**Figure.** Flow chart for reporting documented hepatitis B or C seroconversions from blood collection centers to public health based on an approached used by American Red Cross Biomedical Services\*

Identification of hepatitis B or C seroconversion in a repeat blood donor (documented negative nucleic acid test [NAT] test followed by a confirmed-positive NAT within a 6 to 12 month period)



Concomitant with notification of the donor, alert the relevant state public health personnel with <u>date of last NAT-negative and NAT-confirmed-positive donations</u> and basic demographic information as available.

\* The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Division of Viral Hepatitis may be contacted at <a href="dvhwi@cdc.gov">dvhwi@cdc.gov</a> for assistance in identifying the appropriate state health department contacts for reporting.

Подробнее см. Moorman, A. C., Stramer, S. L., Schaefer, M. K., Collier, M. G., Suryaprasad, A., Kuehnert, M. J., Moore, Z., Rowan, E., Habicht, K., Bradley, K., Fucci, M.-c., Hopkins, C. and Xu, F. (2015), Incident hepatitis among repeat blood donors: A sentinel event signaling possible health care—associated infection and need for reporting to public health authorities. Transfusion, 55: 2531–2533