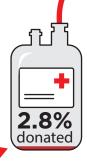
Of the

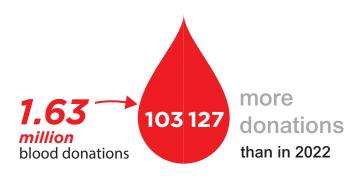
26.0 million

2023 mid-year general population of Australia,



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



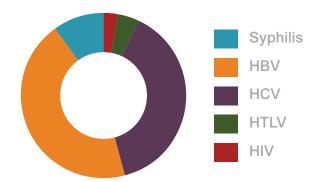


In 2023

213

## TTIs were detected in 212 donors for which testing is in place

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



Although first-time donors are only

19%

of the donor population, they contributed to

**85**%

of TTIs in 2023



and the number of

transfusion-transmitted HIV, HCV, HTLV, HBV or syphilis infections reported in Australian transfusion recipients during 2023 was





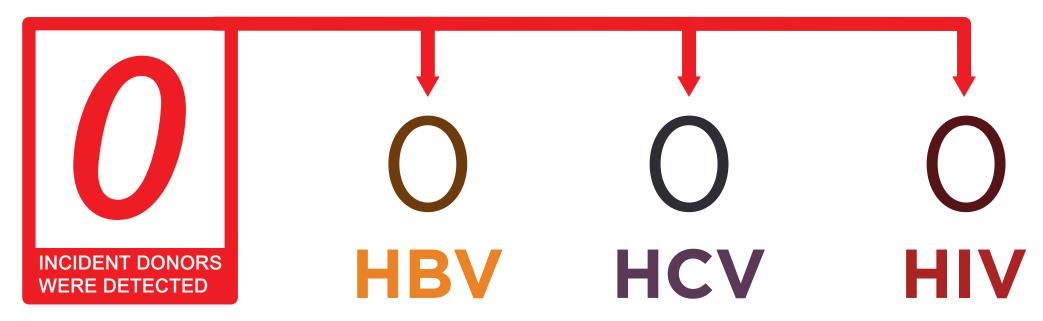




## Number of incident donors by pathogen

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 2023





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



see https://www.lifeblood.com.au/health-professionals/clinical-practice/adverse-events/other-transfusion-transmitted-infections for more detail







## **Also in 2023**

- 131 486 platelet donations screened for bacterial contamination
  - Transfusion-transmitted bacterial infections = 0 confirmed cases
  - Most commonly isolated bacteria: Cutibacterium species & coagulase-negative staphylococci (~91%); most likely to be skin contaminants
- The prevalence of TTIs were
  - 4 24 times lower

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

- Among the 94 HBV-positive donors,
  - were classified as occult HBV (OBI) based on the detection of HBV DNA without HBsAg.



most donors with OBI were men and had an average age of 53 years.

21 donors (11 first-time and 10 repeat) were positive for infectious
Syphilis





