Donor has past history of malaria

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Individual at risk

Recipient

Guidance at RECRUITMENT

ACCEPTABLE if donor has documented evidence of a negative validated malarial antibody test since full recovery and cessation of treatment. Otherwise the donor should be deferred until at least three years have past since full recovery and cessation of treatment.

UNACCEPTABLE if known to have positive malarial antibodies, or if less than three years have passed since full recovery and cessation of treatment and malaria antibody status is unknown

It is not recommended for registries to routinely offer malaria antibody testing at recruitment.

Guidance at CT/WORK-UP

ACCEPTABLE if donor has documented evidence of a negative validated malarial antibody test since full recovery and cessation of treatment.

MAY BE ACCEPTABLE if found to have positive malarial antibodies, at the discretion of the requesting transplant centre.

In all cases, where a malaria risk factor is identified, the transplant centre should be told:

a) The results of antibody testing (if performed).

b) The reported malaria risk factor, including the date of last exposure/treatment cessation.

c) The interval between last exposure/treatment cessation and the date of testing (if performed), and the likely testing window period (typically 4 months for serological testing).

For positive results, the donor should be notified and counselled.