

Donor Eligibility Guidance

GENERAL CONDITIONS					
Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Acupuncture	A key component of traditional Chinese medicine involving thin needles inserted into the body at acupuncture points.	Shared needles indicates high risk for transmissible disease.	More than twelve (12) months before death or no indication of shared needles, accept. Less than twelve (12) months and shared needles known to be used, decline	See Qualifier	
Addison's Disease	Long-term endocrine disorder in which adrenal glands do not produce enough steroid hormones.			X	
ALS (Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis or Lou Gehrig's)	Progressive neurological disease that affects nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord.	Demyelinating disease			X
Alzheimer's	Condition in which the nerve cells in the brain die, losing the ability to properly transmit signals.	Demyelinating disease			X
Amyloidosis	Disease in which a substance called amyloid builds up in the organs. This is an abnormal protein usually produced in the bone marrow. This disease can lead to organ failure in severe cases.			X	
Anal tears / insertion trauma			Females, accept. Males, decline.	See Qualifier	
Animal bite / contact		Potential for transmission of rabies or other animal-borne diseases.	Bites occurring within six (6) months by animal suspected of having rabies and with unknown vaccination status OR close contact with an animal suspected of having rabies within six (6) months, decline. Snake bite that is attributable as cause of death, decline.	See Qualifier	
Askin's Tumor/Disease (Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumor of Chest Wall or Ewing's Sarcoma of Chest Wall)	Rare, life-threatening tumor in the soft tissues of the chest wall. Common in children.			X	
Aspergillosis	Aspergillosis is an infection caused by Aspergillus, a common mold (a type of fungus) that lives indoors and outdoors.	May result in systemic infection	If no systemic infection, accept. If systemic infection occurs, consult.	See Qualifier	
Autoimmune hemolytic anemia	Autoimmune hemolytic anemia is a group of disorders characterized by a malfunction of the immune system that produces autoantibodies, which attack red blood cells as if they were substances foreign to the body.			X	
Autoimmune lymphoproliferative Syndrome (Canale-Smith syndrome)	Autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (ALPS) is characterized by immune dysregulation due to a defect in lymphocyte apoptosis. The clinical manifestations may be seen in other family members and include lymphadenopathy, splenomegaly, increased risk of lymphoma, and autoimmune disease, most often involving cells of the hematopoietic system			X	
Autoimmune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)	ITP is a disorder that can lead to easy or excessive bruising and bleeding. The bleeding results from unusually low levels of platelets — the cells that help blood clot.			X	
Babesiosis	Babesiosis is caused by microscopic parasites that infect red blood cells. Tick-borne transmission is most common in particular regions and seasons: it mainly occurs in parts of the Northeast and upper Midwest; and it usually peaks during the warm months.	Can be transmitted from one person to another through blood and body fluids.			X
Batten Disease (Spielmeyer-Vogt-Sjögren-Batten disease)	Batten disease is an extremely rare and fatal autosomal recessive neurodegenerative disorder that begins in childhood. Often, Batten disease is initially seen by an ophthalmologist during an eye exam because one of the first signs is vision loss. Batten disease is caused by genetic mutations that cause lipofuscin to accumulate within the body's tissues. These substances consist of fats and proteins and form certain distinctive deposits that cause the symptoms and can be seen under an electron microscope.	Deposits can collect in the structures of the eye and damage cells irreparably.			X
Bedsore / decubitus ulcer	A decubitus ulcer, also known as a pressure ulcer, pressure sore, or bed sore, is an open wound on your skin. Decubitus ulcers often occur on the skin covering bony areas.		If no systemic infection, accept. If systemic infection occurs, consult.	See Qualifier	

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Behcet's Disease/Syndrome	A rare disorder that causes blood vessel inflammation throughout your body. The disease can lead to numerous signs and symptoms that may seem unrelated at first. They may include mouth sores, eye inflammation, skin rashes and lesions, and genital sores. The effects of Behcet's disease vary from person to person and may clear up on their own.	Behcet's disease may cause inflammation in the eye — a condition called uveitis. Uveitis causes redness, pain and blurred vision in one or both eyes. In people with Behcet's disease, the condition and may come and go.			X
Bestiality	Sexual congress with an animal.				X
Blastomycosis	Blastomycosis is an infection caused by a fungus called <i>Blastomyces</i> . Although most people who breathe in the spores don't get sick, some of those who do may have flu-like symptoms, and the infection can sometimes become serious if it is not treated. The symptoms of blastomycosis are often similar to the symptoms of flu or other lung infections.	May result in systemic infection	if history/resolved, accept. If active at TOD, decline.	See Qualifier	
Bloodborne pathogen exposure			More than twelve (12) months prior to death with no evidence of infection, accept. Exposure by needle stick, open wound or mucous membrane within past twelve (12) months, decline.	See Qualifier	
			People permanently deferred as a blood donor for unknown reasons or known exclusionary reasons, decline. People deferred for non-exclusionary reasons, accept.	See Qualifier	
			People known to have received blood or blood products in the UK or France between 1980 and the present.	X	
Blood donation/ transfusion		Potential for transmissible disease	Persons who have received a blood transfusion or any medical treatment that involved blood in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Niger, or Nigeria after 1977; (may accept if HIV Group O testing is performed and non-reactive).		X
			Received outside of U.S. within the past 12 months.		X
Blood Cultures		May result in systemic infection	Gather available blood culture information and consult		
			Spider - not attributable as cause of death and does not result in systemic infection, accept.	See Qualifier	
			Tick - if occurred > 2 weeks ago and donor was asymptomatic (no signs or symptoms of infection or Lyme disease), accept. If occurred < 2 weeks ago, decline unless Lyme disease can be ruled out with testing.		
Bug bites		May result in systemic infection or transmissible disease	Flea	Consult	
			Bedbug		

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Burns			Not associated with systemic infection or affecting recovery site, accept.	See Qualifier	
Cardiomyopathy	In cardiomyopathy, the heart muscle becomes enlarged, thick, or rigid. In rare cases, the muscle tissue in the heart is replaced with scar tissue.		Active idiopathic or viral, defer. History greater than one (1) year past of idiopathic or viral, accept. All other types, active or resolved, accept.	See Qualifier	
Cellulitis	Cellulitis is a common, potentially serious bacterial skin infection. Cellulitis appears as a swollen, red area of skin that feels hot and tender. It can spread rapidly to other parts of the body. Cellulitis isn't usually spread from person to person.		Not associated with systemic infection or on face, accept. On face, decline. Associated with systemic infection, consult.	See Qualifier	
Cerebral palsy	The term cerebral palsy refers to a group of neurological disorders that appear in infancy or early childhood and permanently affect body movement, muscle coordination, and balance. CP affects the part of the brain that controls muscle movements.			X	
Chagas Disease	Chagas disease is caused by the parasite <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> , which is transmitted to animals and people by insect vectors that are found only in the Americas (mainly, in rural areas of Latin America where poverty is widespread). Chagas disease (<i>T. cruzi</i> infection) is also referred to as American trypanosomiasis.	Can be transmitted from one person to another through blood and body fluids, including organ transplantation.			X
Chicken Pox	Chickenpox is a very contagious disease caused by the varicella-zoster virus (VZV). It causes a blister-like rash, itching, tiredness, and fever. The rash appears first on the stomach, back and face and can spread over the entire body causing between 250 and 500 itchy blisters. Chickenpox can be serious, especially in babies, adults, and people with weakened immune systems. The best way to prevent chickenpox is to get the chickenpox vaccine.		History of scabbed over lesions, accept. Active or recent history with open lesions, decline.	See Qualifier	
Chlamydia	This is a common STD that can infect both men and women. It can cause serious, permanent damage to a woman's reproductive system. You can get chlamydia by having vaginal, anal, or oral sex with someone who has chlamydia.			X	
Cholecystitis	An inflammation of the gallbladder that occurs most commonly because of an obstruction of the cystic duct by gallstones arising from the gallbladder (cholelithiasis). Uncomplicated cholecystitis has an excellent prognosis; the development of complications such as perforation or gangrene renders the prognosis less favorable.		If no systemic infection, accept. If systemic infection occurs, consult.	See Qualifier	
Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP)	A neurological disorder characterized by progressive weakness and impaired sensory function in the legs and arms. The disorder, which is sometimes called chronic relapsing polyneuropathy, is caused by damage to the myelin sheath (the fatty covering that wraps around and protects nerve fibers) of the peripheral nerves.	Demyelinating disease			X
Cirrhosis	A late stage of scarring (fibrosis) of the liver caused by many forms of liver diseases and conditions, such as hepatitis and chronic alcoholism.		Acceptable, known etiology, or primary biliary cirrhosis, accept. Viral or unknown etiology (cryptogenic), decline.	See Qualifier	
Correctional facility / jail / juvenile detention center		Concern for high risk behavior.	Incarceration greater than seventy-two (72) hours in the last twelve (12) months, decline. All others, accept after review for high risk behaviors.	See Qualifier	

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Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)	A rare, degenerative, invariably fatal brain disorder. It affects about one person in every one million people per year worldwide; in the United States there are about 300 cases per year. CJD usually appears in later life and runs a rapid course. Typically, onset of symptoms occurs about age 60, and about 90 percent of individuals die within 1 year. In the early stages of disease, people may have failing memory, behavioral changes, lack of coordination and visual disturbances. As the illness progresses, mental deterioration becomes pronounced and involuntary movements, blindness, weakness of extremities, and coma may occur.				
	There are three major categories of CJD:	Displaying symptoms of CJD, decline. Family history of CJD, decline.			X
	In sporadic CJD, the disease appears even though the person has no known risk factors for the disease. This is by far the most common type of CJD and accounts for at least 85 percent of cases. In hereditary CJD, the person has a family history of the disease and/or tests positive for a genetic mutation associated with CJD. About 5 to 10 percent of cases of CJD in the United States are hereditary. In acquired CJD, the disease is transmitted by exposure to brain or nervous system tissue, usually through certain medical procedures. There is no evidence that CJD is contagious through casual contact with a CJD patient. Since CJD was first described in 1920, fewer than 1 percent of cases have been acquired CJD.				
Cystic fibrosis	Cystic fibrosis is a life-threatening, genetic disease that causes persistent lung infections and progressively limits the ability to breathe. In people with CF, a defective gene causes a thick, buildup of mucus in the lungs, pancreas and other organs. In the lungs, the mucus clogs the airways and traps bacteria leading to infections, extensive lung damage and eventually, respiratory failure. In the pancreas, the mucus prevents the release of digestive enzymes that allow the body to break down food and absorb vital nutrients.			X	
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is a common virus that can infect almost anyone. Most people don't know they have CMV because it rarely causes symptoms. However, if you're pregnant or have a weakened immune system, CMV is cause for concern. Once infected with CMV, your body retains the virus for life. However, CMV usually remains dormant if you're healthy.	CMV spreads from person to person through body fluids, such as blood, saliva, urine, semen and breast milk. Can cause retinitis and uveitis.	History (serology CMV IgG reactive and CMV reactive), accept. Active (serology CMV IgM reactive), decline.	See Qualifier	
Death of unknown cause			If no autopsy will be performed, decline.	See Qualifier	
Delirium	Delirium is a serious disturbance in mental abilities that results in confused thinking and reduced awareness of your environment. The start of delirium is usually rapid — within hours or a few days.		If caused by toxic/metabolic disease or head trauma, accept.	See Qualifier	
Dermatomyositis	Dermatomyositis is a rare inflammatory disease. Common symptoms of dermatomyositis include a distinctive skin rash, muscle weakness, and inflammatory myopathy, or inflamed muscles.	Known to cause eyelid/conjunctival edema, retinopathy, uveitis	if history/resolved, accept. If active at TOD, decline.	See Qualifier	
Down's Syndrome	Down syndrome occurs when an individual has a full or partial extra copy of chromosome 21.	Many Down's Syndrome cases present with keratoconus, which limits tissue viability for transplant.	Consult with LEB MD/ED/TD/QD		
Drowning			Immersed in clean or treated from water (bath, pool) for less than six (6) hours, accept. Immersed in fresh water (lake, river) for more than one (1) hour OR salt water (ocean) for more than six (6) hours OR immersed in septic or wastewater or runoff for any length of time, decline.	See Qualifier	

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Drug Use			IVDA within five (5) years OR heroin within five (5) years, decline. Screen all others for high risk behaviors. NOTE: methadone, suboxone, and other medications being prescribed can indicate heroin addiction.	See Qualifier	
Dura Mater graft recipient	A thick membrane that is the outermost of the three layers of the meninges that surround the brain and spinal cord. It is derived from mesoderm.		Recipient of synthetic dura mater, accept. All non-synthetic dura mater recipients, decline.	See Qualifier	
Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)	Ebola virus causes an acute, serious illness which is often fatal if untreated. Ebola virus disease (EVD) first appeared in 1976 in 2 simultaneous outbreaks, one in what is now, Nzara, South Sudan, and the other in Yambuku, Democratic Republic of Congo. The latter occurred in a village near the Ebola River, from which the disease takes its name. The current outbreak in West Africa, (first cases notified in March 2014), is the largest and most complex Ebola outbreak since the Ebola virus was first discovered in 1976. Ebola then spreads through human-to-human transmission via direct contact (through broken skin or mucous membranes) with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected people, and with surfaces and materials (e.g. bedding, clothing) contaminated with these fluids. The incubation period, that is, the time interval from infection with the virus to onset of symptoms is 2 to 21 days. Humans are not infectious until they develop symptoms. First symptoms are the sudden onset of fever fatigue, muscle pain, headache and sore throat. This is followed by vomiting, diarrhea, rash, symptoms of impaired kidney and liver function, and in some cases, both internal and external bleeding (e.g. oozing from the gums, blood in the stools). Laboratory findings include low white blood cell and platelet counts and elevated liver enzymes.		Active or history of EVD, decline. NOTE: pay close attention to travel history for potential exposure.		X
Edward Alfred Cockayne Syndrome (Cockayne syndrome)	A genetic disorder that involves progressive multisystem degeneration and is classified as a segmental premature-aging syndrome. Cockayne syndrome is characterized by dwarfism, prematurely aging, visual problems and deafness, sensitivity to sunlight, and mental retardation.	Eye problems include retinal degeneration, optic nerve atrophy, sunken eyes, poor lid closure and drying of the cornea.			X
Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome	A group of inherited disorders that affect your connective tissues — primarily your skin, joints and blood vessel walls. Connective tissue is a complex mixture of proteins and other substances that provides strength and elasticity to the underlying structures in your body. People who have Ehlers-Danlos syndrome usually have overly flexible joints and stretchy, fragile skin. This can become a problem if you have a wound that requires stitches, because the skin often isn't strong enough to hold them.	Patients with classic EDS had macro- and microstructural changes of the cornea, which is a target tissue of the disease. This can include thinner and steeper corneas, thinner stroma, increased folds, and increased endothelial hyperreflective dots.			X
Encephalitis	Inflammation of the brain caused by a number of conditions or disease agents.		Past history of bacterial, accept. Active or recent bacterial, decline. Active or any history of viral, decline.	See Qualifier	
Endocarditis	Infection of the inner lining of the heart.		Past history, accept. Active bacterial or viral, decline.	See Qualifier	
Epilepsy	A central nervous system disorder (neurological disorder) in which nerve cell activity in the brain becomes disrupted, causing seizures or periods of unusual behavior, sensations and sometimes loss of consciousness.			X	
Epstein Barr	Also known as human herpes virus 4, is a member of the herpes virus family. It is one of the most common human viruses. EBV is found all over the world. Most people get infected with EBV at some point in their lives. EBV spreads most commonly through bodily fluids, primarily saliva. EBV can cause infectious mononucleosis, also called mono, and other illnesses.			X	

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Fibromyoma/Fibroma	A benign tumor of smooth muscle.			X	
Fredrick's ataxia (Freidreich's ataxia)	An autosomal recessive inherited disease that causes progressive damage to the nervous system. It manifests in initial symptoms of poor coordination such as gait disturbance; it can also lead to scoliosis, heart disease and diabetes, but does not affect cognitive function.			X	
Flu			Diagnosed, with 3 days of treatment, accept. If diagnosed with 3+ days of treatment, but with sepsis noted, consult. Diagnosed flu with less than 3 days of treatment, decline.	See Qualifier	
Gang member		Concern for high risk behavior.	Former gang member twelve (12) months or more with a reliable historian, accept. Current or history of less than twelve (12) months, decline.	See Qualifier	
Gonorrhea	A sexually transmitted disease (STD) that can infect both men and women. It can cause infections in the genitals, rectum, and throat. It is a very common infection, especially among young people ages 15-24 years. You can get gonorrhea by having vaginal, anal, or oral sex with someone who has gonorrhea.			X	
Goodpasture syndrome	Goodpasture syndrome is an autoimmune disorder. It occurs when the immune system mistakenly attacks and destroys healthy body tissue. People with this syndrome develop substances that attack a protein called collagen in the tiny air sacs in the lungs and the filtering units (glomeruli) of the kidneys.			X	
Graves' Disease	An immune system disorder that results in the overproduction of thyroid hormones (hyperthyroidism). Although a number of disorders may result in hyperthyroidism, Graves' disease is a common cause.			X	
Group home		Concern for high risk behavior.	if lived within the past twelve (12) months, there must be a good historian to supply a social/sexual behavior risk history.	See Qualifier	
Guillain-Barré syndrome	A disorder in which the body's immune system attacks part of the peripheral nervous system. The first symptoms of this disorder include varying degrees of weakness or tingling sensations in the legs. In many instances the symmetrical weakness and abnormal sensations spread to the arms and upper body. These symptoms can increase in intensity until certain muscles cannot be used at all and, when severe, the person is almost totally paralyzed. In these cases the disorder is life threatening - potentially interfering with breathing and, at times, with blood pressure or heart rate - and is considered a medical emergency.	Demyelinating disease	A variant exists that is NOT demyelinating: axonal, AMAN, and AMSAN are suitable for transplant.	See Qualifier	
Gulf War syndrome	A chronic multisymptom disorder affecting returning military veterans and civilian workers of the 1990-91 Gulf War. A wide range of acute and chronic symptoms have been linked to it, including fatigue, muscle pain, cognitive problems, rashes and diarrhea. Aside from the many physical and psychological issues involving any war zone deployment, Gulf War veterans were exposed to a unique mix of hazards not previously experienced during wartime. These included pyridostigmine bromide pills (given to protect troops from the effects of nerve agents), depleted uranium munitions, and anthrax and botulinum vaccines. The oil and smoke that spewed for months from hundreds of burning oil wells presented another exposure hazard not previously encountered in a warzone. Military personnel also had to cope with swarms of insects, requiring the widespread use of pesticides. High powered microwaves were used to disrupt Iraqi communications and though it is unknown whether this might have contributed to the syndrome, recent research suggests that safety limits for electromagnetic radiation are too lenient.	Known exposure to mustard gas or mustard sulfur can cause progressive visual deterioration from corneal damage.	If known to have been exposed to mustard gas or mustard sulfur, decline.	See Qualifier	

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Hallervorden-Spatz disease (Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation, Pantothenate kinase-associated neurodegeneration)	A genetic disorder in which there is progressive neurologic degeneration with the accumulation of iron in the brain. This often causes dementia. The disease is characterized by progressive rigidity, first in the lower and later in the upper extremities. Involuntary movements of choreic or athetoid type may precede or accompany the rigidity. Both involuntary movements and rigidity may involve muscles supplied by cranial nerves, resulting in difficulties in articulation and swallowing. This disorder affects the muscular tone and voluntary movements progressively, making coordinated movements and chewing and swallowing almost impossible. Mental deterioration, emaciation, severe feeding difficulties, and visual impairment occur commonly in the late stages of the disease.	Beyond the associated dementia, optic atrophy is a major ocular feature and the primary cause of visual impairment. A minority (25%) of patients also have a diffuse fleck retinopathy with a bull's eye maculopathy. Later the retinopathy may resemble retinitis pigmentosa with a bone spicule pattern. Nystagmus is often present. These signs usually follow systemic signs such as difficulties in locomotion. An apraxia of eyelid opening has been noted and some patients have blepharospasm.			X
Hantavirus	Single-stranded, enveloped, negative sense RNA viruses in the Bunyaviridae family which can kill humans. They normally infect rodents and do not cause disease in these hosts. Humans may become infected with hantaviruses through contact with rodent urine, saliva, or feces. Some strains of hantaviruses cause potentially fatal diseases in humans.		Past history of six (6) months or greater. Active/acute, decline.	See Qualifier	
Hashimoto's Disease	A condition in which your immune system attacks your thyroid, a small gland at the base of your neck below your Adam's apple. The thyroid gland is part of your endocrine system, which produces hormones that coordinate many of your body's activities.			X	
Hemophilia	Disorder in which your blood doesn't clot normally because it lacks sufficient blood-clotting proteins (clotting factors). If you have hemophilia, you may bleed for a longer time after an injury than you would if your blood clotted normally.			X	
Hemochromatosis	Hereditary hemochromatosis causes your body to absorb too much iron from the food you eat. Excess iron is stored in your organs, especially your liver, heart and pancreas. Too much iron can lead to life-threatening conditions, such as liver disease, heart problems and diabetes.	Can cause iron deposits in eyes and result in corneal opacities. Some of these opacities cannot be seen until examination under slit lamp.	Treated and asymptomatic, accept. Symptomatic, decline.	See Qualifier	
Hepatitis	An inflammation of the liver. The condition can be self-limiting or can progress to fibrosis (scarring), cirrhosis or liver cancer. Hepatitis viruses are the most common cause of hepatitis in the world but other infections, toxic substances (e.g. alcohol, certain drugs), and autoimmune diseases can also cause hepatitis.	Alcoholic hepatitis or other hepatitis clearly of a non-infectious nature, accept. History of acute A or E greater than twelve (12) months ago may be accepted if history is adequate to assure diagnosis. This may include how and when transmitted, test results, physician diagnosis, etc. Vague diagnosis will not be accepted. Persons who have had a past diagnosis of clinical, symptomatic viral hepatitis after their 11th birthday unless evidence from the time of illness documents that the hepatitis was identified as being caused by hepatitis A virus, Epstein-Barr (EBV) or cytomegalovirus (CMV), decline.		See Qualifier	

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Hepatitis (con't.)			Present or past infection by types B, C, D, non-A, non-B, or unknown types, decline. Active type A or E, decline. Close contact in the past twelve (12) months with an individual with symptomatic hepatitis, decline. Close contact is defined as living in the same residence with shared kitchen or bathroom facilities.	See Qualifier	
Herpes (type 1, type 2, and Shingles)	Herpes is a very common infection. It is caused by two different but closely related viruses. The viruses are herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) and herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2). Both are easy to catch. They remain in the body for life and can produce symptoms that come and go. Both forms of herpes can infect the oral area, the genital area, or both. When the infection is on or near the mouth, it is called oral herpes. Oral herpes is caused most often by HSV-1. When a herpes infection is on or near the sex organs, it is called genital herpes. Genital herpes is caused most often by HSV-2. Shingles is an infection of a nerve and the area of skin supplied by the nerve. It is caused by a virus called the varicella-zoster virus. It is the same virus that causes chickenpox. Anyone who has had chickenpox in the past may develop shingles.		Facial/oral (type 1), Zoster (Shingles) history and/or resolved for greater than two (2) weeks, or genital (type 2) without active lesions, accept. Facial/oral/ genital with active lesions, or Zoster (Shingles) active within two (2) weeks, decline.	See Qualifier	
Histoplasmosis	Histoplasmosis is an infection caused by a fungus called Histoplasma. The fungus lives in the environment, particularly in soil that contains large amounts of bird or bat droppings. In the United States, Histoplasma mainly lives in the central and eastern states, especially areas around the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys.	Even mild cases can later cause a serious eye disease called ocular histoplasmosis syndrome (OHS), a leading cause of vision loss in Americans ages 20 to 40. Scientists believe that Histoplasma capsulatum (histo) spores spread from the lungs to the eye, lodging in the choroid, a layer of blood vessels that provides blood and nutrients to the retina.	History of/considered cured after treatment and no reoccurrence of symptoms, accept. Current or not considered cured, decline.	See Qualifier	
HIV	HIV stands for human immunodeficiency virus. If left untreated, HIV can lead to the disease AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome). Unlike some other viruses, the human body can't get rid of HIV completely. So once you have HIV, you have it for life. HIV attacks the body's immune system, specifically the CD4 cells (T cells), which help the immune system fight off infections. If left untreated, HIV reduces the number of CD4 cells (T cells) in the body, making the person more likely to get infections or infection-related cancers. Over time, HIV can destroy so many of these cells that the body can't fight off infections and disease. These opportunistic infections or cancers take advantage of a very weak immune system and signal that the person has AIDS, the last state of HIV infection.		Infection, or a prior positive or reactive screening test for HIV.		X
Homeless			If no accurate medical and no social history are available, decline.	See Qualifier	
Homosexual behavior			Females, accept. Males who have had sex with other males within the last five (5) years, decline.	See Qualifier	
HTLV 1& 2	The human T-lymphotropic virus or human T-cell lymphotropic virus (HTLV) family of viruses are a group of human retroviruses that are known to cause a type of cancer called adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma and a demyelinating disease called HTLV-I associated myelopathy/tropical spastic paraparesis (HAM/TSP).			X	

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Human Pituitary Derived Growth Hormones	From 1963 to 1985, the National Hormone and Pituitary Program (NHPP), funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), sent hGH made from human pituitary glands to hundreds of doctors across the country. As a part of research studies, doctors used the hormone to treat nearly 7,700 children for failure to grow.	In 1985, the HHS learned that three people treated with pituitary hGH died of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD), a rare, incurable brain disease. The HHS immediately stopped distributing the hormone and began a national study to learn more about how pituitary hGH treatment may have caused this problem.	Recombinant, accept. Human derived (usually between 1963-1985), decline.		See Qualifier
Huntington's disease	An inherited disease that causes the progressive breakdown (degeneration) of nerve cells in the brain. Huntington's disease has a broad impact on a person's functional abilities and usually results in movement, thinking (cognitive) and psychiatric disorders			X	
Jaundice (in eye, icterus)	A yellowish discoloration of the skin, mucous membranes and of the white of the eyes caused by elevated levels of the chemical bilirubin in the blood.	Can be indicative of hepatitis.	Non-transmissible type with clearly documented, acceptable diagnosis, accept. Viral/infectious or unknown etiology, decline.		See Qualifier
Kennedy's disease	KD is an inherited disorder characterized by degeneration of both motor and sensory neurons. It involves loss of lower motor neurons supplying the limb and bulbar musculature. Extraocular muscles are spared, possibly because of reduced numbers of androgen receptors in these muscles.	Demyelinating disease			X
Kuru	Incurable degenerative neurological disorder endemic to tribal regions of Papua New Guinea. It is a type of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy, cause by a prion found in humans.	Transmissible prion disease.			X
Legionnaires' disease	A form of atypical pneumonia caused by the Legionella bacteria.	May result in systemic infection	If no systemic infection, accept. If systemic infection occurs, consult.		See Qualifier
Leishmaniasis	A parasitic disease that is found in parts of the tropics, subtropics, and southern Europe. It is classified as a Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD). Leishmaniasis is caused by infection with Leishmania parasites, which are spread by the bite of phlebotomine sand flies. There are several different forms of leishmaniasis in people. The most common forms are cutaneous leishmaniasis, which causes skin sores, and visceral leishmaniasis, which affects several internal organs (usually spleen, liver, and bone marrow).	Can impact the mucous membranes on and around the eyes, impacting viability of surrounding tissues.			X
Leprosy (Hansen's disease)	A chronic infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium leprae, an acid-fast, rod-shaped bacillus. The disease mainly affects the skin, the peripheral nerves, mucosa of the upper respiratory tract, and the eyes.	Spread from person-to-person, progressing until there may be permanent damage to the skin, nerves, limbs, and eyes.	History of/considered cured after treatment and no reoccurrence of symptoms, accept. Current or not considered cured, decline.		See Qualifier
Leukoencephalopathy (progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy)	The term "Leukoencephalopathy" is a broad term for leukodystrophy-like diseases. It is applied to all brain white matter diseases, whether their molecular cause is known or not. It can refer specifically to Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, among other specific conditions.	Demyelinating disease			X

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Lupus (Systemic lupus erythematosus)	An autoimmune disease in which the body's immune system mistakenly attacks healthy tissue in many parts of the body. Symptoms vary between people and may be mild to severe. Common symptoms include painful and swollen joints, fever, chest pain, hair loss, mouth ulcers, swollen lymph nodes, feeling tired, and a red rash which is most commonly on the face. Often there are periods of illness, called flares, and periods of remission when there are few symptoms.			X	
Lyme disease	An infectious disease caused by bacteria of the Borrelia type. The most common sign of infection is an expanding area of redness, known as erythema migrans, that begins at the site of a tick bite about a week after it has occurred. The rash is typically neither itchy nor painful. Approximately 25–50% of infected people do not develop a rash. Other early symptoms may include fever, headache and feeling tired. If untreated, symptoms may include loss of the ability to move one or both sides of the face, joint pains, severe headaches with neck stiffness, or heart palpitations, among others. Months to years later, repeated episodes of joint pain and swelling may occur. Occasionally, people develop shooting pains or tingling in their arms and legs. Despite appropriate treatment, about 10 to 20% of people develop joint pains, memory problems, and feel tired for at least six months. Lyme disease is transmitted to humans by the bite of infected ticks of the Ixodes genus.	One sign of Lyme disease is conjunctivitis, though not contagious. It can also manifest with inflammation in any part of the eye, cornea included.	History of/considered cured after treatment and no reoccurrence of symptoms, accept. Current or not considered cured, decline.	See Qualifier	
Lymphadenopathy	An acute or chronic abnormal state of either size or consistency of the lymph nodes; it is a response to infection, inflammation, or malignancy. Disseminated simply means widespread.	Can be an indicator of systemic infection, either viral or bacterial, and an indicator of lymphoma or leukemia.	If localized, and/or with a biopsy, accept. If active diffuse and/or disseminated, decline.	See Qualifier	
Malaria	Malaria is a mosquito-borne infectious disease of humans and other animals caused by parasitic protozoans (a group of single-celled microorganisms) belonging to the Plasmodium type. Malaria causes symptoms that typically include fever, fatigue, vomiting, and headaches. In severe cases it can cause yellow skin, seizures, coma, or death.		History of greater than three (3) years ago and known to be cured, accept. Within three (3) years or current, decline. NOTE: Pay close attention to travel history to determine potential exposure incidents.	See Qualifier	
Marfan Syndrome	Marfan syndrome is an inherited disorder that affects connective tissue — the fibers that support and anchor your organs and other structures in your body. Marfan syndrome most commonly affects the heart, eyes, blood vessels and skeleton. Eye complications may include: Lens dislocation. The focusing lens within your eye can move out of place if its supporting structures weaken. The medical term for this problem is ectopia lentis, and it occurs in more than half the people who have Marfan syndrome; Retinal problems. Marfan syndrome also increases the risk of a detachment or tear in the retina, the light-sensitive tissue that lines the back wall of your eye; Early-onset glaucoma or cataracts. People who have Marfan syndrome tend to develop these eye problems at a younger age. Glaucoma causes the pressure within the eye to increase, which can damage the optic nerve. Cataracts are cloudy areas in the eye's normally clear lens.			X	
May-Hegglin Anomaly (Dohle Leukocyte Inclusions with Giant Platelets / Dohle's Bodies-Myelopathy / Hegglin's Disease / Leukocytic Inclusions with Platelet Abnormality / Macrothrombocytopenia with Leukocyte Inclusions / MHA)	A rare, inherited, blood platelet disorder characterized by abnormally large and misshapen platelets (giant platelets) and defects of the white blood cells known as leukocytes.			X	

Donor Eligibility Guidance

Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Melasma Syndrome (Mitochondrial Myopathy, Encephalopathy, Lactic Acidosis, Stroke-Like Episode / Myopathy, Mitochondrial-Encephalopathy-Lactic Acidosis-Stroke)	A rare disorder that begins in childhood, usually between two and fifteen years of age, and mostly affects the nervous system and muscles.			X	
Meningitis	An inflammation (swelling) of the protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord known as the meninges. This inflammation is usually caused by an infection of the fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord, but can be a result of injury, cancer, or certain drugs.		Cured bacterial or remote history of viral that is considered cured, accept. Active or recent viral, decline.	See Qualifier	
Mental institution / psychiatric hospital		Concern for high risk behavior.	Considered case-by-case. Generally, individuals institutionalized greater than seventy-two (72) consecutive hours within the last twelve (12) months are deferred unless a historian can reliable rule out high-risk donor behavior and assure the environment did not present high-risk situations.	See Qualifier	
Methadone	Methadone is used as a pain reliever and as part of drug addiction detoxification and maintenance programs and is only available from certified pharmacies.	Concern for high risk behavior.	Therapeutic (prescribed for pain management, such as use in cancer patients) use or use more than 5 years ago.	X	
Mixed Connective Tissue Disease	MCTD is used to describe what may be an overlapping group of connective tissue disorders that cannot be diagnosed in more specific terms. These disorders include systemic lupus erythematosus, polymyositis, and scleroderma. Individuals with MCTD have symptoms of each of these disorders including arthritic, cardiac, pulmonary and skin manifestations; kidney disease; muscle weakness, and dysfunction of the esophagus. The exact cause of mixed connective tissue disease is unknown.		Used within the past 5 years for known I.V. drug rehabilitation.		X
Mononucleosis	Mononucleosis, or mono, is a viral infection that causes fever, sore throat, and swollen lymph glands, most often in the neck. Mono is often spread by saliva and close contact. It is known as "the kissing disease." Mono occurs most often in people ages 15 to 17, but the infection may develop at any age. Mono is usually linked to the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV). Rarely, it is caused by other viruses, such as cytomegalovirus (CMV).			X	
MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staph Aureus)	Infection is caused by a type of staph bacteria that's become resistant to many of the antibiotics used to treat ordinary staph infections. Most MRSA infections occur in people who've been in hospitals or other health care settings, such as nursing homes and dialysis centers. When it occurs in these settings, it's known as health care-associated MRSA (HA-MRSA). HA-MRSA infections typically are associated with invasive procedures or devices, such as surgeries, intravenous tubing or artificial joints. Another type of MRSA infection has occurred in the wider community — among healthy people. This form, community-associated MRSA (CA-MRSA), often begins as a painful skin boil. It's spread by skin-to-skin contact. At-risk populations include groups such as high school wrestlers, child care workers and people who live in crowded conditions.	Highly transmissible.	History of greater than six (6) months and asymptomatic, accept. Symptomatic or diagnosed within six (6) months, decline.	See Qualifier	
		Highly transmissible.	Recent localized/treated/resolved, screen with ED/TD/QD/MD. Active/untreated/possible sepsis, decline.	See Qualifier	

Donor Eligibility Guidance

Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Multiple Sclerosis (MS)	Demyelinating disease in which the insulating covers of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord are damaged. This damage disrupts the ability of parts of the nervous system to communicate, resulting in a range of signs and symptoms, including physical, mental, and sometimes psychiatric problems.	Demyelinating disease			X
Muscular Dystrophy	Muscular dystrophy is a group of diseases that cause progressive weakness and loss of muscle mass. In muscular dystrophy, abnormal genes (mutations) interfere with the production of proteins needed to form healthy muscle.			X	
Myasthenia Gravis	Disease characterized by weakness and rapid fatigue of any of the muscles under your voluntary control. Myasthenia gravis is caused by a breakdown in the normal communication between nerves and muscles.			X	
Mycobacterium Avium	A type of bacterial infection that can cause life-threatening symptoms in people who have compromised immune systems. People who have healthy immune systems may also be infected with MAC.	Considered a disseminating infection that can spread easily. May also indicate further immunocompromised donor.			X
Mycosis	Class of fungal infection found in humans and animals.	Can result in sepsis. If mycosis fungoides, this is a rare type of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma.	If resolved, accept. If active and systemic, or mycosis fungoides, decline. If oral thrush, accept.	See Qualifier	
Myelodysplasia	Hematological (i.e., blood-related) medical conditions that cause ineffective production (or "dysplasia") of all blood cells. Patients with MDS can develop severe anemia and require blood transfusions. In some cases, the disease worsens and the patient develops cytopenias (low blood counts) caused by progressive bone marrow failure.			X	
Myelofibrosis	A serious bone marrow disorder that disrupts your body's normal production of blood cells. The result is extensive scarring in your bone marrow, leading to severe anemia, weakness, fatigue, and often, an enlarged spleen and liver.			X	
Mycocarditis	Mycocarditis is an inflammation of the myocardium, the middle layer of the heart wall.		Due to infection, successfully treated and symptom free for fourteen (14) days, accept. Unknown etiology, due to current infection or infection within fourteen (14) days, or other unacceptable cause, decline.	See Qualifier	
Mycotonus	A brief, involuntary twitching of a muscle or a group of muscles. It describes a medical sign and, generally, is not a diagnosis of a disease.			X	
Necrotic bowel	Wherein portions of the bowel undergo tissue death.	Can be indicative of systemic infection.	Post-surgical and resolved, accept. Associated with sepsis or peritonitis or other systemic infection, decline.	See Qualifier	
Necrotizing fasciitis (flesh-eating bacteria)	Commonly known as flesh-eating disease, is a rare infection of the deeper layers of skin and subcutaneous tissues which easily spreads across the fascial plane within the subcutaneous tissue. Necrotizing fasciitis is a severe disease of sudden onset that progresses rapidly.	Can spread rapidly and cause systemic infection.	History of/resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Needle marks/sticks			Resulting from documented therapy or accidental needle stick not contaminated with body fluids, accept. Accidental with body fluid contamination within twelve (12) months of death OR associated with IV drug use, decline.	See Qualifier	
Neurofibromatosis	The neurofibromatoses are a group of three genetically distinct disorders that cause tumors to grow in the nervous system. Tumors begin in the supporting cells that make up the nerve and the myelin sheath (the thin membrane that envelops and protects the nerves), rather than the cells that actually transmit information. The type of tumor that develops depends on the type of supporting cells involved.			X	

Donor Eligibility Guidance

Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Neurological disease (incl. memory loss, confusion, dementia)		Potential for demyelinating disease	No dementia OR disease is not demyelinating OR deterioration is clearly attributable to a non-transmissible disease OR dementia with gross and microscopic exam confirmed attributable to CVA or brain tumor and confirmed not to have evidence of TSE, accept. Degenerative or other demyelinating disease of the CNS of unknown etiology, decline.	See Qualifier	
Organ/tissue recipient		Potential for transmissible disease	Over twelve (12) months ago OR if less than twelve (12) months ago, organ donor must meet all appropriate screening standards as for eye donors, accept.	See Qualifier	
Organic brain syndrome	A general term that describes decreased mental function due to a medical disease other than a psychiatric illness.	Potential for demyelinating disease			X
Parkinson's disease	A chronic and progressive movement disorder, meaning that symptoms continue and worsen over time. Nearly one million people in the US are living with Parkinson's disease. The cause is unknown, and although there is presently no cure, there are treatment options such as medication and surgery to manage its symptoms. Parkinson's involves the malfunction and death of vital nerve cells in the brain, called neurons.	Considered a likely prion disease			X
Perforated bowel		Often results in sepsis	Traumatic perforation occurring at time of death and not resulting in sepsis, accept. When resulting in any type of infection or necrosis, decline.	See Qualifier	
Peritonitis	Inflammation of the peritoneum — a silk-like membrane that lines your inner abdominal wall and covers the organs within your abdomen — that is usually due to a bacterial or fungal infection. Peritonitis can result from any rupture (perforation) in your abdomen, or as a complication of other medical conditions.	Often results in sepsis	History of/cured, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Pick's Disease	A rare form of progressive dementia, typically occurring in late middle age and often familial, involving localized atrophy of the brain.	Potential for demyelinating disease			X
Piercing		Potential for transmissible disease	More than twelve (12) months before death or no shared needles, accept. Less than twelve (12) months before death with concern for shared needles, decline.	See Qualifier	
Pneumonia	An inflammatory condition of the lung affecting primarily the microscopic air sacs known as alveoli.	May result in systemic infection	If no systemic infection, accept. If systemic infection occurs, consult.	See Qualifier	
Polio	Highly infectious viral disease, which mainly affects young children. The virus is transmitted by person-to-person spread mainly through the faecal-oral route or, less frequently, by a common vehicle (e.g. contaminated water or food) and multiplies in the intestine, from where it can invade the nervous system and can cause paralysis. Initial symptoms of polio include fever, fatigue, headache, vomiting, stiffness in the neck, and pain in the limbs. In a small proportion of cases, the disease causes paralysis, which is often permanent. There is no cure for polio, it can only be prevented by immunization.		Remote history / resolved, accept. Active or recent, decline.	See Qualifier	
Polyarteritis nodosa (panarteritis nodosa, periarteritis nodosa, Kussmaul disease, Kussmaul-Maier disease, PAN)	A serious blood vessel disease in which small and medium-sized arteries become swollen and damaged.	Often causes swelling and damage to corneas, including corneal ulcers			X

Donor Eligibility Guidance

Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Polymyositis	An uncommon inflammatory disease that causes muscle weakness affecting both sides of your body.	Possibility of systemic infection	Active or history of without infection, accept.	See Qualifier	
Pott's disease	A form of tuberculosis that occurs outside the lungs whereby disease is seen in the vertebrae.				X
Prostitution		Potential for transmissible disease	Visited a prostitute in the past twelve (12) months or has worked as a prostitute within five (5) years, decline.	See Qualifier	
Pyelonephritis	A specific type of urinary tract infection (UTI) that generally begins in your urethra or bladder and travels up into your kidneys.	Possibility of systemic infection	In treatment, accept. Associated with systemic infection or untreated, consult.	See Qualifier	
Rabies	A preventable viral disease of mammals most often transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal. The rabies virus infects the central nervous system, ultimately causing disease in the brain and death. The early symptoms of rabies in people are similar to that of many other illnesses, including fever, headache, and general weakness or discomfort. As the disease progresses, more specific symptoms appear and may include insomnia, anxiety, confusion, slight or partial paralysis, excitation, hallucinations, agitation, hypersalivation (increase in saliva), difficulty swallowing, and hydrophobia (fear of water). Death usually occurs within days of the onset of these symptoms.	Highly transmissible	Exposure or treatment within twelve (12) months of death, decline.	See Qualifier	
Rape		Potential for transmissible disease	Assailant convicted of male/female assault within twelve (12) months of death OR male/male assault within five (5) years of death OR victim (male or female) assaulted within twelve (12) months of death, decline.	See Qualifier	
Raynaud's disease	Excessively reduced blood flow in response to cold or emotional stress, causing discoloration of the fingers, toes, and occasionally other areas. This condition may also cause nails to become brittle with longitudinal ridges.			X	
Respiratory Syncytial Virus infection (RSV)	Virus that causes respiratory tract infections. It is a major cause of lower respiratory tract infections and hospital visits during infancy and childhood.	Possibility of systemic infection and highly transmissible.	Past history, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Reiter's syndrome (reactive arthritis)	A type of reactive arthritis that happens as a reaction to a bacterial infection in the body. The infection usually happens in the intestines, genitals, or urinary tract. Reiter syndrome includes redness, joint swelling and pain, often in knees, ankles, and feet, along with inflammation of the eyes and urinary tract. It is not contagious. But the bacteria that trigger it can be passed from one person to another.			X	
Rett's syndrome	A rare non-inherited genetic postnatal neurological disorder that occurs almost exclusively in girls and leads to severe impairments, affecting nearly every aspect of the child's life: their ability to speak, walk, eat, and even breathe easily.			X	
Reye's syndrome	A rare but serious condition that causes swelling in the liver and brain. Reye's syndrome most often affects children and teenagers recovering from a viral infection, most commonly the flu or chickenpox. Signs and symptoms such as confusion, seizures and loss of consciousness require emergency treatment. Early diagnosis and treatment of Reye's syndrome can save a child's life. Aspirin has been linked with Reye's syndrome, so use caution when giving aspirin to children or teenagers.	Indicates viral infection or exposure to a toxic substance in many cases.	Resolved and not active within three (3) months of death, accept. Active within three (3) months of death, decline.	See Qualifier	
Rhabdomyoma	Benign tumor of striated muscle.			X	
Rheumatic fever	An inflammatory disease that can develop as a complication of inadequately treated strep throat or scarlet fever. Strep throat and scarlet fever are caused by an infection with group A streptococcus bacteria.	Indicative of underlying systemic infection	Resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Rickets	The softening and weakening of bones in children, usually because of an extreme and prolonged vitamin D deficiency.			X	

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Donor Eligibility Guidance

Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Rubella (German measles)	An infection caused by the rubella virus.[2] This disease is often mild with half of people not realizing that they are sick.[3][4] A rash may start around two weeks after exposure and last for three days. It usually starts on the face and spreads to the rest of the body. The rash is not as bright as that of measles and is sometimes itchy. Swollen lymph nodes are common and may last a few weeks.[4] A fever, sore throat, and fatigue may also occur.[4][5] In adults joint pain is common. Complications may include bleeding problems, testicular swelling, and inflammation of nerves. Rubella is usually spread through the air via coughs of people who are infected.	Highly transmissible	Resolved history, accept. Active / recent history, decline.	See Qualifier	
Sarcoidosis	A disease involving abnormal collections of inflammatory cells that form lumps known as granulomas. The disease usually begins in the lungs, skin, or lymph nodes. Less commonly affected are the eyes, liver, heart, and brain.	Can involve the eyes	No eye involvement, accept.	See Qualifier	
SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome)	A viral respiratory disease of zoonotic origin caused by the SARS coronavirus. Initial symptoms are flu-like and may include fever, myalgia, lethargy symptoms, cough, sore throat, and other nonspecific symptoms. The only symptom common to all patients appears to be a fever above 38 °C (100 °F). SARS may eventually lead to shortness of breath and/or pneumonia; either direct viral pneumonia or secondary bacterial pneumonia.	Highly transmissible	Suspected to have SARS or treatment for SARS within previous twenty-eight (28) days. OR have had close contact within fourteen (14) days with someone who has SARS. OR have traveled to or resided in SARS endemic areas within previous fourteen (14) days, decline.	See Qualifier	
Scarlet fever	Can occur as a result of a group A Streptococcus (group A strep) infection. The signs and symptoms include a sore throat, fever, headaches, swollen lymph nodes, and a characteristic rash. The rash is red and feels like sandpaper and the tongue may be red and bumpy. It most commonly affects children between five and fifteen years of age.	May result in systemic infection	If not associated with sepsis, accept.	See Qualifier	
Schistosomiasis (snail fever)	A disease caused by parasitic flatworms called schistosomes. The urinary tract or the intestines may be infected. Signs and symptoms may include abdominal pain, diarrhea, bloody stool, or blood in the urine. Those who have been infected a long time may experience liver damage, kidney failure, infertility, or bladder cancer (squamous cell carcinoma). In children, it may cause poor growth and learning difficulty. The disease is spread by contact with fresh water contaminated with the parasites.	May result in systemic infection	Resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Scleroderma (systemic sclerosis)	A chronic systemic autoimmune disease characterized by hardening (scler) of the skin (derma). In the more severe form, it also affects internal organs.	Can involve the eyes	No eye involvement, accept.	See Qualifier	
Sexual activity		Concern for high risk behavior.	Men who have been sexually active with other men within five (5) years, OR women who have been sexually active in the last twelve (12) months with a man who has been sexually active with another man within five (5) years, decline. Anyone who has been sexually active in exchange for money or drugs within five (5) years or have had sex in the last twelve (12) months with a person who meet the above referenced high risk sexual activity in the preceding five (5) years, decline. Anyone who has been sexually active with an IV drug user within twelve (12) months, decline. Anyone known to have been sexually active within twelve (12) months with anyone known or suspected to have HIV, Hepatitis B, or clinically active Hepatitis C, decline	See Qualifier	

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Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Sickle cell anemia	An inherited form of anemia — a condition in which there aren't enough healthy red blood cells to carry adequate oxygen throughout your body.			X	
Sjogren's syndrome	A disorder of your immune system identified by its two most common symptoms — dry eyes and a dry mouth, and often accompanies other immune system disorders, such as rheumatoid arthritis and lupus. In Sjogren's syndrome, the mucous membranes and moisture-secreting glands of your eyes and mouth are usually affected first — resulting in decreased production of tears and saliva.			X	
Slow virus infection	A disease that, after an extended period of latency, follows a slow, progressive course spanning months to years, frequently involving the central nervous system and ultimately leading to death	Neurological disease with potential for demyelination.			X
Smallpox/smallpox vaccine	An infectious disease caused by either of two virus variants, Variola major and Variola minor. Infection with smallpox is focused in small blood vessels of the skin and in the mouth and throat before disseminating. In the skin it results in a characteristic maculopapular rash and, later, raised fluid-filled blisters.	Highly contagious; vaccine is a live virus	Active smallpox, OR vaccination within last three (3) weeks or scab at vaccination site, OR vaccination within two (2) months with scab deliberately removed, OR vaccination given with complications either having occurred and not resolved or resolved less than fourteen (14) days ago, decline.	See Qualifier	
Snake or spider bite		May cause systemic infection	Not cause of death and/or considered "cured", accept. All others, decline.	See Qualifier	
Steroids	Anabolic steroids are synthetic variations of the male sex hormone testosterone. The proper term for these compounds is anabolic-androgenic steroids. "Anabolic" refers to muscle building, and "androgenic" refers to increased male sex characteristics. Some common names for anabolic steroids are Gear, Juice, Roids, and Stackers.		Non-injected anabolic or given as course of physician treatment, accept. All else, screen.	See Qualifier	
Steven-Johnson syndrome	A rare, serious disorder of your skin and mucous membranes. It's usually a reaction to a medication or an infection. Often, Stevens-Johnson syndrome begins with flu-like symptoms, followed by a painful red or purplish rash that spreads and blisters. Then the top layer of the affected skin dies and sheds. Stevens-Johnson syndrome is a medical emergency that usually requires hospitalization. Treatment focuses on eliminating the underlying cause, controlling symptoms and minimizing complications.		No eye involvement, accept.	See Qualifier	
Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (Dawson disease, Dawson encephalitis, measles encephalitis)	A rare and chronic form of progressive brain inflammation caused by a persistent infection with measles virus (which can be a result of a mutation of the virus itself). The condition primarily affects children and young adults	Indicative of measles infection		X	
Syphilis	A sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by the bacterium Treponema pallidum. Syphilis can cause long-term complications if not adequately treated. Syphilis is transmitted from person to person by direct contact with a syphilitic sore, known as a chancre. Chancres occur mainly on the external genitals, vagina, anus, or in the rectum. Chancres also can occur on the lips and in the mouth. Transmission of syphilis occurs during vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Pregnant women with the disease can transmit it to their unborn child.	Highly transmissible.	History greater than twelve (12) months ago and successfully treated, accept. Active, diagnosed, or treated within twelve (12) months, decline.	See Qualifier	
Tattoo		Concern for high risk behavior.	More than twelve (12) months before death or no indication of shared needles or ink, accept. Less than twelve (12) months and shared needles or ink known to be used, decline.	See Qualifier	

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Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Tetanus	Also known as lockjaw, is an infection characterized by muscle spasms. In the most common type, the spasms begin in the jaw and then progress to the rest of the body. These spasms usually last a few minutes each time and occur frequently for three to four weeks. Spasms may be so severe that bone fractures may occur. Other symptoms may include fever, sweating, headache, trouble swallowing, high blood pressure, and a fast heart rate. Onset of symptoms is typically three to twenty-one days following infection. Tetanus is caused by an infection with the bacterium Clostridium tetani, which is commonly found in soil, dust and manure. The bacteria generally enter through a break in the skin such as a cut or puncture wound by a contaminated object.		Resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Thalassemia	A form of inherited autosomal recessive blood disorder characterized by abnormal formation of hemoglobin. The abnormal hemoglobin formed results in improper oxygen transport and destruction of red blood cells. Thalassemia is caused by variant or missing genes that affect how the body makes hemoglobin, the protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen. People with thalassemia make less hemoglobin and have fewer circulating red blood cells than normal, which results in mild to severe microcytic anemia.			X	
Toxic shock syndrome	A rare, life-threatening complication of certain types of bacterial infections. Often toxic shock syndrome results from toxins produced by Staphylococcus aureus (staph) bacteria, but the condition may also be caused by toxins produced by group A streptococcus (strep) bacteria. Toxic shock syndrome historically has been associated primarily with the use of superabsorbent tampons. However, since manufacturers pulled certain types of tampons off the market, the incidence of toxic shock syndrome in menstruating women has declined. Toxic shock syndrome can affect men, children and postmenopausal women. Risk factors for toxic shock syndrome include skin wounds and surgery.	Indicative of systemic infection	History and resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Toxoplasmosis	A disease that results from infection with the Toxoplasma gondii parasite, one of the world's most common parasites. Toxoplasmosis may cause flu-like symptoms in some people, but most people affected never develop signs and symptoms. For infants born to infected mothers and for people with weakened immune systems, toxoplasmosis can cause extremely serious complications.	Can cause significant scarring and swelling in the eye.	History and resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Transgender / Transsexual	Someone whose gender identity does not conform to their physical gender. May be pre- or post-operative, and may be hetero- or homosexual.	Concern for high risk behavior.	Consult with LEB MD/ED/TD/QD		

Donor Eligibility Guidance

Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Travel		High risk for CID	3 or more cumulative months in the United Kingdom between 1980 and 1996 (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, Gibraltar, and the Falkland Islands), decline.		
			Received any transfusion of blood or blood components in the U.K. or France between 1980 and the present, decline.		
			5 or more cumulative years in Europe between 1980 and the present. Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, or former Yugoslavia, Republic of Macedonia and Czechoslovakia, decline.	See Qualifier	
			Current or former U.S. Military member, civilian military employee or dependent of a military member or civilian military employee residing on US military bases in Northern Europe (Germany, Belgium, Netherlands for 6 cumulative months or more form 1980 to 1990 or resident elsewhere in Europe (Greece, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, & Italy) 6 cumulative months or more from 1980 thru 1996, decline.		

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Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Travel (continued)		High risk for HIV Group O	<p>Been born in, or lived in the African countries of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Niger, or Nigeria since 1977 or traveled to those countries since 1977 and had a blood transfusion while there, decline. Also decline donors who had sexual relations with anyone in the above group. <i>Note: Establishments utilizing an HIV-1/2 antibody donor screening test that has been licensed by FDA and is specifically labeled in the Intended Use Section of the package insert as sensitive for detection of HIV group O antibodies may not immediately decline based on these travel parameters.</i></p>	See Qualifier	
		High risk for malaria	Residing in malarial endemic areas within the past 3 years, or visiting malarial endemic areas within past 6 months without taking anti-malarial drugs, decline. Also defer donors who had sexual relations with anyone in the above group. Visiting urban areas or well-maintained tourist facilities within malarial endemic regions, accept.		
Tuberculosis	An infectious disease caused by the bacterium <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> (MTB). Tuberculosis generally affects the lungs, but can also affect other parts of the body. Most infections do not have symptoms, known as latent tuberculosis. About 10% of latent infections progress to active disease which, if left untreated, kills about half of those infected. The classic symptoms of active TB are a chronic cough with blood-containing sputum, fever, night sweats, and weight loss. The historical term "consumption" came about due to the weight loss. Infection of other organs can cause a wide range of symptoms. Tuberculosis is spread through the air when people who have active TB in their lungs cough, spit, speak, or sneeze. People with latent TB do not spread the disease.	Highly transmissible.	History or determined cured after treatment and follow-up, accept. Positive skin test or treatment for possible exposure but not diagnosed with symptoms may be eligible after Medical Director Consultation. Active or recently treated, decline.	See Qualifier	
Turner's Syndrome	A condition in which a female is partly or completely missing an X chromosome; often, a short and webbed neck, low-set ears, low hairline at the back of the neck, short stature, and swollen hands and feet are often seen at birth. Typically, they are without menstrual periods, do not develop breasts, and are unable to have children. Heart defects, diabetes, and low thyroid hormone occur more frequently.	Be aware that human growth hormone injections during childhood may increase adult height (see <i>human pituitary growth hormone</i> section).		X	

Donor Eligibility Guidance

Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Typhoid	A bacterial infection due to Salmonella typhi that causes symptoms which may vary from mild to severe and usually begin six to thirty days after exposure. Often there is a gradual onset of a high fever over several days. Weakness, abdominal pain, constipation, and headaches also commonly occur. Diarrhea is uncommon and vomiting is not usually severe. Some people develop a skin rash with rose colored spots. In severe cases there may be confusion. Without treatment symptoms may last weeks or months. Other people may carry the bacterium without being affected; however, they are still able to spread the disease to others.		History of/resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Vaccines			Vaccination with recombinant vaccine such as Hepatitis B, influenza, pneumonia, HPV or passive immunization with immunoglobulins without circumstances associated with exposure to infectious substances, accept. Vaccinated with live (attenuated) viruses within 4 weeks of death. Examples include rubella (measles), yellow fever, oral polio (Sabin), mumps, oral typhoid, and BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin), Varicella Zoster (Chicken Pox) and rubella (German Measles), decline.	See Qualifier	
Valley fever	A fungal infection caused by coccidioides organisms. It can cause fever, chest pain and coughing, among other signs and symptoms. Two species of coccidioides fungi cause valley fever. These fungi are commonly found in soil in specific regions. The fungi's spores can be stirred into the air by anything that disrupts the soil, such as farming, construction and wind. The fungi can then be breathed into the lungs and cause valley fever, also known as acute coccidioidomycosis (kok-sid-e-oy-doh-my-KOH-sis). Mild cases of valley fever usually resolve on their own. In more severe cases, doctors prescribe antifungal medications that can treat the underlying infection.	Can cause systemic infection and organ damage	History of/resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Venereal warts (genital warts, condyloma, papilloma)	Symptoms of a contagious sexually transmitted disease caused by some types of human papillomavirus (HPV). Warts are the most easily recognized symptom of genital HPV infection. About 90% of those who contract HPV will not develop genital warts, and the remaining 10% who are infected can transmit the virus. HPV types 6 and 11 are most frequently the cause of genital warts. It is spread through direct skin-to-skin contact, usually during oral, genital, or anal sex with an infected partner.	Concern for high risk behavior.	If warts are on the perianal or scrotal area of male donors - rule out.		X
			If warts are on a female donor, this is potentially acceptable with a clean med/soc, no indicators of high risk sexual behavior, and upon review by medical designee.		
			Warts on other areas may be suitable in conjunction with an acceptable medical / social history (high risk questions) from the donor's sexual partner (or if the donor has been sexually active for more than 12 months).	X	

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Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Walker-Warburg syndrome (Walker syndrome, Chremke syndrome, HARD syndrome, Pagon syndrome, cerebrotubular dysgenesis, cerebrotubular dysplasia-muscular dystrophy syndrome)	An inherited disorder that affects development of the muscles, brain, and eyes. It is the most severe of a group of genetic conditions known as congenital muscular dystrophies, which cause muscle weakness and wasting (atrophy) beginning very early in life. The signs and symptoms of Walker-Warburg syndrome are present at birth or in early infancy.	Known to manifest with eye abnormalities, which can severely limit potential for successful transplantation.			X
Wegener's Granulomatosis (Granulomatosis with polyangiitis)	A systemic disorder that involves both granulomatosis and polyangiitis. It is a form of vasculitis (inflammation of blood vessels) that affects small- and medium-size vessels in many organs.	May manifest in eyes, which will impede successful transplantation	No eye involvement, accept.	See Qualifier	
West Nile Virus	A mosquito-transmitted virus causes most cases of West Nile infection. Most people infected with West Nile virus either don't develop signs or symptoms or have only minor ones, such as fever and mild headache. However, some people develop a life-threatening illness that includes inflammation of the spinal cord or brain. Mild signs and symptoms of a West Nile virus infection generally go away on their own. But severe signs and symptoms — such as a severe headache, fever, disorientation or sudden weakness — require immediate attention.	Can be spread person-to-person via organ transplantation or blood transfusions, as well as mother to child during pregnancy and breast-feeding.	Diagnosis or suspicion of WNV greater than 120 days, accept. Medical diagnosis or suspicion of WNV in the past 120 days (following the later of diagnosis or onset), decline.	See Qualifier	
Xenotransplantation	The process of grafting or transplanting organs or tissues between members of different species.	High risk for CID	Implant of non-human, non-living tissue graft (i.e. porcine or bovine valve or dermal graft), accept. Implant of non-human living cells, tissues or organs, decline. Ex vivo contact with live nonhuman animal cells, tissues, or organs. Implant of non-synthetic dura substitute, decline. Intimate contact with a person who received a xenotransplant (sexual partner, shared toothbrushes, razors, needles, saliva transmission, etc), decline.	See Qualifier	
Zika Virus	A member of the virus family Flaviviridae and the genus Flavivirus. It is spread by daytime-active Aedes mosquitoes, such as A. aegypti and A. albopictus. Its name comes from the Zika Forest of Uganda, where the virus was first isolated in 1947. Zika virus is related to the dengue, yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, and West Nile viruses. Symptoms may include fever, red eyes, joint pain, headache, and a maculopapular rash. Symptoms generally last less than seven days.	Can be spread person-to-person through exposure to blood or body fluids of an infected person.	Medical diagnosis of Zika virus in the past six (6) months, decline.	See Qualifier	

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CANCERS					
Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Cancers in situ	An early stage cancer in which the cancerous growth or tumor is still confined to the site from which it started, and has not spread to surrounding tissue or other organs in the body.			x	
Leukemia	A group of cancers that usually begin in the bone marrow and result in high numbers of abnormal white blood cells. These white blood cells are not fully developed and are called blasts or leukemia cells. Symptoms may include bleeding and bruising problems, feeling tired, fever, and an increased risk of infections. These symptoms occur due to a lack of normal blood cells. Diagnosis is typically made by blood tests or bone marrow biopsy.	Blood cancer	History of greater than five (5) years out and resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Lymphoma	A group of blood cell tumors that develop from lymphocytes (a type of white blood cell). The name often refers to just the cancerous ones rather than all such tumors. Signs and symptoms may include enlarged lymph nodes, fever, drenching sweats, unintended weight loss, itching, and feeling tired. The enlarged lymph nodes are usually painless. The sweats are most common at night. There are dozens of subtypes of lymphomas. The two main categories of lymphomas are Hodgkin lymphomas (HL) and the non-Hodgkin lymphomas (NHL).	Blood cancer	History of greater than five (5) years out and resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Melanoma	A type of cancer that develops from the pigment-containing cells known as melanocytes. Melanomas typically occur in the skin but may rarely occur in the mouth, intestines, or eye. In women they most commonly occur on the legs, while in men they are most common on the back. Sometimes they develop from a mole with concerning changes including an increase in size, irregular edges, change in color, itchiness, or skin breakdown.	Has been found to be transmitted in eye tissue to recipient	Current or history of with known metastatic disease, decline.		x
Multiple Myeloma (plasma cell myeloma)	A cancer of plasma cells, a type of white blood cell normally responsible for producing antibodies. Initially, there are often no symptoms. When advanced, bone pain, bleeding, frequent infections, and anemia may occur.	Blood cancer			x
Polycythemia vera	A bone marrow disease that leads to an abnormal increase in the number of blood cells. The red blood cells are mostly affected.	Blood cancer			X
Retinoblastoma	A rare form of cancer that rapidly develops from the immature cells of a retina, the light-detecting tissue of the eye. It is the most common malignant cancer of the eye in children, and it is almost exclusively found in young children. Though most children survive this cancer, they may lose their vision in the affected eye(s) or need to have the eye removed.	Structural change precludes successful transplant			x
Waldenstrom's macroglobulemia (lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma)	WM is a cancer that starts in B cells. The cancer cells in people with WM are similar to those of 2 other types of cancer: multiple myeloma and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. WM cells have features of both plasma cells and lymphocytes and are called lymphoplasmacytoid. Many of the symptoms of WM include excess bleeding, problems with vision, and nervous system problems.	Blood cancer			x

Donor Eligibility Guidance

EYE DISORDERS

Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Blindness			Determine cause of blindness; consult with LEB	X	
Cataract surgery			Consult with LEB.	See Qualifier	
Choroiditis	Inflammation of the part of the eye called the choroid, which is the layer behind the retina.	May be attributable to bacterial infection and passed to tissue recipient			X
Conjunctivitis (pink eye)	Inflammation of the outermost layer of the white part of the eye and the inner surface of the eyelid. It makes the eye appear pink or reddish. There may also be pain, burning, scratchiness, or itchiness. The affected eye may have increased tears or be "stuck shut" in the morning. Swelling of the white part of the eye may also occur. May be bacterial or viral.	May be attributable to bacterial infection and passed to tissue recipient	Resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Cornea transplant (keratoplasty)	A surgical procedure to replace part of your cornea with corneal tissue from a donor.		Consult with LEB.	See Qualifier	
Diabetic retinopathy	This is when damage occurs to the retina due to diabetes. It can eventually lead to blindness.			X	
Glaucoma	A condition that causes damage to your eye's optic nerve and gets worse over time. It's often associated with a buildup of pressure inside the eye. Glaucoma tends to be inherited and may not show up until later in life.			X	
Icterus	A yellowish or greenish pigmentation of the skin and whites of the eyes due to high bilirubin levels.		Acceptable (non-transmissible) type with clearly documented diagnosis, accept. Viral or infectious or unclear etiology, decline.	See Qualifier	
Iritis	Inflammation of iris.	Increased swelling to surrounding tissues may heighten chance of corneal rejection in recipient.	History of/considered cured after treatment and no reoccurrence of symptoms, accept. Current or not considered cured, decline.	See Qualifier	
Keratitis	An inflammation of the cornea — the clear, dome-shaped tissue on the front of your eye that covers the pupil and iris. Keratitis is sometimes caused by an infection involving bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites. Noninfectious keratitis can be caused by a minor injury, wearing your contact lenses too long or other noninfectious diseases.	May be attributable to bacterial infection and passed to tissue recipient	History of/considered cured after treatment and no reoccurrence of symptoms, accept. Current or not considered cured, decline.	See Qualifier	
Keratoconus	Degenerative disorder causing thinning of the cornea. Structural changes within cornea can cause it to change into a more conical shape, hence the "conus" in the name.	Structural change precludes successful transplant.			X
Lasik	Refractive surgery used to correct common vision problems (nearsightedness, farsightedness, astigmatism and presbyopia) to reduce your dependence on prescription eyeglasses and/or contact lenses.		Consult with LEB.	See Qualifier	
Macular degeneration	Macular Degeneration is caused by the deterioration of the central portion of the retina, the inside back layer of the eye that records the images we see and sends them via the optic nerve from the eye to the brain. The retina's central portion, known as the macula, is responsible for focusing central vision in the eye, and it controls our ability to read, drive a car, recognize faces or colors, and see objects in fine detail.			X	
Photorefractive Keratectomy (PRK)	Type of refractive surgery. This kind of surgery uses a laser to treat vision problems caused by refractive errors. You have a refractive error when your eye does not refract (bend) light properly. With PRK, your ophthalmologist uses a laser to change the shape of your cornea. There is no flap involved.				X
Pterygium (surfer's eye)	A growth of pink, fleshy tissue on the conjunctiva, the clear tissue that lines your eyelids and covers your eyeball. It usually forms on the side closest to your nose and grows toward the center.			X	
Retinitis	Inflammation of the retina in the eye, which may lead to blindness. Retinitis may be caused by a number of different infectious agents.	May be attributable to bacterial infection and passed to tissue recipient	Resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	

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Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Scleritis	A serious inflammatory disease that affects the white outer coating of the eye, known as the sclera. The disease is often contracted through association with other diseases of the body.	May be attributable to bacterial infection and passed to tissue recipient	Resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Uveitis	The inflammation of the uvea, the pigmented layer that lies between the inner retina and the outer fibrous layer composed of the sclera and cornea. The uvea consists of the middle layer of pigmented vascular structures of the eye and includes the iris, ciliary body, and choroid. Uveitis is an ophthalmic emergency and requires a thorough examination by an optometrist or ophthalmologist and urgent treatment to control the inflammation.	May be attributable to bacterial infection and passed to tissue recipient	Resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	
Vitritis	An inflammation of the jelly in the posterior portion of the eye. This jelly which keeps the eye from collapsing may be inflamed from infection, auto-immune disorders and rarely, tumors. Patients with vitritis may notice redness of the eye, sensitivity to light, blurred vision, or spots.	May be attributable to bacterial infection and passed to tissue recipient	Resolved, accept. Active, decline.	See Qualifier	

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TOXIN EXPOSURE					
Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Agent Orange	Herbical agent used in the Vietnam War	Those exposed have higher likelihood of developing numerous varieties of cancer; this includes melanoma, lymphoma, leukemia, and multiple myeloma, among others.	Acceptable as long as donor is not affected with a cancer that is ineligibile.	X	
Antifreeze/Ethylene Glycol Poisoning	Ethylene glycol poisoning is caused by the ingestion of ethylene glycol, the primary ingredient in automotive antifreeze. Ethylene glycol is a toxic, colorless, odorless, almost nonvolatile liquid with a sweet taste that is sometimes accidentally consumed by children and animals due to its sweetness.	Can be retained in tissue for several days	More than three (3) days prior to death, accept. Injested within three (3) days of death, decline.	See Qualifier	
Asbestosis	Lung disease resulting from exposure to asbestos, often causing mesothelioma.			X	
Carbon monoxide exposure/poisoning	CO is found in fumes produced any time you burn fuel in cars or trucks, small engines, stoves, lanterns, grills, fireplaces, or furnaces. CO can build up indoors and poison people and animals who breathe it. The most common symptoms of CO poisoning are headache, dizziness, weakness, upset stomach, vomiting, chest pain, and confusion. CO symptoms are often described as "flu-like." If you breathe in a lot of CO it can make you pass out or kill you. People who are sleeping or drunk can die from CO poisoning before they have symptoms.			X	
Cyanide exposure/poisoning	A rapidly acting, potentially deadly chemical that can exist in various forms. The extent of poisoning caused by cyanide depends on the amount of cyanide a person is exposed to, the route of exposure, and the length of time that a person is exposed. Cyanide prevents the cells of the body from using oxygen. When this happens, the cells die.	Evaluate corneas for cell loss.		X	
Lead poisoning	Occurs when lead builds up in the body, often over a period of months or years. Even small amounts of lead can cause serious health problems. Children under the age of 6 are especially vulnerable to lead poisoning, which can severely affect mental and physical development. At very high levels, lead poisoning can be fatal.		Related to the cause of death, decline.	See Qualifier	
Radiation	Radiation is energy that travels in the form of waves or high-speed particles. It occurs naturally in sunlight. Man-made radiation is used in X-rays, nuclear weapons, nuclear power plants and cancer treatment.			X	
INFECTIONS					
Condition:	Explanation:	Concern for Corneas:	Qualifier/Comment	Accept	Decline
Bacteremia	The presence of bacteria in the blood.	Systemic infection	Past history or resolved, accept. Current with multiple positive blood cultures, decline.	See Qualifier	
Bronchitis	An inflammation of the lining of your bronchial tubes, which carry air to and from your lungs.	May result in systemic infection	If no systemic infection, accept. If systemic infection occurs, consult.	See Qualifier	
Drug-resistant organisms (MRSA, VRE)		May result in systemic infection	Case-by-case basis; LEB to consult infectious disease doctor.	See Qualifier	
Mycosis (fungus/itis)	Infection or overgrowth of fungus that can be found anywhere in the body.	May result in systemic infection	Past history or resolved, accept. Current, decline.	See Qualifier	
Peritonitis	Inflammation of the peritoneum — a silk-like membrane that lines your inner abdominal wall and covers the organs within your abdomen.	May result in systemic infection	Past history or resolved, accept. Current, decline.	See Qualifier	
Pneumonia	Lung infection which can be caused by bacteria, virus, or fungus.	May result in systemic infection		X	
Sepsis	A life-threatening condition that arises when the body's response to infection injures its own tissues and organs. Common signs and symptoms include fever, increased heart rate, increased breathing rate, and confusion.	Systemic infection	Case-by-case basis; LEB to consult infectious disease doctor.	See Qualifier	
Urinary tract infection	An infection of the urinary tract caused by an overgrowth of bacteria.	May result in systemic infection	If no systemic infection, accept. If systemic infection occurs, consult.	See Qualifier	
Urosepsis	The acute condition of a systemic infection in the blood that develops secondary to a urinary tract infection (UTI), and then circulates throughout the entire body.	Systemic infection	Case-by-case basis; LEB to consult infectious disease doctor.	See Qualifier	
Viremia	The presence of viruses in the blood.	May result in systemic infection			X

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ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES

Approvals

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