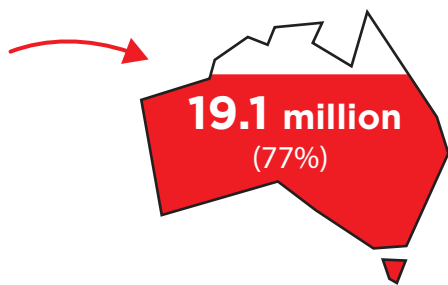
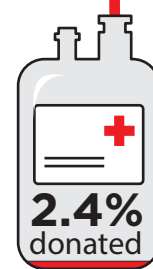


Of the
24.9 million

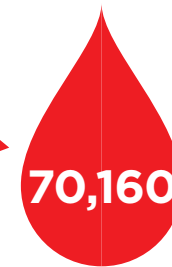
2018 mid-year general population of Australia,



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



~1.4 million donations



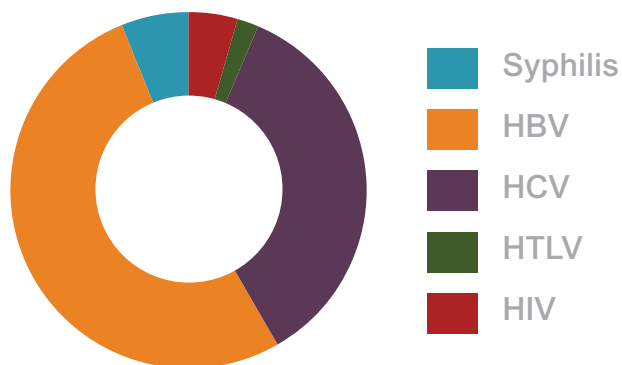
more donations than in 2017

In 2018

150

blood donors were detected as having a transfusion-transmissible infection (TTI) for which testing is in place. One donor was infected by more than one TTI (HBV and HCV co-infection), making a total of 151 TTIs detected.

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



Although first-time donors are only

12%

of the donor population, they contributed to approximately

68%

of TTIs in 2018

1st time donors

and the number of

transfusion-transmitted HIV, HCV, HTLV, HBV or syphilis infections reported in Australian transfusion recipients during 2018 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 2018



2 HBV

3 HCV

3 HIV

Zero 😊
HTLV

incident infections
were detected

The HTLV incidence among repeat Australian donors in 2018 was zero as it was for the five-year period 2014-2018.



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 2018
the prevalence of TTIs was

13 - 28 times lower

among first-time blood donors compared with national prevalence estimates for 2017 for HBV and HCV, and for 2018 for HIV.



During 2009-2018
The prevalence of HIV infection among first-time donors remained very low at

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

which is

61 times lower

than the 0.1% prevalence reported for HIV national surveillance data

and
comparatively much lower than

hepatitis B **(77.2 per 100 000 donations)**

and

hepatitis C **(48.2 per 100 000 donations)**



Among the 79 HBV infections in 2018,

24 (11 first-time and 13 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 51 years

9

potentially
infectious

Syphilis

infections (3 first-time and 6 repeat donors) detected in 2018.