

LB.36.1.5 Being informed that there are circumstances in which blood/blood components are released for transfusion before the completion of infectious disease testing.

LB.36.1.6 Having read and understood the information presented to him/her

LB.36.1.7 Having the opportunity to ask questions and having them answered.

Standard Intent:

At the time of each donation, the blood bank staff should explain the blood or blood component collection procedure to the donor in terms the donor understands, and document the donor consent process to indicate that the donor has read and understood all of the educational materials presented to him/her and has had an opportunity to ask questions.

LB.37 The blood bank develops a system for donor notification of significant findings detected during donor screening or after performing laboratory testing.

LB.37.1 A policy and procedure defines events requiring official donor notification.

LB.37.2 The policy and procedure mandates the provision of proper education, counseling, and referral for donors with significant findings.

LB.37.3 The policy and procedure mandates that acknowledgment of the notification is documented within eight weeks of donation.

Standard Intent:

Effective donor notification and counseling should achieve the following objectives:

- a. Protect the health of the donor, and in a number of cases, prevent secondary transmission of infectious diseases to sexual partners and offsprings;
- b. Protect the safety of the blood supply by conveying the message that the individual should refrain from future blood donations;
- c. Provide feedback about the effectiveness of donor selection procedures such as pre-donation education, medical history and confidential unit exclusion;
- d. Fulfill ethical requirements of disclosure.

Positive test results for Syphilis, HBsAg, HBcAb, HCV, HIV or HTLV should be communicated to the donors in writing. The letter of notification must convey several important messages, including:

- a. Name of the test/disease marker.
- b. Implication of the test on the donor's health and the need to seek medical attention.
- c. Instructing the donor not to attempt to donate in the future (or you may donate after a defined period).

Directing the donor to the source for additional information.