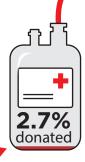
Of the

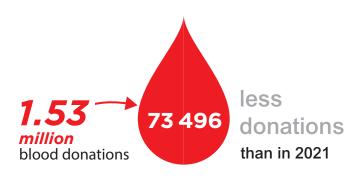
25.9 million

2022 mid-year general population of Australia,



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



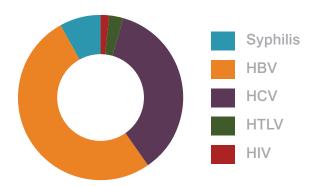


In 2022

*178* 

donors were detected to be positive for at least one TTI 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

**22**%

of the donor population, they contributed to approximately

**85%** of TTIs in 2022



and the number of

transfusion-transmitted HIV, HCV, HTLV, HBV or syphilis infections reported in Australian transfusion recipients during 2022 was





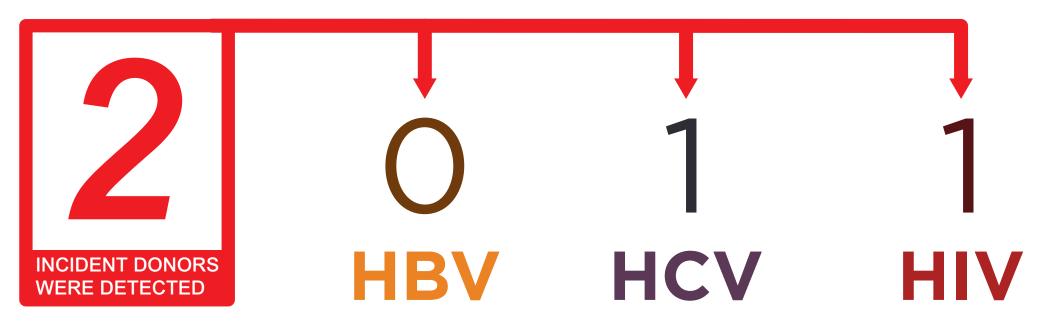




## Number of incident donors by pathogen

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 2022





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 2022

- 123 751 platelet donations screened for bacterial contamination
  - Transfusion-transmitted bacterial infections = 0 confirmed cases
  - Most commonly isolated bacteria: Cutibacterium species & coagulase-negative staphylococci (89%); most likely to be skin contaminants
- The prevalence of TTIs were

## 6 - 64 times lower

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

- Among the 92 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 52 years.

14 donors (8 first-time and 6 repeat) were positive for infectious
Syphilis





