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Kontrolle	Datum:	Visum:

Visum:

The recent questionnaire is available on www.blutspendezurich.ch
→ Spender, Formulare. Please print and fill out clearly before donating!

New donor				
Family Name:				
First Name:				
Maiden Name:				
Date of Birth:				
Sex:	M F			
Profession:				
Home Address:				
Postcode:		Town/Village:		
Home Phone:		_ Mobile:		
Business Phone:				
Email:				
Weight:	kç	)		Entnahmenummer:
Height:	cr	n		
and we welcome you  Please read the attack	ents, we would like to thank I warmly to the Zurich Blood Ched Information Sheet befor ment-proof pen on the day of	Donation Servi	ce of the SRC.	
Vom Entnahmepersonal aus	zufüllen:	Personenidentif	ikation: i.O.	nein Visum:
Blutdruck Puls  max. 180/100 max. 100/50 min. 5  HB Visum  F 125–165 M 135–185		Extra  Gewicht	Grösse	Ausw. Arzt RW Grund  KK ME mRö oRö
Phlebotomist/-in Begin	n Ende	EntnDauer/Visum	EntnMenge Lot	t-Nummer
Bemerkungen:				

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Medical questionnaire Please reply to each question with an X	Yes	No	Visum ZHBSD		Yes	No	Visum ZHBSD
Have you ever donated blood?     If so, when was your last donation?  Where?				e) Between 1.1.1980 and 31.12.1996 did you ever stay for a total of 6 months or more in the United Kingdom (UK) (England, Wales,			
2. Do you weigh more than 50 kg (110 lbs)?				Scotland, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Gibraltar and			
3. Are you at present in good health?				the Falkland Islands)? f) Since 1.1.1980, have you received			
4. In the past 72 hours, have you been treated by a dental hygienist or dentist?				one or more blood transfusions?  11. During the past 6 months, did you			
5. During the past 4 weeks, have you received medical treatment or had a temperature over 38 °C (or 100 °F)?				travel outside Switzerland?  a) If yes, please specify where			
6. a) Have you taken any medication, with or without prescription, in the last 4 weeks (tablets, injections, suppositories)?				and state your date of return  b) Were you ill during your stay or since			
b) Have you taken during the last 4 weeks medicines against prostate enlargement or baldness (e.g. Alocapil®, Finacapil®, Propecia®				your return (e.g. fever)? ☐ yes ☐ no If yes, please specify:			
or Proscar®) or against acne (e.g. Roaccutan®, Curakne®, Isotretinoin®, Tretinac® or Toctino®)?	·			12. a) Were you born outside Europe, did you grow up there or did you live there for 6 months or more?  If yes, in which country?			
c) During the last 6 months, have you taken medicines against prostate enlargement (e.g. Avodart® or Duodart®?				If yes, since when have you lived in Europe?			
d) During the past 3 years, have you taken Neotigason®, Acicutan® (treatment of psoriasis) or Erivedge® (treatment for basal cell carcinoma)?				b) Was your mother born outside Europe or did she grow up there, or did she live there for more than 6 months?			
7. a) Did you ever receive immunotherapy (cells or serum of human or animal origin)?				If yes, in which country?			
b) During the past 12 months, have you been vaccinated to prevent rabies, tetanus or any other disease?				13. a) Have you had in the last  6 months:  toxoplasmosis  mononucleosis mebiasis shigellosis TBE			
When? If yes, please specify:				<b>12 months:</b> ☐ Schistosomiasis ☐ gonorrhea			
Have you had any of the following illnesses or health problems?     Cardiac or circulatory problems – or pulmonary disease (blood pressure,				2 years:   osteomyelitis  rheumatic fever  tuberculosis  relapsing fever  Guillain-Barré-Syndrome			
heart attack, respiratory problems, stroke, mini stroke, unconsciousness)  b) Skin (e.g. wounds, rash, eczema) or allergies (e.g. hay fever, asthma, medication)				b) Have you ever had any of the follow- ing diseases: ☐ malaria ☐ Chagas disease ☐ brucellosis ☐ echinococ- cosis ☐ leishmaniosis ☐ lymphogra-			
c) Other diseases (e.g. diabetes, thrombosis, blood disease, coagula- tion disease, vascular disease, kidney disease, neurological disease, epilepsy, cancer)				nuloma venereum ☐ filariasis ☐ Q fever ☐ babesiosis ☐ Ebola  If yes, when?  c) Have you ever had another serious infectious disease? If yes,	 		
During the past 3 years or since you last donated blood, have you had an				which? When? d) Have you had a tick bite or been in			
☐ Illness ☐ Operation ☐ Accident  10. a) Have you ever received graft(s) of human or animal tissues or have you				contact with infectious diseases in the past 4 weeks?  If yes, please specify:			
ever had an organ transplant?  b) Have you ever had an operation on your brain or spinal cord?				14. During the past 4 months, have you undergone:			
c) Before 1.1.1986, were you ever treated with growth hormones?				<ul> <li>☐ a gastro-, colonoscopy</li> <li>☐ acupuncture treatment</li> <li>☐ electric needle epilation</li> </ul>			
d) Have you or has any blood relative of you been diagnosed with (or been suspicious of) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease?				☐ tattooing ☐ permanent make-up ☐ body piercing ☐ contact with foreign blood (a stitch wound, blood splash hitting the eyes, the mouth or another part of the body)?			

If so, when? \_

Fragebogen kontrolliert HB, Puls, BD kontrolliert

Medical questionnaire Please reply to each question with an X	Yes	No	Visum ZHBSD			Entnah	menum	nmer	:
15. a) Have you ever had jaundice (hepatitis) or had a positive test for hepatitis?									
b) Has your usual sexual partner had a Zika infection during the past 3 months?									
<ul><li>16. To which of the following risk situations have you been exposed?</li><li>☐ Change or new sexual partner in</li></ul>									
the past 4 months  Sexual intercourse (with or without protection) with several partners in the last 12 months									
☐ During the past 12 months a stay of 6 months or longer in countries where HIV is endemic								Γ	].e
<ul><li>Sexual intercourse for money, drugs or medication</li></ul>							Yes	No	Visum ZHBSD
☐ Past or present history of injecting drugs				Men o	•	_			
☐ Positive test for the HIV virus, syphilis or jaundice (hepatitis B or C)					<ul> <li>Sexual intercourse lever in the past</li> </ul>				
☐ Life, or sex partner or roommate who had contracted jaundice in the past				,	Sexual intercourse the last 12 months	between men ir			
6 months  17. During the past 12 months, have you had				<b>I</b>	n only:				
sexual intercourse with partners who:  • were exposed to one of the risk					• Have you ever been • If yes, when was yo pregnancy?				
situations mentioned under 16 • received blood transfusions in countries where AIDS is epidemic				•	Before 1.1.1986, di hormone injections treatment?				
<ul> <li>I am aware that I can withdraw from d and can refuse permission for the use I confirm by my signature that I have for blood donors (version 16) and tha</li> <li>I confirm that my personal details are ledge.</li> <li>I accept that my blood, if necessary, r possible additional tests as required about abnormal results.</li> <li>I understand that part of my donation</li> <li>I agree that my blood or certain commously for research purposes and granonymisation I can not be informed a for the use of my medical data for research all personal information supplied du Personal information will be exclusive Transfusion Service SRC (RBTS SRC)</li> <li>The Regional Blood Transfusion Service</li> </ul>	e of m well t I wa corre may a by Fe may poner iven t about search ring t ely us ).	be unts of post peed by legal	ood. and und ren all no ren all no re analys law on sed to r f it, as w rd parti sible me poses a process y the Sw	derstood ecessary have con sed using therapeu manufacti vell as m es in exc dical outo t any time of donati wiss Tran-	all information con explanations. inpleted the question genetic tests and utic products (Heilr ure medicines. It is a sociated medicine to the products of the	onnaire to the that a sample mittelgesetz). I cal records cances. I understhat I can with cted by medical SRC) and the ses to the autiliary and the ses to the au	best of will be will be us stand to draw real cone e Regi	etion my lestore e info	sheet know- ed for ormed nony- due to onsent tiality.
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# Information sheet for blood donors (version 16)

#### Blood and blood transfusions

Blood and its components perform many vital functions in the human body. A sick or injured person may need a blood transfusion to heal or to survive.. Transfusions are possible only if enough healthy volunteers agree to donate their blood. You can find further information on the role of blood, the various types of blood products and their relevance to patients on the blood donor website (http://en.blutspende.ch/). You can also ask additional questions at any time.

# Donating blood

When donating blood a sterile needle will be inserted into a vein in the arm and within 10-12 minutes nearly half a litre of blood will be collected. For a healthy person, the loss of this amount of blood in such a short time is normally well tolerated. It is therefore important that you are healthy. We will not take your blood if any of the pre-donation checks (blood pressure or haemoglobin measurement) or your completed questionnaire indicate an increased risk to your health through donating blood. Despite taking all precautions, complications may still occur during or after donating.

- short fainting episode (a 10 minute break including a meal after donation is recommended)
- injury at needle entry point (bruising, distension of the blood vessel wall, nerve damage)

Although the majority of complications are temporary and harmless, very rare but severe complications (e.g. diminished arm mobility of longer persistence, injuries due to falling) cannot be totally excluded. Your donor centre will advise you on prevention and treatment.

# Precautionary measures to reduce the risk of your blood donation for the recipient:

#### 1. Risk situations

One risk is the transmission of an infectious disease, possibly present in your blood, without you showing symptoms or feeling ill. We are able to assess this risk with the help of the completed medical questionnaire. In compliance with the Swiss Transfusion regulations you may be asked to temporarily defer or definitively refrain from donating blood.

## The following risk situations are reasons for permanent exclusion from blood donation

- 1. A positive test for HIV (AIDS), syphilis, hepatitis B or C
- 2. Sexual intercourse\* for money, drugs or medication
- 3. Past or present history of injecting drugs
- 4. Blood transfusion after 1.1.1980
- 5. Stay in the United Kingdom (UK) (England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands) between 1.1.1980 and 31.12.1996 for a total of 6 months or longer

# The following risk situations may be a reason for deferral of blood donation

- 6. A visit to a malarial region during the past 6 months, without health problems (in case of illness with fever, tell the doctor in charge)
- 7. Gonorrhoea or another venereal disease during the past 12 months
- 8. Change of sexual partner\* during the past 4 months
- 9. Sexual intercourse\* with multiple partners during the past 12 months
- 10. Sexual intercourse\* between men in the past 12 months
- 11. Stay of 6 months or longer in the past 12 months in countries with a high HIV-prevalence
- 12. Sexual intercourse\* during the past 12 months with partners exposed to any of the risk situations mentioned under 1 to 4 or 7 to 11, while the deferral period after sexual contact with partners with hepatitis B or C is 6 months

At any time before, during or after donating, you may withdraw from blood donation and prohibit the use of your donated blood if it has not yet been transfused.

# 2. Biological Tests

The systematic screening of the AIDS virus, hepatitis virus (A, B, C and E), the syphilis agent and Parvo B19 takes place at blood donation. For further information concerning the above-mentioned diseases and their transmission, paths visit https://www.bag.admin.ch/bag/en/home/krankheiten/krankheiten-im-ueberblick.html .

Should one of the tests give a reactive result, you will immediately be informed and the blood you donated will not be transfused. However there is always a certain lapse of time between the moment of infection and the moment when biological tests

<sup>\*</sup> protected or unprotected

start being reactive. It is thus possible that an infectious agent is transmitted to the recipient without the transfusion center knowing and preventing it.

Therefore a truthful answer to the questionnaire is of utter importance. In the same way, blood group ABO, Rhesus D and possibly other important blood groups in transfusion medicine are determined for each donor (if necessary by genetic methods).

## 3. Please inform your donor centre as soon as possible:

- If you or someone in your close circle of contacts falls ill in the next few days.
- If you realise that you have answered a question incorrectly.
- If you suffer from any adverse effects after donating blood. Claims are covered by liability insurance.

Please note that timely notification can prevent transmission of a previously unrecognized infectious disease to a patient.

All personal details are protected by medical confidentiality. These details will only be used within the blood donor service SRC and the regional donor services. The Regional Blood Transfusion Service is legally obliged to report notifiable diseases to the authorities.

#### 4. General information

It is important that you eat and drink before arriving at the donation centre. Please ensure that you do not drink alcohol before giving blood. After donating we advise you to take time to eat the snack provided by the donor centre. New donors should bring personal identification (with photo) with them and allocate enough time for a stress-free donation. Listed below are various reasons why donors should refrain from donating blood, either temporarily or definitively for health-related or medical reasons.

### You must temporarily refrain from giving blood:

- While you have a cold sore (herpes simplex)
- After major skin abrasions
- After examination or treatment by a dental hygienist or dentist (72 hours)
- While you have a cold (7 days) or after falling ill with a fever of more than 38 °C
- After taking certain medications, antibiotics, tablets for fungal infections (2 weeks)
- After beginning treatment, change of dosage or ceasing medication for high blood pressure
- After illness with fever and recurrent diarrhoea
- After vaccinations (depending on type of vaccination, 48 hours to 4 weeks)
- After visiting a region where chikungunya, dengue fever, West Nile (4 weeks) or any other infectious disease are endemic (see: blutspendezurich.ch, section Spender, Formulare); it concerns most countries outside Europe (e.g. USA)
- Before planned surgery or after surgery (1–12 months)
- After a tick bite (1 month or 6 months where antibiotics were given for suspected borreliosis)
- After a gastroscopy or colonoscopy (4 months)
- After taking prescribed medication for treatment of an acute gastro-intestinal ulcer (for 3 months after ceasing medication)
- During pregnancy and 12 months after birth
- After being bitten (14 days to 12 months)
- If you suffer from epilepsy (for 3 years after ceasing all medications and being seizure-free)
- After a tattoo, piercing or permanent make-up (4 months)
- Following cancer treatment during 1 to 5 years and dependent on the outcome according to the judgement by the transfusion specialist

### You must definitively refrain from giving blood:

- After transplants of human or animal tissue (dental implants not included)
- If you suffer from angina pectoris, have a cardiac pacemaker, have had bypass surgery, have a stent or take endocarditis prophylaxis
- If you have chronic lung disease
- Cancer of blood system or virus associated diseases
- After any operation on your brain or spinal cord
- Insulin dependent diabetes

Bus, train and taxi drivers or people with similar responsibility for other people's safety should not return to work for at least 12 hours after donating blood; pilots should wait 48 hours. Donors should wait at least 48 hours before taking part in high-risk hobbies such as diving and parachute-jumping.

All donors should avoid strenuous activity until the following day. Driving a motor vehicle is generally possible 30 minutes after donating blood.

Swiss Transfusion SRC is aware that by asking these questions it is invading your privacy. In the interest of the recipient's health we are dependant on your reliable information.