

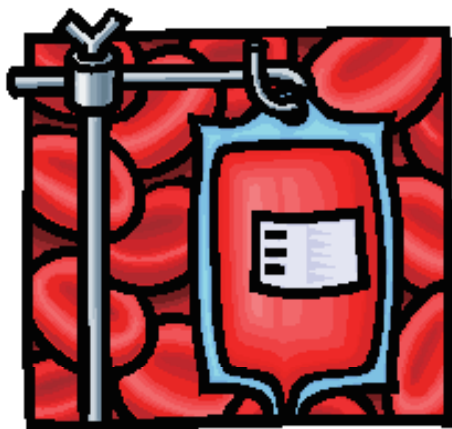


血液安全 由我做起

Safe Blood Starts with Me

捐血前健康查詢闡釋

*What should you know
about the Health History
Enquiry in Blood
Donation?*



香港紅十字會輸血服務中心

HONG KONG RED CROSS BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE





健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

親愛的捐血者，

謝謝你今天前來捐血。

香港紅十字會輸血服務中心(中心)致力為本港醫院病人提供充足及安全的血液供應。為達此目標，中心如同其他國家一直奉行從沒有報酬的志願捐血者收集血液。所有收集回來的血液都經過一系列化驗，包括乙型肝炎、丙型肝炎、愛滋病毒、T淋巴細胞病毒及梅毒等化驗。除此之外，在你捐血前你仍需經過健康查詢程序，中心的護士會與你個別面談。無論你是新捐血者或為多次捐血者，每次捐血均需通過健康查詢程序以保障捐血者及受血者的安全。健康查詢的目的旨在詳細評估每一位捐血者現時及過往的身體狀況來決定是否適合捐血。其實，表格內每一條問題都是經仔細設計，並以簡潔方式表達，以幫助捐血者回答及提供有關其健康狀況的重要資料。

為讓你更清楚瞭解捐血登記表格的問題，下述為各問題內容的闡釋以供參考。

Dear donors,

Thank you for coming along to donate blood today.

The Hong Kong Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service (BTS) is committed to provide adequate and safe blood to patients in need of transfusion therapy. To achieve this, the BTS, like most other countries, has been collecting blood only from voluntary non-remunerated blood donors. All blood collected will be tested for hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV, Human T-lymphotropic virus, and syphilis. However, before you make a blood donation, you are required to respond to a health history enquiry, which consists of a questionnaire (the Blood Donation Registration Form (“BDRF”)) followed by a private interview by our nurse. Whether you are new or repeated donor, this health history enquiry is mandatory each time before you give blood to ensure your safety as blood donor and the recipient(s) of your donation. The questions in the BDRF will enable the BTS to comprehensively appraise your current and past health conditions for the purpose of determining your eligibility to give blood. In fact, every question has been carefully worded to elicit precise and important health related information from prospective donors.

In order to give you a better understanding, listed below are the explanations of the rationale for asking each of the questions in the health history enquiry.



香港紅十字會輸血服務中心

HONG KONG RED CROSS BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE





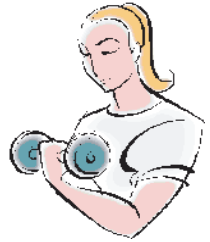
健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

今天/現時 Today/Now

(一) 你是否覺得身體健康狀況適宜捐血？

此問題的目的是保障捐血者安全。捐血者在捐血當日如感覺不適是不宜捐血的，因為這會增加其在捐血時或之後出現不良反應的機會。捐血者可改天在身體狀況良好時方來捐血。



Q.1 Are you feeling well enough to give blood today?

This question intends to ensure the safety of a person in making a blood donation. If you are not feeling well enough, giving blood may increase the chance of adverse reactions during or after donation. You are welcome to donate on another day when you feel fit.

(二) 是否需要正由醫生診治，服食藥物，接受治療或等待檢驗報告？

此問題是顧及捐血者的身體狀況而設的。如捐血者需見醫生、服藥、正接受治療或等待檢驗報告，其身體狀況可能並不適宜捐血。

另外，為受血者安全著想，有些疾病可能會經血液傳染，所以捐血者必須向中心醫護人員提供有關資料。

雖然大部份藥物並不會對血液有所影響，極少份量，亦會影響血液質素或對所以捐血者如有服藥請告知中心醫



響，但個別藥物，即使受血者會有不良影響，護理人員。

此外，即使你在等候檢驗報告時並沒象，如有任何不肯定的情況，中心建議

有出現任何身體不適現你暫緩捐血。

Q2. Are you currently under a doctor's care, taking any medication, under medical treatment or awaiting test results?

This question is again for the donor's well being. If you are currently under medical follow-up, taking drugs/under medical treatment or awaiting test results, there is a possibility that your current health status may not be suitable to donate blood.



Some diseases are potentially transmittable through blood. It is important that you should disclose such details and discuss with the BTS' nurse on duty.

Concerning drugs, vast majority of them have no adverse effects on the donated blood and its recipient(s). However, some, even in trace amount may affect the quality of the component(s) in the blood and/or have harmful effects on the recipients. Always clarify your medication with our nurse.

Lastly even though you may feel well whilst waiting for a laboratory test result, it would be better to wait until every uncertainty is cleared before making a blood donation.



健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

(三)如屬女性

*現在是否懷孕?

*是否在過去一年內曾分娩或流產?

懷孕婦女一般較易出現缺鐵現象，而捐血可能會加重此情況，所以懷孕期間並不適宜捐血。同樣地，剛生育或墮胎的婦女亦不適宜捐血。如有上述情況需暫緩捐血六個月。

Q3. For female donors:

*Are you pregnant?

*Have you given birth/had an abortion in the last 12 months?

Pregnant women are relatively more prone to develop iron deficiencies. The situation may be exacerbated by the iron loss from giving blood. Pregnant women are therefore generally advised not to give blood. The same applies to female who had given birth or had an abortion recently. We advise females with such history to wait for 6 months before they make a blood donation again.



(四) 是否會參與富危險性的運動? 例如: 攀山、潛水或飛行運動?

此問題亦是為保障捐血者安全而設的。捐血者日進行劇烈或危險運動，因為這會增加不良反應的危險。

Q4. Are you about to undertake any sports, e.g. rock climbing, diving or flying

This also intends to protect donors. You are not to take vigorous sports on the same day donation. Undertaking hazardous sports immediately after donation could compound the potential risks of post donation adverse reactions.



在捐血後切忌即捐血後出現不

hazardous today? advised after

(五) 是否需要駕駛重型汽車、或從事深入地底、深海或高空工作? 例如: 消防員、火車或重型車輛司機、棚架工作?

此問題的出發點與第4題相類似。在情況許可下，捐血者應在完成工作或下班後才前來捐血。



Q5. Will you be driving a heavy vehicle or working at hazardous depths or heights today? e.g. fireman, train/lorry driver, scaffolding worker

This is of similar rationale as in Q4. Whenever possible it is preferable for people of such occupation(s) to donate blood at the end of his/her working day or shift.



健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

在過去三日內 In the past 3 days

(六) 是否曾接受任何口腔治療(包括：洗牙、脫牙等)? 是否有任何傷口或皮膚病?



由於口腔內或皮膚上較易聚生細菌。如曾脫牙、洗牙或有傷口或皮膚病，細菌可透過黏膜及皮膚傷口進入血液內，引致細菌感染。捐血者如有以上情形，請暫緩捐血。

Q6. Have you had any dental procedure, open wounds or skin lesions?

Even healthy people have colonization of bacteria in the mouth and on the skin. However, dental procedure, open wounds or skin lesions may cause bacteria breaching the mucous membrane or skin barrier and entering the blood. Individuals having such conditions may be asked to come back later if he/she is still interested in giving blood.

(七) 是否曾服食亞士匹靈或含有亞士匹靈的藥物?

亞士匹靈或含有亞士匹靈的藥物會影響血小板功能。為確保血液質素，捐血者如需定期服食上述藥物或於捐血前3日曾經服食，並不適宜捐血。



Q7. Have you taken aspirin or any medication containing aspirin?

Aspirin and aspirin containing medications affect the function of platelets in the blood. People who take aspirin on regular basis or have taken it within the past 3 days should not give blood.

在過去四星期內 In the past 4 weeks

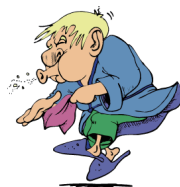
(八) 是否曾接觸患有傳染病的人士，例如：水痘、德國麻疹、肺結核(肺癆)等?

由於傳染病有不同的潛伏期，如捐血前曾接觸傳染病患者，需最少暫緩捐血4週以保障受血者的安全。如你不清楚是否受到感染，請向中心醫護人員查詢。

Q8. Have you had contact with an infectious diseases, e.g., chickenpox, rubella, tuberculosis?



Infectious diseases have incubation period of variable length. History of contact with an index case warrants a deferral of at least 4 weeks to ensure the safety of blood recipients. If you are not sure of the possible exposure, please discuss it with our nurse.





健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

(九)是否曾接受任何預防疫苗，例如：甲型肝炎、乙型肝炎、破傷風針等？



預防疫苗是可由已殺、滅活病毒或細菌提煉、又或經重組技術製成，本中心會因應不同疫苗會有相關的豁免措施。

如曾接受類毒素、已殺病毒或經重組技術製成的疫苗〈包括霍亂、傷寒、白喉、破傷風、甲型肝炎、乙型肝炎、流行性感冒、小兒麻痺症(注射配方)或百日咳〉及並無病徵或不良反應出現，可於接受疫苗後24小時捐血。

但如曾接受減活疫苗，就需暫緩捐血3至4週。由於此類疫苗會有少劑量的病原以刺激人體免疫系統的抵抗力，所以如捐血者在此期間捐血，可能會令受血者有感染風險。如曾接受卡介苗、黃熱病、麻疹、腮腺炎、小兒麻痺症(口服疫苗)、活減毒傷寒疫苗，需暫緩捐血3週；而曾接受德國麻疹或水痘疫苗，則需暫緩捐血4週。

Q9. Have you had any vaccinations e.g. Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B or tetanus?

Different vaccines affect blood donation differently, depending on whether it is prepared from killed or live attenuated virus or bacteria or by recombinant technologies.

Individuals who have received toxoid, killed vaccines, or recombinant vaccines can be accepted for blood donation 24 hours after vaccination if symptom free. These include cholera, typhoid, diphtheria, tetanus, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, influenza, poliomyelitis (injection) and pertussis.

Individuals who have received live-attenuated vaccines will be deferred for 3 to 4 weeks. It is because such vaccines involve introducing a small dose of antigens to stimulate a person's immune system against the antigens, therefore the recipients will have a theoretical risk if he/she received blood donated by donors vaccinated within that period. These include BCG, yellow fever, measles, mumps, poliomyelitis (oral), and live attenuated typhoid fever (deferred for 3 weeks); rubella and chicken pox (deferred for 4 weeks).



(十) 是否曾有腹瀉？

此問題旨在考慮曾出現腹瀉徵狀人士的康復情況。因為即使病徵減退，有關病原仍需一段時間方可徹底清除。中心醫護人員會就腹瀉徵狀建議需暫緩捐血時間。



Q10. Have you had diarrhoea?

People who have history of diarrhea may have the causative pathogen in his/her circulation. Sometimes even all the symptom have subsided, the responsible pathogen may take a longer time to clear from the body. Therefore, our nurse will base on history and symptoms of diarrhea to decide on the deferral period for blood donation.



健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

在過去十二個月期間 In the past 12 months

(十一) 是否曾接受紋身、針灸、穿耳、刺體或曾被用過的針刺傷等?

是否曾意外接觸血液或血染儀器?

乙型或丙型肝炎及愛滋病是可透過以上情形傳播。由於病毒需待感染後並產生有足夠抗體方可測試出來，故此捐血者如有以上情形需暫緩捐血12個月。



Q11. Have you had tattoo, acupuncture, ear/body piercing or been accidentally stuck with a used needle?

Have you had accidental exposure to blood/blood contaminated instruments?



These activities/accidents carry a risk of hepatitis (Hepatitis B or C) and HIV-AIDS infections. A deferral of 12 months is recommended to ensure that a person who

has been exposed to these infections would have time to develop antibodies that can be detected by blood test.

(十二) 是否曾注射乙型肝炎免疫球蛋白?

乙型肝炎免疫球蛋白是用作預防乙型肝炎的藥物，故此曾接受注射人士即表示曾有接觸乙型肝炎病毒風險，故此需暫緩捐血12個月。



Q12. Have you been given Hepatitis B Immune Globulin?

Hepatitis B immune globulin is intended for passive immunization after exposure of hepatitis B. Its use implies a previous exposure and therefore a deferral of 12 months is needed if an individual has received it.

(十三) 是否曾注射瘋狗症疫苗?

由於瘋狗症疫苗一般會於48小時內從血液中消失，所以注射後如超過48小時將不會影響捐血。但如捐血者是因曾遭動物咬傷而需注射疫苗，則需暫緩捐血12個月，以確保安全。



Q13. Have you had rabies shots?

Rabies vaccine itself would not affect donation after 48 hours of injection because it would disappear from the donor's blood after such period. However, if it is received as a result of animal bite, it warrants a deferral of 12 months. This is a safety consideration against actual exposure to rabies infection.



健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

(十四)是否曾接受

*外科手術(包括內窺鏡檢查,使用導管作治療)?

*輸血?

此問題是為保障捐血者安全而設,手術後如已完全康復是可以捐血的。本中心的一般指引如下:

- 如屬經排期預約的小型手術,完全康復後3個月可以捐血。
- 如屬經排期預約的大型手術,則需暫緩捐血6個月。
- 如屬緊急大型手術,需暫緩捐血12個月。

雖然現時透過輸血感染疾病的風險已非常低,但為作預防措施,如曾有輸血紀錄人士需於輸血後暫緩捐血12個月。

Q14. Have you undergone or received

* Surgery (including endoscopic examination, treatment involving the use of catheters)?

* Blood transfusion?

Question on recent surgery is meant for ensuring the well-being of blood donors. In fact, individuals who have fully recovered from operations can be accepted. As general rule:

*For elective minor operations, full recovery after 3 months can be accepted.

*For elective major operations, defer 6 months.

*For major emergency operations, defer 12 months.



Concerning the question on blood transfusion, although the risk of infection from blood transfusion is extremely low, and it is meant for extra safety precaution for blood recipients. A 12-month deferral is required if there is such history.

健康問題 Your Health

(十五)是否曾使用其他姓名捐血?

此問題可幫助本中心查閱/綜合捐血者的重要資料,如血型、過往血液測試結果等。

Q15 Have you ever donated under another name?

This question is intended to help the BTS to retrieve/integrate the related important information/records, including the blood group and past infectious markers screening results from one person.





健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

(十六)是否曾接獲本會通知閣下永久不適宜捐血？

捐血者如曾接獲永久不適宜捐血通知，一定要告知本中心醫護人員。因為被永久豁免捐血必有原因，有關資料不單對保護受血者安全十分重要，同時亦可確保捐血者的身體狀況是適合才可捐血。



Q16. Have you ever been permanently deferred as a blood donor or been advised not to donate blood?

It is very important for you to disclose such information. There must be a clear reason for a person to be permanently deferred or advised not to donate blood.

This is to ensure that one's health condition is really suitable to give blood.

(十七)是否曾接受

- 凝血因子治療？
- 腦垂體提煉的激素藥物如生長及生育激素？
- 腦組織移植？
- 器官或組織移植？
- 不育治療？

你或你的直系親屬有否患克雅二氏症？

此問題旨在保障受血者不會因輸血而感染克雅二氏症。1980年代以前，腦垂體提煉激素藥物如生長及生育激素或腦組織移植是從人腦抽取，可能是人類發現的克雅二氏症傳染源頭。而此病亦可能會透過輸血傳播。如屬以上情況或直系親屬曾患克雅二氏症的人士，需被永久豁免捐血。



至於凝血因子治療方面，由於在80年代初期，供治療血友病患者所用的凝血因子沒有經加熱處理，故此愛滋病毒及丙型肝炎可能會經此傳播。另外，由於血友病患者的血液缺乏凝血因子，故此亦不適宜作輸血之用。

而曾接受器官或組織移植的人士則會有較高風險感染傳染病。此外，在接受器官移植後，病人一般需長期服藥以防出現排斥現象，故需被永久豁免捐血。

Q17. Have you ever received

- Clotting factor concentrates?
- Growth hormone of human origin, other pituitary hormones?
- Brain tissue grafts?
- Organ or tissue transplant?
- Any treatment for infertility?

Have any of your family members suffered from Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)?

This question intends to protect blood recipients from contracting Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD). Growth hormones, brain tissue grafts, hormones for treating infertility prepared prior to 1980s were probably of human origin and have a potential risk of transmitting CJD. In addition, family history of CJD should warrant permanent deferral.

For clotting factor concentrates, two issues are of concern here. In early 1980s, clotting factors for hemophiliacs were not heat-treated and there was a potential risk of HIV and hepatitis C infection. Secondly, people who required clotting factor concentrates are usually because of coagulation factor deficient, which makes them less ideal to be blood donor.

Persons with history of organ and tissue transplants may have a higher risk of contracting some of the blood borne infectious diseases. Besides, after organ transplantation, medication is often required for a long period to prevent graft rejection. A permanent deferral should be justified.



健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

(十八)是否在過去十二個月內曾離港外遊?離港時間?旅遊地點?

由於部份本港以外地區為瘧疾地區，而瘧疾是可經紅血球傳播。捐血者如最近12個月曾到瘧疾地區旅遊，需於回港後暫緩捐血一年。

捐血人士在提供有關旅遊資料時，請詳細提供曾旅遊的地區及時期，這可有助本中心醫護人員決定需暫緩捐血的時期。

Q18.



Have you traveled outside Hong Kong in the past twelve months? When? Where?

Some areas outside Hong Kong are endemic for malaria. Since malaria can be transmitted through blood transfusion, recent travel to malaria endemic area in the past 12 months will result in deferral of 1 year from the date returning to Hong Kong.

(十九)是否曾患有任何嚴重疾病?

- *心臟病(例如:缺血性心臟病,高血壓),
- *呼吸道疾病(例如:哮喘),
- *腸胃及消化道疾病,
- *血液科疾病(例如:凝血性疾病),
- *癌症,
- *內分泌及代謝性疾病(例如:糖尿病),
- *神經系統疾病(例如:羊癇症),
- *精神病,
- *泌尿及生殖系統疾病(例如:腎,膀胱,尿道疾病),
- *其他如免疫系統疾病(例如:紅斑狼瘡,風濕性關節炎)?

是否曾有不省人事,痙攣或抽筋?

是否對某些藥物產生敏感反應?

此問題亦是用以評估捐血者是否適宜捐血，因為捐血可能會對有上列疾病的人士產生不良影響，如出現痙攣或癲癇現象。捐血人士如回答「是」，並不代表一定不可以捐血。根據指引，本中心會因應疾病的性質、病徵的嚴重性及沒有出現病徵的時間作決定，因此捐血人士務必將其情況告知本中心醫護人員。

Q19.

Have you ever had any serious illness?



- *Heart disease (e.g. ischaemic heart disease, hypertension),
- *Respiratory disease (e.g. asthma),
- *Gastrointestinal disease,
- *Blood disease (e.g. bleeding problem),
- *Cancer,
- *Endocrine or metabolic disease (e.g. diabetes),
- *Neurological disease (e.g. epilepsy),
- *Mental disorder,
- *Urogenital disease (e.g. kidney or bladder disease) and
- *other such as autoimmune disease (e.g. SLE, rheumatoid arthritis)

Have you had loss of consciousness/convulsions?

Have you had a drug allergy?

This is another question to assess the fitness of donors to give blood. In fact, donating blood could complicate some of the conditions listed above. Convulsion and epilepsy are good examples. However, by responding “yes” to any of the above questions does not always result in ineligibility. With reference to the set guidelines, the discretion will be made depending on the nature, severity of symptoms or symptom-free interval. It is important to discuss in the details with our nurse.





健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

(二十)是否曾患有傳染病如：瘧疾、性病、肺結核或病毒性淋巴腺發熱？

此問題是用另一形式以查詢捐血者會否有機會已受上述傳染病感染。

肺結核是一種本地常見傳染病。本中心的政策如下：

- 肺結核患者在完全康復並停止服藥後兩年可以捐血。
- 如懷疑感染肺結核或尚等待檢驗結果的人士需暫緩捐血。
- 與正患有肺結核病者有緊密接觸的家人需暫援捐血，直至主診醫生或衛生署發出健康證明為止。

問題中亦特別查詢捐血者曾否患有性病，因為性病有機會經血液傳染，而性病患者感染愛滋病的機會相對較高。所以曾患有性病人士會被永久豁免捐血。

承接第18條，証實患上瘧疾的人士，由痊癒後及再沒有病徵起計3年內需暫緩捐血。

患有病毒性淋巴腺發熱人士需於康復後6個月方可捐血。

Q.20 Have you ever suffered from an infectious disease such as malaria, venereal disease, tuberculosis or glandular fever?

This question intends to solicit respondents' information on history of infectious disease with reference to some specific ones.

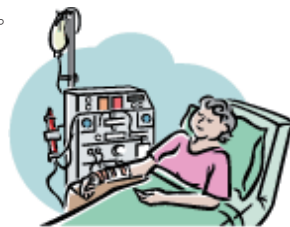
Tuberculosis (TB) is prevalent in our locality. Our current policies are:

- Persons with history of TB can be accepted for blood donation after clear of disease and off medication for 2 years.
- Persons under investigations for suspected or relapsed TB are deferred.
- Close family contacts of active TB are deferred until the attending physician or Department of Health has given clearance.

Rationale for asking about venereal disease is two folds. Venereal disease may be transmissible through blood transfusion. People who had such history are in general at a higher risk of HIV-AIDS. Positive history of venereal disease would incur permanent deferral.

As an extended question of Q18, people who have malaria would be deferred for 3 years from the date of cure and reinstated for blood donation if he/she remains asymptomatic during the period.

Persons with glandular fever are also advised not to give blood until 6 months after full recovery.



(二十一)是否被診斷為缺乏六磷酸葡萄糖脫氫酶 (G6PD deficiency)?

由於所收集的血液並不適宜用作全血為初生嬰兒作換血治療，故此捐血者如有此情況需告知中心醫護人員。

Q.21 Have you ever been informed of G6PD deficient?

Persons of this condition should report because the blood collected cannot be used as fresh whole blood for neonatal exchange transfusion.





健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

(二十二)你是否帶有以下肝炎病毒

- 乙型肝炎?
- 丙型肝炎?

乙型或丙型肝炎可以引致嚴重肝病或其他併發症，並可以透過輸血傳染，故此帶病毒者會被永久豁免捐血。

Q22. Have you been a carrier of

- Hepatitis B virus?
- Hepatitis C virus?

Hepatitis B and C can be transmitted through blood transfusion and may result in chronic hepatitis and other complications. These 2 conditions require permanent deferral.



生活習慣 Life Style

(二十三)你或你的性伴侶是否感染了HIV，一種可引發愛滋病的病毒?

你是否曾與懷疑感染了HIV病毒的人士發生性行為?

如屬男性，你是否曾與另一男性發生性行為?

你是否曾接受金錢與別人發生性行為?

你是否曾濫服藥物或注射毒品?

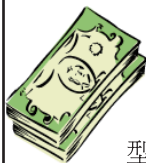
在過去十二個月內你是否曾與下列人士發生性行為

- 有雙性性行為的男士?
- 從事提供性服務的男或女士?
- 濫服藥物或注射毒品的人士?
- 曾接受凝血因子治療的人士?



上列問題旨在評估捐血者是否曾有高危行為，令他們可能有較高風險感染愛滋病、丙型肝炎或性病。

愛滋病毒測試呈陽性反應者或懷疑已受愛滋病感染人士會被永久豁免捐血。如捐血者的性伴侶可能患上愛滋病，亦需被永久豁免捐血。



“你是否曾接受金錢與別人發生性行為?”，這問題旨在豁免因工作或生活習慣而令其有較高風險感染愛滋病或性病人士捐血。

由於曾濫服藥物或注射毒品的人士會有較高風險感染愛滋病或丙型肝炎，故此會被永久豁免捐血。

有雙性性行為的男士、從事提供性服務的男或女士、濫服藥物或注射毒品及曾接受凝血因子治療的人士感染愛滋病及丙型肝炎的風險相對較高。捐血者如曾與上述人士發生性行為需暫緩捐血12個月。



健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

Q23. Do you or your sexual partner(s) have any reason to believe that you have been infected with HIV, the virus that cause AIDS?

Have you had sexual activity with anyone whom you think might be HIV positive?

(For male donors) Have you had male-to-male sexual activity?

Have you ever been given money for sex?

Have you a history of drug abuse or ever injected yourself with drugs?

In the last 12 months, have you had sexual activity with

- A bisexual male?

- A male or female sex worker?

- Anyone who has a history of drug abuse or has injected himself/herself with drugs?

- Anyone who has received clotting factor concentrates?



This group of questions intends to assess prospective donors who may have certain high risk behaviours putting them at a higher risk of certain infections such as HIV, HCV and venereal diseases.

People who have been tested positive for HIV or suspect oneself being HIV carriers will be permanently deferred. The same applies to those who have partner(s) whom may have been infected with HIV.

The question “money for sex” aims at excluding those people who have engaged in sexual activities at a higher risk of contracting HIV-AIDS or venereal diseases.



History of drug abuse or injection warrants permanent deferral because the habits will lead to a higher risk of HIV-AIDS and hepatitis C infection.

Bisexual male, male or female sex worker, persons who abuse drug/self inject, persons who had received clotting concentrates are all at a higher risk of HIV-AIDS and/or hepatitis C infection.

Donors who have history of having sex with them must observe a 12-month deferral period before donating blood.

(二十四) 於一九八零年一月一日至一九九六年十二月三十一日期間,你是否曾於英國居留累積超過三個月?

於一九八零年一月一日起,你是否曾於法國居留累積超過五年?

於一九八零年一月一日起,你是否曾於歐洲居留累積超過五年?

於一九八零年一月一日起,你會否在英國接受過輸血治療?

於一九八零年一月一日至一九九六年十二月三十一日期間,你是否曾在美國駐歐洲軍事基地居住或工作超過六個月?



(二十五) 於一九八零年一月一日起,你會否接受過由牛隻提煉的胰島素治療?

上列問題旨在考慮捐血人士會否因其在一九八零至一九九六年間居留的地方而有感染變種克雅二氏症或俗稱『瘋牛症』的風險。雖然現時並沒有實証變種克雅二氏症可透過輸血傳染,但由於在動物曾有經血液傳染的情況及有人類疑似個案,故存在著理論風險。捐血人士如回答“是”,會被豁免捐血。



健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry



Q24. Have you spent a total of three or more months in the UK between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 1996?

Have you spent a total of five or more years in France between 1 January 1980 and the present?

Have you spent a total of five or more years in

Europe between 1 January 1980 and the present?

Have you received blood transfusion in the UK between 1 January 1980 and the present?

Have you worked or lived for a total of six or more months at US Military bases in Europe between 1 January 1980 and 31 December 1996?



Q25. Have you received bovine insulin injection since 1 January 1980?

The above questions aim at assessing the risk of donors who might have been exposed to vCJD or human equivalent of Mad Cow Disease because of their residence during 1980 to 1996. As it has been demonstrated in the animal model and there has been suspected human vCJD case transmitted through blood transfusion, theoretical risk exists. A “yes” answer to the above questions will mean deferral from blood donation for prospective blood donors.

(二十六)你最近曾否去過北美洲？

此問題旨在因應捐血者往北美洲的旅遊紀錄而需作出預防西尼羅病毒的相應措施。中心的醫護人員會與捐血者查詢離開北美洲的日期以考慮豁免捐血的時期。



Q26. Have you been to North America recently?

This question is to explore donor's recent travel history to North America in the context of West Nile Virus Infection. Our nurse will clarify the person's date of departure from North America, which may affect his/her eligibility temporarily.

(二十七)在過去兩星期內你曾否有感冒或發熱症狀、頭痛、眼底痛、肌肉痛、關節痛、嘔吐、淋巴結或皮膚紅疹等？

此問題旨在查詢捐血者是否有懷疑感染登革熱、非典型肺炎或西尼羅病毒的病徵。

Q27. In the past 2 weeks, do you have symptoms of flu, fever, headache, eye pain, muscle/joint pain, vomiting, enlarged lymph node or skin rash?

This is a general question to screen donors for Dengue fever, SARS and West Nile Virus Infection.





健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

(二十八)你曾否證實患上登革熱？

由於登革熱是本港近年需小心預防的疾病，故此特設此問題。登革熱及西尼羅病毒均可經蚊叮及透過輸血傳染，因此需設立問題二十六至二十八以暫時豁免可能或曾受以上病毒感染人士捐血。

Q28. Do you have any history of confirmed Dengue fever?

Dengue fever has been reported in Hong Kong. As both Dengue fever and West Nile Virus infection are transmitted by mosquito bite and transmission via blood transfusion have been documented in both infections, Q26 to Q28 help to identify people who may have been exposed to these viruses or suffered from these infections recently.

(二十九)你曾否與證實患上或懷疑感染『嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症(沙士)』病人有密切的接觸？

(三十)你曾否證實患上或懷疑感染『嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症(沙士)』？

問題二十九及三十是因應本港早前發生「嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症(沙士)」疫情而設立的血液安全問題。由於許多傳染病包括「嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症(沙士)」在感染初期，雖然受感染人士的血液已帶有病毒，但可能未必會即時出現任何病徵。為減低經輸血傳染疾病的風險，故此任何曾與證實患上或懷疑感染「嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症(沙士)」病人有密切接觸的人士將被暫時豁免捐血三星期。

參照世界衛生組織指引，曾證實或懷疑感染「嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症(沙士)」的人士，則須在完全康復後三個月才可再次捐血。措施的目的是保證在康復後最佳狀態下捐血。

Q29. Do you have any history of close contact with patient confirmed or suspected SARS?

Q30. Do you have any history of confirmed or suspected SARS?

Both Q29 and Q30 are in view of the previous outbreak of SARS infection in Hong Kong. Similar to other infectious diseases, persons who have contracted SARS may remain asymptomatic in early phase of infection after exposure while their blood may harbour the virus. Therefore, those who have close contacts with patients of confirmed or suspected SARS will need to be deferred for 3 weeks from last date of contact.

In accordance with WHO's recommendations, people who have history of confirmed or suspected SARS will be deferred until 3 months time after complete recovery from SARS.



健康查詢(捐血登記表格內問題)闡釋

Rationale for Questions in the Blood Donation Registration Form for Health History Enquiry

最後，倘捐血者有任何疑問，歡迎向當值醫護人員查詢，他們很樂意解答。
Should the donors have any enquiries, our nurse on-duty
always welcomes any discussion and explanation on
related matters.



捐血救人 你我同心!
Give Blood Save Lives

捐血查詢熱線 Hotline: 2710 1234

輸血服務中心網頁 Website: <http://www.ha.org.hk/rcbts>

