The Young Blood Donor

Safety and Long-Term Commitment to Blood Donation

Vasovagal Injury and Iron Deficiency

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Rates (by year and age group) of vasovagal-related injuries in allogeneic, whole blood, needle in donations, 2008 - 2011



Vasovagal Reactions, 2010 to 2014



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Vasovagal and LOC Reactions, 2010 to 2014



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Injuries from Vasovagal Reactions, 2010 to 2014



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Multivariate Analysis (Allogeneic, WB, Complete and Incomplete)

- Using 2008-2011 dataset on allogeneic, WB, complete and incomplete donations (~ 3.7 million donations)
- Multivariate analysis was performed with the following indicator variables used in parallel models:
 - Vasovagal-related injury (N= 416 records)
 - LOC (N= 6137 records)
- Both MV models included:
 - Sex, Age, Donor Status, Ethnicity, Race, EBV, Pulse, Hemoglobin, Blood Pressure Classification,, Donation

Status, Donation Site and Center

 MV analyses can detect which are independent predictors of the selected outcomes (injury and LOC).

Multivariate analysis (allogeneic, WB, needle in) on factors associated with vasovagal-related injuries and loss of consciousness						
Vasovagal-Loss ofDonor and Donation Characteristicsrelated injuryConsciousnes						
		n=416	n=6137			
Sex	Male	Female	1.1(0.7-1.7)	1(0.9-1.2)		
	23-49	16-18	3.5(2.4-5.1)	2.6(2.3-2.8)		
Age (years)		19-22	1.9(1.2-3.2)	2.1(1.9-2.4)		
		50-64	0.9(0.6-1.5)	0.8(0.7-0.9)		
		=>65	0.9(0.4-1.8)	1.1(0.9-1.3)		
Donor Status	Repeat	First-time	2.1(1.6-2.9)	2.3(2.1-2.5)		

Multivariate Analysis of ~3.7 Million Donations (Allogeneic, WB, Complete and Incomplete)

Donor and Donation Characteristics			Vasovagal- related injury n=416	Loss of Consciousness n=6137
	=>5000	<3500	6.5(3-14.1)	4.1(3.4-5)
Estimated Blood Volume (EBV)		3500-3999	3.8(2.2-6.7)	3.2(2.8-3.7)
		4000-4499	2.5(1.5-4.2)	2.1(1.9-2.4)
		4500-4999	1.6(0.94-2.8)	1.6(1.4-1.8)

Fainting Rates Across Time Course of Blood Donation, 2007 data



Time (in minutes) in relation to needle removal (t=0)

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Bravo, et al Vox Sanguinis (2011) 101, 303–312

Injuries; Recumbent vs. Ambulatory



Injury/1000 Donations (Males and Females)



Rate/1000 Donations



Bravo, Vox Sang, 2011

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Fainting: Summary of Multivariable Model (Donor / Donation Characteristics) Adjusted Odds Ratios Across Time Course of Blood Donation



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LOC rate/1000 by EBV in 16 vs. 18 y/o WB Allogeneic Complete and Incomplete Donations

(BSI data, August 2008 to December 2012)



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Vasovagal-related Injuries in WB donations

	Total	Injury VVR (n)	% of all VVRinjuries from WB donations	% of all WB donations
Donations	2705440	467		
Donors <3500	87934	23	4.9	3
3501-3999	559,506	210	45.0	21
Donors <4000	647,440	233	49.9	24
Donors < 23	582,204	284	60.8	22
Donors < 18	250,808	174	37.3	9
Male Donors	1,169,405	118	25.3	43
1st time donors	503,002	199	42.6	19
Donors < 23 with <4L	180,468	155	33.2	7
Donors < 18 with <4L	89,426	111	23.8	3
1st time donors with < 4L	137,100	101	21.6	5

Studying Predictors of Donor AEs

- First time, youth, low EBV, tachycardia:These are associated with LOC and injury. (gender? fear?): But VVR ≠ LOC.
- Objective definition of AE (LOC) (survey? VVR)
- Large sample size
- Time of AE in relation to needle withdrawal
- Donor position (upright, recumbent) at onset of AE
- Location of donor at onset of AE



Ferritin testing in Canadian Blood Donors

M Goldman, S Uzicanin, V Scalia, SF O'Brien AABB Annual Meeting October 26, 2015 Anaheim, California



Ferritin levels by gender, donation frequency N = 9,783

Donation frequency past 12		Ferritin (µg/L) (%)				
months	N	< 12	12-24	25-336		
Females						
First time	569	58 (10)	145 (26)	364 (64)		
Reactivated*	956	68 (7)	220 (23)	668 (70)		
1-3	2,307	664 (29)	756 (33)	887 (38)		
≥ 4	601	242 (40)	231 (39)	128 (21)		
Males [†]						
First time	426	2 (0.5)	7 (1.6)	384 (90)		
Reactivated*	775	3 (0.4)	19 (2.5)	729 (94)		
1-3	2,529	173 (7)	511 (20)	1,822 (72)		
≥ 4	1,620	450 (28)	579 (36)	588 (36)		

* No donation in > 12 months

+ 83 males (1.5%) had ferritin > 336 $\mu g/L$



Female donors, ferritin levels by age and donations in last 12 months

		Donations		Ferritin (µg/L), (%)			
Gender	Age	last 12 months	Number of donors	< 12	12-24	25-336	
		FT or RA	139	(12 (9))	54 (39)	73 (52)	
	17-24	1 or 2	108	50 (46)	30 (28)	28 (26)	
Female		≥ 3	27	18 (67)	6 (22)	3 (11)	
	25-45	FT or RA	295	24 (8)	79 (27)	192 (65)	
		1 or 2	215	77 (36)	65 (30)	73 (34)	
		\geq 3	106	47 (44)	36 (34)	23 (22)	
	≥ 46	FT or RA	138	(12 (9))	22 (16)	104 (75)	
		1 or 2	205	39 (19)	64 (31)	102 (50)	
		\geq 3	204	86 (42)	77 (38)	41 (20)	

FT = first time

RA = no donation in last 12 months

Male donors, ferritin levels by age and donations in last 12 months

		Donations		Ferritin (µg/L), (%)			
Gender	Age	last 12 months	Number of donors	< 12	12-24	25-336	>336
Male ≥		FT or RA	446	2 (0.4)	11 (2)	417 (94)	16 (4)
	> 17	1, 2 or 3	776	52 (7)	165 (21)	552 (71)	7 (1)
	≥ 1/	4 or 5	477	161 (34)	162 (34)	153 (32)	1 (0.2)
		6+	36	16 (44)	15 (42)	5 (14)	0 (0)

FT = first time

RA = no donation in last 12 months

Multivariable logistic regression analysis of factors associated with absent iron stores

Donor and Donatio	n Characteristics	MALE (n=1,155) OR (95% CI)	FEMALE (n=1,079) OR (95%CI)
Hemoglobin	12.5-13.4	80.8 (31.1-209.7)	65.3 (15.6-273.3)
(g/dL)	13.5-14.4	12.6 (6.5-24.4)	15.4 (3.7-64.4)
(Reference: 15.5-26)	14.5-15.4	4.2 (2.2-8)	8.1 (1.9-34.3)
	16-18	3.2 (1.1-9.6)	2.8 (1.2-6.4)
Age	19-22	1.6 (0.5-5)	3.3 (1.7-6.6)
(years) (Reference: 50-64)	23-49	1.4 (0.8-2.5)	2.4 (1.5-3.6)
	≥65	0.4 (0.2-0.98)	1.5 (0.8-2.7)
	1	0.4 (0.04-3.7)	1 (0.4-2.1)
# of Prior RBC	2-3	4.2 (1.4-13.1)	3.1 (1.6-5.7)
Donations in the Past	4-5	4.6 (1.5-13.9)	4.5 (2.4-8.5)
(Reference: 0)	6-9	7.8 (2.7-22.3)	5.5 (2.9-10.6)
	10+	12 (3.6-40.7)	13 (3.2-52.8)

Bravo, et al, AABB Annual Meeting, 2015

Questions About Donors Under 19 Years of Age

- Should 19 be minimum age for blood donation?
- Requirement that donors under 19 yo have saline infusion to match the volume removed to ensure a normal EBV at procedure end?
- Should the only donation type permitted be 2 units of red cells by apheresis?
- Should donors have an assessment of iron stores with their first donation to be used to manage subsequent blood donation?

Summary

• Age

 Individuals under 19 yo should receive specific education about the physiology of blood donation to include instruction on the prevention of fainting and iron deficiency before their first donation.

• First Donation

 The first donation of individuals under 19 years of age should be monitored to ensure that prophylactic interventions are understood and implemented. Verbal instruction should be available concerning muscle tension, blood volume replacement, iron metabolism, etc.

Summary

- Age and Blood Volume
 - Individuals under 19 yo should not be permitted to donate whole blood unless they have an estimated blood volume ≥ 4 liters and they meet all the other pertinent donor suitability criteria.

Age and Iron

 Individuals (under 19 yo) whose hemoglobin is within 1 gm above the minimum acceptable level should have a laboratory iron assessment with their first blood donation. Subsequent donation activity should be managed with attention to maintaining normal iron metabolism.

Young and First Time Donors Need Attention

Thank you