

DKMS Assessment Tool At Recruitment

PURPOSE:

To provide guidance in determining medical suitability of potential donors volunteering to be listed on the Registry

OVERVIEW:

While the *Assessment Tool at Recruitment* includes over 250 medical conditions, it cannot encompass all potential diseases that might affect the donor or the recipient. If a prospective donor reports an illness not on this list, appropriate medical staff should be consulted.

Along with medical diseases, the *Assessment Tool at Recruitment* lists categories relating to relevant communicable diseases as defined in the FDA's Good Tissue Practices. Because this status is determined at workup, most potential donors who would report relevant communicable disease risk at recruitment due to a HIV/hepatitis exposure are acceptable to register. See Disclaimer on the last page.

Another job aid, *Assessing Non-Medical Factors Affecting Donor Suitability*, is referenced within this document. It provides additional information in evaluating situations that may involve nonmedical issues such as mental health or non-prescription drug use. Additional tools for evaluation of cardiac and back issues are available within the *Assessment Notebook at Recruitment* and should be referenced as needed.

The *Assessment Tool at Recruitment* is organized to list:

- 1) Disease/condition
- 2) General description
- 3) Actions to "accept" or "defer" from listing on the Registry someone with the medical disease/condition
- 5) Suitability rationale, whether for donor or recipient safety, if applicable

REFERENCES:

<p>Department for Health and Human Services The Center for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/</p>	<p>MayoClinic.com http://www.mayoclinic.org/</p>	<p>Merck Manual of Medical Information http://www.merckmanuals.com/home</p>
<p>Department of Health and Human Services National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/index.htm</p>	<p>U.S. National Library of Medicine National Institute of Health http://medlineplus.gov/</p>	<p>Thomson Healthcare http://www.pdrhealth.com/</p>

FDA Guidance for Industry "Eligibility Determination for Donors of Human Cells, Tissues, and Cellular and Tissue-Based Products (HCT/Ps)", August 2007
<http://www.fda.gov/BiologicsBloodVaccines/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/Tissue/ucm073964.htm>

DEFINITIONS:

ADLs: Activities of daily living (i.e., basic self care such as bathing and dressing, simple meal preparation, light house cleaning, etc.).

Body Fluid Exposure: Exposure to some body fluids from a person with an infection such as Hepatitis or HIV may potentially infect the exposed person. Examples are blood, semen, vaginal secretions, vomit, breast milk or pus. "Clear" body fluids such as tears, saliva, sweat and urine contain little or no virus exposure and do not usually transmit a virus unless they are contaminated with blood.

Close contact: Living in same household, where sharing of kitchen/bathroom facilities occurs regularly, and includes living in dormitories, group homes, or prisons; refer also to definition of *sexual contact*.

Combined Safety: The donation process may harm the donor and stem cells from the donor may put the recipient at increased risk for disease/infection (e.g., donor has active Hepatitis C or HIV).

Defer: Permanently Deferred (DD); the donor's information is no longer displayed to transplant centers from that point forward.

Donor Safety: The donation process (i.e., general anesthesia, filgrastim, etc.) may cause harm to a donor with this medical disease/condition (e.g., herniated disc, pregnancy, severe anemia, etc.).

Fully recovered: Condition is resolved; donor is released from physician's care and no longer requires ongoing medical care.

GI: Gastrointestinal; involving the stomach and small and large intestines.

GU: Genitourinary; involving the male and female reproductive organs and the urinary system such as the bladder and kidneys.

Lived with: See "close contact."

Medical Treatment: Developed by health care provider in order to resolve a medical condition and may include rest, medications, surgery, physical therapy, lab testing, ongoing monitoring of symptoms, specific diets, etc.

Medical Suitability: At registration, defined as "donor is medically fit to register". During search process, defined as "donor is medically fit to proceed to the next step, whether HR/CT or Workup".

When all evaluations are completed, medical suitability is defined as "donor is medically fit to proceed to collection".

Mo. / Mos: Month / Months

Recipient Safety: Stem cells from a donor with this disease/condition may either put the recipient at increased risk for the illness or a relevant communicable disease (e.g., donor has Chagas disease, is positive for Hepatitis C, etc.).

Sexual contact: Describes the following activities whether or not a condom or other protection was used: vaginal sex (contact between penis and vagina); anal sex (contact between penis and anus); oral sex (mouth or tongue on someone's vagina, penis, or anus); applies to *have sexual contact with* and *sex*.

Stable: Minimal fluctuation in symptoms (e.g., blood pressure, mental health symptoms, blood sugar, etc.).

Successfully treated: (See also "well-controlled")

- Received medical treatment for the condition (e.g., surgery such as cardiac ablation or medications such as antibiotics);
- No longer requires ongoing close medical care (timeframe depends on the medical condition);
- Acceptable to be on maintenance medication (e.g., thyroid hormone replacement, blood pressure, or oral hypoglycemic medications), if condition is well-controlled.

Yrs: Years

Well-controlled: Condition is being maintained (stable) with minimal changes in medication, dosage, or treatment; does not require frequent medical intervention.

>: greater than

<: less than

Document Number:

Document Title / Version: DKMS Assessment Tool at Recruitment V-01

Effective Date: 03/2018

Replaces: n/a

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Name	Description	Assessment/Actions	Suitability Rationale
Acid Reflux	↳ See also <i>Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)</i>		
Acoustic neuroma	Noncancerous (benign) tumor that originates in the cells that wrap around the auditory nerve	Accept if successfully treated by surgery through the auditory canal Defer if treated by surgery through the skull and brain tissue or stereotactic radiosurgery such as gamma-knife radiosurgery	Donor Safety
Acupuncture	Eastern medicine treatment for various medical conditions using long slender needles placed in specific body locations	Accept	
Addison's Disease	Adrenal gland (located on kidney) deficiency or insufficiency; considered autoimmune	Defer	Donor Safety
Adult Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) and/or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)	Hyperactive conditions seen in adults and children with symptoms often taking the form of impulsiveness, inattentiveness, restlessness or fidgetiness (e.g. persistent pencil tapping and/or foot tapping) and difficulty engaging in quiet activities	Accept if well-controlled with or without medication (such as Ritalin) ↳ Refer also to <i>Assessment of Non-Medical Factors Affecting Donor Suitability</i>	Combined Safety
AIDS	↳ See <i>HIV – Risks Behavior</i> ↳ See <i>HIV – Symptoms & Tests</i>		
Allergies <i>Anaphylactic Reaction</i> <i>Anesthesia Reaction</i>	<i>Allergies</i> : hypersensitive immune responses to a normally harmless substance <i>Anaphylactic Reaction</i> : sudden, widespread, potentially severe and life-threatening allergic reaction; can be from exposure to anesthesia or other allergens such as bee stings or drugs	MEDICATIONS, FOOD (e.g., peanuts), LATEX, BEE, or OTHER ALLERGIES Accept if - mild contact allergy (e.g., localized skin response for latex allergy) - localized response to eyes, nose, skin or mild/temporary respiratory symptoms - requires allergy shots to manage symptoms - anaphylactic reaction with full recovery Defer if required resuscitation (restore stopped breathing or heart beat by medication and/or shock treatment) or in-patient hospitalization following anaphylactic reaction ANESTHESIA REACTIONS Accept if common reaction such as nausea or vomiting Defer if required resuscitation (restore stopped breathing or heart beat by medication and/or shock) or in-patient hospitalization due to anesthesia reaction ↳ See <i>Asthma or Urticaria / Angioedema</i> , if applicable	
Alopecia	Hair loss, most common on the head, but may affect any part of the body; has multiple causes; one type, alopecia areata, is considered autoimmune in nature	Accept	
Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency	Inherited condition that causes low levels of, or no, alpha-1 antitrypsin (AAT) in the blood; can affect lungs and liver	Accept if carrier Defer if has condition	Donor Safety
ALS (Lou Gehrig's Disease)	Serious neurological disease that attacks the nerve cells controlling voluntary muscles; cause is unknown	Defer	Combined Safety
Alzheimer's	Degeneration of healthy brain tissue; most common cause of dementia	Defer	Combined Safety
Anaphylactic Reaction	↳ See <i>Allergies</i>		
Angioedema	↳ See <i>Urticaria / Angioedema</i>		
Anemia (Low Iron)	Low number of red blood cells or the amount of hemoglobin (the protein that carries oxygen in them); multiple potential causes ranging from disease to injury; symptoms can range from fatigue or light-headedness for mild-moderate anemia to exhaustion, syncope, or problems with ADLs for severe anemia	Accept if mild anemia (defined as taking over-the-counter iron replacement or refused as blood donor due to "low iron") Defer if moderate-severe anemia (defined as requiring ongoing prescription medication and monitoring of condition) ↳ See also <i>Thalassemia Minor/Trait</i>	Donor Safety
Anemia <i>Aplastic</i>	Defective functioning of the bone marrow with a decreased production of red blood cells, platelets, and WBCs; can have multiple causes	Accept if drug or viral-induced disease and fully recovered Defer if genetic disease	Combined Safety
Anemia <i>Hemolytic</i>	Malfunction of the immune system producing autoantibodies, which attack red blood cells as if they were foreign substances; can be autoimmune or drug-induced	Accept if drug-induced and fully recovered Defer if autoimmune condition	Combined Safety
Anemia – <i>Pernicious</i>	↳ See <i>Vitamin B12 Deficiency</i>		

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Anesthesia Reaction	↳ See <i>Allergies</i>		
Aneurysm	Bulge (dilation) in the wall of an artery, usually the aorta, causing weakness in the vessel and potential for rupture and internal bleeding; can occur in multiple locations throughout the body such as abdomen, brain, or heart	Defer	Donor Safety
Ankylosing Spondylitis	Systemic inflammatory arthritis of spine and large joints; can involve eyes; leads to painful fusion of vertebrae	Defer	Combined Safety
Anorexia Nervosa	↳ See <i>Eating Disorder</i>		
Anticardiolipin Syndrome / Antiphospholipid Syndrome	Syndrome characterized by recurrent venous or arterial thrombosis (clots), recurrent fetal loss, and thrombocytopenia (reduction in the number of platelets); considered autoimmune	Accept if donor describes family history of disease Defer if donor has disease	Combined Safety
Antinuclear Antibody (ANA) Test	Test measuring amount and pattern of antibodies in blood; used along with other tests to diagnose autoimmune disease; healthy people can have an increased ANA titer	Accept	
Arterio Venous Malformation (AVM)	Vascular abnormality in which arteries and veins have a direct connection (shunt) rather than having blood flow through a bed of capillaries; can occur anywhere in the body but of primary concern are those in brain or spinal cord	Defer	Donor Safety
Arthritis Osteoarthritis	Chronic disorder of joint cartilage and surrounding tissues characterized by pain, stiffness, and loss of function; previously called degenerative arthritis or degenerative joint disease	Accept if mild case (defined as minimally affecting ADLs and/or on minimal medications) Defer if severe case (defined as restricting ADLs and/or significant back involvement) ↳ See <i>Back/Neck Problem</i> , if applicable	Donor Safety
Arthritis Psoriatic	Joint inflammation that occurs in some people who have psoriasis of the skin or nails; considered autoimmune	Defer	Combined Safety
Arthritis Reactive	Inflammation of the joints/tendons, often accompanied by inflammation of the eye's conjunctiva and mucous membranes; reaction to an infection originating in the intestine or genital tract; also called Reiter's Syndrome	Defer	Combined Safety
Arthritis Rheumatoid	Inflammatory arthritis in which joints, usually those of the hands and feet, are inflamed, resulting in swelling, pain, and often the destruction of joints; considered autoimmune; one type, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA), is diagnosed in early childhood but can go into remission/resolve by puberty	Defer	Combined Safety
Asperger Syndrome	↳ See <i>Autism</i>		
Asthma	Condition in which the airways narrow—usually reversibly—in response to certain stimuli; also called reactive airway disease	Accept	
Autism / Asperger Syndrome	<i>Autism</i> : spectrum of neuropsychiatric disorders characterized by deficits in social interaction and communication; range of deficit from high functioning to severe <i>Asperger syndrome</i> : type of autism; characterized by inability to understand how to interact socially	Accept if independent and able to make own decisions ↳ Refer also to <i>Assessment of Non-Medical Factors Affecting Donor Suitability</i>	Combined Safety
Autoimmune Disorder	Diseases of unknown etiology caused by the body producing an immune response against its own tissues; there is risk of disease exacerbation from exposure to filgrastim; examples: MS, Lupus, etc.; refer to separate listings		
Avascular Necrosis	Cellular death (necrosis) of bone due to interruption of blood supply causing bone tissue death and collapse; also called osteonecrosis, ischemic bone necrosis, or AVN	Defer	Donor Safety
Babesiosis	Infection caused by tick bite (<i>Babesia Microti</i>) parasite; attacks red blood cells; disease is malaria-like in nature	Defer if ever diagnosed with or treated for infection	Combined Safety

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Name	Description	Assessment/Actions	Suitability Rationale
<p>Back/Neck Problems</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Pain Scale Definitions</p> <p>0 Pain free</p> <p>1 Very minor annoyance - occasional minor twinges.</p> <p>2 Minor annoyance - occasional strong twinges</p> <p>3 Annoying enough to be distracting.</p> <p>4 Can be ignored if really involved in work, but still distracting.</p> <p>5 Can't be ignored for more than 30 mins.</p> <p>6 Can't be ignored for any length of time, but can still go to work or participate in social activities.</p> <p>7 Makes it difficult to concentrate, interferes with sleep. Can still function with effort.</p> <p>8 Physical activity severely limited. Can read and converse with effort. Nausea and dizziness set in as factors of pain.</p> <p>9 Unable to speak. Cry out or moan uncontrollably – near delirium.</p> <p>10 Unconscious. Passed out with pain.</p> </div>	<p>Conditions which affect the neck or spine caused by either disease or injury; spine area is grouped into 4 sections according to location of vertebrae: cervical (neck), thoracic (middle back), lumbar (lower back), sacral (tailbone); see specific conditions on following pages.</p> <p>IMPORTANT: Marrow collection is performed in the lower back/hip area (L4/L5/S1). If there is already an injury or weakness in this area or in the cervical (neck) or middle back (thoracic) area, there may be an increased risk for potential harm to the volunteer. Careful evaluation of any problems with the back/neck/spine is critical for donor safety.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid yellow; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>NOTE: This pain scale can be used to assess any reported pain- not only pain associated with back/neck problems.</p> </div>	<p>Accept or Defer conditions listed below based on current symptoms, impact on activity, and treatment. See "EVALUATION OF BACK/NECK PROBLEMS" box and "Pain Scale Definitions" to assist in gathering information to make determination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - back/neck/spine pain without specific diagnosis - herniated/bulging/slipped disc in the back/neck - any surgery in the back/neck - any fracture in the back/neck - history of scoliosis or kyphosis or other surgery with rods/pins still present in back or hip <p>Defer if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - chronic / ongoing significant pain to areas of the neck, back, or spine (including persistent sciatica and/or numbness) and requiring daily prescription pain medication or regular physical therapy or chiropractor treatments (In general, rating pain at 5 or higher is defined as "significant.") - on medical disability for back or neck issues <p>EVALUATION OF BACK/NECK PROBLEMS</p> <p>These categories and questions can assist in evaluation.</p> <p>Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Lower back? Neck? Down an arm or leg? <p>Intensity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o What symptoms? Pain? Numbness? Tingling? o Rate pain 0-10? (See "Pain Scale Definitions." Severe pain is defined as rating pain at 5 or higher on scale of 10.) <p>Frequency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Daily? Weekly? With exercise? After sitting? <p>Onset and Duration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Injury? Congenital? o Recent (< 3mos)? Chronic (> 3mos)? Improving? Unchanged? Worsening? <p>Medical Evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Evaluated by MD? What kind of tests? What is /was specific diagnosis? <p>Treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Medications – What kind (prescription or OTC)? How often? What doses? o Surgery – When? What kind? What location? Successful? o Chiropractor /Physical Therapy – How frequent? Helping resolve? <p>Limitations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Able to sit for several hours? (Keep in mind that sitting in apheresis chairs/beds is different than sitting in a straight back, desk chair or in a car.) o Restricted activity level now or unable to do previous physical activities? o Currently on disability due to this issue? <p>Profession and/or Vocation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Physically demanding profession such as construction, firefighter, police, or athlete? o Self-employed and physically demanding profession? 	<p>Donor Safety</p>

The following is list and description of common back/neck conditions. Refer to above primary category to assess.

Back/Neck Problem <i>Bulging Disc</i>	Bulging in the disc occurs naturally from age-related wear and tear of the spine with use
Back/Neck Problem <i>Degenerative Disk Disease</i>	General term applied to back pain lasting >3 mos; caused by degenerative changes in the intervertebral disks; normal during the aging process; can also be caused by trauma, infection or direct injury to the disc
Back/Neck Problem <i>Herniated Disc</i>	Condition in which the jellylike substance at the center of a vertebral disc (on the spine) seeps out through a crack in the tough, fibrous outer covering of the disc; also called ruptured disc, slipped disc or herniated disc
Back/Neck Problem <i>Fracture/Break</i>	Fractures in the spine ranging from painful compression fractures from osteoporosis to more severe injuries such as burst fractures and fracture-dislocations following trauma
Back/Neck Problem <i>Sciatica</i>	Pain that radiates along the path of the sciatic nerve (from back into buttock and leg); discomfort can range from mild to incapacitating; may be accompanied by tingling, numbness or muscle weakness; a symptom of another problem, such as a herniated disc, that puts pressure on the nerve
Back/Neck Problem <i>Scoliosis</i>	Abnormal curvature of the spine; may result from a birth defect or develop later in life, most often in adolescence; spine usually bulges toward the right when the curvature is in the upper back and to the left when it is in the lower back

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 Effective Date: 03/2018
 Replaces: n/a

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Back/Neck Problem <i>Strain/Sprain</i>	Injury to back muscle (strain) or a ligament (sprain); most common cause of back pain; occurs for many reasons such as improper lifting, excess body weight, and poor posture		
Barrett's Esophagus	Esophagus lining is replaced by tissue similar to that found in the intestine; associated with Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD); small percent develop deadly type of esophageal cancer	Accept if well-controlled ↳ See also <i>Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)</i> , if applicable	Donor Safety
Behçet's Disease	Disease affecting various parts of the body with symptoms caused by underlying inflammation of the blood vessels	Defer	Donor Safety
Bell's Palsy	Sudden weakness/paralysis of the muscles on one side of the face due to malfunction of cranial nerve VII (facial nerve); usually caused by viral infection or immune disease	Accept if fully recovered and underlying medical condition is acceptable	Combined Safety
Bipolar Disorder	Mental health condition which causes extreme mood changes; also called manic depressive disorder	Accept if well-controlled	Combined Safety
Bite, Human / Animal	Injury caused by human or animal; potential for exposure to infections such as rabies or HIV/hepatitis	Accept	
Bleeding Disorders / Clotting Factor Deficiencies	Tendency to bleed excessively; occurs because of inability to form clots; can be inherited or acquired: <i>Inherited:</i> Hemophilia A (factor VIII deficiency) and von Willebrand's disease <i>Acquired:</i> multiple factor deficiencies caused by liver disease or vitamin K deficiency and factor inhibitors	Defer ↳ See also <i>Hemophilia, Factor V Leiden, von Willebrand's disease</i> , if applicable	Combined Safety
Blood Clot <i>Deep Vein Thrombosis</i>	Formation of blood clots (thrombi) in veins deep within a muscle – usually in the legs; increases risk of serious health problems, including a dislodged clot traveling to the lungs and blocking an artery (pulmonary embolism)	Defer any history of deep vein blood clot ↳ See <i>Factor V Leiden</i> , if applicable	Donor Safety
Blood or Body Fluid Exposure	Exposure to blood or body fluids from another person may potentially transfer an infection to the exposed person; examples are blood, semen, vaginal secretions, vomit, breast milk or pus. "Clear" body fluids such as tears, saliva, sweat and urine contain little or no virus exposure and do not usually transmit an infection unless contaminated with blood. Examples of exposure sources are through open wounds, unhealed sores, human bite breaking skin, needle stick, and acupuncture with contaminated needles, or splash in the eye or mouth. Occupational exposure can also occur even while using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) if there was a tear or puncture through the glove into the skin like a needle stick or scalpel wound or if there was a splash of blood into the eye while wearing a face shield.	Accept	
Blood Pressure, High	Abnormally high pressure in the arteries; uncontrolled high blood pressure increases risks for stroke, aneurysm, heart failure, heart attack, and kidney damage; multiple causes; also called Hypertension	Accept if well-controlled and no associated heart conditions	Donor Safety
Blood Pressure, Low	Blood pressure low enough to cause symptoms such as dizziness and fainting; multiple causes; also called Hypotension	Accept if routinely low and no underlying medical condition (i.e., athlete)	Donor Safety
Body Piercing ↳ See <i>Piercing</i>			
Blood Transfusions	Treatment of blood loss or conditions affecting the production of blood cells; replacement using banked blood product	Accept if history of blood transfusion(s) and underlying reason for needing transfusion is acceptable	Recipient Safety
Botox Injections	Injection of <i>Botulinum toxin</i> type A for cosmetic purposes or other purposes (treatment of migraines)	Accept	
Brain Bleed / Injury	Donor safety is a concern if there is a history of concussion or other head injury that may have caused possible damage to blood vessels in the brain. Bleed or injury involving the brain; outcome can be minimal neurological damage to serious ongoing mental changes. This includes, but is not limited to, traumatic brain injury after accident, fall, or blow to the head such as a concussion, brain aneurysm, intracranial hemorrhage (such as epidural, subdural, and subarachnoid hematoma), transient ischemic attacks (TIA), coma, and stroke. A concussion is a violent jarring, hitting, or shaking to the head which results in a disturbance in the brain function.	Defer if - CONCUSSION and any of the following is present o >1 mo to recover from any neurological symptom or has ongoing symptoms of brain injury (See list of symptoms.) OR o >1 hour loss of consciousness OR o >6 lifetime concussions reported - BRAIN BLEED / INJURY (even if recovered and no symptoms) o history of bleed into brain tissue o history of traumatic brain injury (TBI) o surgery involving brain tissue or dura mater such as intracranial hemorrhage (epidural, subdural, or subarachnoid hematoma) o stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA) o coma – either caused by injury or induced for treatment of injury ↳ See <i>Aneurysm, Concussion, Craniotomy (brain surgery), Stroke, Transient Ischemic Attacks (TIA)</i> , if applicable	

Assess for presence and length of NEUROLOGICAL SYMPTOMS which may include:	
Loss of consciousness	Headache
Nausea and vomiting	Light or noise sensitivity
Blurred or double vision	Dizziness or balance problems
Personality changes	Short term memory loss
Difficulty thinking	Fatigue or feeling tired
Poor concentration	Seizures

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Brain Surgery ☞☐See <i>Craniotomy</i>											
Breastfeeding	Feeding of an infant with breast milk	Accept									
Bronchitis <i>Acute</i>	Inflammation of bronchial tubes caused by bacteria and viruses; can last about 10 days; cough may last for weeks following infection	Accept if acute, brief episode with full recovery	Donor Safety								
Bronchitis <i>Chronic</i>	Long term inflammation of bronchial tubes causing constant excess mucous, thickened airways, reduced airflow, and lung scarring; smoking is most common cause; considered type of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease ☞ See <i>COPD</i> (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)										
Bulimia ☞ See <i>Eating Disorder</i>											
Bursitis ☞ See <i>Tendonitis</i>											
Cancer	<p>Diseases caused when a group of cells (usually derived from a single cell) loses normal control mechanisms with unregulated growth; also called malignancy or neoplasm</p> <p>Important points regarding assessing cancer: <i>Staging of cancers</i> is based on location, extent of local spread, extent of distant spread into lymph nodes, and presence of metastasis. Staging describes the severity of a person's cancer based on the size and/or extent (reach) of the original (primary) tumor and whether or not cancer has spread in the body. <i>"In situ</i> is cancer at a very early stage and is specifically called <i>in situ</i> or Stage 0; not called "low grade."</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stage</th> <th>Definition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Stage 0</td> <td>Carcinoma <i>in situ</i>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stage I, Stage II and Stage III</td> <td>Higher numbers indicate more extensive disease: larger tumor size and/or spread of the cancer beyond the organ in which it first developed to nearby lymph nodes and/or tissues or organs adjacent to the location of the primary tumor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stage IV</td> <td>The cancer has spread to distant tissues or organs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Why defer if treated with chemotherapy or radiation?</i> Chemotherapy and radiation are both powerful treatments required to kill/damage cancer cells but can also indiscriminately affect healthy cells. A history of either therapy may impact the ability of those cells to successfully engraft in a recipient.</p>	Stage	Definition	Stage 0	Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> *	Stage I, Stage II and Stage III	Higher numbers indicate more extensive disease: larger tumor size and/or spread of the cancer beyond the organ in which it first developed to nearby lymph nodes and/or tissues or organs adjacent to the location of the primary tumor	Stage IV	The cancer has spread to distant tissues or organs	<p>Accept if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - family history of cancer, including blood-based cancers such as leukemia - non-cancerous polyps - cured localized skin cancer (basal cell or squamous cell) - history of a benign brain tumor such as acoustic neuroma or pituitary adenoma, if successfully treated (either with non-invasive endoscopic surgery through the nose or by medication) - BRCA1 or BRCA2 positive and no diagnosis of cancer - strong family history of breast cancer and on preventative medication such as tamoxifen or had preventative mastectomy - healed melanoma <i>in situ</i>* skin cancer (See NOTE 1.) - breast cancer <i>in situ</i>* and fully recovered from treatment (hormonal therapy or surgery) (See NOTE 1.) - bladder cancer <i>in situ</i>* or cervical cancer <i>in situ</i>* and fully recovered from treatment (See NOTE 1.) - any other cancer (excluding blood-based cancers) if <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) more than 5 years from diagnosis AND 2) no chemotherapy or external radiation AND (See NOTE 2.) 3) no recurrence and/or metastasis <p>NOTE 1: Defer if ever received radiation or chemotherapy as treatment for an <i>in situ</i> cancer. NOTE 2: Localized bead radiation treatment for breast cancer or prostate cancer is acceptable. In addition, radioactive iodine treatment for thyroid cancer is acceptable. Points 1 and 3 must still be met for breast, prostate, or thyroid cancer history to be acceptable.</p> <p>Defer if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - history of blood-based cancer such as leukemia or lymphoma - less than 5 years from diagnosis - received chemotherapy or external radiation (See above NOTE 2.) - recurrence or metastasis of cancer <p>☞ See also <i>Acoustic Neuroma, Pituitary Adenoma, Polyps, Prolactinoma, and Tumor</i>, if applicable</p>	Combined Safety
Stage	Definition										
Stage 0	Carcinoma <i>in situ</i> *										
Stage I, Stage II and Stage III	Higher numbers indicate more extensive disease: larger tumor size and/or spread of the cancer beyond the organ in which it first developed to nearby lymph nodes and/or tissues or organs adjacent to the location of the primary tumor										
Stage IV	The cancer has spread to distant tissues or organs										
Cardiac Disease ☞ See <i>Heart Disease</i>											
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	Painful compression of the median nerve as it passes through the wrist	Accept									
Celiac Disease	Hereditary intolerance to gluten, a protein found in wheats, barley, and oats resulting in malabsorption; also called nontropical sprue, gluten enteropathy, or celiac sprue	Accept if well-controlled	Donor Safety								
Cellulitis	Bacterial infection of the skin and tissues immediately beneath the skin	Accept if fully recovered	Combined Safety								
Cerebral Palsy	Condition characterized by muscular incoordination and speech disturbances resulting from brain injury before, during, or shortly after birth	Accept if mild (minimal spasms or contractions) Defer if moderate to severe (for example, wheelchair-bound or significant contractions or spasms that might preclude a safe collection)	Donor Safety								
Cervical Dysplasia	Cervical cells that developed abnormally; typically means that the cells are at increased risk for developing into cancer	Accept									
Chagas Disease	Tropical disease caused by the bite of infected insects; transmissible by blood; common in Central/South America and Mexico	Accept									
Chest Pain	Pain in the chest area; caused by multiple reasons ranging from infections, gall bladder, stress, cardiac, indigestion, musculoskeletal, or respiratory	Defer if - ongoing or recurring chest pain - undiagnosed or in evaluation for chest pain	Donor Safety								

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Chiari Malformation	Rare, often congenital brain abnormality causing headaches and balance problems; Type 1 may have no symptoms; Type 2 (also called Arnold-Chiari Malformation) is associated with spina bifida; Type 3 is most serious with neurological problems	Accept if stable (without requiring brain surgery) and any associated medical condition is medically suitable Defer if treated by surgery through the skull and brain tissue	Donor Safety
Chikungunya virus	Virus transmitted by mosquitoes; symptoms include fever, joint pain, headache, muscle pain, joint swelling, or rash	Accept if fully recovered	Combined Safety
Chromosomal Abnormalities	Conditions caused by errors in the number or structure of chromosomes; symptoms range from severe mental or physical health issues to no visible impact on health	Defer ↳ See also <i>Down's Syndrome, Klinefelter's Syndrome, Turner's Syndrome</i>	Combined Safety
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	Long-standing severe and disabling fatigue without a proven physical or physiological cause; possibly autoimmune	Defer	Combined Safety
Cirrhosis	Destruction of normal liver that leaves nonfunctioning scar tissue surrounding areas of functioning liver tissue	Defer	Combined Safety
Colonoscopy	Procedure to visualize inside of colon; used for routine preventative evaluation as well as removal of polyps and other tissue for biopsy	Accept ↳ See <i>Cancer, Celiac Disease, Crohn's Disease, Diverticulitis, Ulcerative Colitis</i>	
Compartment Syndrome	Painful condition when pressure within muscles builds to dangerous levels; decreases blood flow and oxygen to nerve and muscle cells; can be acute or chronic	Accept if successfully treated	Donor Safety
Complex Regional Pain Syndrome	Chronic condition usually affecting the arm or leg with pain, swelling, skin discoloration, altered temperature, abnormal sweating and hypersensitivity; cause is unknown; formerly called Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy Syndrome (RSDS)	Defer	Donor Safety
Convulsions	↳ See <i>Epilepsy or Seizure Disorders</i>		
Concussion	Brain injury resulting in severe headache, altered levels of alertness, or unconsciousness; can be associated with neck and spine injury; effects can range from mild to severe ↳ See <i>Brain Bleed / Injury</i>		
COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)	Group of lung diseases involving limited airflow and varying degrees of air sac enlargement, airway inflammation, and lung tissue destruction; emphysema and chronic bronchitis are the most common forms	Defer	Donor Safety
Corneal Transplant	↳ See <i>Transplant Recipient</i>		
Coronary Artery Disease	↳ See <i>Heart Disease</i>		
Costochondritis	Inflammation of cartilage connecting ribs to breastbone; causes can include injury, strain, arthritis, infection, or tumor	Accept if fully recovered	Donor Safety
Craniotomy	Surgical removal of part of skull bone to expose brain tissue; performed to diagnose, remove, treat brain tumors, aneurysms, blood clots, abscesses, or skull fractures or relieve intracranial pressure from traumatic injury or stroke	Defer	Donor Safety
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)	Rare progressive viral encephalopathy (brain infection) marked by premature senility, usually fatal; caused by prion protein	Defer ↳ See <i>Dementia, Growth Hormone Treatment, Transplant Recipient</i> , if applicable	Recipient Safety
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (new variant) [vCJD]	Rare progressive condition linked to an outbreak of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in the UK and sections of Europe; usually fatal; also called Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE); caused by prion protein; along with eating contaminated beef, receipt of blood products in the UK or France are considered exposure risks	Defer ↳ See <i>Dementia or Travel/Residence-UK/Europe</i> , if applicable	Recipient Safety
Crohn's Disease	Chronic inflammation of intestinal wall that may affect any part of digestive tract; unknown cause; linked to immune system; also called regional enteritis, granulomatous ileitis, ileocolitis	Accept if well-controlled Defer if - recurrent or poorly controlled disease (defined as >1 episode in last 12 mos) - surgical removal of entire colon/intestine (full colectomy) - requires treatment with TNF Blocker medication such as Humira® or Remicade®	Donor Safety
Cyst	Abnormal closed epithelium-lined cavity in the body, containing liquid or semisolid material; occurs anywhere in the body; can be benign or serious depending on location and number of cysts which may impact organ function	Accept ↳ See also <i>Polycystic Kidney Disease and Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome</i>	
Cystic Fibrosis	Hereditary disease causing certain glands to produce abnormal secretions, resulting in tissue/organ damage, especially in the lungs and digestive tract	Accept if carrier of the disease Defer if has the disease	Donor Safety
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	Common herpes virus that generally causes disease only in infants infected before birth and in people who have a weakened immune system	Accept ↳ See also <i>Jaundice – CMV / EBV</i>	
Deep Vein Thrombosis	↳ See <i>Blood Clot</i>		
Degenerative Neurological Disease	Deteriorating brain conditions characterized by a progressive decline in health, memory, comprehension, and judgment; multiple causes ↳ See <i>ALS, Alzheimer's, CJD/vCJD, Dementia, Parkinson's, Guillain-Barre, Huntington's Chorea</i>		

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Effective Date: 03/2018
Replaces: n/a

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Dementia	Neurological disorders affecting ability to think, speak, reason, or remember; multiple causes; can be progressive such as Alzheimer's or CJD or temporary from reaction to medication, infections, or metabolic conditions (delirium)	Defer ↳Refer also to <i>Assessment of Non-Medical Factors Affecting Donor Suitability</i> ↳See also <i>Alzheimer's</i>	Combined Safety
Dermagraphia	Condition causing reddened raised temporary skin welts to appear with light scratch to skin; cause unknown	Accept	
Dengue Fever / Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever	Mosquito-borne viral infection primarily in tropical and sub-tropical areas characterized by acute onset of high fever	Accept if fully recovered	Combined Safety
Dental (Oral) Surgery	Surgical treatment of the teeth or mouth	Accept	
Depression	Feeling of intense sadness; may follow a recent loss or other sad event but is out of proportion to that event and persists beyond an appropriate length of time	Accept if well-controlled ↳Refer also to <i>Assessment of Non-Medical Factors Affecting Donor Suitability</i> ↳See also <i>Psychiatric Illness</i>	Combined Safety
Diabetes	Progressive disorder when blood sugar (glucose) levels are abnormally high; no cure; can only be managed; complications include heart and blood vessel disease, nerve, kidney, eye or foot damage, skin and mouth conditions, and osteoporosis; can cause poor healing of wounds and infections Type I: pancreas produces little/no insulin; long-term complications develop gradually and, eventually, may be disabling; requires insulin as treatment Type II: more common than Type I; body becomes resistant to effects of insulin or doesn't make enough insulin Glycated hemoglobin (A1C) test: indicates ave blood sugar for past 2-3 mos; recommended <7% but depends on age and other factors	Accept if - well-controlled with diet or medications and no related health problems (such as nerve, kidney, eye, significant gum or periodontal problems or cardiovascular disease) - history of gestational diabetes that resolved after delivery Defer if taking insulin injections	Donor Safety
DIC (Disseminated Intravascular Coagulopathy)	Serious systemic condition when blood clotting mechanisms are activated throughout the body instead of being localized to an area of injury; multiple causes	Accept if fully recovered	Donor Safety
Diverticulosis / Diverticulitis	<i>Diverticulosis</i> : presence of multiple diverticula (balloon-like sacs), usually in the large intestine <i>Diverticulitis</i> : inflammation or infection of one or more diverticula	Accept if well-controlled	Combined Safety
Down's Syndrome	Genetic disorder with extra chromosome 21; exhibits combination of birth defects; among them, some degree of mental retardation, heart defects, and increased infections	Defer	Combined Safety
Drug Use, Non-prescribed medication and/or illegal drug use	Use of medications not prescribed by MD; may involve needles (possibly shared) which increases risk for exposure to infectious diseases such as HIV and hepatitis and impacts overall general health; includes cocaine, anabolic steroids, methamphetamine, frequent marijuana use, etc.	Accept if medication is over-the-counter or prescribed, if underlying condition requiring treatment is medically suitable; refer to specific condition if listed Defer if currently using self-injected "street" drugs or non-prescribed drugs including steroids (defined as using within the past 3 mos) ↳Refer also to <i>Assessment of Non-Medical Factors Affecting Donor Suitability</i> ↳See <i>Self-injected Drugs or Substance Abuse</i> , if applicable	Combined Safety
Dystonia	Neurologic disorder with sustained muscle contractions causing repetitive movements and abnormal, sometimes painful, postures; may affect any part of the body; may be a diagnosis or symptom of an underlying illness/trauma	Defer	Donor Safety
Ear Piercing ↳See <i>Piercing</i>			
Eating Disorder	Maladaptive patterns of eating dominating an individual's eating and overall health; examples include anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa	Defer if general overall physical status (including body size, demeanor, skin color, etc.) indicates serious health concerns ↳Refer also to <i>Assessment of Non-Medical Factors Affecting Donor Suitability</i>	Donor Safety
Eczema	Group of medical conditions that cause skin to become inflamed or irritated; most common type is atopic dermatitis	Accept	
Ebola virus	Severe, often fatal viral illness; spread through contact with infected animal or human	Accept if fully recovered and no recurrence of disease	Donor Safety
Emphysema	Irreversible enlargement of the air sacs (alveoli) that make up the lungs causing destruction of the air sac walls ↳See <i>COPD</i>		
Encephalitis	Viral infection causing inflammation of the brain	Accept if fully recovered Defer if moderate or severe residual neurological impairment	Combined Safety
Endometriosis	Noncancerous disorder in which pieces of endometrial tissue grow outside the uterus	Accept	
Endoscopy	Procedure to visualize inside of upper portion of gastro-intestinal tract to evaluate or diagnose various GI problems	Accept if underlying medical issue requiring test is acceptable ↳See <i>Acid Reflux, Barrett's Esophagus, Cancer, Celiac Disease, Diverticulitis, Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD), Hiatal Hernia</i>	Donor Safety
Eosinophilic esophagitis	Chronic immune system disease; white blood cells (eosinophil) builds up in lining of esophagus as a reaction to foods, allergens or acid reflux, can inflame or injure the tissue	Defer	Donor Safety

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 Effective Date: 03/2018
 Replaces: n/a

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Epilepsy	Seizure disorder involving periodic disturbances of the brain's electrical activity, resulting in some degree of temporary brain dysfunction	Accept if well-controlled ↳ See also <i>Seizure Disorders</i>	Donor Safety
Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV)	Common virus which causes a number of diseases, including infectious mononucleosis	Accept if fully recovered Defer if developed complications (such as blood or nervous system complications) ↳ See also <i>Mononucleosis</i> and <i>Jaundice – CMV / EBV</i>	Combined Safety
Eye Disease	Medical conditions that affect the eye including iritis and episcleritis, macular degeneration, glaucoma, conjunctivitis, and cataracts	Accept ↳ See <i>Transplant Recipient</i> , if received corneal transplant	
Factor V Leiden	Most common hereditary blood coagulation (clotting) disorder in the United States; caused by a gene mutation in clotting Factor V (five); results in an increased risk of blood clots	Defer if - diagnosed with condition - even if no history of clots - first degree relative with disease	Donor Safety
Fainting	Sudden, brief loss of consciousness; can be caused by multiple reasons ranging from temporary situations or related to another medical condition; also called syncope	Accept if benign/non-life threatening condition (e.g. orthostatic hypotension caused by low blood pressure) or vasovagal syncope (stimulation of vagus nerve from various stimuli such as the sight of blood or from pain or distress) Defer if frequent fainting with undetermined cause	Donor Safety
Fatty Liver	Excessive accumulation triglyceride (a fat) inside liver cells; common causes are alcoholism, obesity, diabetes, elevated serum triglyceride levels; can also be malnutrition, hereditary metabolism disorders, and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis	Defer	Donor Safety
Fibromyalgia	Disorders characterized by aching pain and stiffness in soft tissues, including muscles, tendons, and ligaments; unknown cause but possibly autoimmune; also called fibromyositis or fibrositis	Defer	Donor Safety
G6PD Deficiency	Common inherited metabolic disorder where a specific enzyme that affects cell metabolism (G6PD) is not present; complications can include hemolytic anemia	Accept	
Gallstones	Collections of solid crystals (predominantly cholesterol) in the gallbladder or in the bile ducts (biliary tract)	Accept if fully recovered and not associated with hemolytic anemia See <i>Surgery</i> , if applicable	Donor Safety
Gastric By-Pass	↳ See <i>Weight Loss Surgery</i>		
Gastric Ulcers	↳ See <i>Ulcers, Peptic</i>		
Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)	Condition when stomach acid or bile flows back (refluxes) into esophagus causing inflammation; complications include narrowing of the esophagus, ulcers and a slightly increased risk of esophageal cancer	Accept if well-controlled	Donor Safety
Genital Warts	Skin growths in the groin, genital, or anal area; considered a sexually transmitted disease (STD)	Accept	
Giardiasis	Diarrhea-producing infection of the small intestine caused by parasite (<i>Giardia lamblia</i>)	Accept if fully recovered	Combined Safety
Gilbert's Syndrome	Liver enzyme deficiency causing elevated serum bilirubin levels and sometimes jaundice	Accept	
Glomerulonephritis	↳ See <i>Kidney Disease</i>		
Goiter	Enlargement of thyroid gland; has many possible underlying causes; most common is iodine deficiency	Accept if iodine deficiency and successfully treated See also <i>Cancer, Graves', Hashimoto's, Hyperthyroidism, Hypothyroidism</i>	Combined Safety
Gonorrhea	Sexually transmitted disease caused by bacteria (<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>) infecting inner lining of urethra, cervix, rectum, and throat, or the membranes (conjunctivae) of the eyes	Accept	
Gout	Metabolic disease marked by deposits of urates in the joints and excessive amount of uric acid in the blood	Accept	
Graves' Disease	Autoimmune disorder caused by an abnormal protein (antibody) in the blood that stimulates the thyroid to produce and secrete excess thyroid hormones into the blood; treatment can include beta-blockers to control symptoms or anti-thyroid medications (propylthiouracil and methimazole [Tapazole®]) to cause remission of hormone over-production or radioactive iodine to destroy overactive thyroid cells or surgery to remove the overactive gland; usually requires replacement hormone medications following treatment	Accept if well-controlled	Combined Safety
Growth Hormone Treatment	Medication used to treat variety of pituitary hormone diseases; from 1963-1985 hormone was derived from pooled cadaveric human pituitary glands which transferred CJD; after mid-1985 a synthetic medication was made available NOTE: <input type="checkbox"/> "Growth Hormone" (often called HGH) is sold with claims of improving general health; available without prescription and is NOT used to treat pituitary hormone diseases. <input type="checkbox"/> HCG (Human Chorionic Gonadotropin) is similarly abbreviated and can be confused with growth hormone; an injected medication used for weight loss.	Accept	

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Guillain-Barre Syndrome	Inflammatory immune disorder of peripheral nerves - those outside the brain and spinal cord - causing rapid muscle weakness and paralysis; cause unknown; also called acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy or Landry's ascending paralysis	Accept if fully recovered	Donor Safety
Hashimoto's Thyroiditis	Inflammation of thyroid gland causing low production of thyroid hormone; most common type of hypothyroidism in U.S.; considered autoimmune; treatment is daily synthetic replacement hormone (Levothyroid®, Synthroid®)	Accept if well-controlled	Recipient Safety
Headache (HA)	<i>Migraine</i> : thought to be caused by functional changes in trigeminal nerve system; can be debilitating and reoccurring; usually located on one side of head; pain, nausea, and visual changes are typical of classic form <i>Tension</i> : constant band-like pain, affecting the front, top, or sides of the head; usually gradual onset <i>Cluster</i> : intense one-sided pain with burning or piercing quality that is throbbing or constant; pain is located behind one eye or in eye region, without changing sides; occurs regularly; generally at same time of day <i>Sinus</i> : deep and constant pain in the cheekbones, forehead or bridge of the nose; usually intensifies with sudden head movement and usually occurs with other sinus symptoms	Accept	
Head Injury	↳ See <i>Brain Bleed / Injury</i>		
Heart Disease <i>Aneurysm</i>	↳ See <i>Aneurysm</i>		
Heart Disease <i>Angina</i>	↳ See <i>Heart Disease - General</i>		
Heart Disease <i>Atrial Fibrillation</i>	Most common type of arrhythmia; irregular heartbeat disrupts flow of blood through heart; stroke and heart failure are most common complications	Defer ↳ See <i>Heart Surgery - Cardiac Ablation</i> , if applicable	Donor Safety
Heart Disease <i>Bundle Branch Block</i>	Defect of the heart's electrical conduction system seen on EKG; Left Bundle Branch Block (LBBB) can be seen in serious underlying medical conditions such as arterial stenosis; Right Bundle Branch Block (RBBB) generally does not impact overall health; either can be full or incomplete block	Accept if Right Bundle Branch Block (RBBB) previously evaluated and no underlying heart problems identified Defer if Left Bundle Branch Block (LBBB)	Donor Safety
Heart Disease <i>Cardiomyopathy</i>	↳ See <i>Heart Disease / Surgery - General</i>		
Heart Disease <i>Congestive Heart Disease(CHF)</i>	↳ See <i>Heart Disease / Surgery - General</i>		
Heart Disease <i>Coronary Heart Disease</i>	↳ See <i>Heart Disease / Surgery - General</i>		
Heart Disease / Surgery <i>General</i>	Conditions that affect the function of the heart by either disease, lack of oxygen, or restriction of blood flow to the heart muscle; includes angina, cardiomyopathy, coronary artery disease (CAD), heart attack (myocardial infarction / MI); includes surgical interventions to treat these conditions; cardioversion or defibrillation may have been required to restore a fast or irregular heartbeat to a normal rhythm	Defer if - ever diagnosed or treated for angina, cardiomyopathy, coronary heart disease (CAD), congestive heart failure (CHF), myocardial infarction (MI or heart attack) - required placement of pacemaker or other device - required coronary artery bypass (CABG) or stent placement - ever required cardioversion or defibrillation (using an electrical procedure or using medications) ↳ See also <i>Heart Surgery - Congenital Heart Condition Corrective Surgery</i>	Donor Safety
Heart Disease <i>Arrhythmias (Irregular Heartbeat)</i>	Abnormal sequences of heartbeats that are irregular, too fast, too slow, includes tachycardia (fast heart rate - usually 120 beats per minute or more), bradycardia (slow rate), or chronic palpitations <i>Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia (PSVT)</i> : episodes of rapid heart rate starting in part of heart above ventricles <i>Premature ventricular contractions (PVCs)</i> : extra, abnormal heartbeats that begin in ventricles; sometimes causes flip-flop or skipped; very common <i>Premature atrial contractions (PACs)</i> : premature heartbeats originating atria; very common <i>Ventricular tachycardia: (V-tach)</i> fast heart rhythm originating in ventricles; potentially life-threatening	Accept if no symptoms Defer if reports symptoms → <i>NOTE</i> : See exceptions <i>Heart Disease - Atrial Fibrillation</i> or <i>Heart Surgery - Cardiac Ablation</i> , if applicable ↳ See <i>Wolf-Parkinson-White Syndrome</i> , if applicable	Donor Safety
Heart Disease <i>Mitral Valve Prolapse</i>	↳ See <i>Heart Disease – Valve Disease/Murmurs</i>		
Heart Disease <i>Cardiomyopathy</i>	Progressive impairment of the structure and function of the muscular walls of the heart chambers	Defer	Donor Safety
Heart Disease <i>Patent Foramen Ovale</i>	Hole in heart usually between upper heart chambers that didn't close after birth; may increase risk of clots or stroke	Defer if - has symptoms (e.g. palpitations, chest pain, or shortness of breath, etc.) - diagnosed secondary to cardiac event such as a stroke	Donor Safety
Heart Disease <i>Septal Defect</i>	Heart defect with hole in the wall (septum) between chambers of the heart; may close on own or require surgery <i>Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)</i> : holes in wall that separates right and left ventricles of heart <i>Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)</i> : holes in wall that separates right and left atria of heart	Accept if no symptoms Defer if reports symptoms (e.g. palpitations, chest pain, or shortness of breath, etc.) ↳ If surgery performed as child (<18 yrs), see <i>Heart Surgery – Congenital Heart Condition Corrective Surgery.</i>	Donor Safety
Heart Disease <i>Valve Disease / Murmurs</i>	<i>Valvular Disease</i> : malfunction in a heart valve causing leaking (regurgitation) or not opening adequately and thus partially blocking the flow of blood through the valve (stenosis); a common type is mitral valve prolapse <i>Heart murmurs</i> : abnormal sounds - such as whooshing or swishing - made by turbulent blood in or near the heart and can be present at birth or develop later in life; murmur is not a disease but a physical finding that may indicate an underlying problem sometime "leaky valve"	Accept if - valvular regurgitation, valvular insufficiency or mitral valve prolapse and no ongoing medical care, no cardiac medications required and no restrictions to daily activity Defer if - valvular repair surgery or valvuloplasty - aortic stenosis - daily activity is restricted - on cardiac medication - valve replacement surgery (human, porcine/pig, or mechanical)	Donor Safety

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Heart Disease Valve Disease / Murmurs	<i>Valvular Disease</i> : malfunction in a heart valve causing leaking (regurgitation) or not opening adequately and thus partially blocking the flow of blood through the valve (stenosis); a common type is mitral valve prolapse <i>Heart murmurs</i> : abnormal sounds - such as whooshing or swishing - made by turbulent blood in or near the heart and can be present at birth or develop later in life; murmur is not a disease but a physical finding that may indicate an underlying problem sometime "leaky valve"	Accept if - valvular regurgitation, valvular insufficiency or mitral valve prolapse and no ongoing medical care, no cardiac medications required and no restrictions to daily activity Defer if - valvular repair surgery or valvuloplasty - aortic stenosis - daily activity is restricted - on cardiac medication - valve replacement surgery (human, porcine/pig, or mechanical)	Donor Safety
Heart Disease Wolff-Parkinson White Syndrome	Disorder in which an extra electrical connection between the atria and the ventricles is present at birth	Accept if successfully treated with cardiac ablation ↳ See also <i>Heart Surgery - Cardiac Ablation</i>	Donor Safety
Heart Surgery Angiogram Angioplasty	<i>Angiogram</i> : test for cardiac disease in which catheter is used to inject a dye that can be seen on x-rays <i>Angioplasty</i> : medical procedure used to open narrowed arteries that impede blood flow to the heart; can improve some symptoms such as chest pain, heart attack and stroke	Accept if had angiogram and no disease detected Defer if had angioplasty	Donor Safety
Heart Surgery Cardiac Ablation	Procedure using catheter and radiowaves to ablate (destroy) abnormal tissue areas in the heart causing tachycardia (including atrial fibrillation) to return to normal rhythm	Accept if successful procedure (e.g. no cardiac medications, no restrictions to activity, and no ongoing medical care)	Donor Safety
Heart Surgery Congenital Heart Condition Corrective Surgery	Surgical repair of heart defect which developed before birth	Accept if successful surgery performed in childhood (e.g. no cardiac medications, no restrictions to activity, and no ongoing medical care) ↳ See <i>Heart Disease – Valve Disease / Murmurs</i> , if applicable	Donor Safety
Heart Surgery Coronary Artery Bypass	↳ See <i>Heart Disease / Surgery - General</i>		
Heart Surgery Pacemaker	↳ See <i>Heart Disease / Surgery - General</i>		
Heart Surgery Stent Placement	↳ See <i>Heart Disease / Surgery - General</i>		
Hematuria	Blood in urine; can be benign or indicate kidney disease	Accept	
Hemangioma	Abnormally dense group of extra blood vessels; can occur anywhere but most common on face, scalp, chest or back; treatment usually isn't needed	Accept if located externally (such as on skin) Defer if located within internal organ (such as liver)	Donor Safety
Hemochromatosis	Condition that develops with too much iron in the body <i>Hereditary</i> (genetic): most common form of disease; an autosomal recessive disorder <i>Acquired</i> (secondary): from having many blood transfusions, certain blood disorders (such as thalassemia), chronic liver disease, or from taking excessive iron supplements	Accept	
Hemophilia	Bleeding disorder caused by a deficiency in blood clotting factors; most common are factor VIII (hemophilia A) and factor IX (hemophilia B); also Factor XI (hemophilia C)	Accept if carrier of hemophilia A, B, C or reports Factor XII Deficiency Defer if donor has hemophilia A, B, C or other Factor deficiencies (other than Factor XII)	Combined Safety
Henoch-Schonlein purpura	Type of vasculitis causing bleeding in small blood vessels of the skin, joints, intestines and kidneys; autoimmune	Defer	Donor Safety
Hepatitis	Inflammation of the liver caused by several reasons from viral to alcohol; refer to specific listings below		
Hepatitis Autoimmune	Associated with other autoimmune diseases, including: hemolytic anemia, proliferative glomerulonephritis, thyroiditis, type 1 diabetes, and ulcerative colitis	Defer	Donor Safety
Hepatitis Close Contact Exposure to Hepatitis	Close contact or sexual contact with a person diagnosed with or exhibiting symptoms of hepatitis, as well as living in dorms, group homes, or prisons increases the risk of possible infection	Accept	
Hepatitis Drug Induced	Caused by either allergic reaction to or over-dose of prescribed medications, over the-counter medications, vitamins, hormones, herbs, illicit drugs, and environmental toxins; includes acetaminophen, alcohol, statins (cholesterol reducing medications), and niacin	Accept if fully recovered	Donor Safety
Hepatitis Type A	Infection caused by hepatitis A virus (HAV) which is found in the stool (feces) of the infected person; usually spread by putting something in the mouth that has been contaminated with the stool of an infected person; once infected cannot have HAV again; there is no chronic (long-term) infection	Accept if - history of hepatitis A and fully recovered (whether or not required immune globulin) - received prophylactic hepatitis A vaccine - known exposure or close contact with someone currently sick with hepatitis A	Combined Safety

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Hepatitis Type B	<p>Serious infection caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV) that attacks the liver; spread through having sex with an infected person, by sharing needles, through needle sticks or exposure to someone else's blood, or from an infected mother to her baby during birth</p> <p>Active Infection: symptoms include loss of appetite, nausea/vomiting, weakness and fatigue, abdominal pain, dark urine, jaundice, joint pain and elevated liver function tests; about 50% of people are no longer infectious by 7 wks after onset of symptoms and all patients, who do not remain chronically infected, will be HBsAg-negative by 15 wks after onset of symptoms</p> <p>Chronic Infection: occurs in 15-25% of infected people when the body did not get rid of the virus when first infected; usually no obvious symptoms and only laboratory indications; people with chronic infection can infect others through exposure to blood, saliva, or sexual contact</p>	<p>Accept if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - received prophylactic vaccination for hepatitis B - positive anti-HBsAb (surface antibody) - positive screening test with negative confirmatory test - received HBIG (hepatitis B immune globulin) for exposure in past 12 mos - describes <i>close contact</i>* with someone who in the past 12 mos was diagnosed with or had symptoms of hepatitis B - describes <i>close contact</i>* with someone with known chronic hepatitis B infection <p>Defer if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diagnosed with hepatitis B or been told they had a positive confirmatory test for hepatitis B - known carrier or chronic infection with hepatitis B (no symptoms but Hepatitis B Surface Antigen [HBsAg] positive) <p>*See definition of <i>close contact</i></p>	Combined Risk
Hepatitis Type C	<p>Serious infection caused by hepatitis C virus (HCV) that attacks the liver; spread primarily through direct contact with infected blood; usually isn't transmitted through sexual contact; there is no vaccine to prevent HCV</p> <p>Active Infection: if present, symptoms are usually mild and flu-like and may include slight fatigue nausea or poor appetite, muscle and joint pains, and tenderness in the area of the liver</p> <p>Chronic Infection: 55-85% might develop long-term infection when virus can still be found in the blood 6 mos after onset</p>	<p>Accept if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - positive screening test with negative confirmatory test - describes <i>close contact</i>* with someone who in past 12 mos was diagnosed with or had symptoms of hepatitis C <p>Defer if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - diagnosed with hepatitis C or had positive/indeterminate confirmatory testing for hepatitis C - active disease, confirmed positive NAT, or known carrier/chronic infection with hepatitis C <p>*See definition of <i>close contact</i></p>	Combined Safety
Hepatitis - Risk Behaviors		▷ See HIV – Risk Behaviors	
Hepatitis Unknown Type	Inflammation of the liver or exhibiting symptoms of hepatitis but potential donor is not able to state a specific diagnosis or underlying cause	<p>Accept if history of unknown type of hepatitis diagnosed BEFORE age 11 yrs</p> <p>Defer if history of unknown type of hepatitis diagnosed AT or AFTER age 11 yrs</p>	Recipient Safety
Herniated Disc		▷ See Back/Neck/Spine Problems	
Herpes Simplex	Viral infection with recurring blisters on skin or mucous membranes; HSV-1 (causes cold sores) and HSV-2 (causes genital herpes); transmitted by direct contact with sores	Accept	
Herpes Zoster Shingles Chicken pox	Varicella-zoster virus infection that produces severely painful blisters; called chicken pox in children and shingles in adults	Accept if fully recovered	Recipient Safety
Hiatal Hernia	Hernia where the stomach protrudes through the diaphragm	Accept	
Hidradenitis Suppurativa	Chronic skin condition with painful pea-sized to marble-sized lumps under the skin; may drain foul-smelling pus; also known as acne inversa	Accept	
Hip Surgery (fracture, replacement, repair)	Fracture of the hip bone or surgical replacement of fractured or diseased hip bone with metal implants	Accept	
HIV Risk Behaviors	<p>Certain behaviors/conditions have been identified to increase risk for exposure to HIV if occurring within certain time frames. These time frames are not pertinent in assessing whether a person can join the Registry. (NOTE: Medical safety/informed consent issues are present for 2 categories (4 and 7) - if currently active in that risk behavior.) Risks behaviors include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. hemophiliac or has other clotting factor deficiency or required human-derived clotting factor concentrates 2. took money, drugs, or other payment in exchange for sex 3. man who has had sex with another man 4. used needles to take drugs/steroids or anything not prescribed by MD 5. sexual partner of someone who required human derived clotting factor 6. sexual partner with anyone in categories 2-4 or someone who diagnosed/suspected with AIDS/HIV 7. held in jail, prison, juvenile detention, or lockup for >72 consecutive hrs 8. exposure (direct contact) to blood through needle stick or open sore/wound 9. received tattoo 10. received piercing in which shared instruments are known to have been used 	<p>Accept if category 2 – 10 listed in Description; see Defer if currently in categories 4 or 7.</p> <p>Defer if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hemophiliac or has other clotting factor deficiency or required human-derived clotting factor concentrates (Category 1) - currently using needles to take drugs/steroids or anything not prescribed by MD (Category 4) (defined as use within the past 3 mos) - currently held in jail, prison, juvenile detention, or lockup (Category 7) <p>▷ See also <i>Bite, Hemophilia, Drug Use/Non-prescribed Medication, Self-Injected Drugs, and Needle Sticks</i>, if applicable</p>	Combined Safety
HIV Symptoms & Tests	<p>Viral illness causing immune deficiency; transmissible in blood and stem cells; symptoms include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> unexplained weight loss, night sweats, or persistent diarrhea <input type="checkbox"/> unexplained persistent cough or shortness of breath <input type="checkbox"/> unexplained persistent white spots or unusual sores in the mouth <input type="checkbox"/> unexplained temperature higher than 100.5°F (38.0°C) for >10 days <input type="checkbox"/> blue or purple spots on or under the skin or mucous membranes <input type="checkbox"/> lumps in the neck, armpits, or groin lasting >1 mo 	<p>Defer if has disease or confirmed positive testing for HIV</p> <p>▷ See also <i>HIV-Subgroup O</i>, if applicable</p>	Combined Safety

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HIV-1 group O	Rare strain of HIV that is not consistently detected by all current test methods in U.S.; increased risk in countries of Africa: Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, or Zambia	Accept if travel/born/lived in or sexual partner with anyone born/lived in listed African countries Defer if received blood transfusion or any other invasive medical treatment while travel/lived in listed African countries since 1977	Recipient Safety
Hospitalization	Stay in hospital for treatment of medical condition or trauma	Accept if fully recovered and underlying condition requiring hospitalization is acceptable ☞ See also <i>Surgery</i> , if applicable	Combined Safety
Human Bite	☞ See <i>Bite</i>		
Human Papillomavirus (HPV)	Virus that causes cervical cancer and genital warts	Accept	
Huntington's Chorea	Progressive condition causing nerve cells in the brain to waste away; symptoms may include uncontrolled movements, emotional disturbances and mental deterioration	Defer	Donor Safety
HTLV-I/II	Two viruses which infect a blood cell (T-lymphocyte) involved in fighting infections; uncommon in U.S. but found in Japan, the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa; in U.S., risks appear to be IV drug use and in persons with multiple sex partners, genital ulcers, or a history of syphilis; HTLV-I is a lifelong infection; in rare cases, can cause adult T cell leukemia	Defer if diagnosed with HTLV -1 or HTLV-II	Combined Safety
Hydrocephalus	Abnormal accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in brain ventricles causing increased intracranial pressure; treated with surgical placement of shunt into brain to drain CSF	Defer	Donor Safety
Hyperlipidemia	Abnormally high levels of lipids (cholesterol, triglycerides, or both) carried by lipoproteins in the blood	Accept if well-controlled with diet or medication and no underlying cardiac disease	Donor Safety
Hypertension	☞ See <i>Blood Pressure, High</i>		
Hypotension	☞ See <i>Blood Pressure, Low</i>		
Idiopathic Thrombocytopenia Purpura (ITP)	Disease in which antibodies form and destroy the body's platelets; cause is unknown	Defer	Donor Safety
Immunoglobulin A (IgA) Deficiency	Acquired, sometimes inherited, immunodeficiency of IgA, the main mechanism for providing local immunity against infections in the gut / respiratory tract	Defer	Donor Safety
Insulin Resistance	Condition in which cells become resistant to effects of insulin; many possible underlying causes from steroid use to obesity to pregnancy; can be precursor to diabetes	Accept if well-controlled	Donor Safety
Interstitial Cystitis	Chronic inflammation of the bladder; unknown cause	Accept if well-controlled	Donor Safety
Intracranial Hemorrhage	Serious medical condition when a blood vessel in the skull ruptures or leaks; can result from trauma (such as a head injury) or non-traumatic causes (such as a ruptured aneurysm) ☞ See <i>Brain Bleed / Injury</i>		
Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)	Motility disorder of the entire digestive tract causing abdominal pain, constipation, or diarrhea	Accept if well-controlled	Donor Safety
IV Drug Use	☞ See <i>Self Injected Drugs</i>		
Jaundice	Yellowish discoloration in the skin and the whites of eyes caused by abnormally high levels of the pigment bilirubin in the bloodstream; a symptom of multiple conditions. See specific listings below.		
Jaundice CMV / EBV	Jaundice caused by cytomegalovirus (CMV) or Epstein Barr virus (EBV) infection which involved the liver	Accept if fully recovered ☞ See also <i>Cytomegalovirus</i> or <i>Epstein Barr virus</i> , if applicable	Combined Safety
Jaundice Gallstone /Bile duct obstruction	Jaundice caused when an infection starts due to obstruction of the bile ducts (biliary tract)	Accept if fully recovered and not related to hemolytic anemia	Donor Safety
Jaundice Medication-induced	Jaundice caused after prolonged use of certain drugs causing chronic hepatitis; examples are methylodopa (Aldomet®), isoniazid (INH®), nitrofurantoin (Furadantin® or Macrodantrin®) and possibly acetaminophen (Tylenol®)	Accept if fully recovered	Donor Safety
Jaundice Newborn	Newborn's red blood cells destroyed by maternal antibodies that cross the placenta; also called Hemolytic Disease of the Newborn or erythroblastosis fetalis	Accept	
Jaundice Unexplained jaundice	Jaundice of unknown cause; may be a symptom of multiple conditions	Accept If diagnosed with hepatitis or jaundice was related to hepatitis, ☞ see <i>Hepatitis</i> categories	

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Kaposi's Sarcoma	Cancer appearing as painless, red to purple, raised patches on the skin; affects many with AIDS	Defer	Combined Safety
Kawasaki syndrome	Temporary inflammation in walls of small and medium-sized arteries throughout body; most common in children who recover without serious problems	Defer	Combined Safety
Kidney Disease <i>Glomerulonephritis</i>	Disease affecting kidneys' ability to remove waste and excess fluids; unknown cause; can be acute or chronic; can be part of a systemic disease, such as lupus or diabetes, or disease itself	Accept if acute and fully recovered Defer if chronic or associated with systemic disease such as lupus or diabetes	Donor Safety
Kidney Disease <i>Kidney Stones</i>	Hard masses that form anywhere in the urinary tract; may cause pain, bleeding, obstruction, or infection	Accept if fully recovered	Donor Safety
Kidney Disease <i>Nephrotic Syndrome</i>	Condition marked by very high levels of protein in urine (proteinuria); results in damage to kidney; can occur with many diseases; most commonly diabetes	Defer	Donor Safety
Kidney Disease <i>Polycystic Kidney Disease</i>	Inherited disorder in which many fluid-filled sacs (cysts) form in both kidneys	Defer	Donor Safety
Kidney Removal / Single Kidney	Surgical removal of a kidney (nephrectomy) due to disease, injury, or donation or born with one kidney	Defer if - kidney removed due to disease - experiencing abnormal kidney function	Donor Safety
Klinefelter's Syndrome	Disorder in which male infants are born with an extra X chromosome (XXY)	Defer	Recipient Safety
Leishmaniasis	Parasitic disease spread by infected sand flies; most common forms are <i>cutaneous</i> causing skin sores and <i>visceral</i> affecting internal organs; endemic in various parts of the world including Middle East (and Iraq)	Accept if fully recovered or recent travel to Iraq	Combined Safety
Lichen Planus	Common inflammatory disease of the skin and mouth; considered immune in nature	Accept if well-controlled	Donor Safety
Lichen Sclerosus	Long-term painful skin condition; mostly affects the genital and anal areas; considered immune in nature	Accept if well-controlled	Donor Safety
Liver disease	Conditions caused by infections, disease, injury, or medications that impact effectiveness of the liver	▷ See individual categories of: <i>Cirrhosis, Gilbert's Syndrome, Hepatitis, and Jaundice</i>	
Low Platelets	▷ See <i>Thrombocytopenia</i> or <i>ITP</i>		
Lung Disease	Conditions caused by infections, disease, injury or medications that impact effectiveness of the lungs	▷ See individual categories of: <i>Asthma, Asbestosis, Bronchitis, COPD, Emphysema, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis</i>	
Lupus <i>Cutaneous/Discoid</i>	Chronic cutaneous lesions commonly appearing on the face or scalp; considered autoimmune	Accept if well-controlled	Donor Safety
Lupus <i>Systemic (SLE)</i>	Chronic inflammatory connective tissue disorder involving joints, kidneys, mucous membranes, and blood vessel walls; considered autoimmune	Defer	Combined Safety
Lyme Disease	Inflammatory disease caused by a spirochete; transmitted by tick bite	Accept if successfully treated Defer if chronic infection or requires ongoing medical treatments	Combined Safety
Lymphedema	Swelling generally occurring in one arm or leg; sometimes both; caused by removal/damage to lymph nodes resulting in blockage in lymphatic system	Defer	Donor Safety
Malaria	Infection of red blood cells with parasite (<i>Plasmodium</i>), which causes fever, an enlarged spleen, and anemia; has been transmitted via blood products	Accept ▷ See also <i>Travel/Residence-Malaria Endemic Area</i>	
Malignant Hyperthermia	Syndrome "triggered" in susceptible individuals by general anesthetics; signs include muscle rigidity and temperature >106°F; also called Malignant Hypothermia or MH	Accept	
Marfan's Syndrome	Rare connective tissue disorder resulting in abnormalities of the eyes, bones, heart, and blood vessels	Defer	Donor Safety

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Medication	Substance used for medical treatment In the assessment of potential stem cell donors, it is usually not the actual medication that would cause an issue but the underlying medical condition that required the treatment; there are some types of medications that in and of themselves would increase donor or recipient risk but those are often also required in treatment of a medical condition that also would likely defer the donor as well.	<p>Accept if taking the following medications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medications that have fetal risk (called Category X by the FDA) and which may defer blood donation such as Accutane®, Amnesteem®, Claravis®, Sotret®, Proscar®, Propecia®, Soriatane®, Avodart®, and Tegison® , if underlying condition is acceptable - Birth control pills - Thyroid hormone replacement medication (not for cancer), if well-controlled - Prescription eye drops, if underlying condition is acceptable - Topical medications (i.e., for acne) including topical steroids - Allergy medications such as antihistamines or allergy shots - Antibiotic or antiviral, if treating current infection that is resolving or for treatment of acne - Anti-anxiety and anti-depression medications, such as diazepam and Prozac®, if well-controlled - Hypertension medications, if well-controlled and there is no underlying cardiac disease - Over-the-counter vitamins, mineral, and herbal products - Antacid or acid reflux medications such as Prilosec®, Nexium®, Tagamet® and Mylanta®, if well-controlled <p>Defer if taking the following medications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insulin - Chemotherapy such as Carmustine®, Cytoxan®, Leukeran®, Platinol®, and tamoxifen (unless taking tamoxifen for cancer prevention) - Cardiac medications such as nitroglycerin, Isordil®, and Lanoxin® (digoxin) - Suboxone® or methadone as part of treatment program - Immunosuppressive medication such as Imuran®, cyclosporine, and Cytoxan® - TNF Blockers such as Humira®, Enbrel®, Remicade®, and Raptiva® - Long-term oral steroids (>3 mos) such as prednisone, hydrocortisone, cortisone, Decadron®, Hydrocortone®, and Medrol® - Blood thinner medication such as Coumadin® (warfarin), Ticlid®, Lovenox®, Xarelto®, and Plavix® - Methotrexate 	Combined Safety
Meniere's Syndrome	Chronic disorder characterized by recurring attacks of disabling vertigo (a whirling sensation), hearing loss, and tinnitus; possible abnormal immune response	Accept	
Meningitis	Infection of the layers of tissue covering the brain and spinal cord (meninges)	Accept if fully recovered	Donor Safety
Mental Retardation	Characterized both by a significantly below-average IQ and limitations in the ability to function in areas of daily life; sometimes referred to as a cognitive or intellectual disability	<p>Defer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ Refer also to A00328, <i>Assessment of Non-Medical Factors Affecting Donor Suitability</i> ▷ See <i>Down's Syndrome</i>, if applicable 	Combined Safety
MGUS	▷ See <i>Monoclonal Gammopathy</i>		
Migraine Headache	▷ See <i>Headache</i>		
Miscarriage	Natural or spontaneous end of a pregnancy; has many possible causes from trauma to maternal infection to genetic conditions; also called spontaneous abortion (SAB); history of multiple miscarriages can indicate medical conditions	<p>Accept if cause for miscarriage is unknown</p> <p>Defer if miscarriage is related to underlying medical condition such as Antiphospholipid Syndrome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ See <i>Anticardiolipin Syndrome / Antiphospholipid Syndrome</i>, if applicable ▷ For questions about conception following receipt of Filgrastim, see <i>General Information About Filgrastim for Donor Center and Recruitment Staff</i> 	Donor Safety
Molar Pregnancy	Growth of an abnormal fertilized egg or an overgrowth of tissue from the placenta; also called hydatidiform mole; 2- 3% become cancerous and spread throughout the body causing condition called choriocarcinoma	<p>Accept if successfully treated</p> <p>Defer if diagnosed with choriocarcinoma</p>	Donor Safety
Monoclonal Gammopathy	Presence of monoclonal paraproteins in blood identified in serum protein electrophoresis; has many possible causes such as multiple myeloma or lupus or can be of undetermined significance (often referred to as MGUS)	Defer	Combined Safety
Mononucleosis, Infectious	Infection caused by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) with presence of large numbers of white blood cells (mononuclear cells) in the bloodstream; causes mild liver inflammation (hepatitis) and jaundice occurs occasionally	<p>Accept if fully recovered</p> <p>Defer if not fully recovered or suffering from complications such as jaundice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▷ See also <i>Epstein Barr Virus and Jaundice – CMV / EBV</i>, if applicable 	Recipient Safety
MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus)	Strain of bacteria resistant to broad-spectrum antibiotics; can be fatal; most often acquired in health care setting but also can affect healthy people; responsible for serious skin and soft tissue infections and for a serious form of pneumonia	Accept if successfully treated	Combined Safety
MTHFR (Metholene-tetra hydro-folate reductase)	Enzyme needed to break down an amino acid; elevated levels seen with fetal defects and miscarriage; also increased risk for strokes, blood clots, arteriosclerosis	Accept if stable and no history of clot or stroke	Combined Safety

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Multiple Sclerosis	Disorder in which patches of myelin and underlying nerve fibers in the eyes, brain, and spinal cord are damaged or destroyed	Defer	Donor Safety
Muscular Dystrophy	Group of inherited muscle disorders that lead to muscle weakness of varying severity	Defer	Donor Safety
Myasthenia Gravis	Autoimmune disorder in which communication between nerves and muscles is impaired, resulting in episodes of muscle weakness	Defer	Donor Safety
Narcolepsy	Sleep disorder marked by recurring, uncontrollable episodes of sleep during normal waking hours	Accept	
Neck Problems	↳ See <i>Back/Neck/Spine Problems</i>		
Needle Sticks	↳ See <i>Blood or Body Fluid Exposure</i>		
Neurofibromatosis	Genetic disorder with many soft, fleshy growths of nerve tissue (neurofibromas) growing under the skin and in other body parts	Defer	Combined Safety
Neuropathy	Disorder of the peripheral nerves; usually affects the hands and feet, causing weakness, numbness, tingling and pain; cause may be unknown or from underlying illness	Defer	Donor Safety
Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH)	Resembles alcoholic liver disease, but occurs in people who drink little or no alcohol; major feature is fat in the liver, along with inflammation and damage ↳ See <i>Fatty Liver</i>		
Organ Donor, Living	Elective donation of a section of liver or lung or a kidney to another person	Accept if fully recovered kidney, lung or liver donor Defer if not fully recovered or any organ impairment following donation	Donor Safety
Organ Recipient	↳ See <i>Transplant Recipient</i>		
Osgood-Schlatter Disease	Overuse syndrome with pain, swelling and tenderness over the bony prominence of the upper shinbone (tibial tuberosity) just below the kneecap; occurs in adolescence	Accept if fully recovered	Donor Safety
Osteopenia / Osteoporosis	<i>Osteopenia</i> : decreasing calcification or density of bone; placing a person <u>at risk</u> for osteoporosis; may be treated with bone replacement medications to prevent bone loss <i>Osteoporosis</i> : a progressive decrease in bone density weakening the bones, making fractures likely	Accept	
Panic Attacks	Sudden episodes of intense fear that prompts severe physical reactions in the person's body	Accept ↳ Refer to <i>Assessing Non-Medical Factor Affecting Donor Suitability</i>	
Pap Smear	Microscopic examination of cells scraped from the cervix. Results are defined as benign (noncancerous), precancerous (showing some abnormal cell changes), and malignant (possibly cancerous)	Accept	
Paraplegia	Paralysis and loss of function below the waist caused by spinal cord injury of the thoracic or lumbar area	Defer	Donor Safety
Parkinson's	Slowly progressive degenerative disorder of nervous system	Defer	Combined Safety
Pericarditis	Inflammation of the sac around the heart (pericardium)	Accept if history of acute pericarditis and successfully treated Defer if chronic pericarditis	Donor Safety
Peripheral Vascular Disease	Condition in which fatty blockages in arteries restrict blood circulation, high risk for stroke and heart attack; most common type is peripheral arterial disease or PAD	Defer	Donor Safety
Perthes Disease	Osteonecrosis ("bone death") of hip joint seen in children; also called Legg-Calvé-Perthes or Legg-Perthes disease	Defer	Donor Safety
Piercing	Piercing in locations on the body (including ears, navel, eye brows, tongue, etc.)	Accept	
Pituitary Adenoma	Abnormal growth in the pituitary gland, the part of the brain that regulates the body's balance of hormones	Accept if - tumor is present and symptoms are well-controlled - successfully treated by removal of tumor with non-invasive endoscopic surgery through the nose Defer if treated by surgery through the skull and dura (brain tissue) or stereotactic radiosurgery such as gamma-knife radiosurgery	Donor Safety
Pneumonia	Infection of the small air sacs of the lungs (alveoli) and the tissues around them	Accept if fully recovered	Combined Safety
Pneumothorax	Collection of air or gas in the space surrounding the lungs; may result from chest trauma, excessive pressure on the lungs, or an underlying lung disease	Accept	Donor Safety
Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS)	Endocrine disorder characterized by enlarged ovaries with multiple small cysts, weight gain, infertility; often develops insulin resistance/diabetes; no cure but can be managed	Accept if well-controlled	Donor Safety

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Polymyalgia Rheumatica	Inflammatory arthritic condition with severe pain and stiffness in the muscles of the neck, shoulders, and hips; cause is unknown	Defer	Combined Safety
Polymyositis	Uncommon connective tissue disease characterized by muscle inflammation and weakness; autoimmune	Defer	Combined Safety
Polyps	Growth of tissue from the intestinal or rectal wall that protrudes into the intestine or rectum; may be noncancerous or cancerous	Accept if non-cancerous or pre-cancerous	Combined Safety
Postural Orthostatic Tachycardia Syndrome (POTS)	Syndrome of orthostatic intolerance in younger patients with tachycardia and little or no fall in BP; cause is not clear	Defer	Donor Safety
Pregnancy	Woman's body providing an environment in which a fertilized egg can develop into fetus/infant	Accept ↳ For questions about conception following receipt of Filgrastim, see <i>General Information About Filgrastim for Donor Center and Recruitment Staff</i>	
Pregnancy, Molar	↳ See <i>Molar Pregnancy</i>		
Prolactinoma	Benign tumor of the pituitary gland producing a hormone called prolactin; most common type of pituitary tumor	Accept if - tumor is present and symptoms are well-controlled - successfully treated by removal of tumor with non-invasive endoscopic surgery through the nose Defer if treated by surgery through the skull and dura (brain tissue) or stereotactic radiosurgery such as gamma-knife radiosurgery	Donor Safety
Protein S Deficiency	Genetic disorder of blood clotting; increased risk of developing abnormal blood clots	Defer	Donor Safety
Prothrombin Gene Mutation	Second most common cause of inherited thrombophilia in US; caused by mutation in gene for blood clotting protein called prothrombin (also called Factor II); prone to blood clots	Defer	Donor Safety
Prostate, Enlarged (Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia)	Noncancerous (benign) enlargement of the prostate gland that can make urination difficult; also called BPH	Accept	
Pseudotumor Cerebri	High pressure within skull caused by buildup or poor absorption of cerebrospinal fluid; means "false brain tumor"; symptoms mimic brain tumor; also called idiopathic intracranial hypertension (IIH)	Accept if symptoms are well-controlled Defer if treated by surgery through the skull and dura (brain tissue) or stereotactic radiosurgery such as gamma-knife radiosurgery	Donor Safety
Psoriasis	Chronic, recurring disease that causes one or more raised, red patches that have silvery scales and a distinct border between the patch and normal skin; cause is unknown but considered autoimmune in nature	Accept if symptoms are mild and well-controlled and not on medications such as Amevive®, Enbrel®, Humira®, Raptiva® and Remicade®	Donor Safety
Psychiatric Illness	Disorders with disturbances in thinking, emotion, and behavior; caused by complex interactions between physical, psychological, social, cultural, and hereditary influences; may impact donor's ability to understand consent process or ability to follow-through in the donation process; examples include depression, schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, anxiety disorder, manic depressive disorder, bipolar disorder	Accept if outpatient treatment for non-psychotic condition and well-controlled with medication and/or therapy Defer if psychotic disorder such as schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder ↳ Refer also to A00328, <i>Assessment of Non-Medical Factors Affecting Donor Suitability</i> ↳ See also <i>Depression, Bipolar Disorder, Cognitive Impairment, or Panic Attack</i> , if applicable	Donor Safety
Pulmonary Embolism	Sudden blocking of an artery of the lung (pulmonary artery) by an embolus -usually a blood clot (thrombus)	Defer	Donor Safety
Quadriplegia	Paralysis and loss of sensation generally from neck down following injury to spine at cervical level	Defer	Donor Safety
Rabies	Viral infection of the brain that is transmitted by animals and causes inflammation of the brain and spinal cord	Accept if fully recovered ↳ See also <i>Vaccine-Exposure to Infection, Bite</i> , if applicable	Combined Safety
Raynaud's Disease	Conditions in which small arteries (arterioles), usually in fingers or toes, constrict more tightly in response to exposure to cold; possibly autoimmune <i>Idiopathic Raynaud's disease</i> : underlying cause unknown <i>Raynaud's phenomenon/syndrome</i> : has an underlying causative disorder/trauma such as scleroderma, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, drug side effects, extreme cold exposure	Accept if well-controlled and not related to another underlying autoimmune condition such as rheumatoid arthritis or lupus	Donor Safety
Reactive Airway Disease	↳ See <i>Asthma</i>		
Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy Syndrome (RSDS)	↳ See <i>Complex Regional Pain Syndrome</i>		
Reiter's Syndrome	↳ See <i>Arthritis, Reactive</i>		
Restless Leg Syndrome	Neurological disorder characterized by unpleasant sensations in the legs and an uncontrollable urge to move when at rest in an effort to relieve these feelings	Accept	

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Rheumatic Fever	Inflammation of the body's organ systems, especially the joints and the heart, resulting from a complication of streptococcal infection of the throat; can permanently damage heart valves	Accept if fully recovered ⊃See <i>Heart Disease -- Valve Disease / Murmurs</i> , if heart involvement	Donor Safety
Rosacea	Persistent skin disorder, usually on the face; cause is unknown	Accept	
Root Canal	⊃See <i>Dental Surgery</i>		
Sarcoidosis	Abnormal collections of inflammatory cells (granulomas) form in many organs of the body; cause is unknown	Accept if well-controlled	Donor Safety
Sciatica	⊃See <i>Back/Neck Problems</i>		
Scleroderma	Group of rare, progressive diseases that involve the hardening and tightening of the skin and connective tissues; considered to be autoimmune in nature	Accept if localized skin involvement only Defer if systemic condition (affecting multiple organs)	Donor Safety
Scoliosis	⊃See <i>Back/Neck Problems</i>		
Seizures Disorders	⊃See <i>Epilepsy</i>		
Self-Injected Drugs	Method to inject medications into body; can be IV (in the veins) or subcutaneous (under the skin) or IM (in the muscle); if non-prescribed (such as for street drugs or steroids) can involve shared non-sterile needles and increased risk for infectious disease such as HIV/hepatitis	Defer if currently using needles to take drugs/steroids or anything not prescribed by MD (defined as use within the past 3 mos) ⊃Refer also to A00328, <i>Assessment of Non-Medical Factors Affecting Donor Suitability</i> ⊃See also <i>Drug Use -- Non-prescribed Medications</i>	Combined Safety
Sexual Reassignment Surgery	Transitioning to a different gender through surgical alteration of the body	Accept (NOTE: Enter in Registry as person's sex at birth) ⊃See also <i>Surgery</i>	
Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)	Infectious diseases transmitted through sexual contact; examples include syphilis, gonorrhea, genital warts, herpes, HPV, Chlamydia, Candida, HIV and hepatitis	Accept if current diagnosis or history of herpes, genital warts, Chlamydia, Candida ⊃See <i>Gonorrhea, HIV, HPV, Hepatitis, or Syphilis</i> , if applicable	Donor Safety
Shingles	⊃See <i>Herpes Zoster</i>		
Sickle Cell Anemia / Sickle Cell Trait	Inherited condition characterized by sickle (crescent)-shaped red blood cells and chronic anemia caused by excessive destruction of red blood cells <i>Anemia</i> : has two genes for the disease - one from each parent; usually shows some symptoms after 4 mos of age; ranges from mild symptoms to severe <i>Trait</i> : has one gene for the disease; does not develop the disease; usually has no symptoms; affects about 1 in 12 African Americans	Accept if has sickle cell trait Defer if has disease or has another abnormal hemoglobin disease	Combined Safety
Sjogren's Syndrome	Disorder characterized by excessive dryness of eyes, mouth, and other mucous membranes; considered autoimmune	Defer	Combined Safety
Skin Piercing	⊃See <i>Piercings</i>		
Sleep Apnea	Group of serious sleep disorders in which breathing repeatedly stops long enough during sleep to decrease the amount of oxygen and increase carbon dioxide; treatment can range from surgery, weight loss, or use of continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) device that delivers pressurized air through the nose to keep the airway open; BiPAP is a machine that delivers CPAP but also senses when an inspiratory effort is being made and delivers a higher pressure during inspiration	Accept	
Smallpox (Variola)	Highly contagious and very deadly disease caused by the smallpox virus; exists only in people; prevented with live vaccine using vaccinia virus	Accept if fully recovered or received vaccine	Combined Safety
Spina Bifida	Condition when bones of the spine (vertebrae) do not form normally in utero; can vary in severity with spina bifida occulta being a very mild form of the condition	Accept if spina bifida occulta Defer if diagnosed with any other type of spina bifida	Donor Safety
Spinal Meningitis	⊃See <i>Meningitis</i>		
Spinal Problems	⊃See <i>Back/Neck/Spine Problems</i>		
Spleen / Splenectomy	Surgical removal of spleen required either by disease or injury; receipt of filgrastim can cause enlargement of the spleen	Accept if spleen was removed due to injury and fully recovered Defer if due to medical condition	Donor Safety
Stroke	Blockage or rupture in arteries to the brain resulting in death of brain tissue; also called Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA); may leave residual disability depending on location of rupture; can be caused by injury or underlying vascular disease	Defer ⊃See also <i>Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)</i>	Donor Safety
Subdural Hematoma	Serious condition in which blood gathers within the outer protective covering of the brain usually as a result of trauma ⊃See <i>Brain Bleed / Injury</i>		

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Name	Description	Assessment / Actions	Suitability Rationale
Substance Abuse	Condition in which the use of one or more substances (alcohol, non-prescribed or prescribed medications, etc.) leads to a clinically significant impairment or distress <i>NOTE:</i> For purposes of this Tool, this does <u>not</u> include caffeine, tobacco or occasional marijuana use	Accept if successfully treated Defer if - <u>currently</u> in treatment for substance abuse (does not include community support groups) - <u>currently</u> abusing substance with poor general health or mental status ▷ See also <i>Self-Injected Drugs, Drug Use / Non-Prescription Medications</i> ▷ Refer also to <i>Assessment of Non-Medical Factors Affecting Donor Suitability</i>	Combined Safety
Surgery	Invasive procedures with the purpose to either treat or diagnose a disease	Accept if fully recovered and underlying condition requiring surgery is acceptable ▷ See also <i>Hospitalization</i> or specific condition that required surgery, if listed	Combined Safety
Syncope	▷ See <i>Fainting</i>		
Syphilis	Sexually transmitted disease caused by a bacteria (<i>Treponema pallidum</i>); curable if treated in early stages	Accept	
Tachycardia	▷ See <i>Heart Disease - Arrhythmias</i>		
Tattoo	Method of injecting colored ink under the skin to create designs; can be high risk of infectious disease exposure if shared/non-sterile needles or ink are involved	Accept	
Temporal Arteritis	Inflammatory condition affecting the medium-sized blood vessels that supply the head, eyes, and optic nerves; also called Giant Cell Arteritis	Defer	Donor Safety
Tendon Replacement	▷ See <i>Transplant Recipient</i>		
Tendonitis/Bursitis	<i>Tendonitis</i> : inflammation of the tendon which attach muscles to the bone; usually caused by overuse <i>Bursitis</i> : inflammation of the bursa which are located at points where muscles and tendons glide over bones	Accept	
Thoracic Outlet Syndrome	Group of disorders where blood vessels or nerves in space between collarbone and first rib (thoracic outlet) are compressed; causes shoulder and neck pain and numbness in fingers; caused by trauma, repetitive injuries, or pregnancy	Accept if stable with minimal symptoms that do not impact ADLs	Donor Safety
Thalassemia Intermedia / Major (Alpha or Beta)	Hereditary form of severe anemia, often requiring blood transfusions; also called beta thalassemia major, Cooley's anemia, or alpha thalassemia major	Defer	Combined Safety
Thalassemia Minor / Trait (Alpha or Beta)	<i>Minor</i> : hereditary anemia but the lack of alpha protein is not usually great enough to cause symptomatic anemia <i>Trait</i> : carrier of the genetic trait for thalassemia; usually experiences no health problems other than mild anemia Also called alpha thalassemia minor or trait or beta thalassemia minor or trait	Accept	
Thrombocytopenia (Low Platelets)	Deficiency of platelets (thrombocytes); multiple causes such as failed platelet production, spleen dysfunction, increased platelet destruction or increased use or dilution of platelets; symptoms include petechiae (blood blisters), bleeding problems, and scattered bruising; receipt of Filgrastim and apheresis collection can reduce platelet production/count	Defer if current or chronic thrombocytopenia ▷ See also <i>Idiopathic Thrombocytopenia Purpura</i>	Combined Safety
Thrombocytosis / Essential Thrombocytosis	Increased number of thrombocytes (platelets) in the blood, without a known cause	Defer	Combined Safety
Thyroid Disorders <i>Hyperthyroidism</i>	Thyroid gland produces too much thyroid hormone; symptoms may include goiter, tachycardia, tremors, bulging eyes, nervousness, increased appetite, and weight loss	Accept if successfully treated ▷ See also <i>Graves' Disease</i> , if applicable	Combined Safety
Thyroid Disorders <i>Hypothyroidism</i>	Thyroid gland fails to produce enough thyroid hormone; symptoms may include hoarse voice, cold intolerance, drooping eyelids, weight gain, forgetfulness, and depression	Accept if successfully treated ▷ See also <i>Hashimoto's Thyroiditis</i> , if applicable	Combined Safety
Tissue Recipient	▷ See <i>Transplant Recipient</i>		
Tourette Syndrome	Neurological disorder defined by multiple motor and vocal tics	Accept	
Toxoplasmosis	Infection caused by parasite (<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>); present worldwide; infects people and animals	Accept if successfully treated	Recipient Safety

Document Number:
 Document Title / Version: DKMS Assessment Tool at Recruitment V-01
 Effective Date: 03/2018
 Replaces: n/a

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Transgender	Identifies with or expresses a gender identity that differs from the one which corresponds to the person's sex at birth	Accept (NOTE: enter in Registry as person's sex at birth) ☞ See also Sexual Re-Assignment Surgery, if applicable	
Transient Ischemic Attacks (TIAs)	Type of stroke that usually lasts only a few minutes; considered to be "mini-strokes"; increased risk of acute stroke	Defer ☞ See also Stroke, if applicable	Donor Safety
Transplant Recipient	Recipient of donated - human organs such as heart, lungs, liver, kidney, pancreas, or small bowel OR - human tissues such as marrow/stem cells, bone (including bone products from cadaveric donors used in dental procedures), skin, connective tissues, heart valves, saphenous veins, dura mater, or corneas OR - animal organs/tissues (xenotransplant) used for treatment of various medical diseases or injuries; defined by FDA as the transplantation, implantation, or infusion into a human of either: (1) live cells, tissues, or organs from a nonhuman animal source or (2) human body fluids, cells, tissues, or organs that have had ex vivo contact with live nonhuman animal cells, tissue or organs	Accept if tissue/bone/tendon graft for orthopedic or dental procedure Defer if transplant recipient of human organ, saphenous vein, marrow/stem cell, dura mater, porcine (pig) heart valve	Combined Safety
Travel/Residence - Iraq travel	☞ See Leishmaniasis		
Travel/Residence <i>Malaria Endemic Area</i>	Travel or residence for specific timeframes in areas that are known to have malaria (endemic)	Accept ☞ See also HIV-1 group O, if travel/residence included locations in Africa	
Travel/Residence <i>UK and Europe</i>	Travel or residence for specific timeframes in United Kingdom or Europe since 1980; considered increased risk for new variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD) from possible exposure to infected meat	Accept	
Tremors, Essential	Non-life threatening nerve disorder with "tremors" in different parts or sides of the body. Areas affected often include hands, arms, head, larynx, tongue, and chin	Accept	
Trigeminal Neuralgia	Disorder of the fifth cranial (trigeminal) nerve causing episodes of intense pain in the areas of the face	Accept if successfully treated (such as with surgery that did not involve going into brain tissue) and not requiring pain	Donor Safety
Tuberculosis	Infectious disease caused by bacteria (<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>); usually affects the lungs	Accept if successfully treated	Combined Safety
Tumor	Abnormal growth of cells; classified in 2 types (benign and malignant); either can be life-threatening depending on type and location of tumor <i>Benign</i> : non-cancerous tumor which does not invade other cells or spread to other parts of the body <i>Malignant</i> : cancerous tumor which has the ability to invade surrounding tissue or other parts of the body	Accept if benign tumor ☞ See Cancer, if cancerous/malignant If pertains to any condition listed below, refer to specific category for further assessment guidance. ☞ See Acoustic Neuroma, Pituitary Adenoma, Polyps, and Prolactinoma, if appropriate	Combined Safety
Turner's Syndrome	Genetic disorder in females who have only one X chromosome; marked by dwarfism, heart abnormalities and underdeveloped sex organs	Defer	Donor Safety
Ulcer <i>Skin</i>	Skin damage resulting from a lack of blood flow due to pressure; also called pressure sores or decubitus ulcers	Accept if successfully treated	Combined Safety
Ulcer <i>Peptic</i>	Erosion of the lining of the stomach or duodenum due to excess stomach acid, breakdown of the stomach's protective lining, or both; also called gastric or duodenal ulcer	Accept if successfully treated	Donor Safety
Ulcerative Colitis	Chronic disease when large intestine becomes inflamed, leading to flare-ups of bloody diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and fever; possibly autoimmune in nature	Accept if well-controlled	Donor Safety
Urticaria / Angioedema	<i>Urticaria</i> (also called hives): outbreak of welts on skin that appear suddenly; result of allergies or for other reasons; causes itching, burning or stinging; can last for hours or days <i>Angioedema</i> : similar to hives, but swelling occurs beneath skin; deep swelling around eyes and lips and sometimes genitals, hands, and feet; lasts longer than hives, but swelling usually resolves < 24 hrs	Accept if urticaria Defer if diagnosed with angioedema	Donor Safety
Vaccine <i>Exposure to Infection</i>	Vaccinations given to prevent disease following exposure to infections such as hepatitis (HBIG) or rabies	Accept	
Vaccine <i>Investigational</i>	New vaccine at research stage allowing for use with humans subjects	Accept	
Vaccine <i>Routine or Travel</i>	Vaccines given to prevent various diseases; some vaccines are made with live viruses and some with toxins or killed virus or bacteria	Accept	
Valley Fever	Soil-borne fungal infection common in the southwest areas of the U.S.	Accept if fully recovered Defer if chronic or disseminated infection	Combined Safety
Varicose Veins	Twisted, widened veins caused by swollen or enlarged blood vessels due to weakening in the vein's wall or valves	Accept	
Vasculitis	Inflammation of the blood vessels (vasculitis); commonly occurs in disorders that affect connective tissue; not a disease but rather a disease process	Defer	Donor Safety

Document Number:
Document Title / Version: DKMS Assessment Tool at Recruitment V-01
Effective Date: 03/2018
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Vasovagal Syncope	↳See <i>Fainting</i>		
Vertigo	False sensation that one's self or the surroundings are moving or spinning, usually accompanied by nausea and loss of balance; can have many underlying reasons	Accept if any known underlying condition causing vertigo is medically acceptable	Donor Safety
Vitamin B12 Deficiency	Occurs when the body is unable to properly use vitamin B12; can have multiple causes; also called pernicious anemia	Accept if successfully treated (stable hemoglobin and hematocrit)	Donor Safety
Vitiligo	Skin disorder manifested by smooth white spots on various parts of the body; thought to be autoimmune in nature	Accept if well-controlled	Donor Safety
Von Willebrand's Disease	Hereditary deficiency or abnormality of the von Willebrand factor in the blood, a protein that affects platelet function	Defer	Combined Safety
Weight Loss Surgery	Surgical procedure involving by-passing the stomach for purposes of weight loss or placement of constricting bands around entrance to stomach; also known as gastric by-pass, stomach stapling, lap banding	Accept if fully recovered and no post-operative complications (such as anemia or ongoing nutritional problems) ↳See also <i>Surgery and Weight/Obesity</i>	Donor Safety
Weight, Low	Body weight lower than standard weight range for person's height; many causes ranging from anorexia to bulimia or hyperactivity	Accept if minimally below normal weight Defer if extremely low weight to point of concern for malnutrition or anorexia	Donor Safety
Weight, Obesity	Body weight higher than standard weight range for person's height; can develop many secondary weight-related health issues such as hypertension, heart disease, and diabetes	↳Refer to <i>NMDP Donor Height & Weight Guideline at Recruitment</i>	Donor Safety
West Nile Virus	Infection caused by flavivirus; can infect humans and other mammals; characterized by fever, headache, tiredness, aches and sometimes rash; can be as short as a few days or for several weeks; most severe cases affect nervous system	Defer if residual impairment (physical or neurological) following infection	Combined Safety
Xenotransplant Intimate Partner or Household Member	Intimate partner or household member of person who received xenotransplant of live animal organs/tissues (xenotransplant) used for treatment of various medical diseases or injuries	Accept	
Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome	↳See <i>Heart Disease</i>		
Xenotransplant Recipient	↳See <i>Transplant Recipient</i>		
Zika virus	Mosquito-borne virus infection related to dengue virus; has been transmitted by mother to fetus, sexual contact, and blood transfusion	Accept if fully recovered	Combined Safety

Disclaimer:

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