

BLOOD DONATION IN SRI LANKA

DISCRIMINATORY GUIDELINES REQUIRE REFORM



The current blood donation guidelines in Sri Lanka published by the National Blood Transfusion Service (NBTS) requires that a blood donor be free of certain 'risk behaviours'. These guidelines disproportionately discriminate against gay and bi-sexual men as well as sex workers by classifying a whole category of people as prone to risk behaviour.

PUBLICATION BY:

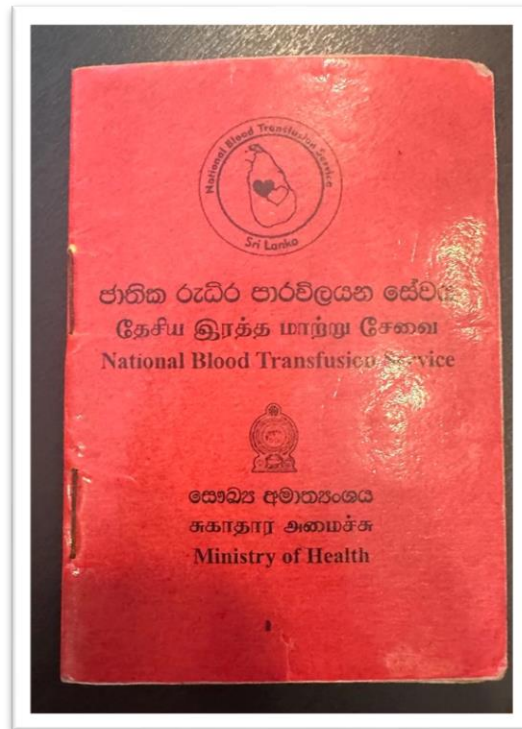


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Picture 1: Blood donor book provided by the National Blood Transfusion Service

I. SUMMARY

Blood donation saves lives. The World Health Organization states that donating blood is the most precious gift to give another person.

The current blood donation guidelines in Sri Lanka published by the National Blood Transfusion Service (NBTS) requires that a blood donor be free of certain 'risk behaviours'.¹ These are having more than one sexual partner, a man having sexual intercourse with another man (MSM), engaging in sex work at least once, engaging in risky sexual behaviour in the past year, and injecting drugs through needles at least once. These guidelines disproportionately discriminate against gay and bi-sexual men as well as sex workers by classifying a whole category of people as prone to risk behaviour.

Our case study illustrates that questions relating to sexual orientation based risk behaviour have a contradictory result as they encourage potential MSM donors to be dishonest about their sexual orientation. Such a practice negates the need for a blanket ban based on sexual orientation, especially since, the NBTS screens all donated blood for HIV, hepatitis B and C, syphilis and malaria as recommended by the World Health Organisation.

Worldwide, blood donation rules are being changed to make eligibility less discriminatory. According to these rules MSM who have had the same partner for three months or more are allowed to donate blood.

The Sri Lankan Constitution guarantees the right to equality and non-discrimination for all persons. This includes MSM and sex-workers. The NBTS must review its outdated guidelines and replace them with provisions which are consistent with recent developments and Sri Lanka's international human rights commitments.

¹ <http://www.nbts.health.gov.lk/index.php/component/k2/itemlist/search?searchword=risk+&categories=>

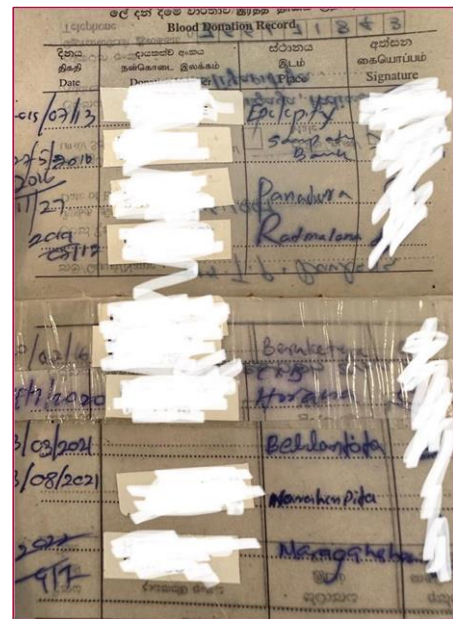
As of January 2016, the Donor Selection Criteria includes amongst others; Free from "Risk Behaviours". Risk Behaviours are identified as Homosexuals, Sex workers and their clients, Drug addicts, Engaging in sex with any of the above and Having more than one sexual partner. However, the National Blood Transfusion Service document provided to our case study subject reads that Risk Behaviours are Persons using drugs by use of needles (not drug addicts), Men who have sex with men (not homosexuals), If at any point engaged in sex work (not prostitutes and their clients). This indicates that there is a discrepancy in how the guidelines are presented and administered.

II. CASE STUDY

Shane*² is a 25-year-old bi-sexual male. For blood donation purposes he identifies as MSM. Shane believes in being a conscientious citizen and follows a policy of donating blood every three months. He has donated blood more than 30 times and has also been called to give blood in emergency situations. Sometimes he has received emergency calls even before the three months have finished.

Donor Book

A donor book is provided by the National Blood Transfusion Service to every blood donor. It is equipped with an individual barcode per donor. Once one book is over, it is returned to be added to the system and a new book will be provided. During a donation, the barcode on the book is scanned and a sticker with donation number provided. The donor book is signed by a doctor after every donation.



Picture 2: Shane's Blood Donor Book

Shane has always marked himself as MSM on the form every time he donates blood even though it is considered as risky behaviour. He continues to do so because his blood type is considered rare and is in much demand. Shane attends blood donations camps when he sees posters about them or when he is informed about a donation camp through SMS from the NBTS. He has also provided blood at various blood banks.

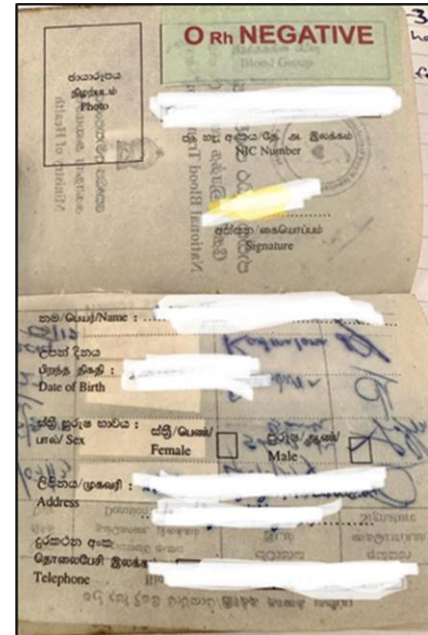
In practice when Shane marks himself as MSM the doctor asks him specific questions like how many partners he had and whether he had multiple partners within the previous three months. On occasions doctors at the donation camps have told him that even if he had multiple partners, it was not a problem since the blood is always tested for diseases like HIV. Doctors have told him that the current policy followed by NBTS is from 2015-16 and is outdated. Shane states that even the nurses have never had an issue with him marking MSM when donating blood.

² *Not his real name. Shane was interviewed by BRIDGE to Equality in November 2022.

While Doctors have told Shane that they are comfortable with following new practice, Shane has faced two incidents in which the Public Health Inspector (PHI) who is the first point of contact at the donation camps attempted to prevent him from donating blood.

Incident 1:

In July 2020, Shane and his friend (who also identified as MSM) attended the annual blood donation camp held in Horana by the CIB Company. They were given an official document issued by the National Blood Transfusion Service which asked a list of questions about their medical and behavioural past. Shane had indicated in the form that he was MSM. He had also indicated that his blood was of the O- variety which was a rare blood type, and the camp was in need of this blood type specifically as they were facing a scarcity. When he submitted his documents to the PHI at the camp, he was told that since he was MSM he would not be allowed to donate blood and asked to remove his admission of being MSM.



Picture 3: Shane's Blood Donor Book

The PHI would have realized from checking Shane's Blood Donor Book that he had donated blood many times in the past. Yet, he was denied the opportunity unless he changed his response.

Since Shane's intention was to do a social service and because his rare blood group may serve a lifesaving purpose, he removed his admission of being MSM in the form. He states that it was absurd because it would be in contradiction to his admission made in forms he filled previously when donating blood. He was also informed not to reveal this to the doctor collecting the blood. But he honestly informed the doctor that he had made this change in the form. The doctor was also able to scan his barcode and verify his information.

His friend had not mentioned he was MSM in his individual form and had been freely allowed to donate blood.

Incident 2:

In September 2022, Shane went to the Moragahahena Sri Poorwarama Maha Viharaya in Horana to donate blood at a blood donation camp organized by the Moragahahena Police Station. Shane had marked himself as MSM in the donation form. The PHI told him he would not be allowed to donate blood until he changed his description as non- MSM. Shane did not agree to this as he felt it was degrading and humiliating. He told the PHI that he was a regular donor and that all his information would be in the system, but the PHI kept stating that it was the policy and that Shane should fill in another form instead. As Shane continued to state his case, a police officer in the vicinity came up to them and requested him to change his description. Shane had complied with this request and marked himself as non- MSM. But the doctor at the camp told him it was not an issue at all. The doctor merely asked him HIV testing related questions and further informed Shane that all the blood is tested, and the blood bank would call and inform him if there was any issue with his blood.

Shane questions why his sexual orientation is a point of concern when even the doctors and other officials have been ready to accept his blood if he does not state that he is MSM. He wonders why there is a difference between policy and practice. He states that the Blood Donation Guidelines and Declaration Form in its current state only encourage people to lie about their sexual orientation which defeats the purpose of introducing such rules.

Shane confirms that he will continue to donate blood. He has previously lived in Dubai and donated blood there. The doctors in Dubai did not have an issue about him being MSM.

Shane has filed complaints with the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL) regarding the two incidents of discrimination (mentioned above) that he has faced. The cases are pending.

III. BLOOD DONATION

In Sri Lanka, the current blood donation guidelines published by the National Blood Transfusion Service (NBTS) state that a blood donor should be free of certain 'risk behaviours'. The identified risk behaviours are having more than one sexual partner, a man having sexual intercourse with another man (MSM), engaging in sex work at least once, engaging in risky sexual behaviour in the past year, and, injecting drugs through needles at least once. These guidelines disproportionately discriminate against gay and bi-sexual men as well as sex workers by classifying a whole category of people as prone to risk behaviour and imposing a blanket blood donation ban on them.

Developments worldwide indicate that new technology and understanding about HIV have made it possible to reform national guidelines on blood donation so that they adhere to international human rights law and standards. Anal sex is considered as high risk for HIV contraction, but it is not confined to gay couples alone. Risky behaviour can be engaged in by anyone regardless of sexual orientation, but gay and bi-sexual men and sex workers have been singled out in the blood donation guidelines and this perpetuates stigma against them. The National STD/AIDS Control Programme (NSACP) of the Ministry of Health Annual Report confirms that the increased HIV transmissions through MSM populations does not speak of 'homosexual behavioural patterns'.³



³ http://www.aidscontrol.gov.lk/images/publications/NSACP_Annual-Report_2019.pdf

Countries around the world are moving beyond outdated requirements of donor eligibility and have loosened restrictions on MSM donating blood.⁴ In the United Kingdom, following a ‘donation not discrimination’ campaign by activists, an amendment was brought to the blood donation rules in 2021. Changes to blood donation policy have been made in France, Canada, Italy, Spain, and Israel among others. Recently, Germany declared that changes to its rules will be implemented from April 2023.⁵

The blood donation rules in the above -mentioned countries have been simplified. Eligibility is based on the donor’s individual experience as opposed to belonging to a category. **Regardless of gender, if anyone had anal sex with a new partner or multiple partners in the previous three months, they would have to wait three months before donating.** Thus, MSM who have had the same partner for 3 months or more are allowed to donate blood.

What Does the Law Say?

Gay and Bisexual men already face multiple acts of marginalization including stigma and criminalization. Sections 365 and 365A of Sri Lanka’s Penal Code of 1883 criminalize “carnal intercourse against the order of nature” and “acts of gross indecency”, respectively.⁶ Both sections have been used to criminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations, although the Penal Code does not provide a definition of the terms used by those sections. Those convicted of the ‘crime’ may face up to ten years’ imprisonment.

⁴ Please see Annexure I

⁵ <https://news.abs-cbn.com/overseas/01/11/23/germany-pushes-to-end-gay-blood-donor-discrimination>

⁶ **Section 365** of the Penal Code, No.2 of 1883 (as amended) reads:

“Whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman, or animal, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be punished with fine and where the offence is committed by a person over eighteen years of age in respect of any person under sixteen years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than ten years and not exceeding twenty years and with fine and shall also be ordered to pay compensation of an amount-determined by court to the person in respect of whom the offence was committed for injuries caused to such person.”

Section 365A of the Penal Code (as amended) reads:

“Any person who, in public or private, commits, or is a party to the commission of, or procures or attempts procure the commission by any person of, any act of gross indecency with another person, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both and where the offence is committed by a person over eighteen years of age in respect of any person under sixteen years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than ten years and not exceeding twenty years and with fine and shall also be ordered to pay compensation of an amount determined by court to the person in respect of whom the offence was committed for the injuries caused to such person.”

Sri Lanka is a Party to **all** core international human rights treaties. Therefore, the rights to **equality and non-discrimination** protected under these treaties apply to all Sri Lankans including MSM and sex workers. The Yogyakarta Principles of 2006 are a set of principles on the application of international human rights law in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity. In 2017, the Yogyakarta Principles +10 (YP+10) were adopted. In its Additional State Obligations relating to the right to the highest attainable standard of health (Principle 17 of Yogyakarta Principles), the YP+10 stipulates States need to ***'ensure that legal provisions, regulations or any other administrative measures on the***

Article 12 of the Sri Lankan Constitution:

(1) All persons are equal before the law and are entitled to the equal protection of the law.

(2) No citizen shall be discriminated against on the grounds of race, religion, language, caste, sex, political opinion, place of birth or any one of such grounds

donation of blood, gametes, embryos, organs, cells or other tissues do not discriminate on grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sex characteristics.'

The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka 1978 guarantees in its Fundamental Rights Chapter the right to equality before the law and equal protection of the law of all persons (Article 12). It prohibits discrimination on grounds of race, religion, language, caste, sex, political opinion, and place of birth but does not prohibit discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression. But the Sri Lankan government has indicated before various UN bodies that *'the prohibited grounds of discrimination under Article 12 (2) of the Constitution are non-exhaustive, and discrimination on the*

*grounds of sexual orientation is implicitly prohibited.'*⁷

⁷ See paragraph 28 of State Party Report of Sri Lanka to the UN Human Rights Committee, submitted in February 2019 available at https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolNo=CCPR%2FC%2FLKA%2F6&Lang=en reiterated in paragraph 20 of Sri Lanka's Response to the List of Issues relating to the periodic report, submitted in May 2022 available at https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolNo=CCPR%2FC%2FLKA%2FRQ%2F6&Lang=en

IV. CONCLUSION

The blood donation form provided by the Sri Lankan NBTS as it stands requires an outright admission of sexual orientation by asking if the donor was aware that the mentioned categories are not qualified to donate blood and if the donor and their partner belonged to any of the categories.⁸

These questions have a contradictory result as they encourage potential donors to be dishonest about their sexual orientation to become a blood donor. As shown in the case study it is almost a level of informal practice for gay/bi -sexual donors to not identify as MSM or change their response to these questions to donate blood. Some donors even if they mark themselves as MSM have been allowed to donate blood after an individual risk assessment. This practice negates the need for a blanket ban based on sexual orientation especially since the NBTS screens all donated blood for HIV, hepatitis B and C, syphilis and malaria as recommended by the World Health Organisation.

Benefits of reforming Sri Lanka's Blood Donation Guidelines:

1. More transparent responses may be received to questions regarding risky behaviour when risk assessment is based on individual behaviour and not on sexual orientation and the associated stigma. This would protect the quality of the blood received.
2. Researchers have found that when there is less stigma around same - sex relations and HIV, more people would get themselves tested for HIV. New gender-neutral eligibility criteria would promote more HIV testing among gay and/or bi-sexual men.
3. More blood donors lead to a healthier population.
4. Increased awareness of HIV status due to increased testing, helps reduce its transmission.
5. Improvements in the health and morale of MSM and sex workers due to reduction in stigma and discrimination.

⁸ Questions 6 (a) and (b) of the NBTS Blood Donation Declaration and Report (see Annexure)

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

The **National Blood Transfusion Service** must:

1. Review its existing guidelines on blood donation and remove any discriminatory provisions including those against MSM and sex-workers.
2. Introduce revised eligibility criteria for blood donation that complies with international human rights law and standards.
3. Sensitize staff at blood donation camps to treat all blood donors including MSM and sex workers with dignity and respect.
4. Promote blood donation amongst all individuals.
5. Educate all potential donors including MSM and sex workers about the revised eligibility criteria and HIV testing.

The **Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka** must:

1. Provide recommendations and policy guidance to the National Blood Transfusion Service on reviewing existing guidelines on blood donation.
2. Review any revised guidelines on blood donation prepared by the NBTS for compliance with international human rights law and standards.

ANNEXURE I: Policy Developments Around The World

In the United States of America:

Current Food and Drug Administration (FDA) policy allows for gay and bisexual men to donate blood 3 months after their most recent sexual contact with another man if they meet all other eligibility criteria.

However, on Jan. 27, 2023, FDA issued a draft guidance that proposes to eliminate the automatic 3-month deferral of gay and bisexual men based on the agency analysis of the current data on HIV transmission. This draft guidance is the first of several steps necessary to advance this new policy that would permit blood donor centers to determine blood donor eligibility based on an individual's behaviour and risks, regardless of gender or sexual orientation.

<https://www.aabb.org/for-donors-patients/about-blood-donation/blood-donation-by-gay-and-bisexual-men>

The Red Cross recognizes the hurt this policy has caused too many in the LGBTQ+ community and believes blood donation eligibility should not be determined by methods that are based upon sexual orientation. We are committed to working with partners toward achieving this goal.

<https://www.redcrossblood.org/donate-blood/how-to-donate/eligibility-requirements/lgbtq-donors.html>

In Australia:

Currently, there is a three-month abstinence period requirement for MSM who wish to donate, meaning even if they only engage in oral sex, they are unable to donate. The current approach is part of a population-based risk assessment, as opposed to an individual risk assessment.

<https://www1.racgp.org.au/newsgp/clinical/potential-blood-donation-changes-for-msm>

In the United Kingdom:

Men who have sex with men and who have had the same partner for 3 months or more and meet our other eligibility criteria are able to give blood.

Anyone who has had anal sex with a new partner or multiple partners in the last three months, regardless of their gender or their partner's gender, must wait 3 months before donating.

We assess your eligibility to give blood based solely on your own individual experiences, making the process fairer for everyone.

<https://www.blood.co.uk/who-can-give-blood/men-who-have-sex-with-men/>

World Health Organization, Blood donor selection: guidelines on assessing donor suitability for blood donation (January 2012) –at page 88

High-risk sexual behaviours include having multiple sex partners, receiving or paying money or drugs for sex, including sex workers and their clients, men having sex with men (MSM) (250,251) and females having sex with MSM (246,247,252). MSM account for the largest subpopulation of HIV-infected people in most developed countries (253,254,255,256) and many countries therefore permanently defer men who have ever had oral or anal sex with another man (254,257,258).

The permanent deferral of MSM has been criticized as being selectively discriminatory and lacking scientific rigour (253,259,260,261) and has undergone review in some countries in the light of increasingly sensitive and reliable technologies for donation screening (249,262). Studies using mathematical modelling to predict the effect of reducing deferral intervals for MSM to one or five years have suggested that the increased risk of an HIV-infected donation entering the blood supply is small, but not zero, with little gain in terms of additional donations (263,264,265,266). These studies rely on some assumptions, are applicable only to the populations studied, and relate to testing methodologies that are not available in some countries and have been superseded in others. However, no comparable evidence is currently available. The permanent deferral of MSM therefore continues to be endorsed as the default position based on the principle of risk reduction to “as low as reasonably achievable” (ALARA). <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241548519>

ANNEXURE II: Blood Donation Guidelines & Declaration



National Blood Transfusion Service

Blood Donation Guidelines

Please read these guidelines carefully before filling the blood donation form in the back.

To be a Blood Donor,

You should be a person,

- Age above 18 years and below 60 years (If it is the first time donating should be below 55 years)
- Weight above 50 kilograms
- If previously donated, at least 4 months should be elapsed since the date of previous donation.
- Hemoglobin level should be more than 12g/dl
- Free from any serious disease condition or pregnancy
- If you have traveled abroad it should be at least three months since the date you landed in Sri Lanka
- Free from "Risk Behaviours"

Before Donating Blood you should,

- Have a main meal within four hours
- Drink more fluids (except for alcohol)
- Sleep at least more than six hours the previous day
- Wear a comfortable attire

Risk Behaviours

- Having more than one sexual partner
- A man having sexual intercourse with another man
- Engaging in sex work at least once
- Engaging in risky sexual behaviour in the past year
- Injecting drugs through needles at least once

After Donating Blood you should,

- Stay at the blood donation center for at least 20 minutes
- Have a small snack and a drink (fluid)
- Have fluids more in the coming four hours
- Should not take off the plaster for 12 hours from the place where the needle was injected
- Should not do heavy work or lift heavy weight from the hand blood was drawn

Knowingly spreading a disease is a punishable offence under Section 262,263 of the Penal Code of Sri Lanka

Donate a drop of blood - save a life
We appreciate your service in saving lives

Inquiries

National Blood Center

No. 555/5D, Elvitigala Mawatha, Narahenpita, Colombo 05, Sri Lanka.

Telephone: 011 23 69 931 Fax : 011 23 69 937/011 23 69 939

Email: info@nbts.health.gov.lk

Website: nbts.health.gov.lk

National Blood Transfusion Service Blood Donation Declaration and Report



Dear Blood Donator,

For your safety and the safety of the patients who receive your blood please fill out this form correctly by yourself. Before filling out the form, please read and understand the Blood Donation Guidelines on the first page. If there you have any further inquiries or problems please contact the staff of the National Blood Donation Service.

1. a) Have you donated blood before? Yes No
- b) If so, How many times?.....
- c) The last date you donated blood.....
- d) Have you faced any difficulties when donating blood before? Yes No
- e) If so, what is the difficulty you faced?.....
- f) Have you been advised not to donate blood by a doctor? Yes No
- g) Did you read and understood the "Blood Donation Guidelines" you received today?
Yes No

2.

- a) Are you in good health? Yes No
- b) Have you ever suffered from any of the below mentioned illnesses? If so please mark x in the front box.

Heart Diseases <input type="checkbox"/>	Diabetes <input type="checkbox"/>	Cancer <input type="checkbox"/>
Paralysis <input type="checkbox"/>	Asthma/ lung disease <input type="checkbox"/>	Fits <input type="checkbox"/>
Kidney Disease <input type="checkbox"/>	Blood disorders <input type="checkbox"/>	Liver disease <input type="checkbox"/>

- c) Are you taking any kind of medications or treatments? Yes No
- d) Have you undergone any surgery? Yes No
- e) After donating blood do you have to do heavy labour, drive a public transportation vehicle, work in high places, climb mountains, operate heavy machinery or any such kind of work? Yes No
- f) Are you pregnant? Are you breastfeeding? Have you given birth or suffered a miscarriage during the past 12 months?..... Yes No

3. a) Have you ever suffered from yellow fever/ Hepatitis? Yes No
- b) Have you suffered and received treatment for Tuberculosis/ Typhoid in the past two years? Yes No
4. During the past 12 months,
- a) Have you been vaccinated for immunization or any other purpose? Yes No
- b) Have you done any piercing, tattooing or an acupuncture treatment? Yes No
- c) Have you been imprisoned? Yes No
- d) Have you or your partner travelled abroad? Yes No
- e) Have you or your partner received blood or blood parts? Yes No
- f) Have you suffered from Malaria and received treatment for Malaria? Yes No
- 5.
- a) Have you suffered or received treatment for Dengue fever in the past 6 months? Yes No
- b) Have you suffered from Chickenpox, Measles, Mumps, Rubella Fever, Diarrhea or any other long lasting (more than a week) fever? Yes No
- c) Have you done a tooth extraction in the past week? Yes No
- d) Did you take antibiotics or aspirin or any other medication in the past week? Yes No
6. a) Are you aware that if you belong to any of the below mentioned categories you are not qualified to donate blood? Yes No
- If you have HIV/AIDS or Hepatitis B/C
 - If you have more than one sexual partners
 - If you are a man and you have engaged in sexual intercourse with any other man
 - If you have injected drugs to your body
 - If you have engaged in sex work
 - If you have taken the service of a sex worker in the past 12 months
 - If you have a doubt that you or your partner has been infected with HIV/AIDS or any other sexually transmitted diseases.
- b) Do you or your partner belong to any of the above categories? Yes No
- c) Are you suffering from weight loss, swelling of Lymph glands or a long lasting fever or diarrhea? Yes No

Full Name: (According to the National Identity Card)		Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>
National Identity Card No:		Date of Birth:	Age:
Home address (Permanent/ Temporary):			
Email:		Blood Group:	
Office address:			
Telephone No	Home:	Office:	Mobile:

Blood Donators Declaration

- I agree to donate blood without any expectation of personal gain and I agree to let the blood I donate be used by the National Blood transfusion Service of Sri Lanka for the betterment of patients
- I agree to follow the guidelines and advice of the National Blood Transfusion Service after donating blood and I take responsibility for any outcome of not following the guidelines.
- I agree to let my blood be tested for HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B, and C, Syphilis, Malaria, or any other tests National Blood Transfusion Service may think necessary.
- I agree to be informed of the results of the above tests and in such instances; I agree to follow the advice given by NBTS.
- I have read and understood the form and guidelines thoroughly and I certify the truthfulness of the answers I have given to the questions in the form.
- I acknowledge that I am aware that knowingly spreading disease is a punishable offense under Section 262 and 263 of the Penal Code of Sri Lanka.

I would like to donate blood to patients who are need as a permanent and lifelong blood donator in the future.

Once every 4 months Once every 6 months Once a year

.....
Blood Donators Name

.....
Sign

.....
Date

Donation Record - For Office Use Only

REGISTRATION

Above Donor name and ID card number verified? Yes No

Bar Code

DIN issuing officer's Signature.....

Weight (kg):

MEDICAL ASSESSMENT (Medical Officer's Signature.....)

Donor's Name.....

History Feeling Well? /Adequate overnight sleep (> 6hrs)?/Last meal <4hrs? Ever hospitalized?

Any allergies, illnesses or medications?/ High risk behaviours? (Q6 review)

Examination Ill Looking or Pallor?Icterus?Alcohol smell/ Infected wounds/ Venepuncture site lesions

CVS status pulse: /min BP: /mmHg Remarks.....

Counselling: Option for CUE if applicable

Inform possible PD call-up

Outcome: Donor to be accepted if Hb>12.5g/dl

Temporary deferral

Permanent deferral

Hb Test & BAG ISSUE (Officer's Signature.....)

Check Donor Name and ID Card No for correctness, before registration

Hb level:>12.5 g/dl <12.5 g/dl Blood bag type: Q T D S

BLOOD COLLECTION (Phlebotomist's Signature.....)

Check whether the donor's name and blood bag number is correct.

The time blood donating started: The time ended:..... Amount of blood:.....

The signature of the person who drew blood:.....

C.M. No.:



BRIDGE to Equality - BRIDGE project which aims to improve the protection of human rights for LGBTQ people in Sri Lanka through the use of international human rights law to enable justice actors (judges, lawyers and other legal professionals), activists and human rights defenders to improve justice outcomes for the LGBTQ community; with a focus on overcoming challenges imposed by the current legal framework, as well as the overall promotion and protection of human rights of LGBTI people.

BRIDGE is jointly implemented by DAST, National Transgender Network and Young Out Here in partnership with the International Commission of Jurists since 2021.



www.bridge2equality.org



bridgetoequalitycampaign@protonmail.com



facebook.com/BridgetoEquality



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