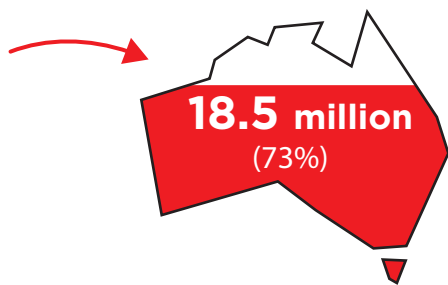


Of the
25.3 million

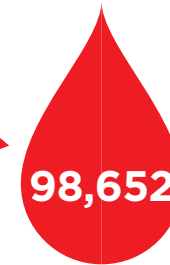
2019 mid-year general population of Australia,



were age eligible for blood donation (18-80 year old) and of those eligible,



~1.5 million blood donations



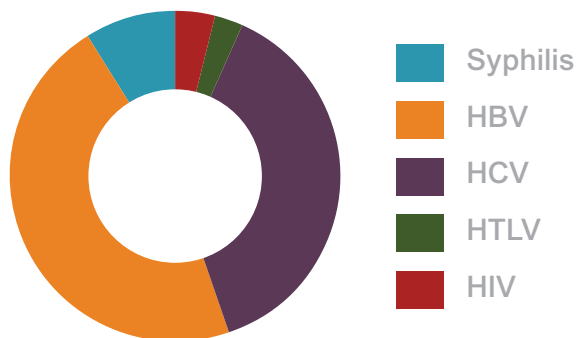
more donations than in 2018

In 2019

191

donors were detected as having a transfusion-transmissible infection (TTI) for which testing is in place. Two donors were positive for dual HBV and HCV infections, and one donor was positive for dual HCV and HTLV infections, making a total of 194 TTIs detected.

(i.e HIV, hepatitis B[HBV], hepatitis C[HCV], human T lymphotropic virus[HTLV] and syphilis)



Although first-time donors are only

14%

of the donor population, they contributed to approximately

79%

of TTIs in 2019

1st time donors

and the number of

transfusion-transmitted HIV, HCV, HTLV, HBV or syphilis infections reported in Australian transfusion recipients during 2019 was

Zero



Number of incident donors by pathogen

Incident infections are the most concerning from a blood safety perspective, as in contrast to prevalent infections they are more likely to be in the so-called testing 'window period' making them undetectable by the screening test(s).

In 2019



2 HBV

1 HCV

3 HIV

Zero 😊
HTLV

incident infections
were detected.

The HTLV incidence among
repeat Australian donors in
2019 was zero as it was for
the five-year period
2015-2019.



The estimated residual risk
of HBV, HCV, HIV, HTLV
infection per unit transfused

= *less than 1 in 1 million*

see transfusion.com.au/adverse_events/risks/estimates for more detail

Also

- In 2019, the prevalence of TTIs was

8 - 37 times lower

among first-time blood donors compared with national prevalence for 2018 for HBV and HCV, and for 2019 for HIV.

- During 2010-2019 The prevalence of HIV infection among first-time donors remained very low at

2.2 per 100 000 donations
(0.002% of total first-time donations)

which is

52 times lower
than the 0.1% prevalence reported for HIV national surveillance data

and comparatively much lower than

hepatitis B **(75.5 per 100 000 donations)**

and

hepatitis C **(48.3 per 100 000 donations)**

- Among the 90 HBV infections in 2019,

29 were classified as **occult HBV (OBI)** based on the detection of HBV DNA without HBsAg.

and

Most donors with OBI were men and had an average age of 49 years

17

potentially infectious

Syphilis

infections (7 first-time and 10 repeat donors) detected in 2019.