayed tooth, cleaning and sealing the inside the tooth and filling the space.
<b>Rubella Contact</b>	A person that has come into contact with someone infected with rubella.
<b>Rubella</b>	See German measles.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>S</b>	
<b>Salpingectomy</b>	Surgical removal of a fallopian tube.
<b>Salpingitis</b>	Inflammation of the fallopian tubes, caused by bacterial infection.
<b>Sarcoidosis</b>	A chronic disease where small patches of red, swollen tissue, or granulomas, form in the body's organs.
<b>Sarcoma</b>	A relatively rare cancerous tumour that affects connective tissue.
<b>Scabies</b>	Contagious skin infection caused by a burrowing mite under the skin, characterised by severe itching, particularly at night.
<b>Scarification (and Razor Games)</b>	Cutting or burning words or images into the skin to produce a permanent scar.
<b>Scarlet Fever Contact Scarlet Fever Infection</b>	A person who has come into contact with someone who is infected with scarlet fever. An acute, highly contagious fever, caused by a strain of streptococcus, producing a sore throat, fever and a widespread, scarlet rash.
<b>Schistosomiasis</b>	Also known as bilharzia. A disease caused by parasitic flatworms called schistosomes that infect urinary tract or the intestines.
<b>Schizophrenia</b>	
<b>Sciatica</b>	Severe pain that radiates from the lower back down the back of the leg along the sciatic nerve.
<b>Scleroderma</b>	Autoimmune rheumatic disease causing the skin and connective tissue to harden and tighten.
<b>Scurvy</b>	A severe mental disorder in which a person interprets reality abnormally and that may result in hallucinations, delusions, and impaired daily functioning.
<b>Sepsis</b>	A disease caused by lack of vitamin C in the diet.
<b>Septicaemia</b>	Potentially life-threatening condition triggered by an infection or injury and also known as blood poisoning. See Sepsis.
<b>Sexually Transmitted Disease</b>	Any disease transmitted from an infected person to another during sexual intercourse.
<b>Shortness of Breath</b>	Breathing difficulty.
<b>Sickle Cell Anaemia</b>	Hereditary condition caused by sickle-shaped red blood cells blocking blood flow to the hands and feet, causing infection and pain.
<b>Sigmoidoscopy</b>	Examination of the lower part of the large intestine using a surgical instrument with a light at the end.
<b>Simmonds's Disease</b>	Chronic deficiency of function of the pituitary gland, leading to atrophy of organs such as the heart, liver, spleen, kidneys and thyroid.
<b>Sinus Arrhythmia</b>	Irregular the heart rhythm.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Sinusitis (Acute)</b>	Inflammation of the lining of the sinuses
<b>Skin Cancer</b>	Abnormal growth of skin cells, causing malignancies.
<b>Skin Diseases</b>	Any of many conditions that affect the skin.
<b>Skin Graft</b>	The transplanting of healthy skin from part of a patient's body to another part.
<b>Sleeping Sickness</b>	A potentially fatal tropical disease caused by parasites transmitted to humans through the bite of the tsetse fly.
<b>Smallpox</b>	A deadly, highly contagious viral infection that has been eradicated worldwide.
<b>Snake Bite</b>	Bite by a snake.
<b>Sore Throat</b>	Pain in the throat, commonly due to bacterial or viral infection.
<b>Source Plasma Donor</b>	A donor donating apheresis plasma only.
<b>Spastic Colon</b>	Associated with irritable bowel syndrome, characterised by abdominal cramping and pain, bloating, constipation and diarrhoea.
<b>Spider Bite</b>	A puncture wound produced by the bite of a spider. Most spiders have fangs that are too short to penetrate the skin, but some are dangerous to humans.
<b>Spina Bifida</b>	A serious neural tube defect where a baby's spine and spinal cord don't develop properly in the womb, causing a gap in the spine.
<b>Spinal Fusion</b>	Surgical operation to join two vertebrae to make the spine more rigid.
<b>Splenectomy</b>	Surgical removal of the spleen.
<b>Splenic Anaemia</b>	Enlargement of the spleen with accompanying anaemia and other symptoms.
<b>Splenomegaly</b>	Enlarged spleen.
<b>Spondylitis</b>	A painful inflammatory disease that is a type of arthritis and can, over time, cause vertebrae in the spine to fuse.
<b>Sprain</b>	Condition where a ligament is stretched or torn, causing pain, swelling and bruising.
<b>Stab Injuries</b>	Deep wound made by a knife or other sharp instrument.
<b>Stapedotomy</b>	The surgical removal of the stapes bone in the middle ear and replaced with a prosthesis to improve hearing.
<b>Stem Cell (Bone Marrow) Donor</b>	A donor who has been found to be compatible with a patient who requires a bone marrow transplant.
<b>Stem Cell (Bone Marrow) Transplant Recipient</b>	Recipient of a bone marrow transplant.
<b>Stent</b>	A small tube inserted into a blocked artery or other passageway in the body to keep it open.
<b>Sterilization</b>	Permanent form of contraception to prevent pregnancy.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Sterilization</b>	Permanent form of contraception to prevent pregnancy.
<b>Stomatitis</b>	Inflammation of the mucous lining of the mouth.
<b>Stress</b>	Physical or emotional tension, the body's reaction to a challenge or demand.
<b>Stress Fracture</b>	Small crack in a bone, caused by overuse and repetitive activity, such as running.
<b>Stroke</b>	A serious condition and medical emergency when a blood vessel in the brain ruptures and bleeds or when the blood supply to the brain is blocked.
<b>Sturge-Weber Syndrome</b>	A condition that affects the development of certain blood vessels, causing abnormalities in the brain, skin and eyes and often characterised by a port-wine birthmark.
<b>Stye</b>	Inflammation of the gland at the base of an eyelash.
<b>Sun Spots</b>	Flat brown spots on skin that has been exposed to the sun.
<b>Sunburn</b>	Skin damage caused by excessive exposure to ultraviolet rays from the sun.
<b>Sunstroke</b>	A serious condition caused by excessive exposure to the sun or hot conditions.
<b>Surgery</b>	Minor surgery: Any invasive operative procedure in which only skin or mucus membranes and connective tissue is resected, e.g. vascular cut-down for catheter placement, implanting of pumps/patches in subcutaneous tissue, tooth extractions, biopsy, taking tissue samples or body fluids using needles. These procedures may take place in consulting rooms, wards, emergency departments, operating rooms/theatre or laboratories. See definition above.
<b>Surgery</b>	Major surgery: any invasive operative procedure in which a more extensive resection is performed, e.g. body cavity is entered, organs removed, or normal anatomy is altered. In general, if a mesenchymal barrier is opened (pleural cavity, peritoneum, meninges etc.), the surgery is considered major. These are usually performed in operating rooms since they contain equipment and supplies to support the type of procedure. See definition above.
<b>Surgery/Operation Pending</b>	An operation that is planned and soon to be performed. Awaiting a surgical procedure or operation still to be performed.
<b>Swine Flu (H1N1)</b>	H1N1 influenza is a respiratory illness caused by the type A flu (H1N1) virus. It now forms part of seasonal influenza in most countries.
<b>Sydenham's Chorea (St Vitus Dance)</b>	A disorder characterised by rapid, uncoordinated jerking movements primarily affecting the face, hands and feet.
<b>Syphilis</b>	A serious sexually transmitted disease.
<b>Systemic Lupus Erythematosus</b>	An autoimmune disease in which the body's immune system attacks healthy tissue .It can affect the skin, joints, kidneys, brain and other organs. See Lupus.



# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>T</b>	
<b>Tachycardia</b>	An increase in the heart rate greater than 100 beats per minute.
<b>Tapeworm</b>	Infection caused by ingesting food or water contaminated with tapeworm eggs or larvae.
<b>Tattooing</b>	Permanent design created by inserting ink into the skin to change the pigment.
<b>Tendon Transplant</b>	Replacing a tendon that is not functioning properly with a healthy one from another part of the body.
<b>Tendonitis</b>	Inflammation of a tendon.
<b>Tennis Elbow</b>	Tenderness on the outside of the elbow joint, with pain radiating down the forearm.
<b>Tetanus</b>	An acute infectious disease affecting the nervous system, caused by the bacterium Clostridium tetani.
<b>Thalassaemia</b>	Genetic blood disorder that affect haemoglobin.
<b>Thoracic Outlet Syndrome</b>	A group of disorders that occur when the blood vessels in the space between the collar bone and first rib become compressed, causing pain in the shoulders and neck and other symptoms.
<b>Thrombocytopenia</b>	Condition causing an abnormally low number of platelets in the blood.
<b>Thrombocytosis</b>	Disease in which the patient has an abnormally high number of platelets in the blood. Thrombocytosis: Add Platelet count in excess of $450 \times 10^9 / l$ (above normal limits).
<b>Thrombophilia</b>	This a condition in which there is a tendency for blood clots to form.It is often inherited and may be discovered through family studies. Not all individuals with a thrombophilic condition will suffer from blood clots.
<b>Thrombophlebitis</b>	Inflammation of a vein, with the formation of a blood clot. (See phlebitis.)
<b>Thrush</b>	A yeast infection of the mouth or vagina, usually caused by Candida albicans.
<b>Thyroglossal Cyst</b>	Cyst at the front of the neck.
<b>Thyroidectomy</b>	Surgical operation to remove all or part of the thyroid gland.
<b>Thyrotoxicosis</b>	A disease due to overactivity of the thyroid gland.
<b>Tick-Bite Fever</b>	See Rickettsia.
<b>Tick Bite</b>	When a tick latches on to the skin.
<b>Tinnitus</b>	Awareness of sound in the ears or head that is not from an external source.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>Tongue Piercing</b>	A body piercing through the tongue.
<b>Tonsillectomy</b>	Surgical tonsils removal
<b>Tonsillitis</b>	Inflammation of the tonsils.
<b>Tooth Extraction</b>	The removal of a tooth.
<b>Tourette's Syndrome</b>	A neurological disorder characterised by repetitive involuntary movements and vocalisations.
<b>Toxoplasmosis</b>	An infection caused by the parasite <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> , usually transmitted through cat faeces or infected food. In a pregnant woman it can be passed to the foetus with serious complications.
<b>Tracheitis</b>	Inflammation of the trachea.
<b>Transplant (Recipient/Donor)</b>	A medical procedure where an organ is removed from the body of a donor and placed into the body of a recipient to replace a damaged organ.
<b>Transurethral Prostatectomy</b>	Surgical removal of the prostate gland via the urethra.
<b>Trendelenburg's Operation</b>	Surgical procedure to remove varicose veins.
<b>Traditional Circumcision</b>	Important part of initiation into manhood for certain cultures.
<b>Trichomonas</b>	A common sexually transmitted disease caused by the <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> parasite.
<b>Tropical Spastic Paraperesis (Trypanosoma Cruzi)</b>	Chronic progressive disease of the nervous system that affects adults living in equatorial areas, with symptoms including progressive weakness, stiff muscles, muscle spasms and sensory disturbance.
<b>Trypanosomiasis</b>	Infection with protozoa of the genus <i>Trypanosoma</i> , transmitted by the bite of a tsetse fly.
<b>Tuberculosis Contact Tuberculosis Infection</b>	A person who has been in close contact with someone infected with tuberculosis. Serious infectious disease caused by the tuberculosis bacillus spread through droplets in the air and that mainly affects the lungs.
<b>Tubular Necrosis</b>	Kidney disorder characterized by damage to the tubule cells of the kidneys, which can lead to kidney failure.
<b>Tumour</b>	Abnormal mass or growth of new cells.
<b>Typhoid Contact</b>	A person who has come into contact with someone infected with typhoid.
<b>Typhoid Fever</b>	A bacterial infection of the intestines caused by contaminated food or water.
<b>Typhus</b>	A group of related infectious diseases transmitted by lice, ticks, fleas or mites.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>U</b>	
<b>Ulcer</b>	A break in the skin or in the mucous membrane that is often accompanied by inflammation.
<b>Ulcerative Colitis</b>	Inflammatory bowel disease with severe pain, due to ulceration and inflammation of the colon and rectum.
<b>Ultrasound</b>	A type of safe imaging that uses high-frequency sound waves to capture images from the inside of the body.
<b>Underweight</b>	When a person's body weight is considered too low.
<b>Undulant Fever</b>	See Brucellosis.
<b>Unexplained Weight Loss</b>	Noticeable, significant weight loss without a person having tried to lose weight or having increased exercise.
<b>Upper Respiratory Tract Infection</b>	Infection of the upper part of the respiratory system. (See Sinusitis, Laryngitis.)
<b>Urticaria</b>	An acute or chronic allergic reaction marked by red, itchy wheals (hives) appearing on the skin.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>V</b>	
<b>Vaccine Trial</b>	A clinical trial that aims at establishing the safety and efficacy of a vaccine prior to it being licensed.
<b>Vagotomy</b>	The surgical cutting of any of the branches of the Vagus nerve.
<b>Valve Lesion</b>	A disease process involving one or more of the four valves of the heart.
<b>Valve Replacement</b>	A type of surgery used to replace the diseased heart valves.
<b>Valvotomy</b>	Incision or mechanical dilatation of heart valve.
<b>Varicose Veins</b>	Veins, usually in the legs, which become twisted and swollen.
<b>Vasectomy</b>	The surgical operation to cut a vas deferens to prevent sperm travelling from the epididymis up the duct. Bilateral vasectomy is a safe method of male contraception (sterilisation).
<b>Venereal Disease</b>	Outdated term for a sexually transmitted disease.
<b>Viral Haemorrhagic Fever</b>	A group of potentially life threatening infections characterised by fever and bleeding and caused by a number of different viruses.
<b>Vitiligo</b>	A chronic skin condition characterised by portions of the skin losing their pigment.
<b>Vomiting</b>	To bring up partly digested food.
<b>VP Shunt</b>	A shunt that is inserted to relieve intracranial pressure due to fluid accumulation in hydrocephalus.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Condition	Definition
<b>X</b>	
<b>Radio-Opaque Contrast</b>	An investigative procedure during which contrast media is injected into or swallowed by the patient after which a series of x-rays are taken.
<b>Y</b>	
<b>Yaws</b>	Debilitating bacterial childhood disease that affects mainly the skin, bone and cartilage and occurs mainly in poor communities in warm, humid, tropical regions.
<b>Yellow Fever</b>	Infectious, potentially fatal disease caused by a mosquito-borne arbovirus and affecting the liver.
<b>Yuppie Flu</b>	See Chronic fatigue syndrome; Myalgic encephalomyelitis.
<b>Z</b>	

## DEFINITIONS - MEDICATIONS

Medication	Definition
<b>Anabolic Steroids</b>	A steroid drug with anabolic properties, used to treat conditions involving wasting of protein and bone, such as osteoporosis. It is administered by mouth and can cause nausea, water retention and menstrual disturbances at high doses
<b>Anaesthetic General Anaesthetic/Local Anaesthetic/Spinal Anaesthetic/ Epidural</b>	An agent that reduces or abolishes sensation, affecting either the whole body (general anaesthetic) or a particular area of the body (local anaesthetic). Administered to a patient so that he/she can undergo an operation or procedure without feeling pain.
<b>Analgesics</b> e.g. Aspirin	Common pain-killing drug – acetylsalicylic acid. Aspirin can have an irritating effect on the lining of the stomach and may even cause bleeding.
<b>Analgesics</b> e.g. Methadone	Potent narcotic analgesic drug administered by mouth or injection. Used to treat heroin addiction. Digestive upsets, drowsiness and dizziness may occur. Prolonged use may lead to dependence.
<b>Analgesics</b> e.g. Naproxen	An analgesic drug that also reduces inflammation and fever. It is used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, and gout. It is administered by mouth. Side effects may include digestive upsets and rashes.
<b>Anti-Ageing Cream</b> e.g. Tretinoin	Cream used to combat the effect of age on the skin.
<b>Anti-Alcoholism</b> e.g. Antabuse	For prevention, alleviation or removal of symptoms of alcohol and drug addiction. Side effects may include gastrointestinal upsets, drowsiness, unpleasant taste, body odour, halitosis, headache, giddiness, fatigue and shortness of breath.
<b>Anti-Anginal Agents</b>	Used mainly in the treatment of angina. Rapidly absorbed and acts quickly, producing a fall in arterial blood pressure. Side effects include flushing, fainting and headaches.
<b>Antibiotics</b>	A substance produced by, or derived from, a micro-organism that destroys or inhibits the growth of other micro-organisms. Antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections.
<b>Anti-Cancer Drugs</b>	Agents used to treat cancers.
<b>Anticoagulants</b>	An agent that prevents or slows the clotting of blood. Anticoagulants are used to prevent the formation of blood clots in blood vessels in such conditions as thrombosis and embolism.

## DEFINITIONS - MEDICATIONS

Medication	Definition
<b>Anti-Convulsants</b>	A drug that prevents, or reduces the severity of, convulsions in various types of epilepsy.
<b>Anti-Depressants:</b> e.g. Fluoxetine	Antidepressant drugs taken orally.
<b>Anti-Diabetic Agents</b> Insulin or Oral Agents	Drugs that regulate blood sugar levels to treat diabetes mellitus. Administered orally or by injection.
<b>Anti-Fibrinolytic</b> AGENTS: Cyklokapron	Drugs that inhibit fibrinolysis.
<b>Anti-Fungal Agents</b> e.g. Lamisil	A drug used to treat fungal infections. Can be given orally, intravenously or applied topically.
<b>Anti-Gout Drugs</b> e.g. Allopurinol	A drug used to treat acute attacks, prevent future attacks and reduce the risk of complications of gout.
<b>Anti-Hypertensive Agents</b>	Drugs used to reduce high blood pressure. Side effects include headache, dizziness, palpitations, tachycardia, syncope, GI disturbances and skin rash. Combinations of drugs may be needed to obtain optimum control.
<b>Anti-Inflammatory Agents (Non-Steroidal) E.g. Brufen</b>	Drugs that reduce inflammation.
<b>Anti-Malaria Drugs</b>	Drugs designed to prevent or cure malaria. Such drugs may be used for treatment of malaria in individuals with suspected or confirmed infection or for prevention of infection in individuals visiting a malaria-endemic region.
<b>Anti-Migraine Agents</b> e.g. Migril	Drugs used to prevent and relieve migraine attacks, administered orally or injected.
<b>Anti-Obesity Drugs</b>	Pharmacological agents that help reduce or control weight.
<b>Anti-Pancreatitis Drugs:</b> e.g. Pancreatin	Drugs used for treatment of pancreatitis.
<b>Anti-Parkinson's Drugs</b>	Dopamine agonists that stimulate dopamine receptors directly, used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease and restless leg syndrome.

## DEFINITIONS - MEDICATIONS

Medication	Definition
<b>Anti-Psychotic Drugs</b> Lithium carbonate Trade names include: Camcolit	Medication for the treatment and prophylaxis of bipolar disorder symptoms.
<b>Anti-Rheumatoid Agents</b>	Drugs used to treat chronic progressive diseases causing inflammation in the joints and resulting in painful deformity and immobility, especially in the fingers, wrists, feet, and ankles. See Autoimmune disease.
<b>Anti-Serum</b>	Blood serum that contains antibodies against an infective organism or poisonous substance.
<b>Anti-Smoking Medication</b>	A drug to help a person to stop smoking.
<b>Anti-Tetanus Serum</b> (Tetanus immunoglobulin)	Serum that protects a patient against tetanus.
<b>Antivenom (serum)</b>	An antiserum used to counteract the venom of snakes, spiders or scorpions.
<b>Anti-Viral Drugs AZT, 3TC</b>	A drug that inhibits viral growth or DNA synthesis in cells infected by a specific virus.
<b>Appetite Suppressants</b>	Drugs that suppress the appetite and are used for weight loss.
<b>Beta Blocker</b> e.g. Atenolol	A drug that prevents stimulation of the beta-adrenergic receptors of the nerves and therefore decreases the activity of the heart.
<b>Botox Injection</b>	A purified neurotoxin complex of Botulinum toxin type A that works by blocking the release of acetylcholine.
<b>Calcium and Bone Metabolism Drugs</b> Fosavance	Used to treat and prevent osteoporosis in postmenopausal women. It is a selective oestrogen receptor modulator. Side effects: Venous thromboembolic events, peripheral oedema, leg cramps and teratogenic. Drug should not be taken for more than six months without a three-month drug-free period.
<b>Cardiovascular Agents</b> Buflomedil (Loftyl)	Loftyl acts as a peripheral vasodilator. Indications: functional peripheral vascular disorders, livedo reticulosis due to Amantadine therapy. Contra-indications: immediate post-partum, severe arterial bleed. Side-effects: GI disturbances, headache, vertigo, nausea, sense of fainting, skin itchiness and redness. Special precautions: convulsion disorders, impaired renal function, children under 18 years old.



## DEFINITIONS - MEDICATIONS

Medication	Definition
<b>Cardiovascular Agents</b> e.g. Diltiazem	A calcium antagonist used in the treatment of effort-associated angina and high blood pressure (hypertension). Acts as a vasodilator. Administered by mouth. Side-effects include oedema, headache, nausea, dizziness and skin rash.
<b>Chemotherapy</b>	Treatment that uses chemical drugs to destroy cancer cells.
<b>Cholesterol-Lowering Agents</b>	Drugs that reduce the levels of blood lipids, including cholesterol. Used to treat atherosclerosis and angina.
<b>Corticosteroids</b>	Synthetic drugs used to treat a wide variety of disorders, including asthma, arthritis, skin conditions and autoimmune diseases. Corticosteroids work by decreasing inflammation and suppressing the immune system.
<b>Creatine</b>	A complex of amino acids used as a body-building supplement.
<b>Dermatological Drugs/ Injection</b>	Drugs taken orally or applied directly on the skin to treat skin conditions.
<b>Desensitising Injections</b>	Drugs injected to combat the effects of allergens over a period over time to build up resistance.
<b>Desferrioxamine</b> e.g. Desferral	A drug that combines with iron in body tissues and fluids and is used to treat iron poisoning.
<b>Diuretics</b> e.g. Lasix	Drugs used in the treatment of conditions involving retention of fluid, such as congestive heart failure, hypertension, oedema and obesity. The drug increases the volume of urine produced by promoting the excretion of salts and water from the kidney.
<b>Haemorrhoid</b>	Injection to treat piles.
<b>Hormonal Implants Hormonal Preparations – Growth hormone</b>	A type of birth control in the shape of a tiny tube that is placed under the skin of a woman's upper arm.
<b>Hormonal Preparations – Pituitary Inhibitors</b> Danazol (Ladazol), Gestrinone	Indications: Women – endometriosis, severe cyclic breast pain and nodular breasts. Men and women – hereditary angioneurotic oedema. Contra-indications: pregnancy. Side effects: androgen effect, especially at high doses, skin rash, muscle cramps, testicular atrophy, haematuria, dizziness, headache, nervousness, emotional instability, backache, hair loss, CPK levels elevated.
<b>Hormonal Preparations</b> Clomiphene	Synthetic nonsteroidal compound that induces ovulation and subsequent menstruation in women who fail to ovulate. It is used in the treatment of infertility.

## DEFINITIONS - MEDICATIONS

Medication	Definition
<b>Hormonal Preparations</b> Gonadotrophin-releasing hormone analogue	Zoladex is suitable for hormone manipulation in cases of cancer of the prostate and advanced metastatic breast cancer. It may be used in gynaecological cases, such as endometriosis or to reduce uterine fibroids before surgery.
<b>Hormonal Preparations</b> Hormonal contraceptives	Prevent retention of fertilised egg in uterus, thus preventing pregnancy.
<b>Hormonal Preparations</b> Hormone inhibitors Finasteride (Proscar), (Propecia), Dutasteride (Avodart)	Proscar – used for the treatment of benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH). Propecia – temporarily delays further hair loss and increases hair density in the vertex and anterior mid-scalp area in men between 18 and 41 years with early signs of androgenic alopecia (hair loss). Avodart (Dutasteride) – used to treat BPH. Tamoxifen – for palliative treatment of breast cancer.
<b>Hormonal Preparations</b> Hormone replacement therapy	Used for the treatment of the symptoms of menopause.
<b>Immunisation, Vaccination</b>	The process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Vaccines stimulate the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease.
<b>Immunoglobulin/ Gammaglobulin</b>	Group of structurally related proteins (gamma globulins) that act as antibodies. Several classes of Ig with different functions are distinguished - IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG and IgM. They can be separated by immunoelectrophoresis.
<b>Immunosuppressive Drugs</b>	Reduce the body's resistance to infection and other foreign bodies by suppressing the immune system. Immunosuppressives are used to maintain the survival of organ and tissue transplants and to treat various autoimmune diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis.
<b>Iodine, Radio-Active</b>	Used in the diagnosis and treatment of problems of the thyroid gland.
<b>Mood Stabilisers</b>	Medication for treating bipolar disorder, to control the extreme highs and lows of bipolar disorder, primarily reducing the risk of mania and hypomania.
<b>Musculo-Skeletal Agents</b> e.g. Gold	Any of several compounds of the metal gold, used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. It is administered by injection.
<b>Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors</b>	Common side-effects include mouth ulcers, itching, blood disorders, skin reactions and inflammation of the colon and kidneys. Prevents/inhibits platelet aggregation and reduces atherosclerotic events in patients with a history of atherosclerotic disease.

# DEFINITIONS - MEDICATIONS

Medication	Definition
<b>Platelet Drugs With Adverse Effect</b>	The function disturbances of platelets by certain drugs need to be taken into consideration when collecting platelets. Salicylates and salicylate containing drugs have an irreversible effect on the platelet aggregation, therefore donors who have taken these drugs need to be deferred from platelet donation for seven days. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) have a lesser effect and therefore donors are deferred for three days.
<b>Prostaglandins</b> e.g. Cytotec	A synthetic prostaglandin analogue used to inhibit gastric acid secretions.
<b>Radiation Therapy</b>	Therapy using ionising radiation, generally as part of cancer treatment to control or kill malignant cells.
<b>Recreational Drugs (Dagga, Heroin, Cocaine)</b>	Mind-altering chemical substances that are used for non-medicinal, leisure purposes.
<b>Respiratory Drugs</b> Anti-asthmatics/ephedrine	Drugs that relax smooth muscles and stimulate respiration. They are widely used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dilate the air passages in the treatment of asthma and emphysema.</li> <li>• dilate the coronary arteries in angina pectoris.</li> </ul> Administered by injection or in suppositories. Side effects include nausea, vomiting, dizziness and fast heart rate.
<b>Respiratory Drugs</b> (Antitussive)	A drug that suppresses coughing. Some analgesic drugs also have antitussive activity, e.g. codeine and diamorphine.
<b>Teratogenic Drugs</b>	These are drugs that may cause abnormalities to the foetus while in utero. If a donor has received any of the drugs listed, a waiting period of 28 times the plasma half-life is required. See list of Teratogenic drugs in the Medication section.
<b>Tetanus Toxoid</b> (Vaccine)	Tetanus vaccine.
<b>Thyroid Hormone</b> Thyroxin Trade names include: Diotroxin	One of the hormones synthesised and secreted by the thyroid gland. Thyroxin can be administered by mouth to treat under activity of the thyroid gland.
<b>Thyroid Suppressor</b> e.g. Carbimazole	A drug used to reduce the production of thyroid hormones in cases of overactivity of the gland (thyrotoxicosis). It is administered by mouth; some allergic reactions may occur and high dosages may cause enlargement of the thyroid gland, which may obstruct the windpipe.

## DEFINITIONS - MEDICATIONS

Medication	Definition
<b>Tranquilliser</b>	<p>A drug that produces a calming effect, relieving anxiety and tension. Major tranquillisers, such as the phenothiazines, are used to treat severe mental disorders (psychoses), including schizophrenia and mania. Minor tranquillisers, such as the benzodiazepines and meprobamate, are used to treat neuroses and to relieve anxiety and tension due to various causes.</p> <p>Some drowsiness and dizziness are side-effects of most tranquillisers and abnormal muscle action and movements sometimes occur with major tranquillisers at high doses.</p>
<b>Vaccines</b>	<p>A special preparation of antigenic material that can be used to stimulate the development of antibodies, thus conferring active immunity against specific disease/s.</p>
<b>Vitamins, Tonics And Minerals</b> Ferrous sulphate	<p>Ferrous sulphate is an iron salt administered by mouth to treat or prevent iron-deficiency anaemia. There are few serious side-effects; stomach upsets and diarrhoea may be prevented by taking the drug with meals.</p>

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