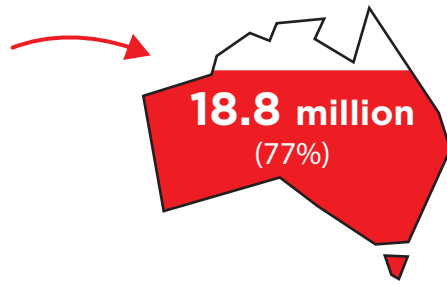


Of the
24.5 million

2017 Mid-year general population of Australia,



were age eligible for blood donation (16-80 year-old) and of those eligible,



donated blood

27,824

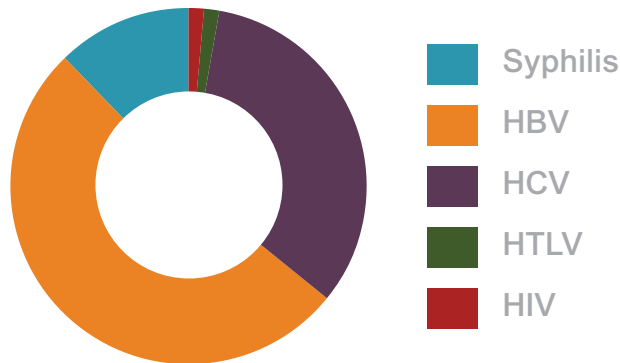
more donations than in 2016

In 2017

145

blood donors were detected as having a Transfusion-Transmissible Infection - TTI for which testing is in place

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



Although first-time donors are only

13.6%

of the donor population, they contributed to approximately

77%

of TTIs in 2017

1st
time donors

and the number of

transfusion-transmitted HIV, HCV, HTLV, HBV or syphilis infections reported in Australian transfusion recipients during 2017 was

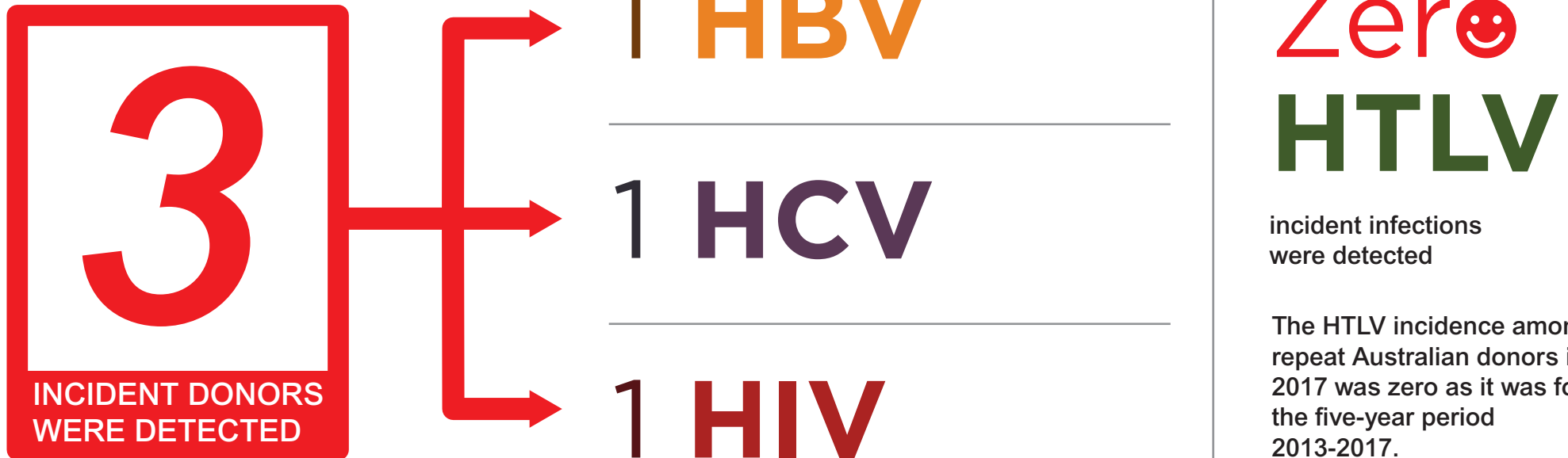
Zero



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 2017



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 2017 the prevalence of TTIs was **15 - 51 times lower** among first-time blood donors compared with national prevalence estimates for 2017.
- During 2008-2017 The prevalence of HIV infection among first-time donors remained very low at **1.8 per 100 000 donations** (0.002% of the total first-time donations) which is **51 times lower** than the 0.1% prevalence reported for HIV national surveillance data and comparatively much lower than hepatitis B (**77.9 per 100 000 donations**) and hepatitis C (**51.3 per 100 000 donations**)
- Among the 75 HBV infections in 2017, **14** (3 first-time and 11 repeat donors) were classified as **occult HBV (OBI)** and based on the detection of HBV DNA without HBsAg. Most donors with OBI were males and had an average age of 54 years

17

potentially infectious

Syphilis

infections (7 first-time and 10 repeat donors) detected in 2017, the highest number recorded in the past ten years, 2008-2017.