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NATIONAL BLOOD BANK SERVICE

Blood Donor Medical Assessment Guideline

NATIONAL BLOOD BANK SERVICE OF ETHIOPIA

2017



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Acknowledgement

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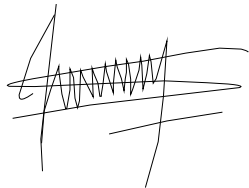
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Foreword

The availability of safe and adequate blood, blood components, and blood products in a timely manner has been a major challenge to the health care delivery system in Ethiopia. The National Blood Bank Service (NBBS) takes the responsibility to collect blood from Voluntary non-remunerated blood donors (VNRBD), who are at low risk for transfusion transmittable infections (TTI) and unlikely to jeopardize their own health by blood donation to ensure the quality, safety and efficacy of blood and blood components. A rigorous process to assess the suitability of prospective blood donors is therefore essential to have a sustainable blood supply system, which safeguards the health of blood donors as well as recipients or patients, while ensuring that suitable donors are not deferred unnecessarily.

This medical assessment guideline is, therefore, developed to assist the National Blood Bank Service (NBBS) and Regional Blood Bank (RBB) staff working in the blood collection unit to select the eligible donors based on sound scientific background.



Habtemariam Demoz (MD)
A/Director General

National Blood Bank Service.

It is my strong belief that this guideline will contribute significantly to improve the quality of donor management (donor care and safety), enables donor retention and supports the efforts towards 100% voluntary non remunerated blood donors.

The guideline has been prepared in consultation with senior medical professionals who are working in WHO-Ethiopia and from teaching institutions like transfusion medicine specialist, hematologist, internist, surgeon, gynecologist, psychiatrist, dermatologist, pharmacologist, and General Practitioners who are working in Blood Bank Services and in Addis Ababa University Medical Faculty (AAU-MF).

Finally, I would like to thank all those who contribute in the development of this donor assessment guideline for their dedication and long hours of work that went into developing this edition.



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NATIONAL BLOOD BANK SERVICE



Introduction

Introduction

The mission and the primary goal of Ethiopian National Blood Bank service is to provide safe and adequate blood and blood products to all in need of blood transfusion as part of their treatment in a timely manner. To achieve this goal one of the core functions of the BBS, is to collect blood from Voluntary non- remunerated blood donors. The Ethiopia National blood bank service selects blood donors in a way that ensures the safety of the donor and that of the prospective recipient of the donated blood and blood products. The service strives to build and maintain a pool of safe, voluntary non-remunerated blood donors and takes all necessary steps to ensure that the products derived from donated blood are effective for the recipient, with a no risk of infection that could be transmitted through their transfusion.

All prospective blood donors should therefore be assessed for their suitability to donate blood, on each occasion of donation. The main purpose of this medical assessment guideline is to:

- ≡ Protect the donor's health and safety by collecting blood only from healthy individuals
- ≡ Ensure patient safety by collecting blood only from donors whose donations, when transfused, will be safe and efficacious for the recipients
- ≡ Identify any factors that might make an individual unsuitable as a donor, either temporarily or permanently

- ≡ Reduce the unnecessary deferral of safe and healthy donors
- ≡ Minimize the wastage of resources resulting from the collection of unsuitable donations.
- ≡ To deliver proper information for health professional working in blood collection

This guide line is prepared based on WHO recommendation for donor selection and South Africa National Blood Service (SANBs) format. The guide line includes the clinical or the disease condition of the donor, the scientific description or definition of the diseases and the acceptability criteria. The acceptability criteria guides;

- ≡ Acceptance during the time of donation
- ≡ Temporary deferral and the specific deferral period of time.
- ≡ Permanent deferral indicating life-long deferral of the donor.

Some disease conditions may need consultation from the blood bank physician and/ or securing a letter from the attending physician. In addition this guideline includes a list of all medications available in the country for ease of reference to the classification indicated in the guide.

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
ABORTION	Abortion is the spontaneous or induced termination of pregnancy before fetal viability, i.e before the first 28 weeks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 6 months. • Check for blood or blood component usage e.g. anti-D immunoglobulin. • See blood transfusion recipient.
ABSCESS	Localized collection of pus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept after 2 weeks of completion of treatments and with no evidence of systemic infection.
ACCIDENTAL EXPOSURE TO BLOOD AND BODY FLUID	Accidental exposure to blood or body fluids as a result of a needle stick, mucosal splash or laceration of skin.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer 12 months regardless of wound assessment or anti-retroviral prophylaxis. • See Anti-Viral drugs.
ACNE VULGARIS	It is a self-limited disorder of the pilosebaceous unit that is seen primarily in adolescents It present with different kinds lesions, consisting of comedones, papules, pustules, and nodules with varying extent and severity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept provided vein puncture site is unaffected. • Long-term low dose antibiotic therapy - acceptable after being treated for at least 2 weeks on low dose Tetracycline or Doxycycline.
ACUPUNCTURE	A treatment of Chinese origin which consists of inserting needles through the skin into nerve centers and gently rotating them to relieve pain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 12 months following Acupuncture.
ADDISON'S DISEASE	A disease due to inadequate secretion of certain hormones by the adrenal glands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently.
AGE	Age refers to >65years and <18years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an increasing likelihood of arteriosclerosis and "hardening of the arteries" This is the basis of concern for increased incidence of donor incidents. • Most of the results indicate that the marrow continues to function well in the elderly, but that the reserve capacity appears to be limited hence the limitation of number of donations per year. • Many of the older donors are on medication which could have an impact on the either the donor themselves or the recipient. • The minimum age for donation is 18yrs. • First time donors over the age of 65yrs will not be accepted. • Lapsed donors over the age of 65 years will not be actively recruited. If they present at a clinic and meet all the donor eligibility criteria they may be bled but only after producing a doctors letter certifying them medically fit to do so. • The first time the donor visits the clinic after his/her 65th birthday they should be made aware of the age criteria. These donors may continue to donate up until the time of their 71st birthday provided that they obtain and present to the Blood Service a letter from their doctor authorising such continued donation. This letter must be renewed annually and retained by the Blood Service as part of the donor's record. • It is recommended that donors who have passed their 65th birthday do not donate more than three units of whole blood per annum.
ACQUIRED IMMUNO-DEFFICIENCY SYNDROME	A disease caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) which breaks down the body's immune system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently.
ALBINISM (OCULOCUTANEOUS)	It is an inherited condition present at birth, characterized by a reduced or lack of melanin that present with lightly pigmented or non-pigmented skin and silvery-white or light hair color. They can have also ocular complaint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable.

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
ALCOHOLISM	Addiction to, and dependence on, alcoholic drinks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept if not intoxicated at time of donation and not on medication, e.g. anti abuse. • Accept only if it is assessed that the donor gives a reliable medical history and has no risk factors for disease transmission. • If on anti-abuse defer 2 weeks after last dose or 2 weeks after removal of anti-abuse implant. Check for sepsis if implant has been recently removed
ALLERGIES	<p>Abnormal sensitivity to foreign substances. Allergies may be temporarily transferred from donor to recipient by means of plasma, and a recipient could experience allergic Symptoms on exposure to the corresponding allergen.</p> <p>E.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allergic rhinitis • Asthma • Atopic Eczema • Anaphylactic • Insect venom • Drug allergies • Food allergies <p>Severe Allergies:</p> <p>Donors presenting with a history of severe allergy e.g. anaphylactic reaction, glottal edema, severe bronchospasm, hypotension-allergies (especially to drugs and foods)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept if history of allergy provided they are well and free from allergic symptoms on the day of donation. • Defer permanently if history of anaphylaxis or severe allergies • ALLERGY TO BEE STING - acceptable 1 week after reaction. • SEASONAL ALLERGY: • Donors with mild hay fever or mild asthma are generally acceptable. They may be using short or long acting antihistamines; nasal sprays (aerosol inhalers) or be receiving desensitization injections. • N.B. The important consideration is how the donor feels on the day of donation. If he/she has streaming eyes, congested nostrils, and looks unwell, defer until symptom free. • DESENSITIZING INJECTIONS: Donors receiving desensitizing injections may donate 48 hours after the injection. • Also see steroids if appropriate.
ALOPECIA AREATA	It is an autoimmune skin disease resulting in loss of hair either on the scalp or elsewhere on the body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	A form of dementia, most commonly seen in the elderly. A progressive, age related chronic brain dysfunction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently.
AMOEBIc DYSENTERY	Mainly tropical form of dysentery which is caused by infestation with Entamoeba Histolytic which enters the body through contaminated water or unwashed food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable 3 months after treatment and full recovery.
AMPUTATION	Surgical or accidental removal of all or part of a limb or extremity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For traumatic Arm or leg amputation – defer for 6 months. • Fingers/toes - defer until healed. • Defer permanently if an amputation was due to a malignancy, peripheral arterial disease, Neuroma and serious infection that doesn't get better with antibiotics or other treatment.

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
ANEMIA	Reduction in the quantity of the oxygen- carrying pigment, Hemoglobin, in the blood. Symptoms of anemia are tiredness & pale color, especially pale lips, nails & the inside of the eyelids. E.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HAEMOLYTIC anemia • IRON deficiency anemia • PERNICIOUS anemia • APLASTIC anemia 	<p>Accept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a past history of iron deficiency anemia, with a known cause that is not a contraindication to donation, and who have completed treatment and are fully recovered • Have a past history of B12 or foliate deficiency, are fully recovered and are taking maintenance treatment with B12 or folic acid <p>Defer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not meet the minimum hemoglobin level for blood donation • Are under investigation or on treatment for anemia. <p>Defer permanently</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals who have chronic anemia of unknown cause or associated with systemic disease: e.g. renal failure, rheumatoid disease
ANEURYSM	Balloon-like swelling of an artery wall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently.
ANGINA PECTORIS	Angina pectoris is a clinical syndrome characterized by paroxysmal chest pain due to transient myocardial ischemia. It may occur whenever there is imbalance between myocardial oxygen supply and demand'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently
ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS	A chronic inflammatory disease of the spine. The vertebrae & sacroiliac joints are inflamed and become stiff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently.
APPENDICECTOMY	Surgical removal of an appendix.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 3 months following surgery.
APPENDICITIS	Acute -sudden attack of pain in the right lower part of the abdomen accompanied by fever due to inflammation of the Vermiform appendix. Requires urgent surgery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute and Chronic appendicitis -consult BBS doctor.
ARRHYTHMIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiac arrhythmia, also known as cardiac dysrhythmia or irregular heartbeat, is a group of conditions in which the heartbeat is irregular, too fast, or too slow. • A heart rate that is too fast - above 100 beats per minute in adults - is called tachycardia and • A heart rate that is too slow - below 60 beats per minute - is called bradycardia. <p>There are four main types of arrhythmia: extra beats, supraventricular tachycardia, ventricular arrhythmias, and bradyarrhythmias</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently.
ARTERIAL THROMBOSIS	Blood clot formation in an artery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS	Condition in which the walls of arteries become thicker and more rigid, making it difficult for the blood to pass through thus causing high blood pressure, stroke and coronary thrombosis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently.
ARTHRITIS	Painful inflammation of a joint. In most cases arthritis will be osteoarthritis. Elicit from the donor's history whether this is true rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis. In the acute stage the donor is likely to be taking painkillers as well as anti-inflammatory drugs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute - acceptable after 4 weeks if symptom free. • Chronic consult blood bank Doctor

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
ASTHMA	A condition characterized by recurring attacks of bronchospasm causing difficulty in breathing. An allergy is the major cause but infection and emotion may also be important factors.	<p>Accept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals with asthma provided they are asymptomatic on a maintenance dose of non-steroid and/or inhaled steroid medication <p>Defer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asthma during an acute exacerbation: defer for 14 days after full recovery Asthma on a course of oral or injected steroids: defer for 14 days following full recovery and cessation of oral or injected steroids N.B Advise the donor to always carry the inhaler when donating blood
ATHLETE'S FOOT (TINEA PEDIS)	A fungal infection of the skin between the toes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable if there is no secondary bacterial infection.
ATRIAL FIBRILLATION	Atrial fibrillation is the most common cardiac arrhythmia (irregular heart beat). It may cause no symptoms, but it is often associated with palpitations, fainting, chest pain, or congestive heart failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
AUTO-IMMUNE DISEASE	Usually caused inflammation and destruction of tissues by the body's own immune system. It is not known why the body loses the ability to distinguish between substances that are self and those that are non self. These disorders include systemic Lupus Erythromatosis and several forms of thyroid dysfunction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
AUTOLOGOUS BLOOD TRANSFUSION	A transfusion where the donor/patient receives his own blood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ascertain that no allogeneic blood (blood from another person) or other blood products have been transfused. If donor only had Autologous blood, defer according to surgical procedure. See Blood Transfusion Recipient
BELL'S Palsy	Paralysis of the facial nerve, causing weakness of one side of face.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 6 months after full recovery.
BILHARZIAS	Tropical disease caused by flukes in the intestine or bladder. The larvae of the fluke enter the skin and lodge in the walls of the intestine or bladder. They are passed out of the body in stools or urine and return to water where they lodge and develop in water snails, the secondary host, before going back into humans. Patients suffer from fever and anemia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 6 months after successful treatment and cure
BIPOLAR DISORDER	A mental disorder characterized by episodes of mania to depression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer during active phase. Then accept when they bring the letter from their treating doctor declare they are fit.
BITES	A bite wound inflicted by Animal, human or insect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screener nurse in charge to assess circumstances regarding risk factors, sepsis & exposure to blood ANIMAL BITES. In general bites which have broken skin should be deferred for 2 months. If rabies is suspected defer for 12 months. HUMAN BITE. If bite considered high risk for transmission of HIV or Hepatitis B - defer 6 months. INSECT BITES. Assess seriousness of bite, enquire about antibiotic use and defer accordingly.
BLEEDING TENDENCIES	An increased susceptibility to bleeding due to a coagulation defect, which can be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genetic e.g., hemophilia, vonWillebrand disease Acquired e.g. Scurvy, vitamin-K deficiency, leukemia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
BLOOD TRANSFUSION RECIPIENT	The transfusion of a volume of blood obtained from a healthy person (the donor) into the circulation of a patient (the recipient), whose blood is deficient in quality or quantity, through accident, or disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who have received blood or blood products must be deferred for 12 months. • The sex partner of a person who has received a blood or blood product/s must be deferred for 12 months. • Recipient of Directed donation - defer as for allogeneic transfusion recipient (blood from another person). • Recipient of immunoglobulin - see immunoglobulin in the medication list. • Blood Salvage Procedure - acceptable & defer according to surgical operation.
BODY PIERCING (RAATAB, TATTOING, EAR PIERCING, TONGUE PIERCING)	Permanent or temporary marking of the skin by means of needles or other sharp objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 12 months
BOILS	A tender raised mass of infected tissue and skin, usually caused by staphylococcal infection of a hair follicle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer until healed. • If on antibiotics, defer for 2 week after the last dose of treatment or intramuscular injection.
BORRELIA	Borrelia is a genus of bacteria of the spirochete phylum. It causes borreliosis, a zoonotic, vector-borne disease transmitted primarily by ticks and by lice, depending on the species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 2yrs after complete recovery.
BOTULISM	A serious form of food poisoning from foods containing the toxin produced by the bacterium Clostridium Botulinum. The toxin affects the central nervous system. Botulism occurs in 3 forms: food borne, wound & infant botulism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate the severity of the food poisoning & defer accordingly: Mild: 2 weeks Severe: 4 weeks.
BRADYCARDIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a slow heart rate, defined as a heart rate of under 60 beats per minute (BPM) in adults. • Physiological bradycardia during sleep, highly trained athletes a slow heartbeat with rates around 40–50 BPM is common. • Pathological bradycardia is seen in patients with reduced thyroid activity, jaundice, hypothermia or vasovagal attacks. • Bradycardia may also result from arrhythmias especially a complete heart block when the slowing is often extreme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors with pathological bradycardia are deferred permanently. • Physiological bradycardia, can be acceptable.
BRAIN INJURY	Injury to the brain resulting in concussion or if more severe temporary loss of consciousness or coma. Cerebro-vascular disease is not included in this definition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mild concussion, or transient loss of consciousness and no surgical intervention defer 3 months. • Severe - longer loss of consciousness, with/without skull fracture, with no sequel acceptable after 6 months after discussion with medical officer/consultant/ director. (See epilepsy and brain surgery) • Severe brain injury with sequel, defer indefinitely.
BRAIN SURGERY	Surgery which requires opening of cranium (skull)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All surgical intervention within the skull including Burr holes for management of intracranial bleed - accept 3 years post-operatively if no sequelae.
BREAST CANCER (SIMPLE LUMPECTOMY)	Surgical removal of malignant breast lump, leaving remaining breast tissue & lymph glands in situ.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable if 5 years or more since completion of successful curative treatment, and letter from treating doctor.
BREAST FEEDING	Feeding a baby from the mother's breast, as opposed to bottle-feeding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer during lactation.
BRONCHIECTASIS	A chronic disease of the bronchi, which lose their elasticity, become permanently enlarged and filled with sticky mucus or pus, can lead to pneumonia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
BRONCHITIS	Inflammation of the bronchi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACUTE - acceptable 2 weeks after completion of antibiotics and fully recovered. • CHRONIC - acceptable if no signs or symptoms of infection and no cardiac complication. • If on prophylaxis defer permanently.
BRUCELLOSIS	A bacterial disease caught from cattle or goats or from drinking infected milk. May clear up & then recur over many Weeks. Spread by a species of bacterium Brucella.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently
BULLET WOUNDS	The damage caused by the entrance of a bullet into the body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ascertain severity and defer as for minor (3 months) or major (12 months) operations. • Ascertain whether blood was transfused.
BURNS (MINOR)	Injury to skin & tissue caused by heat, electricity, chemicals or radiation. Tissues are destroyed and blood vessels in the area become more permeable, plasma oozing out as shown by blisters. First degree burns regarded as minor burn.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable if healed and no sepsis.
BURNS (MAJOR)	If the burns are extensive there is immediate danger to the patient's life. Later complications are the development of infection and the appearance of disfiguring and handicapping scars. Second degree & third degree regarded as major burns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 6 months until the donor has full recover and vein puncture site is not affected.
CAESAREAN SECTION	Surgical operation to deliver a baby by cutting through the abdominal wall into the uterus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 12 months
CANCER OF THE CERVIX	Neoplasm of the cervix.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept individuals with history of cervical carcinoma in situ, if regularly monitored and considered successfully treated and in good health. • Defer individuals with a current diagnosis of malignancy and past history of solid malignant tumour if less than 5 years since completion of treatment
CANCER	A malignant growth or tumor which develops in tissue & destroys it. Can spread by metastasis to other parts of the body, thus setting up secondary tumors at sites distant from the original tumor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept individuals with a history of "in situ" malignant disease such as basal cell carcinoma or cervical carcinoma in situ, if regularly monitored and considered successfully treated and in good health • Defer individuals with • a current diagnosis of malignancy • past history of solid malignant tumour if less than 5 years since completion of treatment • Defer permanently • individuals with a history of malignant melanoma • Individuals with current or past haematological malignancy, including: • Leukaemia: i.e. lymphoproliferative and myeloproliferative disorders • Lymphomas • Clonal haematological disorders such as: • Polycythaemia rubra vera and essential thrombocythaemia • Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria — • Myelodysplastic syndromes
CANDIDACIES	Fungal infection caused by Candida-albicans. Genital candidacies are more frequently found in women. Causes infection of the vagina and vulva and may be acquired from the bowel. In men genital infections are usually sexually acquired.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept if infection resolved after treatment. • Ascertain that there is no immunodeficiency

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
CARDIAC ARREST	Sudden cessation of effective ventricular contraction (Heart muscle stops beating effectively). This is usually an indication of severe disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently
CARDIAC ASTHMA	A sudden attack of breathlessness with severe congestion of the lungs caused by acute heart failure. It has no connection with the ordinary, or bronchial, asthma.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently
CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION	Passing a thin catheter through a vein in the arm or neck into the heart. This allows direct study of pressure changes, the collection of blood samples and the x-raying of changes within the heart.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
CARDIAC MURMUR	An abnormal heart sound caused by the flow of blood into a chamber, through a valve or by a valve opening and closing. May or may not be medically significant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently if pathological Accept Asymptomatic disorders such as functional murmurs and mitral valve prolapse
CARDIAC SURGERY		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently If Surgically corrected simple congenital cardiac malformations who have no residual symptoms accept
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (CVD)	Any disease which affects the circulatory system, characterized by dysfunction of the heart and blood vessels.	<p>Accept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surgically corrected simple congenital cardiac malformations who have no residual symptoms Asymptomatic disorders such as functional murmurs and mitral valve prolapse <p>Defer permanently</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptomatic ischemic heart disease Symptomatic peripheral vascular disease, including history of arterial thrombosis History of myocardial infarction Severe cardiac arrhythmia Rheumatic fever with evidence of chronic heart disease Acquired valvular disease with stenosis or regurgitation Valve replacement Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy Palliated (i.e. uncorrected) congenital heart disease
CARDITIS	An inflammatory condition of the muscles of the heart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently
CARPAL TUNNEL RELEASE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 3 months following surgery.
CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME	Pain, numbness and tingling in the fingers, and weakness of the thumb. This occurs where a nerve which passes to the palm of the hand through the 'carpal tunnel' of bones and fibrous bands at the wrist becomes compressed within the tunnel (usually in women).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable.
CATARACT	A condition where the lens of the eye gradually becomes hard and opaque, impairing vision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 1 month after surgery. If any complications defer for 3 months.
CELLULITIS	Usually a bacterial inflammation of connective tissue or of the subcutaneous tissue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer until inflammation has resolved and off antibiotic therapy for 02 weeks.
CEREBRAL ANEURYSM	An abnormal, localized dilatation of a cerebral artery, most commonly the result of a congenital weakness of the muscle layer at the vessel wall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
CEREBRAL PALSY	Disorder of the brain, mainly due to brain damage occurring before birth, or due to lack of oxygen during birth. (Cerebral palsy is the disorder affecting spastics) The patient may have poor co-ordination of muscular movements, impaired speech, hearing, sight & sometimes mental retardation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently
CEREBRO-VASCULAR ACCIDENT	Sudden bleeding due to rupture or blocking of one of the brain's vessels, causing impaired blood supply, resulting in temporary or permanent paralysis or loss of feeling in some part of the body. This includes little strokes Transient Ischemic Attacks (TIAs), cerebrovascular accidents of any sort, cerebral thrombosis & retinal vein thrombosis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
CHAGAS' DISEASE	Caused by infection with a protozoan parasite. Cardiac, central nervous system and/or gastro-intestinal involvement may occur many years after initial infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
CHANCRE	Sores on the lips, penis or eyelids which are the first symptoms of syphilis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable after 12 months if treated, fully resolved and complies with all other eligibility criteria.
CHANCROID	Soft chancre - soft sore on the genitals caused by bacterium H. ducreyi. It is a venereal disease (S.T.D) but different from syphilis. The disease is characterized by multiple painful genital ulcers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable after 12 months if treated, fully resolved and complies with all other eligibility criteria.
CHEST PAIN	experience pain, pressure or discomfort in the center of your chest Different causes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiovascular Respiratory Gastrointestinal Chest wall Psychological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer and consult Blood bank physician
CHICKENPOX	Infectious disease with fever & red spots which turn into itchy blisters. Commonly occurring in epidemics in children. Chicken pox is caused by a herpes virus. In later life, shingles is usually a re-emergence of a dormant chicken pox virus. An adult who has shingles can infect a child with chicken pox.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 2 weeks after recovery. Chickenpox contact + history of previous chicken pox infection, accept the donor. Chicken pox contact + no history of chicken pox infection defer 2 weeks. Herpes zoster defer permanent.
CHOLECYSTECTOMY	Surgical removal of the gall bladder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cholecystectomy – Laparatomic- defer for 6 months.
CHOLECYSTITIS	Inflammation of the gall bladder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept 4 weeks after recovery and not scheduled for surgery for next 3 months.
CHOLERA	A serious bacterial disease spread through water contaminated with infected feces. Bacterium Vibrio Cholera multiplies in the intestines and causes intense watery diarrhea.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 3 months after infection
CHOLESTEROL	A fat-like chemical found in the body and present in some foods such as fats, oil & meat. Excess cholesterol can be deposited in the walls of arteries causing atherosclerosis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable if fit and symptom free without cardiovascular complications

Blood Donor Medical Assessment Guideline

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
CIRCUMCISION	Surgical removal of the foreskin which covers the end of the penis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable after 3 months if the surgery is done in a hospital. Tribal circumcision, defer for 12 months.
CIRRHOSIS	A condition in which, as a result of inflammation, the tissue of the liver becomes hard and fibrous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
COLOSTOMY	Surgical construction of an artificial opening between the colon and abdominal wall to permit evacuation of faeces when the anus cannot be used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History of colostomy due to temporary condition e.g. trauma, volvulus accept after 12 months of closure. For permanent condition like cancer defer permanently.
COMMON COLD	Acute inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nose and throat. Due to a virus infection and may be worsened by secondary infection from bacteria. Symptoms include running nose, cough & loss of taste & smell.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer if symptomatic. Accept if donor only has rhinitis (runny nose), feels well and has a normal temperature. Defer if donor has any symptoms such as a sore throat, productive cough, sinusitis, fever etc NB: Many donations are unnecessarily lost because the donor thinks he /she has a cold. In reality this may only be dry nasal and laryngeal mucous membranes due to dry indoor atmosphere, especially in winter
CONCUSSION	A jarring of the brain caused by a blow to the head and resulting in immediate unconsciousness. Recovery is generally well within 24 hours and is likely to be complete unless there are additional injuries to the skull or brain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept after full recovery
CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE (CHD)	Single congenital lesions such as Atrial Septal Defect (ASD), ventral Septal Defect (VSD) Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA) may be surgically repaired soon after birth with good results. Complex cardiac congenital abnormalities result in severe symptom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently. See also Cardiovascular disease
CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE (CHF)	Failure of the heart to maintain the output of blood to meet the demands of the body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently
CONJUNCTIVITIS	Allergic Inflammation of conjunctiva due to an allergy such as pollens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable.
CONJUNCTIVITIS (INFECTIVE)	Inflammation of the conjunctiva (pink eye) where the eyelids become swollen & sticky & discharge pus. Common in schools & other institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer until resolved. If on oral antibiotics defer for 1 week after completion of antibiotics
CONTRACEPTION	CONTRACEPTION is a process or technique for preventing pregnancy by means of a medication, device, or method that blocks or alters one or more of the processes of reproduction (ovulation, fertilization, and implantation). There are two types in general hormonal and non-hormonal contraception. Vasectomy is the male form of sterilization, and should also be considered permanent. In vasectomy, the vas deferens, the tiny tubes that carry the sperm to the semen, are cut and tied off. Bilateral Tubal ligation is a permanent voluntary form of birth control (contraception) in which a woman's Fallopian tubes are tied and surgically cut or blocked off to prevent pregnancy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable VASECTOMY: acceptable once incision has healed and there are no signs of infection. Bilateral Tubal Ligation defer for three months after procedure.

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
CONVULSIONS	An involuntary, rapidly alternating contraction and relaxation of muscles generally accompanied by unconsciousness. In adults convulsions are usually associated with epilepsy.	Accept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History of epilepsy who have been off medication and seizure-free for a period of at least 3 year See the underlying cause
CORNEAL TRANSPLANT	An eye operation in which diseased parts of the cornea are replaced by clear corneal tissue from a donor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable six months after operation.
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE	Any disease affecting the coronary arteries, which may lead to strain on the heart or a heart attack.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently
COSMETIC SURGERY	Surgical operation carried out to improve the appearance of the patient. Cosmetic surgery is carried out on the instructions of the patient to remove wrinkles, enlarge breasts etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer according to the surgery performed.
CYANOSIS	Blue colour of the peripheral skin & mucous membranes– symptom of lack of oxygen in the blood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
CYST	Abnormal growth in the body, shaped like a pouch, containing liquid or semi-liquid substances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer if infected or inflamed. Acceptable 02 weeks off treatment and fully recovered.
CYSTIC FIBROSIS	Inherited disorder of the exocrine glands, causing these glands to produce abnormally thick secretions of mucus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
CYSTITIS	Inflammation of the bladder, generally as a result of infection, makes a patient pass water often giving a burning sensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 2 weeks after recovery and off treatment
DEAF DONOR	A person who is hard of hearing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable provided the donor is able to read & answer the questions on the Donor Health Questionnaire In the one to one, questions may be written & answered. Donor and interviewer must understand sign language.
DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS (DVT)	Thrombosis in one of the inner veins of the leg.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See venous thrombosis
DEMENTIA	A condition of chronic or permanent mental deterioration with loss of mental ability & memory.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
DENGUE FEVER	A virus disease of the tropics transmitted through mosquito bites. Symptoms include fever, sore throat, headache, very severe pains in the joints and a rash.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 3 weeks after recovery
DENTAL PROCEDURE	Procedure done in the oral cavity or teeth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dental treatment: defer for 24 hours following simple procedures like scaling or tooth cleaning, filling, root canal therapy and up to 7 days following extraction
DEPRESSION	A state of melancholy, abnormal both in depth and duration. Reactive depression - follows some calamity which could justifiably cause sadness but occurs with unjustifiable severity. Endogenous depression- arises for no obvious reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer during active phase. Then accept when they bring the letter from their treating doctor declare they are fit

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
DERMATITIS (INCLUDES ECZEMA ATOPIC DERMATITIS, CONTACT DERMATITIS)	Itchy inflammation or irritation of the skin, due to an allergic reaction to a substance which a person has touched or absorbed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer if severe & active. • Defer for 3 weeks if active and still on systemic treatment. • Acceptable when quiescent, provided vein puncture site is clear and not on antibiotics. A donor is acceptable if using solutions/creams on the skin which contain antibiotics or steroids. A donor is not acceptable whilst taking oral antibiotics or steroids. Check drug history
DIABETES INSIPIDUS	A rare disease in which the patient passes abnormally large amounts of urine. It is caused by the failure of the pituitary gland to secrete a hormone (vasopressin) which regulates the activity of the kidneys.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently
DIABETES MELLITUS (DM)	Diabetic mellitus is a clinical syndrome characterized by chronic hyperglycaemia and disturbance in carbohydrate, lipid and protein metabolism. The most common clinical symptom include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyuria and thirst • Weakens • Polyphagia and weight lost • Etc 	<p>Accept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diabetes mellitus well-controlled by diet or oral hypoglycemic medication, provided they have no history of orthostatic hypotension and no evidence of infection, neuropathy or vascular disease, in particular peripheral ulceration <p>Defer permanently</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diabetes who require insulin • Complications of diabetes with multi-organ involvement
DIARRHEA	Diarrhea refers to either an increased stool frequency or a decreased stool consistency. It is defined a case as the passage of three or more loose or watery stools per day.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept 14 days after full recovery and completion of therapy, including antibiotics • Accept chronic diarrhea due to irritable bowel syndrome without debility; otherwise defer • Defer for 28 days if symptoms suggestive of <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> <p>NB: See the underlying causes</p>
DIETING	Attempting to reduce weight by reducing the amount of food eaten.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept if donor is eating a well-balanced diet. • Defer until donor is eating normally and the weight is stable. See appetite suppressants.
DILATATION & CURETTAGE	Surgical procedure to scrape the interior of the uterus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer according to diagnosis
DIPHtheria	A serious acute contagious disease caused by bacilli. Symptoms usually begin with a sore throat, followed by a slight fever, rapid pulse & swelling of glands in the neck. There is the formation of a fibrous growth, (like a membrane) in the throat which restricts breathing. The disease is often fatal. It is highly infectious, & all contacts of the patient must be tested. The Schick test is used to test if a person is immune or susceptible to diphtheria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable 3 months after recovery.
DISLOCATED JOINT	When a joint is stressed resulting in disruption of normal structure and alignment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable in case of invasive procedure defer according to the surgery.
DIVERTICULITIS	Inflammation of diverticula formed in the wall of the colon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable if quiescent otherwise defer for 4 weeks.
DOG BITE	Dog's teeth have penetrated the skin and drawn blood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 12 months if rabies is suspected

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
DONOR UNABLE TO READ OR UNDERSTAND THE QUESTIONNAIRE	Any person wanting to donate who cannot read and understand our literature and enrolment form must be turned away unless the Medical Assessor is able to communicate with the donor in his/her language, translate and thus ascertain the level of understanding the donor has of the donor questionnaire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the donor has left his/her spectacles at home the Blood Bank staffs are allowed to read the questions to them. It is required that this is noted in the medical report block. If Donor and medical assessor are able to communicate in an alternative language, the following must occur: Write Adequate comprehension of Questionnaires -Accept and note which language you communicated in, donor questionnaires form.. If inadequate comprehension of Questionnaires - Thank the donor for making the effort to attend and where appropriate, encourage him/her to try again at a clinic where the Medical assessor is known to be able to effectively communicate in a mutual language. Write Donor unable to read or speak English, Amharic or region working language in the donor questionnaire form.
DONOR WHO HAS NOT EATEN	It is preferable that a donor eats prior to donation as the lack of food has been listed as a possible predisposing factor for vaso-vagal attacks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donors who have not eaten a snack between 4 - 14 hours: Nurse to assess donor, taking into account what is normal for the donor, is the donor a first time or repeat donor and the risk of a vasovagal reaction. If the screening Nurse decides the donor may be bled, offer the donor refreshments in the clinic. If the donor refuses the snack, ensure that the donor sign against the question to indicate that he/she has agreed to be bled and understands the possible consequences. *Donors who have not eaten for more than 14 hours will be deferred.
EAR INFECTION	Inflammation of the external canal or the middle ear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See otitis externa or otitis media
ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	Pregnancy in which the fertilized ovum develops elsewhere than the uterus usually in the fallopian tube. This can cause rupture of the tube requiring emergency surgery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 6 months following surgery. If complications e.g. ruptured ectopic pregnancy - defer for 12 months. Defer for 12months if patient received a blood transfusion.
ELECTRO-CONVULSIVE THERAPY	The treatment of some mental disorders by the use of electrically induced fits. This is done by giving the patient electric shocks to the brain under carefully controlled conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanent.
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	<p>Eligibility criteria is the criteria which makes a donor acceptable to donate blood.</p> <p>Prospective donors should be accepted only if they appear to be in good health and comply with donor eligibility criteria</p>	<p>Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any healthy adult between 18-65 years of age can donate blood. <p>Weight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy blood donor between 45-50 kg can donate 350 ml of blood and donors who weigh more than 50kgs can safely donate 450mls blood. <p>Frequency of donation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both healthy male and females can donate every 3 month <p>Hemoglobin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the copper sulphate method If the drop of blood sinks, the donor's hemoglobin is at an acceptable level for blood donation If quantitative method is used. <p>Acceptance range of Blood pressure for blood donor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diastolic Maximum – 90 mmHg Minimum – 70mmHg Systolic Maximum – 150mmHg Minimum –100 mmHg <p>Food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donors should eat snacks and drink 4 and a half hours before donating blood. Donors can be provided with fluid and snacks after donating blood.

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	<p>Eligibility criteria is the criteria which makes a donor acceptable to donate blood.</p> <p>Prospective donors should be accepted only if they appear to be in good health and comply with donor eligibility criteria</p>	<p>Hazardous occupation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous occupation refers to an occupation which may endanger the donor if they were to aggravate adverse donor reaction or the people he may be in charge of. Train, bus, heavy truck driver, heavy machine or crane operators and firemen, those working height ladders and scaffolding should not work on the day of donation or defer for 12 hrs Pilots on active duty do not donate. They should have rest for 72 hrs after donation <p>Sport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donating blood does not have any physically harm full effect on the person, but may be reduce the person's maximum athletic performance. <p>Sporting activity:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular short distance runners should not run on the day of donation. Long distance runners and persons preparing for a marathon defer the donor for 1 month before and after blood donation. Ordinary diving for pleasure accepts the donor, but should not dive the day of donation. Mountaineers should not donate on the day of climbing and should not climb one week after donation. <p>General Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The blood donor should appear to be in good health to donate blood. <p>General appearance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the donor looks ill, appears to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol or excessively nervous defer the donor The donor should be assessed for his/her cognitive status, memory, coherence of his/her answers. They should have a sound mental status(look for psychiatric disorders) Donors should be observed to rule out malnutrition or any debilitating condition The color of exposed skin and mucous membranes should be normal, with no jaundice, cyanosis, flushing or pallor, and no signs of skin infection, rash or obviously enlarged lymph nodes. The presence of body piercings or tattoos The venepuncture site should be clean, free from any skin lesions or scars and the arms should be examined for signs of injecting drug use. Antecubital veins should be easily visible or palpable to enable proper vein puncture, thus avoiding any discomfort to the donor and minimizing the risk of major bruises or other soft tissue injury at the venepuncture site
EMBOLISM	The sudden blocking of an artery by a mass of material such as a blood clot or air bubble or fat globule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently See venous thrombosis
EMBOLISM, PULMONARY	. A clot in the lung.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently See venous thrombosis
EMPHYSEMA	Condition in which the alveoli of the lungs become enlarged, rupture or break down, with the result that the surface available for gas exchange is reduced so decreasing the oxygen level in the blood & making it difficult to breathe. Emphysema can be caused by smoking or by living in a polluted environment, by old age & asthma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer indefinitely

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
ENCEPHALITIS	Encephalitis an inflammation of the brain parenchyma presents as diffuse and/or focal neuropsychological dysfunction. Although it primarily involve the brain, the meningitis are frequently involved(meningoencephalitis) The most common case is viral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With sequelae defer permanently. • Uncomplicated accept after 6 months.
ENDOCARDITIC	Inflammation of the endocardium, the lining of the chambers and valves of the heart. Infective endocarditis - bacterial infection of the heart valves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently. • See cardiovascular disease
ENDOCRINE DISORDER	Endocrine glands include the pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal glands, ovaries and testes, the placenta and part of the pancreas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer or accept according to the Endocrine disorder which could be pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal glands, ovaries and testes, the placenta and part of the pancreas.
ENDOSCOPY	Endoscopy is the inspection of any cavity of the body by means of an Endoscope.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor diagnostic procedures including rigid endoscopy: defer until they have resumed normal activity • Invasive diagnostic procedures using flexible endoscopy: defer for 12 months • All types of scopes take a detailed history of outcome of investigation i.e. medication prescribed and diagnosis.
EPILEPSY	A disorder of the brain marked by recurring attacks of temporarily impaired consciousness, often with convulsions and complete loss of consciousness. In the 'grand mal' form the patient suddenly & silently falls down without warning, although some may experience an aura. After a brief interval of rigidity the patient experiences jerky movements of face, limbs for up to thirty seconds and then passes into relaxed unconsciousness for a variable time before recovering. 'Focal' or 'Jacksonian' epilepsy is a form in which the jerking begins in one part of the body, for example, the hand, and then spreads to other parts, often with no loss of consciousness. The 'petit mal' form is much simpler, where attacks last only a few seconds, and the patient appears simply to be hesitating or thinking deeply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable after 3 years off treatment and no history convulsion. • Convulsions as an adult defer and consult BBS doctor.
EPISTAXIS	Epistaxis is defined as bleeding from the nostril, nasal cavity, or nasopharynx.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept once the bleeding has stopped and other criteria for donation are met • See the underlying cause and other site bleeding.
EYE CONDITIONS	Any condition or disease which may affect the person's sight.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benign - accept. • Malignant - defer indefinitely. • Cataract and intraocular lens implant - acceptable 1 month after surgery. If complications defer for 3 months. Laser keratotomy for correction of vision and other eye surgery like cataract removal & implants - acceptable after 4 weeks. Glaucoma - Defer for 3 months following an acute attack. Accept if stable & on maintenance therapy for at least 1 month. Pterygium - accept. • Sty - defer until clear, check antibiotic use. • Detached retina - defer 4 months. May donate with letter of consent from ophthalmologist.

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
FAINTING	Loss of consciousness for a short period caused by a temporary reduction in the flow of blood to the brain. This can be due to many causes, including lack of food, heat exhaustion, standing upright for a long time & fear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two consecutive faints following blood donation or severe faint on first visit defer permanently. Donors who faint before donating should be deferred temporarily and see the underlying cause. In certain circumstances donation may be possible after evaluation by the treating doctor and in consultation with Blood Bank physician For further information see SOP on Donor Reactions.
FEMORAL BY-PASS	Surgical operation to treat a vascular problem by grafting pieces of a vein to go around the diseased area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
FERTILITY TREATMENT	Any form of medical or surgical treatment to assist fertility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer until treatment is completed or abandoned
FEVER	Rise in the body temperature (>37.5°C). Normal body temperature is about 37°C orally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish reason for fever and defer accordingly.
FIBROSITIS	Localized painful, inflammation of the muscle tissue and of fibrous connective tissue, especially of the back.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable. Check for use of anti-inflammatory drugs.
FIBROUS THYROIDITIS	Also known as de Quatrain's Disease is a slowly progressive fibrosis of an enlarged thyroid with replacement of normal thyroid tissue by dense fibrous tissue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept if no complications and donor is feeling well. Check medication
FRACTURE	A broken bone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major - e.g. fractured femur, hip, pelvis - defer for 12 months. Skull fracture - without sequelae, defer for 3 years. Spinal fracture, without sequelae, defer for 3 years. Spinal fracture or skull fracture, with sequelae defer permanently. Minor - e.g. Open reduction of upper limb, ribs, scaphoid, shoulder or wrist - defer for 6 months and until fracture is healed . Closed reduction of ankle, arm, collarbone, face or acceptable one month after injury. Trivial (crack/ fractures) Fractured toe, finger or green-stick fractures - acceptable 1 week after injury.
GALL STONE	Small stones formed from insoluble deposits from bile in the gall bladder. Gallstones can be harmless, but some cause pain and inflammation. A serious condition can develop if a gallstone blocks the bile duct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 4 weeks after treatment & fully recovery If managed by cholecystectomy defer for 6 months.
GANGLION	Mass of nerve cell bodies and synapses usually covered in connective tissue, found along the peripheral nerves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable.
GANGRENE	A type of necrosis (cell death) caused by a critically insufficient blood supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer temporarily. Establish cause of gangrene. Do not accept if due to diabetes or circulatory problems. Only accept after complete recovery.
GASTRECTOMY	Surgical removal of total or part of the stomach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 12 months after surgery, provided there are no complications and there was no malignancy. Obtain letter of consent from patient's own doctor. Check Hb as iron & folate absorption may be compromised. Ascertain if there was blood or blood component transfusion.

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
GASTRIC ULCER	An ulcer in the stomach, caused by the action of acid, pepsin and bile in the stomach lining. Symptoms include vomiting and pain in the upper abdomen soon after eating and such complications as bleeding, perforation and obstruction due to scarring may occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See peptic ulcer disease(PUD)
GASTRITIS	Inflammation of the lining of the stomach may be caused by ingesting excess alcohol or other irritating or corrosive substances, resulting in vomiting. Chronic gastritis is associated with smoking and chronic alcoholism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer until donor has completed acute medication and has no further signs and symptoms
GASTROSCOPY	Examination of the stomach using a gastro scope.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer according to its indications and findings.
GENITAL HERPES	A venereal infection caused by the herpes virus, which forms blisters in the genital region and can have a serious effect on a fetus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See herpes viruses • Confirm with the donor that he/she does not fall in a risk category for sexually transmitted disease
GENITAL WARTS	A venereal disease caused by the human papilloma virus, resulting in perineal warts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 12 months for the initial infection. • Recurrent genital warts - there will be no deferral period for recurrent infections, provided that the donor satisfies all eligibility criteria. • Confirm with the donor that he/she does not fall in a risk category for sexually transmitted disease.
GESTATIONAL TROPHOBLASTIC DISEASE	<p>Gestational trophoblastic neoplasms include the tumor spectrum of hydatidiform mole (complete and partial), invasive mole (chorioadenoma destruens), choriocarcinoma, and placental-site trophoblastic tumor (PSTT)</p> <p>Hydatidiform mole is the most common form of gestational trophoblastic disease and is benign in nature.</p> <p>Invasive mole patients who have had primary molar pregnancy. Although considered a benign neoplasm, invasive mole is locally invasive and may produce distant metastases.</p> <p>Choriocarcinoma and PSTT comprise the spectrum of gestational trophoblastic neoplasia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydatidiform mole defer for 12 months • Invasive mole, Choriocarcinoma, and PSTT defers for 5 years and letter treating doctor declared cured.
GIGANTISM	Acromegally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept if donor is healthy and there are no complications related to over activity of the pituitary gland such as hypertension and diabetes. Check medication.
GINGIVITIS	A condition in which the gums are red, swollen and bleeding as a result of bacterial infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer until infection has cleared and donor has completed antibiotic therapy.
GLAUCOMA	Condition of the eyes, caused by abnormally high pressure of fluid inside the eyeball, resulting in disturbances of vision and blindness if not treated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult BBS doctors.

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
GLOMERULO-NEPHRITIS	Form of nephritis where the glomeruli in the kidneys are inflamed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable after 6 months symptom-free and off treatment.
GLOSSITIS	Inflammation of the surface of the tongue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer until symptom free.
GONORRHEA	A sexually transmitted disease caused by the bacterium gonococcus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable after 12 months if treated, fully resolved Full fill all other eligibility criteria.
GOUT	An illness in which abnormal quantities of uric acid are produced in the body, which allow the deposition of uric acid crystals in the tissues, especially in the cartilage round joints, and particularly the joints at the base of the big toe, which becomes very painful and inflamed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable. See anti-inflammatory and anti-gout drugs.
HAEMANGIOMA	A benign tumor consisting of a mass of blood vessels appears on the skin as a birth mark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable.
HAEMATEMESIS	Vomiting of blood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer/accept according to diagnosis and treatment.
HEMATOMA	A collection of extra vascular blood trapped in the tissues of the skin or in an organ. Uncomplicated hematoma = a bruise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept donor if there is only minor bruising due to specific trauma and the vein puncture site is clear. Large or multiple bruising establish a diagnosis& until healed.
HAEMATURIA	Abnormal presence of blood in the urine as a result of injury or disease of the kidney or bladder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult blood bank physician
HAEMOCHROMATOSIS	A hereditary disease in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron, causing cirrhosis of the liver, and giving the skin a dark color (bronze diabetes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently
HAEMODIALYSIS	A technique of removing waste materials or poisons from the blood using the principle of dialysis, performed on patients whose kidneys have ceased to function.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
HAEMOLYTIC ANAEMIA	Condition where the destruction of the red blood cells is above the normal rate and the supply of new cells from the bone marrow cannot meet the demand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
HEMOPHILIA A	Familial disease in which inability to synthesize Factor VIII (a clotting factor) means the patient's blood clots very slowly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
HEMORRHOIDS	Within the normal anal canal exist specialized, highly vascularized "cushions" forming discrete masses of thick submucosa containing blood vessels, smooth muscle, and elastic and connective tissue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept individuals with dietary modification and stool softeners. Hemorrhoid injection defer for 1 month HAEMORRHIDECTOMY Defer for 3 months
HAY FEVER	A seasonal allergy caused by sensitivity to airborne pollen and affecting chiefly the eyes and nose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable when symptom free. If on medication, accept on maintenance dose. Exclude if on a course of high dose steroids. Nasal sprays e.g. Beconaseare is acceptable as the steroid is not absorbed into the system. Also see desensitizing injections in medication section
HEART ATTACK	Condition in which a coronary artery is blocked by a blood clot (coronary thrombosis) causing myocardial ischaemia and myocardial infarction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
HEART BLOCK	Characterized by changes in the heart's conduction system. First degree heart block is normally asymptomatic, identified on ECG and found in athletes, people with high vagal tone or rheumatic fever or sarcoid disease of the heart. Second and third degree Heart block indicate pathological changes in the conduction system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
HEARTBURN	A burning pain in the upper abdomen and lower chest caused by some digestive disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable. If the donor has recently had a surgical repair of a hernia defer as follows:
HEPATITIS (ALCOHOLIC)	Acute or chronic liver inflammation associated with excess alcohol intake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer temporarily. Accept only if it can be ascertained that the prospective donor no longer ingests alcohol excessively and the donor satisfies all other eligibility criteria. Discuss with the Blood Bank physician
HEPATITIS (DRUG INDUCED)	Due to liver inflammation following drug toxicity eg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Halotein Anti TB NSAID etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable once fully recovered from surgery and satisfies all other eligibility criteria.
HEPATITIS (SPOUSE OR SEX PARTNER)	Individual who have contact with hepatitis patient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See the underlying cause
HEPATITIS A AND E	A form of infectious viral hepatitis transmitted from an infected person through food or drink, characterized by slow onset of signs and symptoms.	<p>Defer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals with active HAV and HEV: defer for 12 months after full recovery Sexual contacts, household and other close contacts of individuals with HAV and HEV : defer for 12 months since last contact
HEPATITIS B	A form of infectious viral hepatitis caused by hepatitis B virus, transmitted by infected blood, unsterilized surgical instruments or sexual intercourse with an infected person. Characterized by rapid onset of acute signs and symptoms. Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B are caused by different viruses and having had one type does not give immunity against an attack of the other. Hepatitis B is more serious than the A form and can vary in severity from a mild gastro intestinal upset to severe liver failure and death.	<p>ACCEPT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following individuals may be accepted for blood donation provided they have been tested and found to be negative for HBsAg, and negative for anti- HBc; if anti-HBc positive, they must have anti-HBs greater than 100 mIU/ml: Individuals with a past history of HBV if more than 12 months ago Current sexual contacts of individuals with a history of HBV infection if more than 12 months ago Current and former household contacts who have been successfully immunized against HBV and are anti-HBs positive more than 100 mIU/ ml but anti-HBc negative Donors with initially reactive results for HBsAg but confirmed to be non-reactive: re-entry procedures should be established and followed <p>DEFER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals with active HBV infection or a history of infection within the last 12 months Current sexual and household contacts of individuals with active HBV infection Former sexual contacts of individuals with active HBV infection: defer for 12 months since last sexual contact Former household contacts of individuals with active HBV infection: defer for 6 months since last contact Health workers who have suffered an inoculation or mucosal injury: defer for 12 months following the exposure; health workers who have been vaccinated against HBV should be assessed individually

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
HEPATITIS C	This virus is an RNA virus, carried by the blood. Approximately 5% of Hepatitis C infections are related to blood transfusion. About 45% result from needle sharing among drug abusers. Hepatitis C may also be transmitted during haemodialysis and organ transplantation.	<p>ACCEPT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household contacts of individuals with HCV infection <p>DEFER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current sexual contacts of individuals with current or past HCV infection Former sexual contacts of individuals with HCV infection: defer for 12 months since last sexual contact Health workers who have suffered an inoculation or mucosal injury: defer for 12 months following the exposure <p>DEFER PERMANENTLY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals with current or past HCV infection
HEPATITIS OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN	Occasionally a donor does not know what type of hepatitis he has had or it was so long ago he cannot remember.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The same with HAV and HEV
HEPATOMEGALY	Abnormal enlargement of the liver that is usually a sign of liver disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer and consult blood bank physician
HERNIA	A piece of organ/intestine passes partly or completely into another cavity through a hole or defect.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes hiatus hernia, inguinal hernia, umbilical hernia and abdominal hernia. Acceptable if symptom free and no complications. If repaired defer for 6 months.
HERPES VIRUSES	Herpes viruses include herpes simplex types I and II, varicella-zoster, Epstein-Barr virus, cytomegalovirus and Kaposi's sarcoma-associated human herpes virus 8 (HHV8).	<p>ACCEPT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals with cold sores and genital herpes, provided there are no active lesions <p>DEFER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals who are symptomatic (except HHV8 infection): defer for at least 28 days following full recovery Contacts of individuals who are symptomatic (except HHV8 infection): defer for 28 days <p>DEFER PERMANENTLY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals with HHV8 infection Current and former sexual contacts of individuals with HHV8 infection
HERPES SIMPLEX (COLD SORE)	Inflammation of the skin or mucous membrane, caused by a virus where small blisters are formed Often presents as a burning sore, usually on the lips.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer if symptomatic. Accept when cold sores have healed.
HERPES ZOSTER	Inflammation of a sensory nerve, characterized by pain along the nerve causing a line of blisters to form on the skin, usually found mainly on the chest, abdomen, back or on the face. The lesions subside in about three weeks, although severe pain may persist for many months in the area of the affected nerve. Because the same virus causes herpes and chickenpox, anyone who has had chickenpox as a child carries the dormant herpes virus in his bloodstream and can develop shingles in later life. It is not known what triggers the development of shingles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
HIGH RISK BEHAVIOR	A person who is at risk of becoming infected with HIV, HBV ,HCV or other STIs due to behavior of lifestyle choice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex with a male or female prostitute – defer 12 months. • Sex with an escort or sex worker – defer 12 months • Sex in exchange for money, drugs or goods - defer 12 months. • Sex with more than one sex partner in the last -defer 12mnts. • Casual sex or sex with someone whose sexual background you don't know – defer 12months, • Sex with a recent/new partner defer for 12 months • Injected yourself or been injected with any drug or substance, including steroids, which has NOT been prescribed by your doctor - defer permanently.
HIV POSITIVE DONOR	Human Immunodeficiency Virus - virus which causes AIDS. (See information brochures).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently.
HIV TEST SEEKER	A person actively requesting an HIV test.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer and refer to testing facilities.
HODGKIN'S DISEASE	A malignant disorder of lymphatic tissues characterized by painless, progressive enlargement of lymph glands in the neck, armpits, groin, chest or abdomen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently.
HYDATID CYST	A cyst found in an organ, which covers the larvae of the tapeworm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable if treated and asymptomatic.
HYDROCELE	A collection of watery liquid formed in a cavity such, as a scrotum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable if there are no complications. • 3 months after hydrocelectomy
HYPERTENSION	High blood pressure.	<p>ACCEPT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals with stable uncomplicated hypertension controlled by medication <p>DEFER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals who have recently started taking anti-hypertensive medication, or whose dose of anti-hypertensive medication has been adjusted: defer for 28 days after the blood pressure has been stabilized <p>DEFER PERMANENTLY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals with hypertensive heart or renal disease
HYSTERECTOMY	Surgical removal of the uterus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 12 months after surgery. • For malignancy defer for 5 years off treatment and declared cured.
IMPETIGO	A bacterial skin infection usually caused by Staphylococci	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable once skin infection has cleared. Defer for 2 week after completion of antibiotic treatment.
INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE	A chronic disease with severe pain in the colon, due to ulceration and inflammation of the colon and rectum, with diarrhea and the passage of blood. The disease can also affect the liver and skin. The cause is not known.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease): may be accepted if they are well, in long-term remission and meet the minimum hemoglobin levels for blood donation

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
INFLUENZA	Infectious disease of the upper respiratory tract with fever, malaise, and muscular aches. Transmitted by a virus which occurs in epidemics. Influenza virus is spread by droplets of moisture in the air; disease can be spread by coughing or sneezing. Influenza can be quite mild, but virulent strains can occur.	<p>ACCEPT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asymptomatic individuals with no close contact with those having active infection <p>DEFER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asymptomatic household contacts and other close contacts of symptomatic individuals with active infection: defer for 7 days after last day of close contact Symptomatic individuals with active infection: defer for 14 days after full recovery and cessation of any therapy Individuals who have received vaccination against influenza: defer for 48 hours after vaccination; the deferral period should be extended as above if the donor is in a specific risk category
INTRAVENOUS PYELOGRAM	Examination of the kidney by a succession of X-ray films of the urinary tract following the injection into a vein of a radio opaque dye.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish diagnosis. If no significant disease donor is acceptable 2 weeks after procedure.
ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE	Disease of the heart caused by a failure in the blood supply. Although a blood donation poses no problem for a healthy person, the limited stress associated with phlebotomy could lead to an untoward reaction in the donor with coronary artery disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
ISCHIORECTAL ABSCESS	Abscess which forms in fat cells between the anus and the ischium. It may occur spontaneously, but is often secondary to another disease of the anus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable after 1 month, if fully recovered and off all treatment.
KALA AZAR	A tropical disease caused by the parasitic protozoan Leishmania Donovanii.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
KAPOSI SARCOMA	A malignant tumor which takes the form of many haemorrhagic nodes affecting the skin. Appears as purple to dark brown plaques, especially on the extremities. Formerly a relatively rare disease, found mainly in tropical countries, now more common as it is one of the sequelae of AIDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
KERATOSIS (SEBORRHOEIC)	It is a harmless warty spot that appears during adult life as a common sign of skin aging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable.
KERATOSIS (ACTINIC) / SOLAR KERATOSIS	A sharply defined grayish black, slightly elevated papule on the skin as a result of chronic sun exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable. In the case of solar keratosis we will accept the donor's confirmation that the diagnosis was only "sun spots". In the unlikely event of a biopsy, a communication from the treating doctor or a histological report indicating the diagnosis is required.
KIDNEY FAILURE	Characterized by a decrease in the kidneys ability to filter the blood and excrete waste products. Kidney Failure can be divided into acute and chronic disease depending on the cause.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently for chronic In acute renal failure where there has been full recovery of renal function; a donor may be acceptable after 1 year.
KIDNEY STONES		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable if asymptomatic. Defer for 3 weeks after an acute attack.

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
KLEBSIELLA	A form of gram negative bacteria. Usually a severe infection requiring intravenous antibiotics and admission to hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable after 4weeks of treatment.
LACERATIONS	Wound which has been cut or torn. Establish the circumstances and check for contamination of wound.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable once healed and no indication of infection. If there was possible blood contamination from another source defer for 12 months (see accidental exposure to blood).
LAPAROSCOPY	Examination of the abdominal structures by means of a laparoscope. This is passed through a small incision in the wall of the abdomen after injecting air into the abdominal cavity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 6 months after the procedure. Take a detailed medical and medication history and defer accordingly.
LAPAROTOMY	A surgical incision into the abdominal cavity. The operation is usually done to help with a diagnosis and as a prelude to major surgery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ascertain diagnosis. Defer for 12 months for major surgery e.g. spinal fusion, removal of spleen, radical prostatectomy, partial gastrectomy, hysterectomy. Defer for 3 months for minor surgery e.g. appendectomy, repair of inguinal hernia, Ascertain use of blood and blood components.
LAPSED DONOR	A lapsed donor is a donor that has not given blood or donated in 1 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable if they fit the criteria and there are no medical reasons why they cannot donate.
LARYNGITIS	Inflammation of the larynx and vocal cords due to infection by bacteria or viruses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 2 weeks after treatment.
LARYNGOSCOPY	Examination of the inside of the larynx by means of a laryngoscope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer/Accept according to the Diagnosis
LASSA FEVER	A serious, highly infectious viral disease confined to Central and West Africa. The symptoms are high fever, headache, muscular pains and ulcers in the mouth. Difficulty in swallowing often arises. Death from kidney or heart failure may occur. Treatment with plasma from recovered patients is a form of therapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Viral Haemorrhagic Fever.
LEPROSY	A chronic bacterial disease of tropical and subtropical areas, transmitted by direct contact. Incubation period may be one year or very much longer, e.g. 30 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 3 years after complete recovery.
LEUKAEMIA	A malignant disease involving a vast increase in the numbers of leucocytes in immature form, in the bloodstream. The bone marrow and other blood forming organs produce increased numbers of certain types of white blood cells which suppresses the production of normal white cells, red cells and platelets. This leads to increased susceptibility to infection, anaemia and bleeding. Other symptoms include enlargement of the spleen, liver and lymph nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently
LIPOMA	A common, soft benign tumour of fatty tissue. It is doubtful whether malignant change ever occurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable
LIPOMATOSIS	The presence of an abnormally large amount of fat in the tissues in tumour - like masses (non- malignant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable if vein puncture site is not affected.

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
LUMBAR PUNCTURE	The insertion of a hollow needle between two of the lumbar vertebrae into the spinal canal either to take a sample of the cerebrospinal fluid or to inject a drug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer/accept according to the underlying condition or reason
LUMPECTOMY (ONLY BREAST)	An operation to remove a lump in the breast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept if no malignancy If a malignancy is diagnosed. See Breast Cancer
LUNG FIBROSIS	Replacement of lung tissue by fibrous tissue. The fibrosis may be due to many causes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept if non symptomatic Defer and Consult BBS doctors
LYMPHADENITIS	Enlarged and inflamed lymph nodes. Establish diagnosis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer according to diagnosis and until patient is completely asymptomatic and off antibiotics for 2 week.
LYMPHOMA	A malignant tumour of lymph nodes including Hodgkin's disease. There is a broad spectrum of malignancy, with wide ranging prognosis The patient shows evidence of multiple enlarged lymph nodes and may have symptoms such as weight loss, fever and sweating.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
MALIGNANCY	See Carcinoma Leukaemia, lymphoma, & any other haematological malignancy	<p>ACCEPT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals with a history of "in situ" malignant disease such as basal cell carcinoma or cervical carcinoma in situ, if regularly monitored and considered successfully treated and in good health <p>DEFER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals with a current diagnosis of malignancy Individuals with past history of solid malignant tumour if less than 5 years since completion of treatment <p>DEFER PERMANENTLY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals with a history of malignant melanoma Individuals with current or past haematological malignancy, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leukaemia: i.e. lymphoproliferative and myeloproliferative disorders Lymphomas Clonal haematological disorders such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polycythaemia rubra vera and essential thrombocythaemia Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria Myelodysplastic syndromes
MARATHON RUNNERS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable. Should donors ask advice we recommend deferral a month prior to and after a major event.
MASTECTOMY	Surgical excision of entire breast as a means of tumour clearance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Breast Cancer
MASTITIS	Inflammatory condition of the breasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept once inflammation has cleared and off antibiotics for 2 weeks.
MASTOIDITIS	Inflammation of the mastoid process and air cells. Symptoms are fever and pain in the ears. Mastoiditis can cause deafness if not treated. Surgery performed- mastoidectomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not accept whilst there are signs and symptoms of infection Defer for 02 weeks after treatment with antibiotics.(consider anti-inflammatory agent used.) Defer for 3 months following surgery

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
MEASLES	Highly infectious viral disease that tends to appear in epidemics every 2-3 years and mainly affects children who present with a red rash on their body. Measles can be a serious disease as it weakens the body's resistance to other infections, especially bronchopneumonia and ear infections. It can be prevented by immunization. It can be very serious in an adult .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals with measles: defer for 14 days after full recovery • Individuals in close contact with patients having active measles and who are asymptomatic: defer for 21 days following last day of close contact
MENINGITIS	Inflammation of the meninges due to infection by viruses or by bacteria. Fever, severe headache, stiffness of the neck and back, and difficulty in bending the head forward are some features of meningitis. In severe cases convulsions, vomiting and delirium leading to death may occur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 6 months after recovery. • Meningitis contact - acceptable 3 weeks after contact.
MELANOMA	It is a serious type of skin cancer with the ability to metastasize in which there is uncontrolled growth of melanocytes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently
MENIERE'S DISEASE	A condition associated with disturbance of the inner ear and reduced hearing. It produces sudden attacks of severe vertigo (dizziness), tinnitus (buzzing/ringing in ears often with nausea and vomiting).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable if symptom free for 4 weeks.
MIGRAINE	Attacks of sharp, severe headaches occurring irregularly and lasting some hours. They are often preceded by an aura of flashing or zigzag sensation of light or the eyesight becomes blurred. Generally they affect one side of the head only and are frequently accompanied by photophobia, nausea and vomiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept if asymptomatic. • Defer for 72 hours following severe migraine attack. • See Anti-Migraine medication
MENOPAUSE	Cessation of menstruation in the human female, occurring usually between the ages of 46 – 50 yrs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept
MENTALLY RETARDED DONOR	A donor whose mental capacity is poor for their age. People with Down's and cerebral palsy fall into this category	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS	A chronic disease of the nervous system affecting young and middle-aged adults. It is a slowly progressive disease in which the insulating myelin sheath protecting the nerves degenerates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently
MUMPS	A common, viral, infectious disease, mainly affecting children with fever and swellings in the salivary glands. Mumps is a relatively mild disease in children. In adult males it can have serious complications and cause inflammation of the testicles.	<p>DEFER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals with mumps: defer for 14 days after full recovery • Individuals in close contact with patients having mumps and who are asymptomatic: defer for 21 days following last day of close contact
MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM	Any aching pain in the muscles and joints. Commonly the symptoms are due to fibrositis or to inflammation of the muscles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable. If chronic, check medication

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
MYASTHENIA GRAVIS	A chronic disease caused by auto - antibodies, marked by abnormal fatigability and weakness of selected muscles. The degree of fatigue is so extreme that these muscles are temporarily paralyzed. Other symptoms include drooping of the upper eyelid and double vision. It chiefly affects adolescents and young adults (usually women) and adults over 40.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently
MYELOGRAM	Specialized method of x-ray examination to demonstrate the spinal canal after injection of radio-opaque contrast medium.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish diagnosis. Acceptable after 2 weeks if no significant disease
MYELOMA	Malignant tumour of bone marrow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently
NEURALGIA	Severe burning or stabbing pain often following the course of the nerve e.g. Trigeminal neuralgia, where intense shooting pain is experienced across the face	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable. Treatment with Neurontin & Tryptyline acceptable
NEURITIS	Inflammation of the nerve, giving a constant pain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable
NIGHT SWEATS	Copious sweating during sleep, may be an early indication of tuberculosis, AIDS, lymphoma or other disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See the underlying cause and consult blood bank physician
HAZARDOUS OCCUPATION	Refers to an occupation which may endanger the donor or others if they were to faint post donation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waiting Periods after donation: Driving a public transport or heavy-duty vehicle, working on scaffolding or working with machinery - 12 hrs. Piloting an aircraft, sky diving, deep sea diving (scuba diving) or mountaineering - 72 hrs.
OEDEMA	Excessive accumulation of fluid in the body tissue. The swelling may be local, as with an injury or inflammation or more general as in kidney or heart failure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See the underlying cause and consult blood bank physician
OESOPHAGITIS	Inflammation of the oesophagus, caused by acid juices from the stomach or by infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept for reflux esophagitis Defer for infection 4 weeks after treatment.
OOPHORECTOMY	Surgical removal of an ovary. Performed for example when the ovary contains tumours or cysts or is diseased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer according to the diagnosis or indication for oophorectomy.
ORCHITIS	Inflammation of the testes. Causes pain, redness and swelling of the scrotum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the cause of the orchitis e.g. mumps. Acceptable provided the symptoms have resolved completely and there are no complications. If associated with a sexually transmitted disease such as gonorrhoea defer for 12 months. (see gonorrhoea)
OSTEOCHONDRITIS	Inflammation of a bone, associated with pain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable if there is no infection. Take drug history
OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA	Generalized disorder of connective tissue with clinical manifestations affecting the eye, the ear and the skeleton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
OSTEOMYELITIS	Inflammation of the bone marrow due to infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 6 months after full recovery
OSTEOPOROSIS	Loss of bony tissue resulting in brittle bones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer and consult blood bank physician

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
OTITIS EXTERNA	Infection in the ear canal. This can be localized (furuncle) or diffuse. More common during the swimming season, due to water being trapped in ear canal. This seldom extends to become systemic infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If diffuse - acceptable once on treatment for 1 week (usually topical) & no discharge from ear. • If localized - treat as for furuncle/boil. • On the rare occasion of systemic antibiotic use, defer for 2 weeks after antibiotics completed
OTITIS INTERNA	Inflammation of the inner ear, causing the sudden onset of vomiting, vertigo and loss of balance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer until 4 weeks after recovery.
OTITIS MEDIA	Inflammation of the middle ear, usually due to viral or bacterial infection. Symptoms include severe pain and high fever, unless treated with antibiotics it may lead to deafness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute - defer for 2 weeks after antibiotic treatment has been completed. • Chronic - defer permanently.
PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE	<p>Pelvic inflammatory disease, commonly called PID, is an infection of the female reproductive organs. PID is one of the most serious complications of a sexually transmitted disease in women: It can lead to irreversible damage to the uterus, ovaries, fallopian tubes, or other parts of the female reproductive system, and is the primary preventable cause of infertility in women.</p> <p>SALPINGITIS</p> <p>Inflammation of the fallopian tubes, caused by bacterial infection spreading from the vagina or uterus or carried in the blood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer until donor has recovered and off antibiotic therapy for 4 week. • Confirm that there are no risk factors for sexually transmitted disease and TB (see TB and STI)
PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE (PUD)	<p>A peptic ulcer is an open sore or raw area in the lining of the stomach or intestine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gastric ulcer occurs in the stomach. • A duodenal ulcer occurs in the first part of the small intestine(duodenum) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proven ulcer - Defer until healed. • Bleeding gastric ulcers - defer whilst on treatment and for a full 6 month period after proven healing. • Accept donors who have no history of haemorrhage from the ulcer and no current symptoms. • Symptom free donors on antacids and/or medication are acceptable
PILONIDAL SINUS	A short tract leading from an opening in the skin, in or near the cleft at the top of the buttocks and containing hairs. The sinus may be recurrently infected leading to pain and the discharge of pus. Treatment is by surgically opening and cleaning the sinus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 4 weeks after antibiotic treatments and healed. • Defer 3 months after surgery.
PLEURISY	Inflammation of the pleura usually due to pneumonia in the underlying lung. The symptoms are coughing, fever and sharp pains when breathing, caused by the two layers of pleura rubbing together	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish underlying condition e.g. TB. Defer according to the diagnosis.
PNEUMONECTOMY	Surgical removal of a lung.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently.
PNEUMONIA	Inflammation of the lung caused by bacteria or virus. The symptoms depend on the amount of lung involved and the virulence of the infecting organism, but they generally include cough and chest pain, shivering, high temperature and sputum brought up by coughing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable 4 weeks after all treatment.

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
PNEUMOTHORAX	Condition in which air or gas accumulates in the thorax leading to collapsed lung.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish cause. Trauma Acceptable after 6 months if completely resolved. Other causes consult BBS doctor.
POISONING	Condition in which a person is made ill by a poisonous substance that irritates, damages or impairs the activity of the body's tissues. Many common foods and drugs can be poisonous if taken in large doses. Common household materials such as bleach, glue and insecticides can also be poisonous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish cause & defer for at least 1 month after recovery.
POLIOMYELITIS	A viral infection which attacks the spinal cord and causes paralysis, especially of the limbs and sometimes of the respiratory muscles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 6 months after recovery.
POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY	A Multi systemic and progressive disorder characterized by cyst formation and enlargement of the kidney.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN SYNDROME	A condition where there are multiple cysts in both ovaries. This condition is often associated with maturity onset Diabetes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable. Many of these females will be diabetic. If diabetic screen as per diabetes mellitus criteria
POLYCYTHAEMIA (SECONDARY)	An increase in the haemoglobin concentration of the blood. This may be due to an increase in the total volume of the red cells as a result of a secondary condition in association with various respiratory or circulatory disorders which cause deficiency of oxygen in the tissues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept Individuals with secondary erythrocytosis, provided that a diagnosis of polycythaemia rubra vera is excluded
POLYCYTHAEMIA VERA	Disease in which the number of red cells in the blood is greatly increased. There is often also an increase in the numbers of white blood cells and platelets making the blood thicker and slowing its flow. Symptoms include headache, thrombosis, and cyanosis. The cause of the disease is unknown.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently. .
PORPHYRIA	One of the rare, inherited disorders caused by a disturbance of the metabolism of the breakdown products (porphyrins) of the red blood pigment haemoglobin. The defect may be primarily in the liver or in the bone marrow or both. Prominent features of the disease include the excretion of porphyrins and their derivatives in the urine, sensitivity of the skin to sunlight which may cause chronic inflammation or blistering, abdominal pains and attacks of mental confusion and inflammation of the nerves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable if asymptomatic. Defer for 3 weeks if symptomatic.
POTT'S DISEASE	Tuberculosis of the spine, usually transmitted by infected cow's milk. Untreated it can lead to hunchback deformity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 2 years after treatment and full recovery

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
PREGNANCY	The period during which a women carries a developing foetus. Pregnancy lasts for approximately 266 days, from conception until the baby is born.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer during pregnancy, 6 months following a normal delivery with no complications or for 12 months following a Caesarean section. Ascertain whether the mother is lactating. See breast feeding.
PROSTATE	<p>PROSTATITIS INFLAMMATION OF PROSTATE</p> <p>BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA An enlargement of the prostate that is not cancerous</p> <p>PROSTATIC CANCER Enlargement of the prostate that is cancerous or malignant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 4week after treatment completed and fully recovered. Acceptable if donor meets other eligibility criteria and not scheduled for surgery in next 3 months. Defer individuals with prostatic carcinoma for 5 years off treatment and if they present a letter from attending doctor declaring the donor cured and able to donate blood.
PRISONER	A prisoner is a person under the jurisdiction of state or federal government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 12 months from the day of release.
PSORIASIS	It is a chronic inflammatory skin condition characterized by clearly defined, red and scaly thickened skin. It can affect mucosal membrane, nail and joints.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mild form of psoriasis without arthritis acceptable provided they are not using prohibitive drugs Severe form of psoriasis ...defer permanently Psoriatic arthritis...defer permanently
PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER PSYCHOPATH PSYCHOSIS	<p>Person whose behavior is abnormal and may be violent and antisocial.</p> <p>Severe mental illness in which the sufferer loses contact with reality. Delusions and hallucinations occur, thought processes may be altered. The most important functional psychoses are schizophrenia and manic depressive psychosis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer whilst in acute psychotic phase. Such people are likely to be on long term antipsychotic medication (see schizophrenia & bipolar disorders Defer whilst in acute psychotic phase. Such people are likely to be on long term antipsychotic medication (see schizophrenia & bipolar disorders).
PULMONARY EMBOLISM	Obstruction of the pulmonary artery or one of its branches by an embolus could be a blood clot or air bubble.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See venous thrombosis
PYELITIS	Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 4 week after completion of course of antibiotics and fully recovered
Q FEVER	Acute infectious disease of cattle, sheep or goats, transmitted to man primarily through contaminated unpasteurized milk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Rickettsial
QUINSY	Severe tonsillitis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 2 weeks after completion of antibiotics and fully recovered
RABIES	A fatal disease. Transmitted by the bite from an infected (rabid) animal. It is an acute viral disease of the central nervous system. Symptoms appear after an incubation Period ranging from 10 days to a year. Includes malaise, fever, difficulty in breathing, salivation, and periods of intense excitement and painful muscle spasms of the throat induced by swallowing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 12 months if rabies is suspected. In most cases following a bite from a rabid animal the patient will be injected with vaccine & immunoglobulin.
RADIO-ACTIVE IODINE	Used in treatment and diagnosis of conditions of the thyroid gland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See medication - Iodine, radioactive
RAPE	The crime of using force or the threat of force to compel a person to submit to sexual intercourse or some other sexual penetration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept after 12 months & test negative for HIV, HCV, and HBV.

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RENAL COLIC	Painful colic of the ureter due to obstruction by a calculus from the kidney.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable when symptom free.
RETINAL DETACHMENT	Separation of the retina from the underlying retinal pigment epithelium.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable 6 months after recovery.
RELAPSING FEVER	An infectious disease caused by bacteria (<i>Borrelia</i>) which is transmitted by ticks or lice and results in recurrent fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 2 years after treatment and full recovery
RHEUMATIC FEVER	Disease affecting mainly children or young people caused by haemolytic streptococci. The joints and also the valves and lining of the heart become inflamed. Rheumatic fever often follows another streptococcal infection such as tonsillitis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If donor has history of rheumatic fever accept only if donor has no squeal • Otherwise defer permanently. • See Cardiac murmur
RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	A chronic inflammatory disease of the joints, the feet, hands and wrists being particularly affected. In time many cases become less severe but some worsen, causing swelling of the joints with stiffness and deformity. It is considered one of the auto-immune diseases. It is confirmed by specialized blood tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently
RICKETTSIA	Parasitic organisms which infect arthropods (ticks, mites etc.) through whom they can be transmitted to mammals (including man) causing severe illness such as tick bite fever, rickettsial pox, forms of typhus and Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Signs and symptoms include chills, fever, muscular pain and a rash similar to chicken pox	<p>DEFER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rickettsial infection: defer for 6 months following completion of treatment or cessation of symptoms • Acute Q fever: defer for 2 years following completion of treatment and full recovery, whichever is the longer <p>DEFER PERMANENTLY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals with chronic Q fever
RINGWORM	A fungal infection of the surface of the skin, in which the infection spreads out in a circle from a central point. Ringworm is highly contagious and difficult to clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable if being treated and as long as vein puncture site is clear of the infection.
RODENT ULCER	A slow growing, malignant tumour of the face, usually at the edge of the eyelids, lips or nostrils. Rodent ulcers usually occur in middle age or later. If untreated they destroy skin muscle and bone but do not spread to other parts of the body. Can be treated by surgery or radiotherapy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently.
ROOT CANAL TREATMENT (DENTISTRY)	The procedure of removing the remnants of the pulp of a tooth, cleaning and shaping the canal inside the tooth and filling the root canal. The entire treatment usually extends over several visits. It is used to treat toothache or an apical abscess	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See dental procedure
RUBELLA CONTACT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See rubella

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
RUBELLA	Common infectious viral disease mostly affects children with mild fever, swollen lymph nodes and rash. German measles can cause still birth or malformation of an unborn baby if the mother contracts the disease while pregnant. The risk of abnormalities is greatest in the first trimester.	DEFER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals with rubella: defer for 14 days after full recovery Individuals in close contact with patients having active rubella and who are asymptomatic: defer for 21 days following last day of close contact
SALPINGECTOMY	Surgical removal of a fallopian tube.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> defer for 6 months after Abdominal surgery
SARCOIDOSIS	A chronic disease of unknown origin causing enlargement of the lymph nodes, where small nodules or granulomas form in certain tissues, especially in the lungs or liver and other parts of the body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently
SARCOMA	A tumour made up of connective tissue. Sarcomas (cancer) are often highly malignant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
SCABIES	Very irritating skin infection caused by a mite which lives under the skin. Scabies is typified by severe itching, particularly at night, red papules and often secondary infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable when symptom free. Venepuncture site must be clear of any skin lesions
SCARLET FEVER INFECTION	An acute infection, highly contagious, caused by a strain of streptococcus, producing a sore throat, fever and a widespread, scarlet rash. It is transmitted either from a patient or carrier (by coughing) or through contaminated milk Can sometimes have serious complications if the kidneys are affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 4 weeks from date of complete recovery
SCARLET FEVER CONTACT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 3 weeks after household contact
SCHIZOPHRENIA	Brain disorder that affects how people think, feel, and perceive the world. The hallmark symptoms are psychosis, such as experiencing auditory hallucinations (voices) and delusions (fixed false beliefs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer during acute phase. They should bring later from their treating physician that they are fit to donate.
SCLERODERMA	Collagen disease which thickens connective tissue and produces a hard, thick skin. It can affect any part of the body, may be localized, or can affect other organs such as the kidneys.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
SCURVY	A disease which is caused by lack of Vitamin C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer until treated and symptom free.
SEPSIS	Presence of bacteria and their toxins in the body (usually following the infection of a wound) which kill tissue and produce pus. Establish diagnosis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer temporarily. In all cases where there is an element of infection, it is necessary to allow sufficient time after infection has cleared before accepting the donor. The donor may have an infection that could be transmitted through blood transfusion. Donors on antibiotic therapy are acceptable 2 week after completion of the course provided the donor is symptom free.
SEPTICEMIA	A disease caused by the presence of large numbers of rapidly multiplying bacteria in the bloodstream.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 3 months following complete recovery.

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STD)	Any of several diseases which are transmitted from an infected person to another person during sexual intercourse. Among the commonest STD's are non- specified urethritis, genital herpes, gonorrhoea and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See the underlying cause
SIGMOIDOSCOPY	Examination of the sigmoid colon using a sigmoidoscope (surgical instrument with a light at the end) which is passed into the rectum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sigmoidoscopy - defer 3 months. • Take a detailed history of outcome of the scope i.e. medication prescribed, biopsy result and diagnosis. • If a biopsy was done then a report should be requested defer according to diagnosis.
SIMMOND'S DISEASE	Condition of women in which there is lack of activity in the pituitary gland, resulting in wasting of tissue, brittle bones and premature senility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently
SINUSITIS (ACUTE)	Inflammation of the mucous membranes in the sinuses especially the maxillary sinuses. It is often caused by infection spreading from the nose. Symptoms include headache and tenderness over the affected sinus, which may become filled with purulent material that is discharged through the nose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable once fully recovered and off antibiotics for 2 week.
SKIN CANCER		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer Permanently.
SKIN DISEASES	Rashes, erythema etc. It is important that the venepuncture site is free of any skin disease and the donor is free of skin disease of sufficient extent to pose a risk of blood contamination. Minor lesions of acne, psoriasis and seborrhoeic dermatitis do not usually present any risk to the recipient or to donors as long as the phlebotomy site is clear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept, defer or exclude according to diagnosis. • Consult BBS doctor • See Dermatitis. See Dermatological conditions in medication criteria.
SKIN GRAFT	The transplanting of a piece of healthy skin from one part of a patient's body to cover a defect in another part.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer until skin graft has completely healed and there is no infection. • For extensive skin grafts ascertain if blood products or allogeneic tissue (i.e. not donor's own skin) have been used and defer 6 months • Take detailed history of medication they are taking.
SLEEPING SICKNESS	A disease of Tropical Africa The parasites are transmitted to man by the bite of the tsetse fly. Symptoms include fever, headache and chills, lethargy and long periods of sleep. The disease can be fatal if not treated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable 6 months after recovery
SORE THROAT	Pain in the back of the mouth, commonly due to bacterial or viral infection of the tonsils or the pharynx. The mucous membrane in the throat is inflamed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable once infection has cleared completely and 2 week after completion of antibiotics.
SPLENECTOMY	Surgical removal of the spleen. This is sometimes necessary in the emergency treatment of bleeding from a ruptured spleen and in the treatment of some blood diseases. These patients must be vaccinated with pneumococcal vaccine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable after 12 months if Splenectomy was due to trauma. • Defer permanently if spleen was removed due to blood disorder.

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
SPLENIC ANAEMIA	A condition in which there is an enlargement of the spleen, anaemia, cirrhosis of the liver and obstruction of the Portal vein.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently
SPLENOMEGALY	Enlargement of the spleen. Commonly occurs in malaria and other disorders caused by parasites, in infections and in blood disorders including some forms of anaemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infectious causes defer until splenomegally has resolved, For other causes Defer permanently
STAB INJURIES	Deep wound made by the point of a knife or similar instrument.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer according to depth of the injury and type of surgery. Assess of risk of transmission HIV, HBV, HCV
STEM CELL (BONE MARROW) DONOR	A donor who has been found compatible with a patient who requires stem cell/bone marrow transplant. The donor is usually given Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (GCSF) to stimulate production of stem cells which is collected on a cell separator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 12 months after stem cell donation
STYE	Inflammation of the gland at the base of an eyelash. Defer until cleared.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If treated with oral antibiotics defer 2 weeks after completion of antibiotics
SURGERY	Minor surgery- an operation or procedure done under local or general anaesthetic and lasted less than 20 minutes Major surgery- an operation or procedure done under local or general anaesthetic and lasted more than 20 min	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MINOR PROCEDURE - defer 3 Months MAJOR PROCEDURE - defer for 12 months. BRAIN SURGERY -defer 3 yrs. EXPLORATORY SURGERY - Assess according to the nature of procedure and diagnosis, defer for at least 3mths .If donor was transfused with blood or blood products defer both donor and sex partner for 12 months. LAPROSCOPIC SURGERY - defer 6 months e.g. laproscopic cholecystectomy, laproscopic hernia repair Laproscopic sterilisation – 6 months.
SWINE FLU (H1N1)/ EMERGING FLU EPIDEMICS	Infection of the respiratory tract caused by swine influenza/H1N1 virus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If treated, defer for 2 weeks after recovery. Immunization: refer to immunizations Contact: defer for 7 days after exposure to/ contact with infected person
SYPHILIS	A serious, sexually transmitted disease, curable with penicillin injections (or other appropriate antibiotic therapy) if the treatment is started early. The spirochete usually enters the body during sexual intercourse through the mucous membranes of the vagina or urethra, but they may rarely be transmitted through skin wounds or scratches.	<p>ACCEPT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household contacts of individuals with syphilis <p>DEFER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current sexual contacts of individuals with syphilis Former sexual contacts of individuals with syphilis: defer for 12 months since last sexual contact <p>DEFER PERMANENTLY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals who have ever had a diagnosis of syphilis
TACHYCARDIA	An increase in the heart rate above normal .i.e. greater than 100 beats per minute. Tachycardia may occur normally with exercise or excitement or it may be due to illness such as fever.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A donor with a pulse rate of greater than 100 beats per min must be deferred. 1st Episode of tachycardia - may offer to check the donor's pulse rate on another occasion. Defer for a day. 2nd episode of tachycardia - request that donor is evaluated by his doctor and provides a follow-up letter- defer according to the diagnosis. No donor is to be bled with a pulse rate of greater than 100 beats per min.
TAPEWORMS	Infestation of the intestines with tapeworms. The various species which effect humans are taken into the body from eating meat or fish which has not been properly cooked.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer known cases of tapeworm infestation until successfully treated.

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
TATTOOING	Permanent marking of the skin by means of needles covered with ink. There may be a risk of hepatitis B transmission or other infections if shared needles or ink is re-used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 12 months
TENDON TRANSPLANT	Act of taking a tendon and grafting it into a patient to replace the tendon is not functioning properly. This could be a tendon from another part of the body or from another person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autologous tendon transplant - defer according to the procedure. For Autologous transplant the donor will have a wound for tendon harvest and for tendon transplant. Transplant with tendon sourced from the Tissue bank -defer 6 months
TENDONITIS	Inflammation of a tendon, especially after playing sport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer until acute inflammation has resolved
TENNIS ELBOW	Tenderness on the outer side of the elbow joint, with pain radiating down the forearm and made worse by gripping and pulling with the hand. Caused by over use of the forearm muscles. Treatment is rest, massage and local corticosteroid injection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer until acute inflammation has resolved. Do not use blood donation for platelets if on anti-inflammatory medication.
TETANUS	An acute infectious disease affecting the nervous system, caused by the bacterium clostridium tetani present in soil, in street dust and in the intestines of animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 6 months after recovery.
THROMBOPHLEBITIS	Inflammation of a vein, with the formation of a blood clot. (See phlebitis).	<p>ACCEPT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Had a single episode of thrombophlebitis in the last 12 months, provided they are otherwise well and off treatment for at least 7 days <p>DEFER PERMANENTLY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two or more episodes of venous thrombosis requiring treatment Axillary vein thrombosis or thrombophlebitis affecting the upper limb Two or more episodes of thrombophlebitis in the last 12 months
THYROGLOSSAL CYST	Cyst in the front of the neck.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable. Defer for 3 months following cystectomy.
THYROIDECTOMY	Surgical operation to remove all or part of the thyroid gland. Defer for 6 months following surgery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checks if reason for surgery was a malignant condition, if yes then defer according malignancy. Check for the use of radioactive iodine. (see medication list) If the donor is fit and well, the donor may be accepted without a letter. The pulse rate rather than the dose of hormone replacement therapy will determine whether a donor is acceptable or not
THYROTOXICOSIS	A disease due to over-activity of the thyroid gland, caused by hyperthyroidism. The heart beats faster, the thyroid gland swells, the patient trembles and the eyes protrude.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer until completely controlled with medical or surgical treatment.
TINNITUS	Tinnitus can sound like bells, or buzzing, or a loud roaring sound. In some cases it is caused by wax blocking the auditory canal, but it is also associated with Meniere's' disease and infections of the middle ear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable if donor is not dizzy or off balance.

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
TONSILLECTOMY	Surgical removal of the tonsils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 3 months following surgery.
TONSILLITIS	Inflammation of the tonsils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable after full recovery and off antibiotics for 2 weeks.
TOXOPLASMOSIS	A disease caused by the parasite, toxoplasma, which is carried by animals including pets (especially infected cats). Generally it causes little trouble, but can produce rashes and enlargement of the lymph glands. In a pregnant woman it can be passed to the foetus with serious results, e.g. encephalitis or hydrocephalus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 6 months after full recovery
TRACHEITIS	Inflammation of the trachea due to an infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer until inflammation has resolved and donor is asymptomatic.
TRANSPLANT (RECIPIENT/DONOR)	Act of taking an organ (such as the heart or kidney) or tissue (such as skin) and grafting it into a patient to replace an organ or tissue which is diseased or not functioning properly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recipient: Defer permanently including corneal transplant, bone graft and tendon transplant Donor: defer for 6 months as per major procedure. Stem cell donor or recipient- refer to stem cell
TROPICAL SPASTIC PARAPARESIS	Disease due to HTLVI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently
TRYPANOSOMIASIS	See Sleeping Sickness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 6 months after recovery.
TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT	Household or sexual contacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 3 months after contact, if the donor is well and has no night sweats, cough or unexplained weight loss and recent investigations
TUBERCULOSIS INFECTION	Infectious disease caused by the tuberculosis bacillus. The commonest form is infection of the lungs (Pulmonary TB) but it can also attack the bones (Potts disease) the skin (lupus) or the lymph nodes (scrofula). TB is caught by breathing in germs or by eating contaminated food, especially unpasteurized milk. A carrier may show no signs of the disease. Tuberculosis can be cured by treatment with antibiotics and can be prevented by BCG vaccine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclude active tuberculosis. Defer for 2 years after full recovery. Donor must have completed the full course of therapy and be certified cured. A Donor with Drug resistant TB or Extreme drug resistant TB is unlikely to present at a blood donor clinic and qualify as a donor
TYPHOID CONTACT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable four weeks after close (e.g. household) contact.
TYPHOID FEVER	A bacterial infection of the intestines caused by contaminated food or water. The bacteria are found in faces and sometimes the urine. Poor sanitation and the action of flies spread the disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 4 weeks after treatment.
TYPHUS	A group of related infectious diseases transmitted by lice, ticks, fleas or mites. They cause fever with severe prostration, aching in the limbs and the back, rashes and often a form of pneumonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 6 weeks after treatment
ULCER	A break in the skin or in the mucous membrane lining the alimentary tract that fails to heal and is often accompanied by inflammation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ulcers at other sites, defer until healed and infected after 4 weeks of completion of antibiotics. See gastric ulcer.

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Condition	Definition	Acceptability
UNEXPLAINED WEIGHT LOSS	This is defined as weight loss of 10% or more for no specific reason i.e. the donor had not intentionally gone on diet or increase the level of exercise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer and establish the underlying cause. Accept if donor becomes stable and fits the criteria for blood donation.
UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION	Infection of the upper part of the respiratory system. See sinusitis, laryngitis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If on antibiotics defer 2 weeks after completion. If no antibiotics defer until asymptomatic.
URTICARIA	An acute or chronic allergic reaction in which red, round, itchy wheals develop on the skin. The cause could be sensitivity to certain foods, e.g. shellfish. May affect areas other than the skin, causing swelling of the tongue, lips needing urgent medical attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer 1 week after severe reaction, not associated with a skin disease. i.e. an allergic reaction
VAGOTOMY	The surgical cutting of any of the branches of the Vagus nerve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 12 months.
VALVE REPLACEMENT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
VARICOSE VEINS	Veins, usually in the legs, which become twisted and swollen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 6 weeks after last injection) or 3 months after surgery
VENOUS THROMBOSIS		<p>ACCEPT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Been identified as having a thrombophilic condition, but with no history of a thrombotic episode, and are not on anticoagulant treatment Had a single episode of deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolus with an identifiable cause, provided that they are fully recovered and anticoagulant therapy has been stopped for at least 7 days <p>DEFER PERMANENTLY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two or more episodes of venous thrombosis requiring treatment Axillary vein thrombosis or thrombophlebitis affecting the upper limb
VIRAL HEMORRHAGIC FEVER	<p>Refers to a group of illness that are caused by several distinct family of viruses. It characterized by fever and bleeding.</p> <p>Eg;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dengue fever Yellow fever Ebola Lass fever Etc A contact is defined as a person who has been exposed to an infected person or to an infected person's secretions, excretions or tissue within 4 weeks of the patient's onset of illness. This includes persons living with the patients, nursing or serving the patient when he/she was ill, shaking hands with or hugging the patient, handling the patient's laboratory specimens, etc. Close contacts at high risk are persons who have had mucous membrane contact with the patient, such as kissing or sexual intercourse, or have had a needle stick or other penetrating injury involving contact with the patient's body fluids. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 3 months following complete recovery. Close contacts are to be deferred for 4 weeks after the last contact with a patient. Casual contacts are persons who have had remote contact with the ill patient. These include persons on the same aeroplanes, in the same hotel etc. Since the agents of Viral Haemorrhagic Fever are not spread by such contact no deferral is necessary. NB: In general, persons who have recovered from viral haemorrhagic fever may undergo plasma apheresis for anti-viral haemorrhagic fever anti-bodies 3 weeks after full recovery. Check if patient received blood products and defer accordingly.

Condition	Definition	Acceptability
VOMITING	To bring up partly digested food from the stomach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer according to the cause.
VON WILLEBRAND'S DISEASE	Hereditary bleeding disorder. Factor VIII and platelet deficiency. replacement defer donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
WHIPLASH INJURY	Damage to the ligaments, vertebrae, spinal cord or nerve roots in the neck region caused by sudden jerking back of the head and neck. Sudden deceleration in a motor accident is the commonest cause. Immobilization using a special collar is the principal treatment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept once acute inflammation has resolved.
WHIPPLES DISEASE	The patient has difficulty in absorbing nutrients and passes fat in the faeces, where the joints are inflamed and the lymph glands enlarged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer permanently.
YELLOW FEVER	Infectious disease found especially in Africa and South America, caused by an arbovirus carried by the mosquito. The fever affects the liver and causes jaundice. There is no known cure for yellow fever and it can be fatal, but vaccination can prevent it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 3 months after recovery See hemorrhagic fever

Medications:

Deferral criteria for medications taken by donors should take into account the underlying condition for which the medication is taken, the pharmacokinetic properties of the medication and the effect of the medication on the quality or safety of the donated blood. Donors should not omit regular medication in order to attend a blood donor session.

There is no published evidence that medications in donated blood have caused adverse effects in a patient receiving transfusion, although it is unlikely that such events would be recognized. Temporary deferral is required based on the "nature and mode of action" of the medication (European Union legislation).

Recommendations

The BBS considered the following principles in developing deferral criteria for medications:

- A plasma concentration of the medication below 10% of the therapeutic level is highly unlikely to be harmful.
- When blood components containing < 50 ml donor plasma are transfused to an adult or older child (12 years of age or more), the plasma concentration of any medications taken by the donor will be < 3% and can therefore be disregarded.
- If more than 50 ml plasma from a single donor is transfused, or if the recipient is a child less than 12 years of age, the plasma concentration of any donor medication may be more than 10% of the therapeutic level.
- Teratogenic and fetotoxic medicines such as retinoids and finasteride/ dutasteride deserve particular consideration as there is a theoretical risk of causing a fetal abnormality in the unlikely event that the blood is transfused to a pregnant female during the first trimester.

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MEDICATION	PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION	ACCEPTABILITY
ANABOLIC STEROIDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHYLOESTRENOL • TESTESTERONE • OTHERS 	A steroid drug with anabolic properties, used to treat conditions involving wasting of protein and bone, such as osteoporosis. Side effects include nausea, water retention, and menstrual disturbances at high doses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm (very diplomatically) that drug is not being abused. If used for body building defer until donor has been off medication for 1 month. Caution when accepting these donors that they comply with donor eligibility as some of them may have had unprescribed anabolic steroids. • Testosterone and anabolic steroids used for replacement purposes are acceptable provided the donor's condition/ disease is acceptable
ANAESTHETIC GENERAL ANAESTHETIC / LOCAL ANAESTHETIC/ SPINAL ANAESTHETIC / EPIDURAL	An agent that reduces or abolishes sensation, affecting either the whole body (general anaesthetic) or a particular region of the body (local anaesthetic). Given to a patient to remove feeling so that he/she can undergo an operation or procedure without feeling pain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor is deferred according to the reasons for surgery or other procedure performed, e.g. dental work, reduction of fractures or dislocations etc.
ANALGESICS (NON-OPIOID ANALGESICS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASPIRIN • OTHER NSAIDS 	Analgesics are drugs used as painkillers, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory. Side effects may include GI upset and increased risk of bleeding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For whole blood donors, for all components to be used, they should not have taken aspirin (or aspirin-like analgesics) for 5 days. Other NSAIDs defer for 2 days • Acceptable for whole blood donation but a 'not for platelet use' sticker must be put on the unit if blood is to be processed for random donor platelets • Establish reason for taking Accept/ defer according to underlying medical condition
ANALGESICS (OPIOID ANALGESICS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MORPHINE • FENTANYL • METHADONE • ETC 	Opioids are potent narcotic analgesic used for the drug administered by mouth or injection. Used to treat heroin addiction. Digestive upsets, drowsiness, and dizziness may occur. Prolonged use may lead to dependence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable if not abused. Ascertain reason for use • Establish reason for taking. Acceptable only after discontinuation of methadone for 2 weeks and all acceptability criteria are met. Ensure that donor is not a high risk donor or abuser.
ANALGESICS NAPROXEN PIXICAM	An analgesic drug that also reduces inflammation and fever. It is used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, Ankylosing spondylitis, and gout. It is administered by mouth. Side-effects may include digestive upsets and rashes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not acceptable for platelet donation for 2 days. See anti-inflammatory drugs.
ANTACIDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALUMINUM, MAGNESIUM AND CALCIUM CONTAINING ANTACIDS 	Antacids are inorganic salts that neutralize gastric acid and used for PUD, GERD and other acid related GI disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable, ascertain the reason for use • see PUD
ANTI-AGING CREAM TRETINOIN (RETIN-A-CREAM)	Tretinoin is a class retinoid used for treatment of acne or Used by mature women to decrease wrinkles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tretinoin (Retin-A cream) – 3 days
ANT-ABUSE DISULFIRAM NALTREXONE	Used in the detoxification of excessive use of alcohol. Side effects may include gastro-intestinal upsets, drowsiness, unpleasant taste, headache, fatigue & shortness of breath.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer for 2 weeks after completion of oral course. Implant - defer for 2 weeks after removal.
ANTI-ANGINAL AGENTS NITRATES AMYL NITRATE/ NITRO-GLYCERINE	A drug that relaxes smooth muscle, especially that of blood vessels. Can be given by inhalation, sub-lingual or intravenously. Used mainly in the treatment of angina. Side effects include flushing, fainting and headaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defer permanently • Exclude persons with a medical history of angina from donating blood.

MEDICATION	PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION	ACCEPTABILITY
ANTIBIOTICS	A substance produced by, or derived from, a micro-organism that kill or inhibits the growth of other micro-organisms. Antibiotics are used to treat infections caused by organisms that are sensitive to the usual bacteria. Some antibiotics may cause allergic reactions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 14 days after completion of course of antibiotics (oral or intramuscular). This deferral is to ensure that the infection has cleared and is not related to the drug. As certain reason for taking antibiotics. Accept if donor is cured and asymptomatic. Defer if donor does not comply with all acceptance criteria. If donor has been on long- term antibiotics (e.g. for acne) there must be a deferral period of one week, from the time of starting the antibiotics, provided infection has cleared.
ANTI-NEOPLASTICCYTARABINE, FLUOROURACIL, HYDROXYUREA, METHOTREXATE, MERCAPTOPYRINE CYCLOPHOSPHAMID	Used to treat cancer. Drugs such as methotrexate may be used to treat severe Psoriasis. Common side effects nausea, vomiting, alopecia, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These donors are deferred indefinitely due to cancer. A donor with psoriasis which requires methotrexate would be deferred whilst on methotrexate and for 3 months after the drug has been stopped.
ANTICOAGULANTS HEPARIN, WARFARIN ENOXAPARIN	Anticoagulants are used to prevent the formation of blood clots in blood vessels (thrombosis and embolism). Common side effect bleeding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donors on anticoagulants will be deferred as a result of their disease/ condition. Warfarin - Defer persons on anticoagulant medication, as this drug has teratogenic properties. A donor may be accepted 2 months after discontinuing anticoagulant therapy with a letter of consent from the donor's doctor.
ANTI-CONVULSANTS/ ANTI- EPILEPTICS PHENYTOIN CARBAMAZEPINE VALPROIC ACID PHENOBARBITONE ETHOSUXIMIDE PRIMIDONE	A drug that prevents, or reduces the severity of convulsions in various types of epilepsy. Side effects may be troublesome.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donors on carbamazepine are acceptable if on monotherapy. See Epilepsy in medical acceptance criteria. Topamax is acceptable provided the condition for which it is prescribed does not exclude the donor. A note should be made in comment that the donor must increase fluid intake. There is evidence that Phenytoin, Valproic Acid, Ethosuximide and Phenobarbitone may have teratogenic effects. Primidone is metabolised to phenobarbitone and therefore is classified for the purposes of deferral as Phenobarbitone. If donors discontinue the above medications the waiting period before acceptance is as follows: Phenytoin - 2 months Valproic Acid - 20 days Phenobarbitone - 6 months. Mysoline - 6 months. Ethosuximide - 2mths.
ANTI-DEPRESSANTS: FLUOXETINE SERTARILE AMITRIPTYLINE OTHERS	Antidepressant drugs administered by mouth. (SSRI) Common side-effects include dry mouth, blurred vision, constipation, sweating, drowsiness and reduced blood pressure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable. Ensure that donor meets all acceptability criteria. Donors who are on more than two antidepressants will not be accepted.
ANTI-DIABETIC AGENTS INSULIN ORAL AGENTS	A drug that reduces the level of blood sugar. Used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. Common side effects are hypoglycemia and weight gain except metformin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable providing diabetes is stable. Must have letter of consent from donor's own doctor. See Diabetes in medical acceptance criteria.
ANTI-FIBRINOLYTIC AGENTS: CYKLOKAPRON	Drugs that inhibit fibrinolysis. Establish diagnosis and reason why donor is on the drug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer if currently on drug
ANTI-FUNGAL AGENTS AMPHOTERICIN B NYSTATIN KETOENAZOLE FLUCONAZOLE GRISEOFULVIN	Antifungals are drugs used to treat fungal infections (topical or systemic). Can be given orally, intravenously or applied topically.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable provided that it is Confirmed that there is no underlying transmissible disease, the venesection site is free of infection. See Fungal Infection in Donor Medical Criteria.

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MEDICATION	PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION	ACCEPTABILITY
ANTI-GOUT DRUGS: PROBENECIDE ALLOPURINOL, COLCHICINE	These are agents used for treatment gout.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable. Donor should not be having an acute gouty attack at time of donation
ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE AGENTS ACE INHIBITORS ARBs B-BLOCKERS THIAZIDE DIURETICS	Drugs used to reduce high blood pressure. Combinations of drugs may be needed to obtain optimum control. Side effects include headache, dizziness, palpitations, and tachycardia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer if a new anti-hypertensive medication was started within the last four weeks. Acceptable if donor meets all medical acceptability criteria and has a letter of consent from treating doctor. c) Donors who have been on Beta Blockers for at least 1mnth & have a pulse rate of 60 or greater may donate. The BP & pulse must be taken before & after donation.
ANTI-MALARIA DRUGS CHLOROQUINE QUININE ARTEMETHER ARTEMETHER + LUMFANTRINE MEFLOQUINE	Antimalarial agents are used for treatment or chemoprophylaxis of malaria. common side effects include headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti- Malaria drugs e.g. Quinine, for apheresis platelets defer for 4 weeks after completion of treatment. see Donor Medical Criteria for Malaria &Malaria area and defer/ accept accordingly.
ANTI-MIGRAINE AGENTS ERGOTAMINE TARTRATE SUMATRIPTAN	Drugs used to prevent and relieve migraine attacks. Administered by mouth or injection. Side-effects are nausea, vomiting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 72 hours following severe migraine attack. Acceptable if on maintenance dose. See Migraine in Donor Medical Criteria.
ANTI-PANCREATITIS DRUGS: PANCREATIN	Drugs used for treatment of pancreatitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable
ANTI-PARKINSON'S DRUGS: LEVODOPA, CARBIDOPA, AMANTADINE HCL, BROMOCRIPTINE	Used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease and restless leg syndrome. Common side effects are drowsiness, gastro-intestinal bleeding, gastric ulcer, abdominal pain and CNS reactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable. Donor must not be having any complications or side Effects from the drug.
MOOD STABILIZERS LITHIUM CARBONATE	Indicated for the treatment and prophylaxis of bipolar disorders. Patients on therapeutic doses of lithium may complain of fatigue and muscular weakness. Regular monitoring of plasma lithium levels is necessary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer indefinitely - due to its toxicity. Control of serum levels is necessary. Patient with bipolar disorder may not react well to donation procedure. Under certain circumstances & in consultation with Blood Bank doctor may donate after drug discontinued for 2 weeks. The deferral is due to danger of toxicity and not due to teratogenicity.
ANTI-RHEUMATOID AGENTS: GOLD SALTS, D-PENICILLAMINE, HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE	These are agents used for management of RA. They have severe side affects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold salts and D-penicillamine are teratogenic therefore donors are deferred indefinitely whilst on this medication. Waiting period if drug is discontinued: Gold salts - 2yrs D-penicillamine - 4mnths. See rheumatoid arthritis in Donor Medical Criteria.
ANTI-SERUM	Serum taken from an animal which has developed antibodies to bacteria, Used to give temporary immunity to a disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 6months following administration of antiserum then accept if donor meets medical acceptance criteria.
ANTI-SMOKING MEDICATION NICOTINE REPLACEMENT THERAPY (NRT)	Aid to smoking cessation. Side effects include gastro intestinal disturbances, increased sweating, dry mouth and throat, burning sensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable for whole blood and platelet donors.
ANTI-TETANUS SERUM (TETANUS IMMUNOGLOBIN)	Serum which protects the patient against tetanus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 6 months after tetanus immunoglobulin

MEDICATION	PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION	ACCEPTABILITY
ANTIVENOM (SERUM)	An antiserum which is used to counteract specific poisons in the venom of snakes, spiders or scorpions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 6 months following administration of antiveno , then accept if donor meets medical acceptance criteria
ANTI-VIRAL DRUGS FAMCICLOVIR ACYCLOVIR ARV DRUGS (AZT, 3TC, FTC, ABC, NVP, EFV, LPV/R).	A drug which is effective against a virus inhibits viral growth or inhibits DNA synthesis in cells infected by a specific virus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topical antiviral cream/ ointment for superficial conditions may be accepted once medication is discontinued and the underlying condition has healed completely. Persons who have taken oral or intravenous antiviral medication are generally permanently excluded. If a person has been given AZT, or other anti-viral prophylaxis, following a needle-stick (or similar) injury the deferral period shall be a minimum of 6 months, provided all follow- up investigations have been done and have remained negative. d) The majority of people who have taken Interferon will be deferred indefinitely. Ribavirin - is known to be teratogenic.
APPETITE SUPPRESSANTS AMPHETAMINE DIETHYLPROPION.	Drugs that suppress the appetite and are used in the treatment of obesity. Administered by mouth. Side effects include insomnia, dry mouth, headache, constipation, allergic rashes or restlessness. Prolonged use may lead to dependence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prescribed appetite suppressants, defer until donor has discontinued medication and meets medical acceptance criteria. This deferral does not apply to over the counter diet pills and herbal preparations. Check the weight loss criteria
BOTOX INJECTIONS	Botox is a purified neurotoxin complex of Botulinum toxin type A. It contains: 100U of Clostridium Botulinum toxin type A 0.5mg human albumin 0.09 mg sodium chloride Botox works by blocking the release of acetylcholine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable 1 week after injection
ANTIRESORPTIVE AGENTS OR DRUGS FOR OSTEOPOROSIS RALOXIFENE ALENDRONATE	Used to treat & prevent Osteoporosis in postmenopausal women. Raloxifen is a selective oestrogen receptor modulator. Side effects: Venous thromboembolic events, peripheral oedema, leg cramps & teratogenic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer donor permanently if on Evista. If Evista is discontinued, donor must be deferred for 31 days. b) Drugs for osteoporosis which are acceptable –alendronate
CARDIO VASCULAR AGENTS BUFLOMEDIL (LOFTYL)	Loftyl acts as a peripheral vasodilator. Indications: Functional peripheral vascular disorders, livedo reticulosis due to Amantadine therapy. Contra-indications: Immediate post- partum, severe arterial bleed. Side-effects: GI disturbances, headache, vertigo, nausea, sense of fainting, skin itchiness & redness. Special precautions: Convulsion disorders, impaired renal function, children under 18 yrs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer whilst on treatment as associated risk of increased foetal abnormalities and foetal deaths. Acceptable 6 days after the last dose
CARDIO VASCULAR AGENTS DIGITALIS	An extract from the dried leaves of foxgloves (Digitalis species), which contains various substances; including digitoxin and digoxin, that stimulate heart muscle. Used to treat heart failure by increasing heart muscle contraction and slowing the heart rate. Administered by mouth or, in emergency, by injection. High doses can cause nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and abnormal heart activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with heart failure or atrial fibrillation are excluded from donating blood

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CARDIO VASCULAR AGENTS DILTIAZEM TRADE NAMES INCLUDE: TILAZEM	A calcium antagonist used in the treatment of effort-associated angina and high blood pressure (hypertension). Acts as a vasodilator. Administered by mouth. Side-effects include edema, headache, nausea, dizziness, and skin rash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with a medical history of angina are excluded from donating blood. See Ischaemic Heart Disease in Donor medical Criteria
CHOLESTEROL LOWERING AGENTS CLOFIBRATE LORVASTATIN, ATORVASTATINS	Drugs that reduce the levels of blood lipids, including cholesterol. Used to treat atherosclerosis and angina. Administered by mouth. Side-effects can include stomach discomfort, nausea and diarrhoea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable provided donor meets all medical acceptance criteria. These drugs are not teratogenic
CORTICOSTEROIDS	Corticosteroids are used mainly to treat deficiency of corticosteroid hormones in Addison's disease and following surgical removal of the Adrenal glands. Cortisol is used by the body to maintain blood pressure, connective tissue and to break down carbohydrates. It also reduces the body's immune response to infection. Synthetic cortisone is used in the treatment of arthritis, rheumatic and other inflammatory conditions, asthma, severe allergies and skin disorders, and in severe shock. Can have powerful side-effects on some patients such as stomach ulcers and bleeding, nervous and hormone disturbances, muscle and bone damage and eye changes. Administered by mouth or injection. Corticosteroids are present in many creams and ointments used to treat eczema, psoriasis and dermatitis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ascertain reason for taking corticosteroids. Acceptable if donor meets medical acceptance criteria.
CREATINE	A complex of amino acids used as a body building supplement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable.
DERMATOLOGICALS CORTICOSTEROIDS WITH ANTI- INFECTIVE AGENTS TRADE NAMES INCLUDE: BETNOVATE, CELESTODERM, FUCIDIN, SYNALAR	These are topical preparations for different dermatological disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept providing that the skin is not infected and that the skin is clear of eczema lesions, etc. at the venepuncture site. If skin is infected - defer for 1 month or until completely healed.
DERMATOLOGICALS ACNE PREPARATIONS. TETRACYCLINES MINOMYCIN; SULPHA DRUGS; ERYTHROMYCINS RETINOIDS	These are topical preparations for different dermatological disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable if being treated with creams and/ or with low dose. If donors discontinue the below medications the waiting period after completion of the course is as follows: Isotretinoin - defer for 1 month Acitretin and Etretinate (metabolite of Acitretin) - defer permanently due to high teratogenicity. Tretinoin - defer for 01 month. Cyproterone - defer for 2mnths
DERMATOLOGICALS PSORIASIS COAL TAR METHOTREXATE	These are topical and parental preparations for treatment of psoriasis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable if being treated with ointments (coal tar) creams, etc. Ensure that venepuncture area is free of lesions. Take detailed history of any systemic drugs and defer accordingly. In severe cases of Psoriasis where Methotrexate is prescribed defer indefinitely whilst on treatment. If methotrexate is stopped defer for 3 mnths after completion of treatment. Methotrexate will result in an indefinite deferral when used to treat other conditions i.e. Rheumatoid Arthritis and malignant disease

MEDICATION	PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION	ACCEPTABILITY
DESENSITIZING INJECTIONS	Method for reducing the effects of a known allergen by injecting over a period gradually increasing doses of the allergen until resistance is built up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the donor has undergone weekly desensitization he/she may donate 48 hours after last injection. If the donor is receiving monthly maintenance therapy, he/she may donate 48hrs after the injection.
DEFERIRIOXAMINE TRADE NAME: DESFERAL	A drug that combines with iron in body tissues and fluids and is used to treat iron poisoning (including that resulting from prolonged or constant blood transfusion, as for Thalassaemia), diseases involving iron storage in parts of the body (see Haemochromatosis), and for the diagnosis of such diseases. It is administered by mouth, injection, or as eye drops; reactions and pain sometimes occur on injection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable provided donor meets medical acceptance criteria. Check for history of blood transfusions within last 6 months
DIURETICS HYDROCHLORTHIAZIDE FUROSEMIDE SPIRINOLACTONE MANITOL	Drugs used in the treatment of conditions involving retention of fluid, such as congestive heart failure, hypertension, edema and obesity. Side effects are electrolyte disturbance. Some mild diuretics are used to reduce the pressure within the eyeball in glaucoma. Diuretics are also used in conjunction with other drugs in the treatment of high blood pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ascertain reason for taking medication. Defer if a new antihypertensive medication was started within the last four weeks. See Hypertension, Donors taking diuretics for cardiac failure must be permanently deferred. See Cardiac Failure in Donor Medical Criteria.
HAEMORRHOID INJECTION	Injection used for treatment of piles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 1 month
HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES IMPLANTS ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES INJECTION	Estrogen and progestin or progestin only preparations used for prevention of unwanted pregnancy. Common side effects nausea, headache, amenorrhoea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable. For implants if done in the past 2 weeks
HORMONAL PREPARATIONS GROWTH HORMONE	A hormone secreted by the pituitary gland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human Pituitary Growth Hormone – Defer indefinitely Synthetic Growth Hormone Acceptable If the origin of the Growth Hormone is unclear - defer indefinitely. For stem cell donor refer to stem cell under medical conditions.
HORMONAL PREPARATIONS PITUITARY INHIBITORS DANAZOL, GESTRINONE	These hormonal preparations are used Endometriosis, severe cyclic breast pain & nodular breasts in females. And for hereditary angio-neurotic oedema in males & females. Common side-effects are androgen effect especially at high doses, skin rash, muscle cramps, testicular atrophy, haematuria, dizziness, headache, nervousness, emotional lability, backache, hair loss, CPK levels elevated. Are contraindicated in pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check indication for use of the drug and defer accordingly. If completed a course of Danazol, defer for 7 days after last dose, provided all donor criteria are met.
HORMONAL PREPARATIONS CLOMIPHENE	Synthetic nonsteroidal compound that induces ovulation and subsequent menstruation in women who fail to ovulate. It is used in the treatment of infertility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer whilst on treatment. See Fertility treatment in the Donor medical Criteria. If donor discontinues the below medication the waiting period after completion of the course is as follows: Clomiphene -7 months.

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MEDICATION	PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION	ACCEPTABILITY
HORMONAL PREPARATIONS GONADOTROPHIN RELEASING HORMONE ANALOGUE GOSERLIN ANASTERAZOLE	Zoladex is suitable for hormone manipulation in cases of cancer of the prostate and advanced metastatic breast cancer. It may be used in gynecological cases such as endometriosis or to reduce fibroid uterus prior to surgery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not acceptable whilst on the medication. Most donors will be deferred due to their cancer. If used for gynecological indications refer to Blood Bank doctor.
HORMONAL PREPARATIONS HORMONE INHIBITORS FINASTERIDE, DUTASTERIDE TAMOXIFEN	FINASTERIDE and dutasteride are used for the treatment of benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH). Finasteride can also temporarily delays further hair loss & increases hair density in the vertex& anterior mid scalp area in men between 18 & 41 yrs. with early signs of androgenic alopecia (hair loss). Tamoxifen - for palliative treatment of Breast cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finasteride - Defer for four weeks after last dose. Dutasteride -- Defer for 6 months after last dose. Tamoxifen - defer for 2 years after last dose
HORMONAL PREPARATIONS HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY TRADE NAMES: ORTHOEST, ESTRADERM	Used in the treatment of postmenopausal women, by relieving symptoms, such as hot flushes, insomnia and depression. There is increasing evidence that post-menopausal oestrogen therapy reduces the risk of ischaemic heart disease. It is also used as a prophylaxis to prevent osteoporosis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable provided donor meets all medical acceptance criteria.
IMMUNISATION	SEE IMMUNIZATIONS	SEE IMMUNIZATIONS
IMMUNIZATIONS IMMUNISATIONS, VACCINATIONS	The production of immunity by artificial means. Passive immunity, which is temporary, may be conferred by the injection of an antiserum, but the production of active immunity calls for the use of treated antigens, to stimulate the body to produce its own antibodies. This is the procedure of vaccination (also called inoculation). Immunizations and Vaccinations. Vaccines with killed bacteria; inactivated viruses; toxoids -accept if well & apyrexial. Live attenuated vaccines: deferral for 4 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable if well: Typhoid, capsular polysaccharide typhoid fever vaccine, Poliomyelitis (injection); Influenza, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Hepatitis A, Tick borne encephalitis, meningococcal and Rabies. For Rabies and hepatitis vaccines - check for exposure and use of immunoglobulin & defer accordingly. Vaccination for protection against Cancer of the Cervix (HPV) Defer for 7 days - Hepatitis B vaccine, this is to prevent an increase in deferrals due to reactive results. C) Defer 4 weeks: BCG, Yellow Fever, Rubella, Measles, Poliomyelitis (oral), Mumps, Live attenuated cholera vaccine, varicella vaccine.
IMMUNOGLOBULIN/ GAMMAGLOBULIN	One of a group of structurally related proteins (gamma globulins) that act as antibodies. Several classes of Ig with different functions are distinguished - IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG and IgM. They can be separated by immunoelectrophoresis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prospective donors and their sex partner shall be deferred for 6months after receiving any immunoglobulin. Immunoglobulin deferral is 4 months for the product however in the case of HBV contacts; the deferral is 6 months due to the risk of exposure to HBV. Examples of immunoglobulin: Rabigam, hebagam, rhesugam, intragam, berriglobulin, polygam (IVI product).
IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE DRUGS	Reduce the body's resistance to infection and other foreign bodies by suppressing the immune system. Immunosuppressive are used to maintain the survival of organ and tissue transplants and to treat various autoimmune diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis. Cyclosporine A is the immunosuppressive usually used in organ transplant recipients. Because immunity is lowered during treatment with immunosuppressive, there is an increased risk of infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons who have taken immunosuppressive medications are generally excluded from donating blood

MEDICATION	PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION	ACCEPTABILITY
IODINE, RADIO-ACTIVE	Used in the diagnosis and treatment of problems of the thyroid gland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 6 months, then individually re-assess
ANTI-PLATELET AGENTS CLOPIDOGREL ASPIRIN TICLOPIDINE	Prevents/inhibits platelet aggregation and reduces atherosclerotic events in patients with a history of atherosclerotic disease. Common side effect is bleeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except for Aspirin that may also be used as an analgesic all donors on anti-platelet drugs will be deferred as a result of their disease/condition.
RADIATION THERAPY	Radiation therapy is therapy using ionizing radiation, generally as part of cancer treatment to control or kill malignant cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer for 5 years if radiation was used to treat other malignant conditions. Donors may be acceptable after 5 years, this may only occur after consultation with the Blood Bank doctor & a letter from the treating doctor. (See specific cancer) Under certain circumstances a donor may receive a small dose of radiation for a non-malignant lesion.
RECREATIONAL DRUGS (IV, DAGGA, HEROIN, COCAINE)	A substance with pharmacological effects that is taken voluntarily for personal pleasure or satisfaction rather than for medicinal purposes..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanently deferred for use of unprescribed intravenous drugs. Use of other recreational drugs (smoked, sniffed or taken orally) does not necessarily require a permanent deferral. The sister in charge must assess the donor for any potential high risk exposure whilst under the influence of recreational drugs.
RESPIRATORY DRUGS AMINOPHYLLINE, THEOPHYLLINE	A drug that relaxes smooth muscles and stimulates respiration. It is widely used to dilate the air passages in the treatment of asthma and emphysema. Also; to dilate the coronary arteries in angina pectoris. May be used as a diuretic, particularly in cases of oedema. Administered by injection or in suppositories. Side effects include nausea, vomiting, dizziness and fast heart rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept if donor meets medical acceptance criteria- see asthma
RESPIRATORY DRUGS ANTI-ASTHMATICS/ EPHEDRINE	A drug that suppresses coughing. Some analgesic drugs also have antitussive activity, e.g. codeine and diamorphine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer until acute symptoms are resolved and donor is well
TETANUS TOXOID (VACCINE)	Tetanus vaccine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept if donor is afebrile and asymptomatic and meets medical acceptance criteria. Recruit for hyper immune plasma program.
THYROID HORMONE THYROXIN TRADE NAMES INCLUDE: DIOTROXIN,	One of the hormones synthesized and secreted by the thyroid gland. Thyroxin can be administered by mouth to treat under activity of the thyroid gland. Side-effects include Angina, palpitations, skeletal and muscular cramps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable provided donor meets medical acceptance criteria.
RESPIRATORY DRUGS AMINOPHYLLINE, THEOPHYLLINE	A drug that relaxes smooth muscles and stimulates respiration. It is widely used to dilate the air passages in the treatment of asthma and emphysema. Also; to dilate the coronary arteries in angina pectoris. May be used as a diuretic, particularly in cases of oedema. Administered by injection or in suppositories. Side effects include nausea, vomiting, dizziness and fast heart rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept if donor meets medical acceptance criteria- see asthma
RESPIRATORY DRUGS ANTI-ASTHMATICS/ EPHEDRINE	A drug that suppresses coughing. Some analgesic drugs also have antitussive activity, e.g. codeine and diamorphine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defer until acute symptoms are resolved and donor is well

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MEDICATION	PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION	ACCEPTABILITY
TETANUSTOXOID (VACCINE)	Tetanus vaccine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accept if donor is afebrile and asymptomatic and meets medical acceptance criteria. Recruit for hyper immune plasma program.
THYROID HORMONE THYROXIN TRADE NAMES INCLUDE: DIOTROXIN,	One of the hormones synthesized and secreted by the thyroid gland. Thyroxin can be administered by mouth to treat under activity of the thyroid gland. Side- effects include Angina, palpitations, skeletal and muscular cramps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable provided donor meets medical acceptance criteria.
THYROID SUPPRESSOR CARBIMAZOLE TRADE NAME: NEO-MERCAZOLE	A drug used to reduce the production of thyroid hormones in cases of over activity of the gland (thyrotoxicosis). It is administered by mouth; some allergic reactions may occur and high dosages may cause enlargement of the thyroid gland, which may obstruct the windpipe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided the donor's condition has been stabilized, defer for 1 month after the neo-Mercazole has been stopped. A letter from donor's doctor confirming that the donor is stable is required.
TRANQUILLIZER	A drug that produces a calming effect, relieving anxiety and tension. Major tranquillizers, such as the phenothiazines are used to treat severe mental disorders (psychoses), including schizophrenia and mania. Minor tranquillizers, such as the benzodiazepines and meprobamate are used to treat neuroses and to relieve anxiety and tension due to various causes. Some drowsiness and dizziness are side-effects of most tranquillizers and abnormal muscle action and movements sometimes occur with major tranquillizers at high doses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable provided donor meets medical acceptance criteria. Defer if taking for major psychiatric disorder. See Donor Deferral Criteria.
VITAMINS, TONICS & MINERALS FERROUS SULPHATE	Ferrous Sulphate is an iron salt administered by mouth to treat or prevent iron-deficiency anemia. There are few serious side-effects; stomach Upsets and diarrhea may be prevented by taking the drug with meals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ferrous sulphate - Defer until course complete and donor passes the hemoglobin screening test. Tonics - inquire as to the reason for use, and defer accordingly. Vitamins - no need for deferral. Caution if donor taking Vitamin A in excessive amounts as teratogenic if used in doses exceeding USA RDA 800mcg/day.



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Annex I

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICINES

GASTROINTESTINAL MEDICINES

Antacids

1. Aluminum Hydroxide + Magnesium Trisilicate
2. Calcium Carbonate
3. Magnesium Hydroxide Suspension
4. Magnesium Trisilicate
5. Sodium Alginate + Magnesium Hydroxide + Aluminum Hydroxide + Simethicone

Antiulcer Agents

1. Bismuth Salicylate
2. Cimetidine Injection
3. Esomeprazole
4. Famotidine
5. Lansoprazole
6. Misoprostol
7. Nizatidine
8. Omeprazole
9. Pantoprazole
10. Ranitidine

Antiemetics

1. Chlorpromazine
2. Dimenhydrinate
3. Granisetron Hydrochloride
4. Meclizine Hydrochloride
5. Metoclopramide Hydrochloride
6. Promethazine Hydrochloride Elixir

GI.500 Cathartics and Laxatives

1. Bisacodyl Suppository
2. Cascara Sagrada
3. Castor Oil Liquid
4. Dioctyl Sodium Sulphosuccinate
5. Glycerin Suppository
6. Lactulose Enema
7. Liquid Paraffin
8. Magnesium Sulphate
9. Methyl Cellulose Tablet

Medicines Used in Diarrhea

1. Diphenoxylate Hydrochloride + Atropine Sulphate
2. Loperamide
3. Oral Rehydration Salt Powder
4. Zinc Sulphate

Antiflatulents

1. Activated Charcoal
2. Simethicone

Digestants

1. Pancreatin

Antihaemorrhoidal Agents

1. Bismuth Subgallate Compound
2. Bismuth Subgallate Compound
3. Lidocaine + Aluminium Acetate + Zinc Oxide + Hydrocortisone Acetate Ointment

4. Lignocaine + Tribenoside Suppository
5. Prednisolone Caproate + Dibucaine Hydrochloride Hexachlorophene + Clemizole Undecenoate

Urological and Related Medicines

Medicines used for Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

1. Alfuzosin
2. Doxazosin
3. Dutasteride
4. Finasteride
5. Prazosin Hydrochloride
6. Tamsulosin

Medicines used for Urinary Incontinence

1. Teltorodine

CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICINES

Medicines used for Congestive Cardiac Failure

1. Amrinone Lactate
2. Captopril
3. Digoxin
4. Enalapril Maleate
5. Enalapril Maleate
6. Enalaprilat
7. Hydralazine
8. Hydralazine + Isosorbide
9. Isosorbide
10. Lisinopril

Antiarrhythmics

1. Adenosine Injection
2. Amiodarone
3. Bretylium Tosylate
4. Diphenylhydantoin sodium
5. Isoproterenol Injection,
6. Lidocaine Hydrochloride
7. Metoprolol
8. Mexiletine Hydrochloride
9. Procainamide Hydrochloride
10. Propranolol Injection
11. Quinidine Sulphate
12. Sotalol

Antilipemic Agents

1. Atrovastatin
2. Cholestyramine
3. Ezetimbe
4. Fluvastatin
5. Gemfibrozil
6. Lovastatin
7. Orlistat
8. Rosuvastatin
9. Simvastatin
10. Ursodeoxycholic Acid

Medicines Used for Angina/ Ischemic Heart Disease

1. Atenolol Tablet,
2. Diltiazem Hydrochloride

3. Glycerol Trinitrate (Nitroglycerine)
4. Isosorbide Mononitrate
5. Isosorbide Dinitrate
6. Metoprolol
7. Nifedipine
8. Nimodipine
9. Pentacrythritol Tetranitrate
10. Propranolol

Antihypertensives

1. Alfuzosine
2. Amiloride + Hydrochlorothiazide
3. Amlodipine
4. Atenolol Tablet
5. Candesartan
6. Candesartan + Hydrochlorothiazide
7. Carvedilol
8. Captopril
9. Captopril + Hydrochlorothiazide
10. Clonidine Injection
11. Diazoxide Injection,
12. Enalapril Maleate
13. Enalapril Maleate + Hydrochlorothiazide
14. Enalaprilat Injection
15. Felodipine
16. Fosinopril
17. Hydralazine Injection
18. Hydrochlorothiazide
19. rbesartan

20. Isradipine
21. Labetalol Hydrochloride
22. Lisinopril
23. Lisinopril + Hydrochlorothiazide
24. Losartan
25. Methyl dopa
26. Metoprolol Tartrate
27. Nicardipine Injection,
28. Nifedipine
29. Phenoxybenzamine HCl
30. Phentolamine Mesilate Injection,
31. Prazosin Hydrochloride
32. Propranolol Injection
33. Ramipril
34. Reserpine
35. Sodium Nitroprusside
36. Tolazoline Injection,
37. Valsartan
38. Valsartan + Hydrochlorothiazide
39. Verapamil Injection,

Diuretics

1. Amiloride
2. Amiloride + Hydrochlorothiazide
3. Frusemide Elixir
4. Hydrochlorothiazide
5. Metolazone
6. Spironolactone

Sclerosing Agents

1. Ethanolamine Oleate Injection,
2. Sodium Morrhuate Injection,
3. Sodium Tetradecyl Sulphate

Medicines Used in Vascular Shock

1. Adrenaline (Epinephrine)
2. Dobutamine Powder
3. Dopamine Hydrochloride
4. Isoprenaline (Isoproterenol)
5. Levarterenol (Noradrenaline)
6. Phenylephrine Hydrochloride

Thrombolytic Agents

1. Alteplase Powder
2. Reteplase Powder
3. Tenecteplase Powder

RESPIRATORY MEDICINES

Antitussives/Expectorants/Mucolytic

1. Acetaminophen+Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride+Chlorpheniramine
2. Bromhexine Hydrochloride
3. Carbocisteine Syrup
4. Codeine Phosphate Linctus,
5. Dexchlorpheniramine Syrup
6. Dexchlorpheniramine + Guaifenesin + Pseudoephedrine Syrup,
7. Dextromethorphan - Hydrobromide

8. Dextromethorphan - Hydrobromide + Guaicol Sulphonate Syrup,
9. Diphenhydramine + Sodium Citrate + Ammonium Chloride Syrup,
10. Guaifenesin
11. Pholcodine Syrup,

Bronchodilators/Antiasthmatics

1. Adrenaline (Epinephrine)
2. Aminophylline Injection,
3. Beclomethasone Dipropionate
4. Budesonide + Formoterol-Fumarate
5. Ephedrine Sulphate Injection
6. Ephedrine + Theophylline
7. Fluticasone Furoate Nasal spray
8. Fluticasone + Salmeterol Aerosol
9. Formoterol Fumarate Powder
10. Ipratropium Bromide Aerosol
11. Isoprenaline Sulphate
12. Salbutamol (Albuterol)
13. Salbutamol + Bromhexine+ Guaifenesin + Menthol
14. Theophylline (Anhydrous Theophylline)
15. Theophylline+ Guaifenesin

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM MEDICINES

Analgesics / Antipyretics and/or AntihistamineCombination

1. Acetylsalicylic
2. Celecoxib

3. Codeine Phosphate
4. Diclofenac Sodium Fentanyl Injection, 50mg/ml
5. Ibuprofen
6. Methadone Hydrochloride
7. Morphine Hydrochloride
8. Morphine Sulphate
9. Paracetamol
10. Pentazocine
11. Pethidine Hydrochloride Injection,
12. Phenazopyridine Hydrochloride
13. Tramadol Hydrochloride Injection

Antimigraine Headache Medicines

1. Acetylsalicylic Acid+ Paracetamol + Caffeine
2. Ergotamine Tartrate
3. Ergotamine Tartrate + Caffeineβ
4. Ergotamine Tartrate + Caffeine Hydrate + Cyclizine Hydrochlorideβ
5. Propranolol
6. Sumatriptan

Hypnotics and Anxiolytics

1. Alprazolam
2. Bromazepam
3. Chloral Hydrate
4. Chlordiazepoxide
5. Diazepam Injection
6. Flurazepam Hydrochloride
7. Medazepam Capsule, 5mg, 10mg

8. Midazolam Hydrochloride Injection,
9. Oxazepam
10. Pentobarbitone (Pentobarbital)
11. Promethazine
12. Temazepam
13. Zolpidem Tartrate

Antidepressants

1. Amitriptyline
2. Amitriptyline + Chlordiazepoxide
3. Bupropion
4. Clomipramine Hydrochloride
5. Duloxetine
6. Escitalopram
7. Fluoxetine
8. Fluvoxamine Maleate
9. Imipramine
10. Nortriptyline
11. Paroxetine
12. Sertaline Hydrochloride

Anticonvulsants

1. Acetazolamide
2. Carbamazepine
3. Clonazepam
4. Diazepam
5. Diphenylhydantoin (Phenytoin)
6. Ethosuximide
7. Lamotrigine
8. Lorazepam

9. Magnesium Sulphate
10. Paraldehyde
11. Phenobarbitone (Phenobarbital)
12. Primidone
13. Sodium Valproate
14. Topiramate

Antipsychotic Medicines

1. Buspirone
2. Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride
3. Clozapine
4. Fluphenazine Decanoate
5. Fluphenazine Hydrochloride
6. Haloperidol
7. Haloperidol Decanoate
8. Olanzapine
9. Pimozide
10. Risperidone
11. Thioridazine Hydrochloride
12. Trifluoperazine Hydrochloride

Antiparkinson Agents

1. Amantadine Hydrochloride
2. Benhexol (Trihexyphenidyl Hydrochloride)
3. Bromocriptine
4. Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride
5. Bzotropine (Mesylate)
6. Levodopa
7. Levodopa + Benserazide
8. Levodopa + Carbidopa

9. Orphenadrine Hydrochloride
10. Procyclidine

Medicines for Attention Deficit Disorder

1. Atomoxetine
2. Dextroamphetamine
3. Methylphenidate

Medicines for Substance Abuse and Dependence

1. Bupropion
2. Disulfiram
3. Methadone
4. Naltrexone Hydrochloride
5. Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT)

Mood Stabilizers

1. Lithium Carbonate

MEDICINES USED IN MUSCULO SKELETAL AND JOINT DISEASES

Antirheumatics

1. Acemetacin
2. Acetylsalicylic Acid
3. Acetylsalicylic Acid +Caffeine +Paracetamol
4. Diclofenac Diethylamine
5. Diclofenac Sodium
6. Diclofenac Sodium +Misoprostol
7. Etofenamet
8. Ibuprofen
9. Indomethacin

10. Leflunomide
11. Meloxicam
12. Naproxen
13. Nimesulide
14. Piroxicam
15. Sulphasalazine
16. Tenoxicam Suppository
17. Tolmetin Sodium

Medicines Used for Gout

1. Allopurinol
2. Colchicine
3. Ibuprofen
4. Indomethacin
5. Probenecid

Skeletal Muscle Relaxants

1. Baclofen
2. Chlorzoxazone + Paracetamol
3. Dantrolene Sodium
4. Diazepam
5. Methocarbamol
6. Orphenadrine Citrate
7. Orphenadrine Citrate + Paracetamol

Cholinergic and Anticholinesterase Agents

1. Bethanecol
2. Edrophonium
3. Neostigmine
4. Pyridostigmine Bromide

Disease Modifying Antirheumatic Medicines

1. Leflunomide
2. Methotrexate

Medicines for the Relief of Soft -Tissue Inflammation

1. Hyaluronidase

Bone Modulating Medicines

1. Alendronate Sodium
2. Ibandronate
3. Pamidronate

ANTI-INFECTIVES

Antibacterials Penicillins

1. Amoxicillin
2. Amoxicillin + Clavulanic Acid
3. Ampicillin
4. Ampicillin Sodium+ Sulbactam Sodium
5. Carbenicillin
6. Cloxacillin Sodium
7. Flucloxacillin
8. Mezlocillin
9. Penicillin G, Benzathine
10. Penicillin G, Sodium Crystalline
11. Phenoxymethyl Penicillin
12. Phenoxymethyl Penicillin,
13. Piperacillin
14. Procaine Penicillin
15. Sultamicillin (Ampicillin- Sulbactam Double Ester)

Other Antibacterials

1. Azithromycin
2. Cefaclor
3. Cefadroxil
4. Cefditoren
5. Cefepime
6. Cefixime
7. Cefotaxime Sodium
8. Cefpodoxime
9. Cefprozil
10. Ceftazidime
11. Ceftriaxone
12. Cefuroxime
13. Cephalexin
14. Cephazoline Sodium
15. Cephradine
16. Chloramphenicol
17. Ciprofloxacin
18. Clarithromycin
19. Clindamycin
20. Erythromycin
21. Gemifloxacin
22. Gentamicin
23. Metronidazole
24. Minocycline Hydrochloride
25. Nalidixic Acid Tablet, 500 mgOral suspension, 300 mg/vial
26. Neomycin

27. Nitrofurantoin
28. Norfloxacin
29. Pentamidine Isothionate
30. Sodium/DiethanolamineFusidate
31. Sparfloxacin
32. Spectinomycin
33. Sulphamethoxazole + Trimethoprim
34. Tetracycline Hydrochloride
35. Thiamphenicol
36. Tobramycin
37. Trimethoprim
38. Vancomycin

Antituberculars

1. Amikacin
2. Caproemycin
3. Cycloserine
4. Ethambutol
5. Ethambutol + Isoniazide
6. Ethionamide
7. Gatifloxacin
8. Isoniazide
9. Kanamycin
10. Levofloxacin
11. Moxifloxacin Hydrochloride
12. Ofloxacin
13. Para-amino Salicylic Acid (PAS)
14. Protionamide

15. Pyrazinamide
16. Rifabutin
17. Rifampicin
18. Rifampicin + Isoniazide
19. Rifampicin + Isoniazide + Pyrazinamide
20. Rifampicin + Isoniazide + Pyrazinamide + Ethambutol
21. Streptomycin Sulphate
22. Terizidone
23. Viomycin

Antileprotics

1. Clofazimine
2. Dapsone
3. Rifampicin

Antifungals

1. Amphotericin B
2. Clotrimazole
3. Fluconazole
4. Fluconazole in Sodium Chloride IV
5. Flucytosine
6. Griseofulvin
7. Itraconazole
8. Ketoconazole
9. Miconazole
10. Nystatin
11. Terbinafine HCl

ANTIVIRALS

Anti-Retro Virals

1. Abacavir Sulphate
2. Abacavir Sulphate + Lamivudine
3. Abacavir Sulphate + Lamivudine + Zidovudine
4. Atazanavir
5. Darunavir
6. Didanosine
7. Efavirenz
8. Efavirenz + Emtricitabine + Tenofovir
9. Emtricitabine
10. Emtricitabine + Tenofovir
11. Indinavir
12. Lamivudine
13. Lamivudine + Stavudine
14. Lamivudine + Zidovudine
15. Lamivudine + Zidovudine + Nevirapine
16. Lamivudine + Nevirapine + Stavudine
17. Lopinavir + Ritonavir
18. Nelfinavir
19. Nevirapine
20. Raltegravir
21. Ritonavir
22. Saquinavir
23. Stavudine
24. Tenofovir
25. Tenofovir + Lamivudine

Blood Donor Medical Assessment Guideline

26. Tenofovir + Lamivudine + Efavirenz
27. Zalcitabine
28. Zidovudine/Azidothymidine

Anti-Hepatitis

1. Adefovir dipivoxil
2. Entacavir
3. Ribavirin
4. Telbivudine

Other Antivirals

1. Acyclovir
2. Adenine Arabinoside
3. Amantadine Hydrochloride
4. Famciclovir
5. Foscarnet
6. Ganciclovir
7. Oseltamivir Phosphate
8. Ribavirin
9. Valaciclovir

Antiprotozoals

Antimalarials

1. Alpha,Beta Arteether
2. Artemether
3. Artesunate
4. Artemether + Lumefantrine
5. Chloroquine Phosphate
6. Dihydroartemisinin
7. Dihydroartemisinin + Piperaquine Phosphate

8. Mefloquine Hydrochloride
9. Primaquine Phosphate
10. Quinine Dihydrochloride
11. Proguanil Hydrochloride
12. Sulfadoxine + Pyrimethamine

Amoebicides

1. Chloroquine Phosphate
2. Dehydroemetine
3. Diloxanide Furoate
4. Metronidazole
5. Ornidazole
6. Tinidazole

Antigiardial Agents

1. Metronidazole
2. Ornidazole
3. Tinidazole

Antileishmania Medicines

1. Amphotericin B
2. Hexadecylphosphocholine
3. Pentamidine Isethionate
4. Sodium Stibogluconate

Trypanocides

1. Melarsonyl Potassium
2. Melarsoprol
3. Pentamidine Isethionate
4. Suramin Sodium

Medicines for Toxoplasmosis

1. Clindamycin
2. Primaquine Phosphate
3. Pyrimethamine
4. Spiramycin Tablet, 3mega unit
5. Sulphadiazine Tablet, 500mg
6. Sulfadoxine+Pyrimethamine

Anthelmintics

Filaricides

1. Diethylcarbamazine Citrate
2. Ivermectin
3. Primaquine
4. Suramin Sodium

Schistosomicides

1. Metrifonate
2. Oxamniquine
3. Praziquantel

Other Anthelmintics

1. Albendazole
2. Levamisole
3. Mebendazole
4. Niclosamide
5. Piperazine Elixir(Citrate)
6. Pyrantel Pamoate
7. Thiabendazole

MEDICINES USED IN ENDOCRINE DISORDERS AND CONTRACEPTIVES**Pituitary Hormone Preparations**

1. Desmopressin Acetate
2. Vasopressin

Corticosteroidal Preparation

1. Betamethasone
2. Betamethasone Sodium Phosphate + Betamethasone Diprionate
3. Dexamethasone
4. Fludrocortisone Acetate
5. Fluticasone Furoate
6. Hydrocortisone
7. Methylprednisolone Acetate
8. Prednisolone Injection (Sodium Phosphate)
9. Triamcinolone Acetonide

Thyroid Hormones and Antithyroid Agents

1. Iodine + Potassium Iodide
2. Carbimazole
3. Propranolol
4. Propylthiouracil
5. Thyroxine Sodium

Insulin and Oral Antidiabetic Agents

1. Acarbose
2. Biphasic Insulin
3. Biphasic Isophane Insulin
4. Chlorpropamide

5. Glibenclamide
6. Gliclazide
7. Glimperide
8. Glipizide
9. Insulin Lispro
10. Insulin lispro/Insulin protamine
11. Insulin Soluble/Neutral (HPB)
12. Insulin Zinc Suspension (Insulin
13. Lente) (HPB)
14. Isophane/NPH Insulin (HPB)
15. Metformin
16. Pioglitazone
17. Rosiglitazone Maleate
18. Tolbutamide

Female Sex Hormones Preparations

1. Chorionic Gonadotrophin
2. Conjugated Estrogen (Equine)
3. Conjugated Estrogen (Equine)
4. Conjugated Estrogen (Equine) (initial phase)+ Medroxyprogesterone Acetate (second phase)
5. Conjugated Estrogen (Equine) (initial phase) + Norgestrel (levonorgestrel) (second phase)
6. Conjugated Estrogen (Equine) + Medroxyprogesterone Acetate Monophasic
7. Diensterol Vaginal Cream
8. Estradiol Valerate (initial phase) Estradiol Valerate + Norethisterone (second phase)
9. Estradiol Valerate (initial phase) Estradiol Valerate + Medroxyprogesterone Acetate (second phase) Biphasic tablets

10. Estradiol valerate (initial phase)
11. Estradiol valerate + Dydrogesterone (second phase) Biphasic tablets
12. Estradiol + Dydrogesterone Monophasic Tablets
13. Estradiol Valerate
14. Estradiol + Estrol + Estrone Monophasic
15. Estradiol
16. Ethinyl Estradiol
17. Hydroxyprogesterone Caproate
18. Norethindrone (Norethisterone)
19. Serum Gonadotrophin

Male Sex Hormone Preparations and its Antagonists

1. Cyproterone Acetate
2. Mesterolone
3. Testosterone Propionate
4. Testosterone + Chorionic- Gonadotropin
5. Testosterone Enanthate + Testosterone Propionate
6. Testosterone Propionate + Testosterone phenyl propionate+ Testosterone Isocaproate + Testosterone Decanoate

Contraceptives**Combined Oral Contraceptives**

1. Drospirenone + Ethinyl Estradiol
2. Levonorgestrel D-Norgestrel) + Ethinylestradiol with/without Iron
3. Norethindrone (Norethisterone) + Ethinylestradiol
4. Norethindrone (Norethisterone) + Mestranol and Iron

Progestogen Only Contraceptives

1. Ethynodiol Diacetate
2. Etonogestrel Implant (Subdermal)
3. Levonorgestrel (D-Norgestrel)
4. Lynestrenol
5. Medroxyprogesterone Acetate
6. Norethindrone (Norethisterone)
7. Norethindrone Enanthate (Norethisterone)

Medicines affecting Gonadotrophins

1. Danazole

Medicines used for Impotence

1. Sildenafil
2. Tadalafil
3. Vardenafil

OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL

MEDICATIONS

1. Aminocaproic Acid I
2. Bromocriptine Mesylate
3. Bupivacaine Hydrochloride
4. Clomiphene Citrate
5. Clotrimazole Cream (vaginal)
6. Dinoprostone (Prostaglandin E2)
7. Ergometrine
8. Estradiol Valerate
9. Isoconazole Tablet(vaginal)
10. Magnesium Sulphate

11. Methylergometrine Maleate
12. Metronidazole
13. Metronidazole + Miconazole Vaginal pessary
14. Miconazole Nitrate
15. Mifeprostone
16. Misoprostol
17. Neomycin + Polymixin B + Nystatin
18. Nystatin Cream (vaginal),
19. Tetracycline + Amphotericin B

ANTINEOPLASTIC AND ADJUVANTS

1. Actinomycin-D (Dactinomycin)
2. Anastrozole
3. Azathioprine
4. Bevacizumab
5. Bicalutamide
6. Bleomycin
7. Busulfan
8. Calcium Folate (Leucovorin Calcium)
9. Capecitabine
10. Chlorambucil
11. Cisplatin
12. Cyclophosphamide
13. Cytosine Arabinoside(Cytarabine)
14. Dacarbazine
15. Daunomycin Hydrochloride
16. Doxorubicin (Adriamycin)
17. Doxorubicin (Liposomal)
18. Epirubicin

19. Etoposide
20. Filigrastrin
21. Fluorouracil
22. Granisetron Hydrochloride
23. Hydroxyurea(Hydroxycarbamide)
24. Ibandronate
25. Mechlorethamine HCl (NitrogenMustard)
26. Melphalan
27. Mercaptopurine
28. Methotrexate
29. Ondansetron
30. Procarbazine Hydrochloride
31. Raloxifene Hydrochloride
32. Ribavirin
33. Rituximab
34. Tamoxifen Citrate
35. Temozolomide
36. Testosterone Propionate
37. Thiotepa
38. Vinblastine
39. Vincristine Sulphate

BLOOD PRODUCTS AND MEDICINES AFFECTING THE BLOOD

Anticoagulants

1. Dalteparin
2. Enoxaparin
3. Heparin
4. Warfarin Sodium

Antiplateletes

1. Acetylsalicylic Acid
2. Clopidogrel

Hemostatic Agents

1. Absorbable Gelatin
2. Aminocaproic Acid
3. Fibrinogen
4. Phytomenadione (Vitamin K1)

Antianemic Agents

1. Calcium Folate (Leucovorin Calcium)
2. Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12)
3. Epoetin Alfa
4. Epoetin Beta I
5. Ferrous Salt
6. Ferrous Salt ∞ + Folic Acid
7. Fluoxymesterone
8. Folinic Acid
9. Iron Complex
10. Iron Gluconate + Manganese- Gluconate + Copper Gluconate
11. Oxymetholone

Enteral Nutrition

1. Calcium Caseinate
2. Soya- based non-milk preparations

VITAMINS**Vitamins, single**

1. Alfacalcidol
2. Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)
3. Calciferol (Ergocalciferol /Vitamin D2)
4. Cholecalciferol (Vitamin D3)
5. Cyanocobalamin (vitamin B12)
6. Folic Acid
7. Mecobalamin
8. Menadiol Sodium Diphosphate
9. Nicotinamide
10. Nicotinic Acid
11. Phytomenadione (Vitamin K1)
12. Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B6)
13. Vitamin A
14. Vitamin E (Tocopherol)

VT. 200 Vitamins, Combinations

1. Vitamin A+D

ANTI-HISTAMINES AND ANTIALLERGICS**Antihistamines**

1. Budesonide Nasal Spray
2. Cetirizine
3. Chlorpheniramine Maleate
4. Cyproheptadine Hydrochloride
5. Desloratadine
6. Dexchlorpheniramine Maleate

7. Dexchlorpheniramine Maleate + Betamethasone
8. Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride
9. Levocetirizine
10. Loratadine Syrup
11. Loratadine + Pseudoephedrine
12. Pheniramine Aminosalicylate
13. Promethazine Hydrochloride

Medicines Used in Allergic Emergencies

1. Adrenaline (Epinephrine)
2. Hydrocortisone Injection (Sodium Succinate)
3. Promethazine Hydrochloride

OPHTHALMIC AGENTS**Antiglaucoma****Beta-adrenergic Antagonists**

1. Betaxolol
2. Levobunolol
3. Timolol Maleate

OP.102 Adrenergic Agents

1. Apraclonidine HCl
2. Brimonidine

Parasympathomimetics (Miotics)

1. Pilocarpine Hydrochloride

Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitors

2. Acetazolamide

3. Brinzolamide
4. Dorzolamide
5. Methazolamide

Prostaglandine Analoges

1. Bimatoprost
2. Latanoprost
3. Travoprost

Hyperosmotic Agents

1. Glycerin Oral solution
2. Isosorbide Oral solution
3. Mannitol Parenteral

Combinations

1. Timolol + Bimatoprost Eye drops
4. Timolol + Brimonidine Eye drops
5. Timolol + Brinzolamide Eye drops
6. Timolol + Dorzolamide Eye drop
7. Timolol + Latanoprost Eye drop
8. Timolol + Pilocarpine Eye drop
9. Timolol + Travoprost Eye drops

Mydriatics/ Cycloplegics

1. Atropine Sulphate Eye ointment
2. Cyclopentolate Hydrochloride Eye drops
3. Homatropine Hydrobromide Eye drops
4. Hyoscine(Scopalamine) Hydrobromide Eye drop
5. Eye drop
6. Phenylephrine Eye drop

7. Tropicamide Eye drops
8. Tropicamide + Pheylephrine Eye drops

Anti-infective, Ophthalmic

Antibacterials

1. Chloroamphenicol Eye ointment
2. Ciprofloxacin Eye drops
3. Erythromycin Eye ointment
4. Gentamycin Eye drops
5. Moxifloxacin Eye drop
6. Neomycin Sulphate Eye ointment
7. Ofloxacin Eye drops
8. Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride Eye ointment
9. Polymyxin B + Bacitracin Eye ointment
10. Rifamycin Eye drop
11. Tetracycline Eye ointment
12. Tobramycin Eye drops

Antivirals

1. Acyclovir Eye ointment
2. Gancyclovir Injection,
3. Idoxuridine Eye drops
4. Trifluridine Eye drops
5. Vidarabine Eye ointment

Antifungals

1. Amphotericin B Eye ointment
2. Econazole Eye drops
3. Natamycin Eye drops
4. Nystatin Eye ointment

Anti-inflammatory/Anti-allergic Medicines

Non Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Medicines

1. Bromofenac Eye drops
2. Cyclosporine Eye drop
3. Diclofenac Sodium Eye drop
4. Flurbiprofen Eye drops
5. ketorolac Eye drops
6. Suprofen Eye drops

Anti-histamines

1. Ketotifen Eye drop
2. Levocabastine Eye drop

Antihistamine and Vasoconstrictor

1. Antazoline + Naphazoline Eye drop

Vasoconstrictors

1. Oxymetazoline Hydrochloride Eye drops
2. Tetrahydrozoline Hydrochloride Eye drops

Mast Cell Stabilisers

1. Lodoxamide Tromethamine Eye drops
2. Nedocromil Sodium Eye drops
3. Sodium Cromoglycate Eye drops
4. Pemirolast Potassium Eye drops

Combined Antihistamine and Mast Cell Stabilizer

1. Olopatadine Eye drops

Steroids

2. Dexamethasone Eye drops

3. Loteprednol Eye drops
4. Methylprednisolone
5. Prednisolone Eye drops

Anti-infective/Anti-inflammatory Combinations

1. Chloramphenicol + Dexamethasone
2. Flucortolone Pivalante + Chloramphenicol
3. Gentamicin + Betamethasone Eye drops
4. Gentamicin + Dexamethasone Eye drops
5. Neomycin + Dexamethasone- Phosphate Eye drops
6. Neomycin + Hydrocortisone + Polymixin B Sulphate Eyedrop
7. Neomycin Sulphate + Polymixin

OP. 600 Anesthetics, Local

1. Benoxinate Hydrochloride Eye drop
2. Bupivacaine Hydrochloride
3. Cocaine Hydrochloride Eye drop
4. Lidocaine Hydrochloride
5. Lidocaine Hydrochloride + Adrenaline
6. Marcaine Hydrochloride
7. Procaine Hydrochloride
8. Proparacaine Hydrochloride
9. Tetracaine Hydrochloride Eye drop

Diagnostics and Miscellaneous Agents

1. Artificial tear (Carboxymethyl Cellulose + Hydroxypropyl Methyl
2. Cellulose
3. Acetylcholine Chloride

4. Acetylcysteine + Hypermellose Eye drops
5. Alphachemotrypsin Powder for Injections
6. Balanced salt solution Eye drop
7. Bevacizumab
8. Biological Glue Tubes

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT PREPARATIONS

Nasal and Oropharyngeal Preparations

1. Acyclovir Cream
2. Adrenaline
3. Amyl-Meta-Cresol + Dichlorobenzyl Alcohol
4. Antazoline + Naphazoline
5. Beclomethasone Dipropionate
6. Chlorhexidine Gluconate oral
7. Clotrimazole Troches
8. Dequalinium Chloride
9. Ephedrine Sulphate Solution
10. Fluticasone Furoate
11. Gentian Violet
12. Hexetidine*
13. Hexidine
14. Hydrogen Peroxide
15. Menthol + Eucalyptus Oil + Light Magnesium Carbonate
16. Miconazole
17. Mometasone Furoate
18. Nystatin Pastilles
19. Oxymetazoline Hydrochloride

20. Phenylephrine Solution
21. Povidone-Iodine Solution
22. Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride
23. Pseudoephedrine + Loratadine
24. Saline Solution Solution
25. Sodium Chromoglycate Aqueous
26. Triamcinolone Acetonide
27. Thymol + Methylsalsilate + Ethanol
28. Xylometazoline Hydrochloride

DERMATOLOGICAL AGENTS

Anti-infective, Topical

1. Acyclovir
2. Benzoic Acid+ Salicylic Acid
3. Benzyl Benzoate Lotion
4. Boric Acid + Magenta+ Phenol + Resorcinol + Alcohol+Acetone
5. Clindamycin Phosphate
6. Clioquinol
7. Clotrimazole
8. Crotamiton
9. Erythromycin Cream
10. Fluorouracil Cream
11. Fusidic Acid Cream
12. Gamabenzene Hexachloride Cream
13. Gentamycin Cream
14. Gentian Violet Solution
15. Isoconazole Cream

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16. Itraconazole
17. Ketoconazole
18. Ketoconazole + Zinc Pyrithione Shampoo
19. Malathion Shampoo
20. Metronidazole Cream
21. Miconazole Nitrate Cream
22. Mupirocin Ointment
23. Neomycin + Bacitracin Ointment
24. Nitrofurazone gauze
25. Nystatin Cream
26. Permethrine Cream
27. Salicylic Acid
28. Selenium Sulphide
29. Silver Sulphadiazine
30. Sodium Fusidate
31. Terbenafine
32. Tetracycline Ointment
33. Tolnaftate
34. Zinc Undecenoate + Undecenoic Acid

Anti-inflammatories, Topical

1. Betamethasone Dipropionate
2. Betamethasone Valerate
3. Clobetasol Propionate
4. Desoximethasone
5. Dexamethasone NaPO₄
6. Flucinolone Acetonide

7. Fluocortolone + Flucortolone Hexanoate (caproate)
8. Fluocortolone Pivalate + LidocaineHCl
9. Hydrocortisone Acetate
10. Methyl PrednisoloneAcepionate
11. Mometasone furoate
12. Nimesulide Gel
13. Pimecrolimus
14. Triamcinolone

Anti-infective/Anti-inflammatory Combination

1. Betamethasone + Clioquinol + Gentamycin + Tolnaftate
2. Clioquinol + Hydrocortisone 3% + 1%
3. Clotrimazole + Beclomethasone Dipropionate + Gentamycin Sulphate
4. Fluocinolone Acetonide + Neomycin
5. Fusidic Acid/ Sodium Fusidate + Bethamethasone
6. Isoconazole + Diflucortolone
7. Mupirocin + Betamethasone Dipropionate

Keratolytics /Caustics and Antiacne Agents

1. Adapalene
2. Azelaic Acid
3. Benzoyl Peroxide
4. Camphor Cream, Lotion, Solution
5. Coal Tar + Salicylic Acid Ointment
6. Cyproterone Acetate + EthinylEstradiol

7. Glutaraldehyde Solution, 10%
8. Liquid Nitrogen
9. Podophyllin
10. Retinoic Acid (Tretinoin)
11. Salicylic Acid
12. Salicylic Acid + Lactic Acid + Polidocanol
13. Salicylic Acid + Beclomethasone Dipropionate
14. Salicylic Acid + Betamethasone Dipropionate
15. Silver Nitrate + Potassium Nitrate

Medicines for Psoriasis and Eczema

1. Calcipotriol
2. Dithranol Paste
3. Chthammol
4. Zinc Oxide Lotion
5. Zinc Oxide + Talc Paste

Antipruritics

1. Calamine Lotion
2. Calamine + Zinc Oxide
3. Crotamiton Cream

Depigmenting agent

1. Hydroquinone

Pigmenting Agents

1. Methoxsalen Solution
2. Methoxsalen + Pentosalen Solution

Dermatological, Systemic

1. Acitretin Capsule
2. Cyproterone Acetate + EthinylEstradiol
3. Etretinate Capsule
4. Finasteride Tablet
5. Hydroxy Chloroquine Tablet
6. Isotretinoin Capsule
7. Methoxsalen Capsule
8. Methoxsalen + Pentosalen
9. Methylprednisolone Tablet
10. Prednisolone Tablet

Skin Disinfecting Agents

1. Chlorhexidine Gluconate + Cetrimide Solution
2. Ethyl Alcohol Solution
3. Hydrogen Peroxide Solution
4. Iodine Solution
5. Potassium Permanganate Tablet
6. Povidone Iodine Solution

Dermatologicals, Others

1. Aluminium Chloride Solution
2. Aminacrine(Aminoacridine) + Alantoin
3. Betamethasone Dipropionate +
4. Salicylic Acid Ointment and Lotions
5. Imquimod Cream
6. Methylsalicylate

7. Minoxidil Solution
8. Paraffin Guaze Dressing
9. Pimecrolimus Cream
10. Talc Dusting Powder
11. Urea Crea

ANTIDOTES AND OTHER SUBSTANCES**USED IN POISONING**

1. Acetylcysteine Injection
2. Activated Charcoal Tablet
3. Apomorphine Hydrochloride Injection
4. Atropine Sulphate Injection
5. Calcium Folate Tablet
6. Calcium Gluconate, Levulinate or Chloride
7. Desferrioxamine Mesylate Powder for injection
8. Digoxin Immune Fab (Ovine) Digoxin-specific, antibody fragments Powder for injection
9. Dimercaprol Injection
10. Flumazenil Injection
11. Ipecac Syrup
12. Methionine
13. Methylene Blue Injection
14. Naloxone Hydrochloride Injection
15. Penicillamine
16. Physostigmine Salicylate Injection
17. Phytomenadione (Vitamin K) Injection

18. Pralidoxime Chloride Powder for injection
19. Protamine Sulphate Injection
20. Sodium Calcium Edetate Injection
21. Sodium Nitrite Injection
22. Sodium Polystyrene Sulphonate Powder
23. Sodium Thiosulphate Injection
24. Universal Antidote

IMMUNOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS

1. Anti-Rho (D) Immune Globulin I n j ection
2. BCG Vaccine Injection
3. Botulism Antitoxin Polyvalent Types A, B and E
4. Cyclosporine A Capsule
5. Diphtheria Antitoxin Injection
6. Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid I n j ection
7. Diphtheria, Tetanus Toxoid and Pertussis Vaccine
8. Gas Gangrene Antitoxin, mixed I n j ection
9. Haemophilus Influenzae Type B(Hib) Vaccine
10. Hepatitis B Vaccine, inactivated I n j ection
11. Hepatitis B Vaccine
12. Human Antirabies Immunoglobulin
13. Human Papiloma Virus Vaccine
14. . Immune Serum Globulin Human
15. Influenza Virus Vaccine Polyvalent
16. Interferon Alpha Injection
17. Interferon Gamma Injection
18. Measles Virus Vaccine Live attenuated

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19. Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine
20. Mycophenolic Acid (as Mycophenolate sodium/ Mofetil)
21. Pentavalent(Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hepatitis B, Haemophilus InfluenzaeB) Vaccine
22. Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine
23. Poliomyelitis Vaccine, Trivalent Oral, 0.5ml, 10ml and 20ml
24. Rabies Antiserum, Equine Injection
25. Rabies Vaccine Injection
26. Rabies Vaccine, Duck Embryo
27. Rabies (Human Diploid Cell) Vaccine
28. Rota Virus Vaccine Monovalent
29. Scorpion Venon Antisera
30. Snake Venom Antiserum Polyvalent
31. Tacrolimus Capsule
32. Tetanus Antitoxin, Equine Injection
33. Tetanus Immune Human Globulin Injection
34. Tetanus Toxoid
35. Yellow Fever Vaccine

Notes

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NATIONAL BLOOD BANK SERVICE



World Health
Organization