

TABLE 36-1 Requirements of Allogeneic Donor Qualification

Category	Criteria
Age	At least 16 years or minimum age determined by state law
Whole blood volume collected	Maximum of 10.5 mL/kg
Donation interval	8 weeks after whole blood donation
	16 weeks after two-unit red cell collection
	4 weeks after infrequent apheresis
	At least 2 days after plasma, platelet, or leukocyte apheresis
Blood pressure	Systolic pressure between 90 mm Hg and 180 mm Hg; diastolic pressure between 50 mm Hg and 100 mm Hg
	Regular and between 50 and 100 beats per minute
Pulse	Regular and between 50 and 100 beats per minute
Temperature	≤37.5° C orally
Hemoglobin/hematocrit	Females: ≥12.5 g/dL/38%; males: ≥13.0 g/dL/39%
Drug therapy	Finasteride, isotretinoin—defer 1 month after last dose
	Dutasteride—defer 6 months after last dose
	Acitretin—defer 3 years after last dose
	Etretinate—defer indefinitely
	Bovine insulin manufactured in the United Kingdom—defer indefinitely
	Ingestion of medications that irreversibly inhibit platelet function (aspirin) within 36 hours of donation precludes use of donor as sole source of platelets
General medical history	Free of major organ disease, cancer, abnormal bleeding tendency
	Family history of CJD or recipient of dura mater or human pituitary growth hormone—defer indefinitely
Pregnancy	Defer if pregnant within the past 6 weeks

Recipient of blood transfusion or tissue transplant	Defer for 12 months from time of transfusion/transplant
Vaccinations and immunizations	Recipient of toxoid, synthetic, or killed viral, bacterial, or other vaccine—no deferral
	Recipient of live, attenuated intranasal flu vaccine—no deferral
	Recipient of live attenuated viral or bacterial vaccine—2- or 4-week deferral from the time of vaccination
	Smallpox vaccine—refer to current FDA guidance
	Other vaccines including unlicensed vaccines—12-month deferral from time of vaccination
Infectious diseases— indefinite deferral	Viral hepatitis after 11th birthday
	Positive test for hepatitis B surface antigen or HBV NAT
	Repeat reactive test for anti-HBc on more than one occasion
	Clinical or laboratory evidence of HCV, HTLV, HIV, or <i>T. cruzi</i> infection by current FDA regulations
	Previous donation associated with hepatitis, HIV, or HTLV transmission
	History of babesiosis or Chagas' disease
	Stigma of parenteral drug use
	Injection of nonprescribed drugs
Infectious diseases— 12-month deferral	Risk for vCJD according to current FDA guidelines
	Mucous membrane exposure to blood
	Nonsterile skin or needle penetration
	Sexual contact with an individual with a confirmed positive test for hepatitis B surface antigen
	Sexual contact with an individual with viral hepatitis
Sexual contact with an individual with HIV infection or behavioral risk for HIV infection according to current FDA guidance	

	Incarceration in a correctional institution for longer than 72 consecutive hours
	History of syphilis or gonorrhea
West Nile virus	Defer according to current FDA guidance
	Confirmed diagnosis—defer for 3 years after becoming asymptomatic
Malaria	Travel to or residence in an endemic area as defined by the CDC—defer according to FDA guidance

