



Your Community Blood Bank

Corporate Office:
8167 Adams Drive
Hummelstown, PA 17036
(717) 566-6161 • 1-800-771-0059
Fax: (717) 566-7850
www.717giveblood.org

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN INK

Blood Donor Parent/Guardian Consent Form

Please review the back side of the form for additional testing information

Your child has expressed an interest in donating blood. One blood donation can be separated into three components; your child has the potential to save three lives with a single donation. We hope you support and encourage your child's decision to donate blood. He or she is showing civic responsibility, maturity and a sense of community pride by donating.

Blood donation is a safe procedure using single use sterile supplies. Reactions such as lightheadedness, fainting, bruising or nerve injury occasionally occurs. Drinking plenty of fluids and eating well prior to donation can reduce donor reactions.

State law generally requires written consent by a parent or guardian for 16-year-olds to donate blood. In addition, if donating at a high school blood drive, some schools may require written consent for older students.* If you consent to your child's donating, please complete the consent form at the bottom of this page. A blood donation information pamphlet and an information pamphlet regarding iron deficiency and maintaining healthy iron levels are provided with this consent form. By completing the consent form below, you are agreeing that you have reviewed the documents listed above and consent to your child donating blood.

All blood donations are screened for certain blood borne diseases. These tests, on occasion, may be considered investigational. You and your child will be notified if the donation tests positive for these diseases. Your child may also be contacted for follow-up testing. Donors with a positive test may be placed on a deferral list and their blood cannot be used for treatment or care purposes. Positive test results and the donor's name are reported to health agencies as required by law. In some instances, such as when an insufficient amount of blood is collected, testing for infectious diseases may not be possible.

If you have questions regarding your child's decision, please call our Donor Advocate at 1-800-771-0059 ex. 3019.



* Persons 17 years of age or older (or certain emancipated minors) may donate without consent of parent or guardian (unless required by your high school).

Please fill out form below and return only the form portion during donation. Keep the top for your records.

Central Pennsylvania Blood Bank

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED IN INK

Having read and understood this entire form, I give permission/consent for (Please Print) _____, my son/daughter or ward, to make a voluntary, uncompensated donation of blood to Central Pennsylvania Blood Bank.

Central Pennsylvania Blood Bank will notify my child and me of a positive test result(s) for certain blood borne diseases and my child may be contacted for follow-up testing. If tests are confirmed positive for HIV, hepatitis or syphilis (or other diseases as may be required by law or regulation), my child's name will be reported to the Department of Health.

This signed consent is valid for one (1) year or until child turns 17, unless earlier revoked by written notice from parent, guardian or child.

I verify that I am the undersigned donor's parent/guardian and that such donor lives with and is supported by me. In the event of an emergency, I may be contacted at the following telephone number: _____

Print Parent/Guardian Name: _____

Signature of Parent/Guardian: _____ Date: _____

Having read and understood this entire form, I give my permission/consent to Central Pennsylvania Blood Bank to release certain positive test results to my above-named parent/guardian.

Signature of Donor: _____ Date: _____

Donor's Date of Birth: _____

Important Reminder

The completed consent form must be presented at the time of donation to be accepted.

Important Information for Blood Donors



A Not For Profit Community Blood Program

Please read this pamphlet each time you donate since the contents may change.

You will be asked to sign a statement that says you have read this pamphlet today and that you understand the information provided.

MAKING YOUR BLOOD DONATION SAFE

Thank you for coming in today! This information sheet explains how you can help us make the blood donation process safe for yourself and for patients who might receive your blood. **PLEASE READ THIS INFORMATION BEFORE YOU DONATE!**

ACCURACY AND HONESTY ARE ESSENTIAL!

We know that you would not donate unless you think your blood is safe. However, in order for us to assess all risks that may affect you or a patient receiving a transfusion, it is essential that you answer each question completely and accurately. If you don't understand a question, ask the blood center staff. **All information you provide is confidential.**

DONATION PROCESS

To determine if you are eligible to donate we will:

- Ask about your health and travel
- Ask about medicines you are taking or have taken
- Ask about your risk for hepatitis B and C, HIV and AIDS, Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Types I/II (HTLV), Syphilis, West Nile Virus (WNV), Chagas', Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD), variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD), Malaria (plasmodium) or other relevant transfusion-transmitted infections (RTTI)
- Take your blood pressure, temperature and pulse
- Take a small blood sample to be sure your blood count is acceptable

Please DO NOT DONATE BLOOD if you Have ever had EBOLA virus disease or infection

If you are eligible to donate we will:

- Clean your arm with an antiseptic. **(If you are allergic to iodine, chlorhexidine, or latex, you must tell us!)**
- Use a new, sterile, disposable needle to collect your blood

If we determine you are unable to donate due to your medical history, you will be informed of the length of the deferral at the time of the interview.

DONOR ELIGIBILITY - SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Why we ask questions about intimate contact:

Diseases such as HIV and hepatitis and other RTTIs can be transmitted by sexual contact and enter your bloodstream. In this way, donated blood can spread disease to others.

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "SEXUAL CONTACT?"

The words "have sexual contact with" and "sex" are used in some of the questions we will ask you, and apply to any of the activities below, whether or not a condom or other protection was used:

- Vaginal sex (contact between penis and vagina)
- Oral sex (mouth or tongue on someone's vagina, penis, or anus)
- Anal sex (contact between penis and anus)

HIV/AIDS AND OTHER RELEVANT TRANSFUSION-TRANSMITTED INFECTION (RTTI) RISK BEHAVIORS AND SYMPTOMS:

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. HIV and other RTTIs are spread mainly through sexual contact with an infected person OR by sharing needles or syringes used for injecting drugs. People who are at risk for HIV and other RTTI's from needle use or intimate contact are not permitted by law to donate.

WE ASK THAT YOU DO NOT DONATE IF YOU:

- **HAVE AIDS OR HAVE EVER HAD A POSITIVE HIV TEST**
- Have used needles to take drugs, steroids, or anything not prescribed by your doctor **IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS**
- Are a male who has had sexual contact with another male **IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS**
- Have taken money, drugs or other payment for sex **IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS**
- Have had sexual contact **IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS** with anyone described above
- Have had syphilis or gonorrhea **IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS**
- Have been in juvenile detention, lockup, jail, or prison for 72 or more consecutive hours **IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS**

IMPORTANT NEW INFORMATION: **DO NOT DONATE if you:**

- **Are taking any medication to prevent HIV infection.** These medications may be called: PrEP, PEP, TRUVADA, DESCOVY, APRETUDE or many other names.
- **Have taken any medication by mouth in the past 3 months to prevent an HIV infection.**
- **Have received an injection or shot in the past 2 years to prevent an HIV infection.**
- **Have EVER taken any medication to treat HIV infection.**

PLEASE REMEMBER:

Do not donate to get a test! If you think you may be at risk for HIV/AIDS or any other infection, do not donate simply to get a test. Please call 1-800-662-6080 to find out where to get tested. Alternatively, you can speak to your personal health care provider.

The following symptoms can be present before an HIV test turns positive:

- Fever
- Enlarged lymph glands
- Sore throat
- Rash

Your blood can transmit infections, including HIV/AIDS, even if you feel well and all your tests are normal. This is because even the best tests cannot detect the virus for a period of time after you are infected.

DO NOT donate if your donation might harm the patient who receives the transfusion.

Travel to or birth in other countries

Blood donor tests may not be available for some infections that are found only in certain countries. If you were born in, have lived in, or visited certain countries, you may not be eligible to donate.

RISKS OF DONATION - PLEASE READ CAREFULLY:

Blood donation is generally very safe. Most people feel fine after blood donation. Occasionally, however, some donors may have symptoms following donation, including:

- A light-headed or dizzy feeling, yawning, confusion/disorientation, hypovolemia (decrease in blood volume that may result in fainting), passing out or fainting with or without injury
- Nausea and vomiting
- Bruising of the arm and/or injury to nerves of the forearm, pain or numbness around the needle site which may take some time to resolve
- Pallor, shortness of breath, anxiety, chest pain, rapid pulse, intermittent muscular spasms
- Anemia—decrease in red blood cells that may be due to decreased bone marrow iron stores

Additional risks for Automated Procedures include, but are not limited to:

- Citrate reaction (tingling around the mouth or lips, vibrating sensation in the chest, muscle cramps, nausea, and shivering, air embolism, allergic reaction)

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER YOUR DONATION:

To protect patients, your blood is tested for several types of Hepatitis, HIV, syphilis, Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Types I/II, West Nile Virus and in some cases, Chagas disease. Other tests are performed for relevant transfusion transmitted infections (RTTI) in accordance with standards set forth by our regulatory agencies. Some of these tests may be investigational but still must be performed in order for your blood to be transfused to others. If the test results confirm that you have any of the above diseases we will notify you and your blood will be discarded. You may be permanently deferred as a blood donor based on positive or indeterminate confirmatory results. If your blood tests show that your blood might make someone ill, you will be notified. CPBB will not release your test results without your written permission unless required by law (e.g. to the Health Department). Occasionally, there are circumstances when your blood will not be able to be tested. If this occurs, you may not receive any notification.

CPBB confidentially maintains data on individuals whose blood could transmit an infection to a patient. This information is shared with hospital blood banks affiliated with CPBB.

We sincerely thank you for your support of the blood supply in Central Pennsylvania. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding your donation today, please contact us at 1-800-771-0059.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA BLOOD BANK

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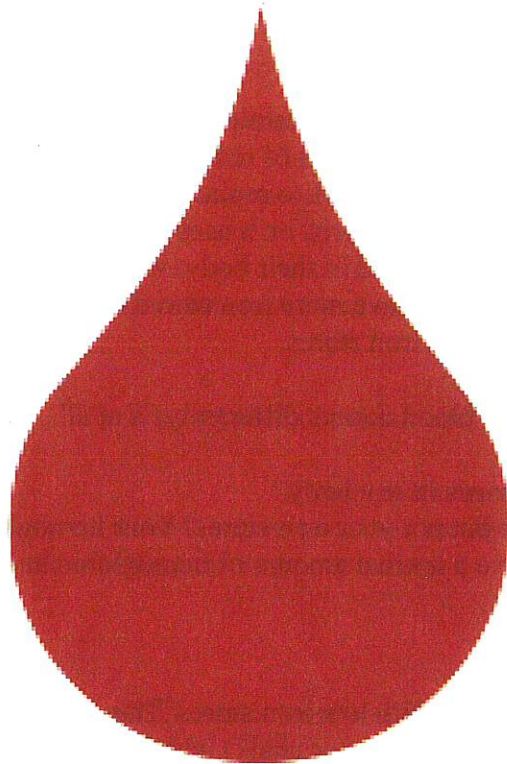
DONOR CENTER LOCATIONS:

Carlisle: UPMC Carlisle Regional Medical Donor Center, 419 Village Drive	Ephrata: 446 N. Reading Road, Suite 201
Hershey: 475 West Governor Road, Suite 4	Lancaster: 3027 Columbia Avenue
Lebanon: Wellspan Health, Good Samaritan Hospital, 750 Norman Drive	Union Deposit: 4311 Londonderry Road
Camp Hill: Penn State Holy Spirit Hospital, 875 Poplar Church Road, Suite 100	
York: Wellspan Health, Apple Hill Medical Ctr., 25 Monument Road	

AREA HOSPITALS SERVED

Penn State Health Milton S. Hershey Medical Center	UPMC Harrisburg & Community General Hospitals
UPMC West Shore Hospital	Penn State Health Holy Spirit Hospital
Penn State Health Hampden	Penn State Health St. Joseph Hospital
WellSpan Health, York Hospital	Wellspan Health, Gettysburg Hospital
UPMC Carlisle Regional Medical Center	Wellspan Health, Good Samaritan Hospital
Wellspan Health, Ephrata Community Hospital	Wellspan Health, Chambersburg Hospital
Wellspan Health Waynesboro Hospital	Lebanon VA Hospital
UPMC Hanover Hospital	Penn Highlands Huntingdon Hospital
UPMC Lititz	Penn Highlands Dubois Hospital

SHARE WHAT YOU CAN SPARE



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT

IRON FOR OUR

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA BLOOD BANK

DONORS

Information for our Donors on Iron Deficiency and Maintaining Healthy Iron Levels

Adopted from the AABB Inter-organizational Task Force on Donor Hemoglobin Deferrals
Prepared by the Central Pennsylvania Blood Bank

Thank you for coming to donate blood.

Your donation today will support the life saving missions of our local hospitals and their patients in need. Although we care about their health, we care about your health as well. Recent studies have shown that donating blood can reduce the level of iron in the body. For many people, this has no effect on their health and well-being. However, some donors, in particular young women and both male and female donors who donate frequently, may develop low levels of the body's iron stores. We want you to understand these issues when deciding when and how often to donate.

How does blood donation affect iron stored in my body?

Red blood cells are red because of hemoglobin, an iron containing protein that delivers oxygen to the body. By donating a unit of whole blood or by losing a small amount of red blood cells with frequent apheresis, you lose iron from your body. In order to make new red blood cells to replace those you lose from donation, your body needs iron. Your body either uses iron it has already stored or it uses iron that is in the food you eat. Many young women have only a small amount of iron stored in their body, which is not enough to replace the red blood cells lost from even a single donation. Men have more iron stored in their body, however, men who donate blood more frequently may also have low iron stores.

The iron loss from blood donation affects all blood donors differently, if at all.

Does the blood center test for low iron stores in my body?

No, the blood center tests your hemoglobin but not your iron stores. Your hemoglobin level does not tell us about your body's iron stores. You may have a normal amount of hemoglobin and be allowed to donate blood even though your body's iron stores are low.

How may low iron stores affect me?

There are several possible symptoms associated with low iron stores. These include fatigue, decreased exercise capacity, and pica (a craving to chew things such as ice or chalk). Having low iron stores will eventually increase the possibility of having a low hemoglobin test, preventing blood donation.

What can I do to maintain my iron stores?

Eating a well-balanced diet is important for all donors, but simply eating iron-rich foods may not replace all the iron lost from blood donation. Ask your Donor Services Specialist for our list of iron containing foods. Taking multivitamins with iron may also help replace lost iron. Some donors may choose to take an iron supplement (available by prescription or over the counter). These vary in name and the amount of iron in the tablet. Your physician or pharmacist may be able to assist you in deciding what dose, type, and duration of iron supplement to choose. **YOU SHOULD NEVER TAKE A VITAMIN OR IRON PILL IF YOUR HEALTHCARE PROVIDER HAS INSTRUCTED YOU NOT TO DO SO.**

Why doesn't a single big dose of iron replace what I lose during the donation?

Because people have a limit on iron absorption (ie, 2-4mg/day), taking iron in larger doses for a shorter period may not lead to better absorption (and may result in more side effects). The overall goal is to replace, over 1 to 3 months, 200-250 mg of iron lost during donation.

Where can I get additional information?

More information regarding maintaining iron balance and iron deficiency can be found at www.anemia.org.