



ABC NEWSLETTER

CURRENT EVENTS AND TRENDS IN BLOOD SERVICES

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Blood Safety Panel Urges HHS to Speed Development of Pathogen Reduction Technologies

The Advisory Committee on Blood Safety and Availability recommended this week that the secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) give priority to the urgent development of safe and effective pathogen reduction technologies for blood transfusion products and implement them as they become available.

The panel also urged HHS to provide resources to overcome current barriers to the development and validation of such technologies. Currently, the cost and complexity of individual screening tests is itself becoming a barrier to further blood safety innovations because business models do not appear to favor manufacturers' continued aggressive investments in blood safety technologies

Meeting in Washington, DC, on Wednesday and Thursday, the panel approved a resolution asserting that "accumulating evidence for the efficacy and safety of pathogen reduction warrants a commitment and concerted effort to add this technology as a broadly applicable safeguard against potential emerging infectious diseases." Examples of such emerging technologies are pathogen reduction systems used worldwide for plasma derivatives and being introduced for cellular blood components in Europe.

The committee based its recommendation on the need to further reduce known infectious threats to transfusion recipients from infectious agents. The Committee also indicated that the current strategy of implementing donor testing after the identification of new infectious agents may allow widespread transmission of disease before a new agent is recognized.

Although the cost of pathogen reduction technologies are expected to be high, the committee felt that they likely will be offset by the elimination of current blood safety interventions that would be rendered redundant. These might include gamma irradiation, leukoreduction, bacterial cultures, and travel deferrals for malaria. The Committee also suggested that pathogen reduction could increase the availability of blood by reducing donor loss due to false positive test results and low specificity travel deferrals.

The tone of the meeting was set by Chairman Arthur Bracey, MD, from the St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital, Houston, Texas, who asked speakers to discuss

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Quick Test for Staph (continued from page 11)

Staph infections most frequently occur in hospitals and healthcare facilities among patient with weakened immune systems. Distinguishing between the two sources of infection is critical to successful treatment. The more common, less dangerous strain of staph results in infections that are generally mild and affect the skin with pimples or boils that can be swollen, painful and drain pus.

However, the MRSA staph bacterium is difficult to treat with ordinary antibiotics and can cause potentially life-threatening conditions such as blood stream infections, surgical site infections or pneumonia.

FDA cleared the BD GeneOhm StaphSR assay based on the results of a clinical trial at five locations. The new assay identified 100 percent of the MRSA-positive specimens and more than 98 percent of the more common, less dangerous staph specimens.

The FDA cautions that the test should be used only in patients suspected of a staph infection. The test should not be used to monitor treatment for staph infections because it cannot quantify a patient's response to treatment. Test results should not be used as the sole basis for diagnosis as they may reflect the bacteria's presence in patients who have been successfully treated for staph infections. Also, the test will not rule out other complicating conditions or infections. (Source: FDA press release, 1/2/08)◆

Pathogen Reduction Technologies (continued from page 1)

“how safe is safe,” what are the needs, what are the barriers to achieve an acceptable level of transfusion and transplantation safety and what are the pathways to be considered?

Roger Dodd, PhD, from the American Red Cross' Holland Laboratories, emphasized the current safety of the blood supply and the low risk of transfusion when compared to other medical procedures. Dr. Dodd challenged the committee to consider whether members could find a framework for appropriate decision-making instead of continuing to seek a zero-risk blood supply.

Dr. Dodd was followed by Marc J. Roberts, PhD, from the Harvard School of Public Health, who presented a review of the ethics of blood safety. According to Dr. Roberts, it would be unethical to adopt every possible increase in protection regardless of cost because that would put lower-income individuals at significantly higher risk than higher income individuals.

Celso Bianco, MD, executive vice president of America's Blood Centers, reviewed the current landscape of blood donor screening assays in the context of FDA's “five layers of safety” for the blood supply. These are: medical history, donor deferrals, product testing, quarantine of unsuitable products, and monitoring of collecting facilities. Dr. Bianco noted that the only layer that clearly contributes to safety is testing. He expressed his concern, however, that further development of donor screening tests is being threatened by a lack of investment on the part of assay manufacturers because they find investment in other diagnostic areas and pharmaceuticals much more profitable. Dr. Bianco's point of view was reinforced by Brian McDonough, vice president of World Wide Marketing for Ortho Clinical Diagnostics, who noted that “the market attractiveness” of assays for cardiovascular and metabolic diseases and for oncology is much higher than the “no growth” market of blood donor screening.

David Leiby, PhD, from the Holland Laboratories, and Mark Brecher, MD, from the University of North Carolina showed the need for assays and procedures that address infections like babesia, and malaria, for which blood centers do not test,

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Pathogen Reduction Technologies (continued from page 12)

and bacteria, for which screening is not completely effective. David Asher, MD from the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) reviewed the current epidemiology of variant Creutzfeldt Jakob disease (vCJD) and the status of assays being developed to detect vCJD and other prion diseases. He said that none of the tests under development produce satisfactory results.

"The Ultimate Precautionary Principle." The meeting then moved to the concept of pathogen reduction with Harvey Alter, MD from the NIH Blood Bank making an impassionate plea for examination of currently available processes for pathogen reduction and investment in further developments.

"Pathogen reduction is the ultimate precautionary principle by eradicating almost all potential for infectious disease transmission even before risk has been conclusively established, and possibly, even before the agent has been recognized" Dr. Alter said.

Dr. Alter was followed by John Chapman, PhD vice president of Research and Development for Thromogenesis Corp., who said that after many years in the area of pathogen reduction for cellular blood products he believes that various available procedures have acceptable toxicity. This was confirmed by Margarethe Heiden, PhD, from the Paul Erlich Institute in Germany, who spelled out the agency's reasoning in granting a CE mark to the process developed by the Cerus Corporation and the approval by the German regulatory authorities.

Harvey Klein, MD, from the National Institutes of Health's Blood Bank, summarized the conclusions of the panel of the Canadian Consensus Conference on Pathogen Inactivation that took place in March 2007 in Toronto, Canada. Dr. Klein was the chairman of the panel. The summary has been published in the journals *Transfusion* and the proceedings in *Transfusion Medicine Reviews*.

Dr. Klein's was followed by presentations by Larry Corash, MD, from Cerus Corporation, Ray Goodrich, PhD, from Navigant, and Marc Maltas, from Octapharma, about their respective pathogen inactivation processes and clinical trial results.

Finally, Jaroslav Vostal, MD, from CBER, reviewed the current requirements for FDA approval of a pathogen reduction process and provided the detailed reasoning for FDA's refusal to approve the Cerus pathogen reduction process for platelets without submission of additional clinical data. ♦

BRIEFLY NOTED

Hospitals in Vermont are joining those in two other states that have officially formed policies to stop billing patients and insurance companies for certain adverse events. Two more states are considering similar policies as well. The Vermont Association of Hospitals and Health Systems said its policy will cover eight serious events based on the list of 28 so-called "never events" identified by the National Quality Forum as preventable-care errors. Vermont's policy includes: air embolism-associated injury; artificial insemination/wrong donor; incompatible blood-associated injury; medication error injury; retention of foreign object; wrong-patient surgery; wrong-site surgery; and wrong surgical procedure. The hospital association said it expects to complete implementation by the fall. The Minnesota and Massachusetts hospital associations both announced similar policies last year. Minnesota will stop billing for all 28 events, but does not have an implementation schedule in place. Massachusetts, which will stop billing for nine of the 28 events while assessing the others, expects to initiate its policy by the end of January. The Colorado Hospital Association and Michigan Health & Hospital Association are considering non-billing policies as well. (Source: *Modern Healthcare*, 1/6/08)

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 医薬部外品 研究報告 調査報告書
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識別番号・報告回数		回	報告日 年 月 日	第一報入手日 2007 年 12 月 5 日	新医薬品等の区分 該当なし	総合機構処理欄
一般的名称		研究報告の公表状況		Pathogen inactivation: a new paradigm for blood safety. Mc Cullough, J. Transfusion, 47, 2180-2184 (2007)	公表国	
販売名 (企業名)					米国	
研究報告の概要	<p>本論説は、血漿分画製剤業界における病原体不活化 (PI) の新たな手法に焦点を当てた報告文献 [BYL-2008-0306] と密接に関連している。本稿では、著者が病原体不活化に関するコンセンサス会議 [BYL-2008-0306] で得られた結論を考察し、さらに展開している。過去 25 年間で血液の安全性については主要な改善が行われているものの、輸血伝播による感染を低減するための現在のアプローチ法にはいくつかの欠点がある。特に、新規病原体の脅威に対しては対応しきれていない。また、核酸標的薬剤を用いた特有の処理によって、多岐にわたる病原体が不活化されることが明らかになっているものの、この手法は現在ヨーロッパでは利用されているが北米では利用されていない。更に、PI は血液成分の絶対的な安全性を担保するものではないことも念頭に置いておく必要がある。結論として、利害関係者ら (規制当局、医師、血液バンク及び輸血医療業界) が長期的な展望に立って PI を検討し、北米での実施を著者は奨励している。</p>					使用上の注意記載状況・ その他参考事項等
報告企業の意見			今後の対応			
<p>著者らは、現在ヨーロッパで普及している PI を北米でも実施することを非常に推奨しており、それによる利点はリスクを上回ると確信している。</p> <p>弊社のポリグロビン N の製造工程には、コーンの低温エタノール血漿分画法、限外ろ過、S/D 工程及び低 pH インキョベーション処理等の効果的なウイルスが除去・不活化工程が含まれている。</p>			<p>弊社の血漿分画製剤、及び遺伝子組換え製剤の製造工程で使用されている血漿分画製剤の原料が北米であることを考慮すると、本論説で推奨されている PI 法を導入することによって得られる血漿分画製剤の安全性について、検討する必要があると考えられる。</p>			

EDITORIAL

Pathogen inactivation: a new paradigm for blood safety

In this issue of **TRANSFUSION**, Klein and colleagues¹ report the results of a consensus conference on pathogen inactivation (PI) sponsored by the Canadian Blood Service and Héma-Québec. The organizers of the conference have done an outstanding job of selecting the panel and posing questions that nicely frame the issues regarding PI. The panel has written an outstanding report that will be of interest to all of us in transfusion medicine and of great help in considering the future of PI. In this editorial, I will review and discuss some of the panel's findings and place them into context with my assessment of the present paradigm for minimizing transfusion-transmitted infections and the current status of PI. I will also provide some additional perspective to some of the issues that the panel identified in their extensive consideration of this evolving field and suggest that these issues will require extensive discussion with many stakeholders. Finally, I will offer my conclusions about where we need to move in the future.

SHORTCOMINGS OF THE PRESENT PARADIGM FOR MINIMIZING TRANSFUSION-TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Since the onset of the AIDS epidemic, the panel noted dramatic improvements that have been made in blood safety. These have come from new tests for transmissible diseases; seven have been introduced in the United States since 1985, along with many additional questions in the donor medical history. Current rates of posttransfusion infection from the most well-known agents are extremely low and range from 1 in 900,000 to 7.8 million (human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]) units of blood to 1 in 77,000 to 1.1 million (hepatitis B virus [HBV]).^{1,2} On the basis of this background of data, the panel's position was that PI cannot be recommended for introduction "based on the relatively low rates of existing infectious transfusion-related complications *alone*" (italics are this author's). This conclusion illustrates that our present paradigm for the prevention of transfusion-transmissible infections has served us and patients extremely well over the past two decades. The issue then becomes whether

this paradigm can be sustained in the future and can continue to be the best approach to maximize blood safety.

Our present paradigm for preventing transfusion-transmitted infections has several shortcomings including:

1. It applies only to known pathogens and transfusion-transmitted infections. Thus, the paradigm accepts that new agents will be allowed to enter the blood supply and our response will be reactive after the problem becomes apparent. West Nile virus (WNV) is the most recent example of the reactionary nature of our present paradigm. The blood banking and/or transfusion medicine community, industry, and regulators worked together to respond to the epidemic with unprecedented speed.³ As many as several thousand patients may have been infected, however, and in one report 7 of 23 infected patients died.⁴ Another example of a new infectious agent entering the blood supply is the Chikungunya virus epidemic that occurred in the island of Le Reunion,⁵ a French department in the Indian Ocean. The outbreak was due to a new variant that may have enabled the virus to adapt to a new mosquito vector.⁵ Because a large proportion of the population was infected, blood donation was halted on the island, red cells (RBCs) and plasma were shipped in, and PI procedures were put in place for island platelet (PLT) donations. At least 37 cases of infection by this virus are now known in the United States, although these cases occurred in travelers returning from epidemic areas.⁶
2. The current paradigm does not even prevent all known transfusion-transmitted infections. A test has recently become available for Chagas disease, but no practical steps are used to prevent babesiosis, Dengue, HHV-8, babesia, and others. Attempting to prevent transfusion-transmitted malaria by travel history is ineffective and defers many otherwise suitable donors. Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection is another example of the shortcomings of our current paradigm. Even after leukodepletion or CMV antibody screening of donated blood, transfusion-transmitted CMV occurs.⁷
3. Because our present paradigm is reactive to the occurrence of new infectious agents, it accepts that some patients will be harmed before steps can be taken to minimize transmission of the agent. WNV and patients infected, some fatally, are the most recent examples of this shortcoming.

Disclosure: The author discloses a financial relationship with both Cerus and Navigant Corporations through service on advisory boards or committees and through receipt of research funds in the past.

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4. Current methods to detect and/or prevent transfusion of bacterially contaminated products are inadequate. The AABB standard requiring methods to reduce bacterial contamination of PLTs led to the introduction of testing and has reduced the danger of transfusion-transmitted sepsis. The available test methods, however, are not really suitable for this purpose and even after introduction of screening, transfusion-related septic reactions continue to occur.^{1,8}
5. Many donors whose blood does not pose a risk to patients are temporarily or permanently deferred because of the lack of precision of the present screening tests or deferral criteria. The best examples of this paradigm deficiency are donor history questions regarding travel to malaria areas and travel to the United Kingdom and France for new variant CJD.

The panel recognized these shortcomings, particularly the threat of emerging viruses, and recommended "that PI should be implemented when a feasible and safe method to inactivate a broad spectrum of infectious agents is available."¹ The panel based this recommendation in part on the precautionary principle. This principle recommends that when a threat to the public health can be reasonably predicted, a proactive approach should be taken and that the burden of proof is on those who advocate a restrictive approach.

CURRENT STATUS OF PI

Methods

Solvent/detergent (S/D) treatment has been used for years in the manufacture of plasma derivatives. S/D is also used to prepare individual units of frozen plasma from pools of approximately 2500 donors. Although this product is no longer available in the United States, it is used in some other countries primarily in Europe. S/D inactivates only lipid envelop viruses. Methylene blue can be added to plasma and, when exposed to visible light, inactivates most viruses and bacteria. Methylene blue treatment of plasma is used in some European countries.

Several other methods target and damage DNA or RNA thus preventing organisms from reproducing. The three that are most highly developed involve the use of riboflavin (vitamin B2) and UV light for PLTs, plasma, and RBCs (Navigant Corp.), the psoralen compound amotosalen and UV light for PLTs and plasma (Cerus Corp.), and a bifunctional alkylator for PI of RBCs (Cerus Corp.). Details of these methods can be found in recent reviews.^{9,10}

Toxicity of compounds used for PI

The safety profiles of these compounds have been studied in ways consistent with general pharmacology¹¹ and are

within safety limits. Although the alkylator compound used for RBC PI is similar to alkylators used in chemotherapy, it appears to have a satisfactory safety profile.¹⁰

Pathogens inactivated

Amotosalen, riboflavin, and the alkylator inactivate a wide variety of pathogens at up to 10⁶ or more particles per milliliter.^{9,10} The extent to which this level of PI reverses the threat from all pathogens that would be expected in an apparently healthy blood donor is difficult to conclude. Most commercial assays detect both full-length and incomplete noninfectious particles, making it difficult to determine the true level of infectivity in apparently healthy blood donors. For most transfusion-transmitted infections, the level of measurable particles in apparently healthy individuals is below the extent of inactivation obtained *in vitro*. PI with the amotosalen method effectively inactivated HBV and hepatitis C virus (HCV) in an animal model, and other studies suggest the efficacy of PI for other agents with other compounds.¹² It appears that these three compounds are very effective inactivating transfusion-transmitted pathogens including those for which no prevention strategy is currently in place.

Graft-versus-host disease

Because the PI process damages DNA and prevents the replication of nucleic acids, the process prevents replication of lymphocytes in treated blood components.^{13,14} Thus, PI-treated blood components should not cause transfusion-related graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). This promise has been confirmed clinically in some centers in Europe that have discontinued irradiating PI PLTs produced with the amotosalen method without observed transfusion-related GVHD.^{13,15}

Present use of PI worldwide

There is extensive literature that documents the *in vitro* and animal studies of cell and protein function that have occurred with PI compounds, a wide variety of *in vivo* Phase I studies, and a number of clinical trials of PI that have been widely discussed at international meetings and in excellent literature reviews.^{9,10} As a result of this long and comprehensive developmental process, PI PLTs are being used in eight countries in Europe and work to gain experience using the technology is under way in four more. Approximately 80,000 units of PLTs PI using amotosalen have been transfused in Europe. Postmarketing studies of these PLTs as part of structured hemovigilance programs in Europe have not revealed unexpected problems or complications after approximately 20,000 units of amotosalen PI PLTs have been transfused to approximately 3,500 patients. The Phase III trials of amotosalen

fresh-frozen plasma (FFP) are completed; this product is approved in Europe and is now being used in two countries. Although PI of RBCs is technically more difficult and some methods were hampered by the development of antibodies in recipients, methods for PI of RBCs are under active study and may be available for implementation in coming years.

OTHER ISSUES CONSIDERED BY THE PANEL

Noninfectious hazards of transfusion

The panel recognized that the noninfectious hazards of transfusion such as TRALI and mistransfusion are more prevalent than currently recognized transmissible diseases and that PI does not address these problems. The panel did not believe that this issue should delay or inhibit the adoption of PI when the technology is ready. The panel urged that blood suppliers continue efforts to reduce these noninfectious complications but points out that the introduction of PI technology is not mutually exclusive of these efforts.

Rare risks

One concern with PI may be of a rare risk that would not be manifest until PI blood components have been transfused to a large number of patients. Although this problem may seem unique to PI, it really is not. Clinical trial data for licensure of any drug, biologic, or device will never be sufficiently extensive to identify very rare complications. The FDA must take rare risks into consideration with any drug, biologic, or device they license. Unfortunately, the United States does not have an effective system for post-marketing studies based on prelicensure data.¹⁶ As the panel points out, this is the "weakest link in the regulatory process." They propose that licensure of PI mandate post-marketing studies as a condition of approval and that these studies might be somehow integrated with developing hemovigilance programs. An additional approach might include use of the RADAR project, which identifies previously unrecognized adverse drug and device reactions.¹⁷ Follow-up of patients receiving amotosalen PI PLTs is linked with some hemovigilance programs in Europe.

Costs

The panel did not address the costs of implementing PI technology. They recommend that economic evaluations of PI should be carried out but emphasized that adoption of PI should be based on "considerations in addition to the results of an economic analysis."¹ Costs are "just one factor" in considering the use of PI. As the panel points

out, many (most??) of the steps taken over the past two decades do not conform to the concepts of cost effectiveness used in other areas of medicine and health care. In the discussion of cost, the panel emphasized the importance of maintaining public confidence in the safety of the blood supply. This combined with the precautionary principle is consistent with other decisions regarding blood safety made over the past two decades and argues for the introduction of PI.

PI might not be as costly as some critics fear. In addition to elimination of the patient care costs of the diseases transmitted, transmission of agents not now tested should be prevented and those patients spared new infections. In the future, the countless hours spent in developing strategies to deal with new agents would be avoided and the costs of testing and loss of donors due to false-positive screening tests or medical history questions would be eliminated. In addition, irradiation of blood products, testing for bacterial contamination of PLTs, and testing for CMV and WNV could probably be eliminated; implementation of a test for trypanosomiasis could be avoided; and 7-day storage of PLTs could be reconsidered. Because plasma is replaced with a PLT additive solution during the amotosalen and potentially the riboflavin PI process, more plasma would become available for fractionation, thus providing some revenue. Because plasma is removed and because PI stops cytokine synthesis, transfusion reactions to PLTs should be decreased,¹⁸ thus improving patient care and reducing the costs of managing these reactions.

Implications for developing countries

PI is discussed here in the context of developed countries. In many parts of the world, blood safety and transfusion-transmissible infections are a much greater problem than in developed countries. It is hoped that as PI becomes more widely used, the technology could be made available in some practical way in parts of the world where it is currently difficult to obtain an adequate supply of safe blood.

Implications of widespread adoption of PI

The panel also addresses several practical issues in the implementation of PI such as the problem of dual inventories. The amotosalen method for PI of plasma and PLTs widely used in Europe is different from that company's method under development for RBCs. Thus, that combination would not provide a single system for PI of all blood components. The riboflavin technology can be used for PLTs, plasma, and RBCs, making a single procedure effective for all components. Although currently there is no single licensed PI system for all blood components, the

panel felt that this should not delay adoption of PI for some components if overall considerations warrant its use.

If some, but not all, of the same blood component is subjected to PI, a dual inventory would arise. Both whole blood-derived (buffy coat) and apheresis PLTs are approved for use in Europe, so a single inventory of all PI PLTs is available there. It will be difficult to create a single inventory of PLTs in the United States, however, because whole blood-derived PLTs produced by the PLT-rich plasma method have not been studied in clinical trials. It seems unlikely that the United States would convert to buffy coat PLTs to adopt PI because only about 26 percent of PLTs in the United States are prepared from whole blood.¹⁹ This problem could create pressure to speed the conversion to apheresis PLTs, motivate the manufacturers to develop a method for PI of PLTs produced with the PLT-rich plasma method, or provide incentive for the production of buffy coat-derived PLTs in the United States (currently happening in Canada).

Patient selection issues

There is no evidence that components that have undergone PI pose a unique risk for any particular group of patients. The panel recommends that PI products be made available to all patients unless new data indicates an as yet unknown risk for specific patients. Thus, for instance, the panel concluded that there is no need to withhold PI components from neonates or pregnant women.

THE STAKEHOLDERS FOR OUR PI DELIBERATIONS

The panel recommends "broad public consultation" as part of the decision regarding adoption of PI. Stakeholders include industry, academia, the blood banking and/or transfusion medicine community including transfusion medicine physicians and leaders of blood supply organizations, physicians who use blood in their practice, regulators, and most of all patients.

Industry has done impressive work to develop PI technology and publicize their results. They have the responsibility to continue thorough, careful development of PI technology pursuing appropriate safety and efficacy issues to produce a product that is helpful to patients and can be implemented into the blood supply system practically and realistically.

Academia also has a role. The companies developing PI technology do not have the breadth and depth of knowledge that exists in our universities. Thus, industry should avail themselves of this expertise and university scientists and physicians should collaborate when it is appropriate.

The blood banking and/or transfusion medicine community has the responsibility to consider PI with a view to the long-term future. Transfusion medicine physicians should have the patients' interest as their first priority. If PI improves transfusion therapy, which our European colleagues have concluded, then PI should be adopted more broadly. Leaders of blood supply organizations have the responsibility to consider PI with an open mind. The technology may be technically complex, but this issue should not deter us from being open to it. We have successfully implemented many complex technologies such as apheresis, radioimmunoassay, ELISA, and NAT. Thus, the consideration is whether it is time for a paradigm shift to further improve blood safety and, if so, whether PI is ready for adoption beyond Europe. PI may alter our current operations or be inconvenient, but these issues have been true of most improvements. Leaders of blood supply organizations have the responsibility to look beyond these short-term logistical issues.

Regulators play a key role in the evolution of PI. Their requirements must be consistent and based on scientifically sound and available data. It is essential that they speak with one voice and from a single point of view. It is reasonable to expect that they will look beyond the benefits of the elimination of existing transfusion-transmitted infections and take into account elimination of some current activities that may become redundant with PI introduction.

Physicians who use blood in their practice depend on those of us in the transfusion medicine and/or blood banking community to demonstrate leadership in providing high-quality transfusion therapy. Dialogue with and among these physician groups will be important to hear the concerns and questions of transfusing physicians, to educate them as to the benefits and unique aspects of PI products, and to determine the best ways to introduce PI blood components into clinical practice at the appropriate time.

Of course, the primary stakeholders are patients. They must be the focus of all of us in transfusion medicine and blood banking. It is our responsibility to provide adequate and safe transfusion therapy and to make available the appropriate blood products. To this end, we must ask the hard questions of the developers of PI, expect complete data and high-quality clinical trials, and be open to the introduction of technology that may be complex, challenging, or even disruptive to our present operations. If PI improves patient care, patients have a right to expect that we use our expertise and creativity to implement change.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE EDITORIALIST

The body of work to develop PI represents very substantial progress. PI is now widely used in Europe and has arrived at a point for realistic consideration in Canada and the

United States. I believe that the benefits of PI extend far beyond eliminating the small number of remaining infections from the traditional list of transfusion-transmitted infectious diseases such as hepatitis or HIV. The benefits include shortening the long list of other transfusion-transmitted infections that are not prevented by present technology or other methods of donor screening. The benefits will also be proven with emerging agents or changes in known agents such as SARS or Avian flu. In addition, irradiation of blood components could be eliminated, removing transfusion-associated GVHD as a lethal complication of transfusion. We are at the end of the usefulness of the present paradigm and must move to a new one. It is incumbent on all of us to consider PI in this broad context.

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医薬品 研究報告 調査報告書

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<p>一般的名称</p>	<p>(製造承認書に記載なし)</p>			<p>Klein HG, Anderson D, Bernardi MJ, Cable R, Carey W, Hoch JS, Robitaille N, Sivilotti ML, Smaill F. Transfusion. 2007 Dec;47(12):2338-47.</p>	<p>公表国</p>	
<p>販売名(企業名)</p>	<p>合成血「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 照射合成血「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 合成血-LR「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 照射合成血-LR「日赤」(日本赤十字社)</p>		<p>研究報告の公表状況</p>		<p>カナダ</p>	
<p>研究報告の概要</p>	<p>○病原体不活化:新技術についての決断 コンセンサス会議報告 2007年3月29日～30日、カナダのトロントで、カナダ血液サービスとヘマ・ケベックが主催する病原体不活化(PI)に関するコンセンサス会議が開かれた。様々な分野の専門家9名で構成されたコンセンサス・パネルに対して提示された質問に回答する形で本報告はまとめられている。 近年の検査技術の発達により、現状の輸血感染症リスクは大変低く、PIを直ちに導入することは推奨しない。しかし、新興感染症のリスクは未知数であり、PIは予防手段として重要である。広範囲の病原体を不活化できる実現可能で安全な方法が確立されればPIを実施すべきである。 特に毒性の面では安全性と効果について厳格な基準を適用するべきである。各国の規制当局の間でデータを共有し、協力して取り組むことが望ましい。適切に計画された市販後調査も必要であり、副作用調査は全国的ヘモビジランスシステムと連携して行うべきである。 本格的な実施に先だって、安全性と効果に関するデータや採血・製造・保管など影響を受ける工程について、慎重に検討すべきである。患者や医師など関係者への十分な説明と、血液センターや病院などでの研修が必要である。最初は限定された地域でのパイロットプログラムとして導入すべきだろう。 不活化実施によって、現在行われている感染症検査など一部の安全対策を取りやめ、費用を削減できる可能性がある。全ての血液製剤にPIを導入するためには、政府の支援と大規模な投資が必要である。</p>					<p>使用上の注意記載状況・ その他参考事項等</p> <p>合成血「日赤」 照射合成血「日赤」 合成血-LR「日赤」 照射合成血-LR「日赤」</p> <p>血液を介するウイルス、 細菌、原虫等の感染 vCJD等の伝播のリスク</p>
	<p>報告企業の意見</p> <p>2007年3月29日～30日、カナダのトロントで行われた病原体不活化技術に関するコンセンサス会議の報告である。</p>	<p>今後の対応</p> <p>日本赤十字社は8項目の安全対策の一環として不活化技術の導入について、各不活化技術の効果、血液成分への影響、製造作業への影響などの評価検討を行っている。細菌やウイルスを不活化する方策について今後も情報の収集に努める。</p>				

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CONFERENCE REPORT

Pathogen inactivation: making decisions about new technologies

Report of a consensus conference

Harvey G. Klein, David Anderson, Marie-Josée Bernardi, Ritchard Cable, William Carey, Jeffrey S. Hoch, Nancy Robitaille, Marco L.A. Sivilotti, and Fiona Smaill

Methods to remove and inactivate pathogens, used extensively in the manufacture of plasma protein fractions, have all but eliminated transmission of infectious agents by these products.¹ Technologies for reducing the risk of infection from single donor blood components have not been embraced as enthusiastically. Several methods have been introduced in Europe. Treatment with solvent/detergent (S/D) or methylene blue have both been applied to plasma components, and psoralen treatment of platelets (PLTs) has begun in several countries.²⁻⁴ Although S/D-treated pooled plasma has been approved for use in the United States and Canada, none of these methods has been adopted for single-donor products in North America. Reasons for slow acceptance include 1) the current safety of the volunteer blood supply; 2) the success of surveillance and development of screening tests to deal with emerging pathogens; 3) the inability of

current technologies to inactivate some agents such as spores, prions, and certain small nonencapsulated viruses; 4) concerns regarding remote risks from the residual chemical agents used during the pathogen inactivation (PI) process; 5) absence of any single method to treat whole blood or all components; and 6) the cost-effectiveness of these technologies especially compared to strategies to reduce noninfectious risks of transfusion.⁵ The Canadian Blood Services and Héma-Québec, with support from the Biomedical Excellence for Safer Transfusion (BEST) Collaborative, organized a consensus conference entitled, "Pathogen Inactivation: Making Decisions About New Technologies," in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, March 29 through 30, 2007, to provide recommendations and guide decision-making in this area. The term "inactivation" was intended to include methods that reduce pathogen risk by any means, including physical removal.

The conference format was based on the model developed by the National Institutes of Health.⁶ The steering committee was aware of the potential weaknesses of the consensus process and made every effort to minimize selection bias, particularly with respect to the choice of questions and panelists.⁷ The Consensus Panel, selected by the steering committee, had been provided background materials regarding transfusion risk and PI technology as well as a series of six questions designed by the committee to focus debate on the major issues involving pathogen reduction of blood components. The Panel convened immediately before the conference to clarify objectives, principles, and roles. On the first conference day, invited experts made formal presentations on a variety of relevant topics including transfusion risks, inactivation technology, toxicology, regulatory approaches, risk analysis, and cost-benefit considerations. An open forum audience of approximately 270 international attendees participated. The audience and the nine-member independent Consensus Panel, which included a wide range of disciplines (transfusion medicine, hematology, epidemiology, microbiology, toxicology, critical care medicine, medical policy, and ethics) as well as a chronic transfusion

ABBREVIATIONS: PI = pathogen inactivation; WNV = West Nile virus.

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TABLE 1. Risk per unit of selected transfusion-transmitted pathogens

Pathogen	Component	United States	Canada	Europe
HIV	All	1:2,000,000	1:7,800,000	1:900,000-5,500,000*
HCV	All	1:2,000,000	1:2,300,000	1:2,000,000-4,400,000*
HBV	All	1:277,000	1 in 153,000	1:77,000-1,100,000*
WNV	All	1:350,000	Rare	No reported cases
HTLV-I and/or -II	RBCs and/or PLTs	1:3,000,000	1:4,300,000	Not tested
Bacterial transmission	RBCs	1:40,000-1:5,000,000		
Bacterial sepsis	PLTs	1:59,000 single-donor	1:41,000 single-donor	1:11,000 (pooled)
Malaria	RBCs	1:1,000,000-1:5,000,000	Three cases in 10 years	11 cases in 10 years

* Variation between low and medium endemic areas. Modified from Bihl et al.²¹

recipient had an opportunity to question the presenters and add comment. The Consensus Panel reconvened in the evening to address the conference questions and prepare recommendations that could be applied both in Canada and internationally. On Conference Day 2, the Panel's draft statement was presented in its entirety to the experts and the audience for public comment. The Panel finalized the statement within a few weeks of the conference. A preliminary report has been published.⁸

This final Consensus Panel report is based on the information provided to the panelists before and during the conference, a review of background literature, and continued postconference discussion. The Panel by intent did not address advantages, disadvantages, current status, or cost of specific inactivation and/or reduction technologies or commercial products, although data regarding several technologies and trials were provided as background reading and presented at the conference. Several published summaries are available.^{5,9-11} The conference questions and conclusions are summarized below.

IS THE CURRENT RISK OF TRANSFUSION-TRANSMITTED DISEASES ACCEPTABLE IN RELATION TO OTHER RISKS OF TRANSFUSIONS?

Dramatic advances in the safety of allogeneic blood transfusion have been made during the past quarter of a century. At present, the estimated residual risk of transmission through transfusion of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), and human T-lymphotropic virus (HTLV) in Canada is, respectively, 1 in 7.8 million donations, 1 in 2.3 million donations, 1 in 153,000 donations, and 1 in 4.3 million donations.¹² Risks still vary substantially even between low-endemic and high-endemic areas around the world (Table 1). For example, the residual risk of HBV

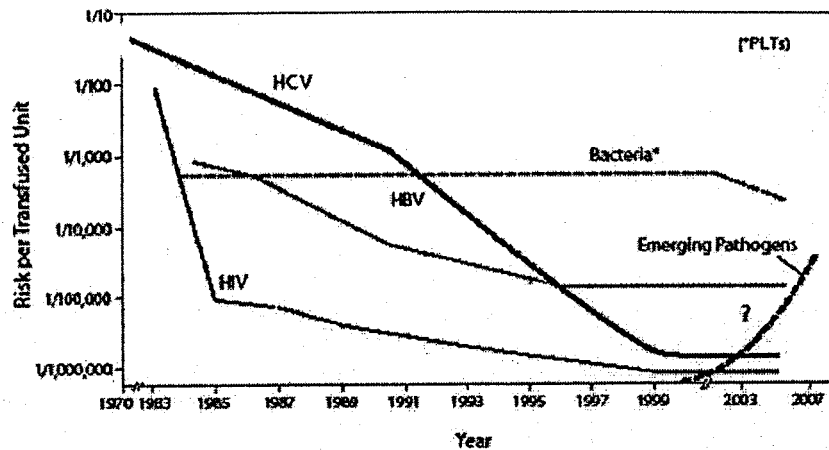


Fig. 1. Risks of transfusion-transmitted infections in the United States. Risk per unit transfused.

per million blood donations is calculated to be 0.75 in Australia, 3.6 to 8.5 in the United States, 0.91 to 8.7 in Northern Europe, 7.5 to 13.9 in Southern Europe, and up to 200 in Hong Kong.¹³⁻²⁰ Nevertheless, the strategy of donor screening, testing, and deferral has proved remarkably successful in reducing the risk of transmission of the major viral pathogens (Fig. 1).²¹

Bacterial contamination of blood components was among the first recognized risks of transfusion.²² The introduction of sterile interconnected plastic container systems and controlled refrigeration of blood components seemed to eliminate this risk by the 1960s; however, this conclusion proved illusory. Contamination of PLTs, the blood component stored at room temperature and therefore most susceptible to microbial growth, has been reported between 1 in 2000 and 1 in 5000 PLT collections (active surveillance in the United States) before the implementation of bacterial testing of PLTs, and bacterial sepsis has occurred on the order of 1 in 41,000 transfusions (voluntary reporting in Canada) after the introduction of screening cultures.²³⁻²⁵ In the United States the frequency of septic reactions from single-donor (apheresis) PLTs before routine culture has been measured at 1 in 15,000 infusions.²⁶ Introduction of routine "in-process" culture of

PLTs has reduced the risk by about 50 percent. The American Red Cross now reports a residual risk of a septic transfusion reaction from a culture-negative single-donor unit at 1 in 50,200 (20 reported cases of sepsis including 3 fatalities associated with 1,004,000 single-donor PLT components tested).²⁷ These results are consistent with the Canadian experience. During the same period (2004-2006), septic transfusion reactions from whole blood-derived PLTs that were released without culture approached 1 in 33,000 (30 reported cases of sepsis in 1 million whole blood-derived PLT components released).²⁸

Although Chagas disease, babesiosis, and West Nile virus (WNV) have been recent transfusion threats in the United States and Canada, published transmissions of other pathogens, such as hepatitis E and other viruses, other parasites, or prions that result in clinically important illness are very uncommon in the developed world.^{21,29-31}

Hemovigilance data from developed countries suggest that the recognized noninfectious risks in aggregate are substantially higher than the current infectious risks of transfusion.³² Transfusion-related acute lung injury (TRALI), which claims an estimated 50 to 100 lives in the United States each year, has been cited as the most frequent transfusion-related cause of death.^{33,34} Acute transfusion reactions resulting from mistransfusion are fatal in about 1 in 1 million transfusions.³⁵ The frequency of acute and delayed hemolysis alone far exceeds that of clinically important pathogen transmission.³² Based on the relatively low rates of existing infectious transfusion-related complications alone, the Panel does not recommend immediate introduction of PI with its attendant unknown risks. Even active surveillance, however, cannot estimate the risk of an emerging transfusion-transmitted pathogen. The Panel recognizes that such agents have been detected in blood donors at an increasing rate since the HIV epidemic.³⁶ The reactive strategy of surveillance, identification, test development, and screening permits a pathogen to disseminate widely even before clinical disease is recognized as was the case with HIV.³⁷ Furthermore, estimates presented at this conference by Dr Harvey J. Alter suggest that as many as 4.8 million cases of hepatitis, with an ensuing 768,000 cases of cirrhosis, resulted from transfusion in the 1970s and 1980s before a specific test for HCV was introduced. In addition to causing morbidity and mortality, the emergence of new pathogens also undermines public confidence in the blood supply. The Panel believes that such risks require a proactive approach in accordance with the precautionary principle (when facing public health threats for which the outcome can reasonably be predicted based, for example, on similar past issues, the precautionary principle dictates a risk assessment [which compares possible consequences of the action against the consequences of no action, according to available evidence and the rules of

science], that favors a proactive approach, taking into account society's expectations that responsible actions be taken to circumscribe the threat. Under such circumstances, risks assessment that would favor inaction could be argued to be irresponsible and unethical, putting the public safety and the safety of future generations at greater risk. The active form of application of the principle places the burden of proof on those who propose a restrictive measure), which provides for a distinctive way of making decisions for managing serious threats to public health where there is scientific uncertainty to meet society's expectations that risks be addressed.^{38,39}

If so, under what new circumstances should PI be implemented?

Given the recognition of transfusion-transmitted agents that are entering the blood supply and the risk of emerging infectious threats, the Panel believes that PI should be implemented when a feasible and safe method to inactivate a broad spectrum of infectious agents is available.

The Panel acknowledges that noninfectious hazards of transfusion can entail serious safety issues and deserve specific consideration. Blood services should direct attention to, and supply the necessary resources for, their resolution. For example, existing technology can provide a unified database for the patient's transfusion history, so that multiple collaborating hospitals could access patient blood type, antibody history, reactions to transfusion, and special transfusion needs in real time; one such system is operating in Quebec. Bedside bar-code systems and other technologic solutions have been introduced to improve positive patient identification and reduce transfusion errors.^{40,41} The risk of TRALI can be reduced by excluding high-risk donors, limiting plasma use, and developing screening test technology.³⁴ All of these strategies are currently underfunded and underdeployed. A cost estimate by Dr Sunny Dzik presented to this conference, however, suggested that substantial risk reduction in TRALI and hemolytic transfusion reactions could be accomplished for \$14 to \$28 per unit, a sum that would raise the cost of blood in the United States by less than 10 percent (Table 2). Introduction of PI technology should not preclude vigorous efforts to reduce these noninfectious risks.

Should the criteria be the same for red cells, PLTs, and fresh-frozen plasma?

The same criteria of safety, feasibility, and efficacy should apply to all blood components. A single method for inactivating pathogens in all blood components would be ideal. No such system is likely to be introduced in the foreseeable future. The absence of an integrated system, however, does not imply that PI of any one component should be delayed until a method is proven satisfactory for all components.

TABLE 2. Costs to reduce noninfectious hazards*

Cost drivers	Patient bar code	Unified online database	TRALI: exclusion and/or HLA testing of high-risk donors	Total
Incremental cost/unit	\$10-\$20	\$3-\$6	\$1-\$2	\$14-\$28
× 27 million units†	\$392 million	\$90 million	\$40 million	\$432 million
Number of major events (hemovigilance data)†				295
Cost per event avoided				\$1.5 million

* Adapted from S. Dzik as presented at Consensus Conference.

† Data from Stains by et al.³²

Should different criteria be used for certain patient populations?

Once the decision has been made to move forward with a method for PI for a specific blood component, the treated product should be used universally. Traditionally, premature infants, children, and pregnant women have been considered "vulnerable populations." The same patients may be at particular risk for transfusion-transmitted pathogens, however, and might arguably derive special benefit from PI blood components. The Panel recognizes that there are few current data available on which to individualize risk-benefit assessment. For example, infection with HBV in infancy or early childhood may lead to a high rate of persistent infection (25%-90%) with significant morbidity.⁴² Cytomegalovirus (CMV), in contrast, is readily transmitted by transfusion; however, infection does not necessarily result in increased morbidity and mortality, even for low-birth-weight and premature infants.⁴³ Similarly, blood component transmission of hepatitis C to neonates and children was common, but the epidemiologic data, histologic findings, and clinical outcomes are conflicting.^{44,45} Even fewer data address the potential risk of trace amounts of residual additive, photoderivatives, or metabolites from the current inactivating agents. Until additional new information identifies groups of patients who should not receive the PI product, the Panel concluded that the product should be made universally available.

WHAT MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE SAFETY AND EFFICACY CRITERIA SHOULD BE PUT INTO PLACE FOR THE PREAPPROVAL ASSESSMENT OF PATHOGEN-INACTIVATED PRODUCTS? SPECIFICALLY:

What criteria should govern acceptable toxicology standards and how should they be assessed?

The Panel recognizes that the different regulatory authorities have established their own standard approaches to these assessments. Each agency has specific protocols and criteria for determining safety and efficacy. The Panel endorses the rigorous application of standards for safety

and efficacy, particularly in the area of toxicology.^{46,47} Established toxicology methods of systematically estimating hazards, anticipated exposure levels, and relevant dose-response relationships should be followed, to ensure a very high margin of safety for transfusion recipients. PI technologies that target nucleic acid should, for example, undergo careful scrutiny to assess the potential for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, and germ-line toxicity. These studies should be peer-reviewed and published.⁴⁸⁻⁵⁰ The Panel strongly recommends that clinically relevant endpoints be selected when studying the direct toxicity of PI techniques on the blood product itself, rather than merely considering, for example, functional assays of oxygen delivery that have been proposed at this conference as one endpoint for evaluating PI of red cells (RBCs). The Panel recognizes that regulatory agencies may be constrained by issues of confidentiality in their ability to share proprietary information with the public.^{48,49,51-53} The Panel encourages the harmonization of approaches and sharing of data among the various regulatory agencies internationally, however.⁵⁴

What type of postmarketing surveillance should be required (if any) with the implementation of pathogen-inactivated blood components?

New drugs, biologics, and devices, such as modified blood components, blood containers, and anticoagulant-preservative solutions, undergo careful evaluations for efficacy and safety before approval. The premarketing randomized clinical trials are generally small, short-term studies that may fail to detect toxicities of low frequency (Table 3). New technologies are typically either approved or rejected based on these studies. In most countries, postapproval safety is monitored by a voluntary adverse event reporting system in which health-care professionals report adverse events thought to be related to the drug or biologic.⁵⁵ This collection of voluntarily submitted case reports represents the weakest link in the regulatory process. The Panel recognizes the difficulty of postmarketing surveillance studies.⁵⁶ Well-designed studies, however, should be mandated by the regulatory authorities and supported by the manufacturers and/or the blood

TABLE 3. Estimates of study size to rule out an adverse event frequency*

Study size to rule out an adverse event†	Adverse event frequency
100	1/33
300	1/100
1,000	1/333
3,000	1/1,000
10,000	1/3,333
225,000	1/75,000

* From Hanley and Lippman-Hand.⁶⁰
† 95 percent upper confidence limit.

suppliers as a condition of approval. Postmarketing surveillance for adverse reactions to PI products should be linked to the national hemovigilance systems such as the Transfusion Transmitted Injuries Surveillance System (TTISS) in Canada. Depending on the new PI technologies implemented, specific additional surveillance outcomes may be identified. Annual reports on adverse reactions to specific products should be prepared, analyzed, and communicated to users.^{56,57} In the case of PI, comparisons should be made to historical rates of adverse reactions with non-PI products. The Panel is uncertain as to what extent such information is proprietary or how quickly it is made available to regulatory agencies in different countries, but strongly recommends sharing of hemovigilance data across jurisdictions.

Research should be encouraged to identify rare and long-term consequences of transfusion of PI products. Chronically transfused patients might serve as an ideal surveillance population to identify long-term toxicities of PI products.

FOR PI TECHNOLOGIES THAT HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE REGULATORY AUTHORITIES, WHAT IMPLICATIONS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE THEIR WIDESPREAD ADOPTION?

Regulatory agencies approve technologies based on their safety and efficacy. In Canada, and in many other countries, a distinction exists between regulatory authorization to market a drug and common practice.⁵⁸ Widespread implementation of novel technologies such as PI will have a number of implications for blood services (and beyond). Several technologies are already approved for fresh-frozen plasma treatment in some countries, and it is possible, even likely, that more than one technology will be approved for each of the labile blood components.⁵ Suppliers will require a process to select the most appropriate PI technology. The Panel did not address the desirability of licensing or introducing any specific manufacturer's technology, but concentrated on the desirability of a PI technology and the process of implementation. The process

should include the detailed review of the available safety and effectiveness data along with determination of how the adoption of a new technology will impact the processes of the organization. Collection methods, management of components, training of personnel, storage and transport, waste disposal, and methods of quality control may all be affected.

Treatment of a nation's blood supply requires societal informed consent. The Panel endorses the need for broad public consultation. Consultation with appropriate patient and physician stakeholder groups is essential. Consultation with hospital physician and transfusion groups is also a necessity. Inventory management is an important issue, particularly at the time of crossover from the current to the new technology. Once the final selection process has occurred, a detailed educational program should be put in place for blood centers, hospitals, health-care providers, and patients before the introduction of the new product.

Initially, the new PI procedure should be introduced as a pilot project in one geographic area to work out logistical, environmental, and occupational health issues before the process is implemented more widely. For instance, a staged introduction of PI for PLTs is currently being conducted in France.

Should PI components differ in function from available non-PI products, this information should be disseminated to physicians and health-care providers and communicated to patients through an appropriate informed consent process. The manufacturer, the supplier, and provincial departments or ministries of health have the responsibility to ensure that this information is conveyed to physicians and health-care providers in a timely and effective manner. Finally, cost-effectiveness studies should be conducted by agencies such as the Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health.⁵⁸

IF PI WERE TO BE IMPLEMENTED FOR ALL COMPONENTS; IN PRINCIPLE:

What criteria would allow changes in donor deferral or testing?

After the implementation of PI for all components, it is possible that existing procedures could be modified to reduce costs or reduce donor deferrals. The rationale for PI implementation should be independent of these considerations, however. Specifically:

What criteria would allow the relaxation of any current donor deferral and/or exclusion policies?

The regulatory agencies and blood collectors should review the donor screening questionnaire to eliminate or modify questions that are believed to be of marginal value, such as tattooing and certain travel deferrals.^{59,60}

What criteria would allow the cessation of any currently undertaken screening tests?

1. Screening tests for agents that are not readily transmissible by transfusion, for example, *Treponema pallidum* (syphilis).
2. Screening tests for agents of low infectious titer and high log kill by PI, for example, WNV.
3. Screening tests for agents that are sensitive to PI and for which redundant safety measures are in place, such as CMV, HTLV, and hepatitis B core antibody.
4. Screening tests for agents that are exquisitely sensitive to PI and for which the current tests have poor specificity and sensitivity, such as bacteria.
5. Although not a screening test, gamma irradiation of cellular blood components could be eliminated if nucleic acid-targeted PI technology were introduced. These technologies appear to inactivate contaminant lymphocytes and eliminate the risk of transfusion-associated graft-versus-host disease.⁶¹⁻⁶³

What criteria would allow a decision not to implement new screening tests for agents susceptible to PI?

A candidate agent that is shown to be adequately inactivated by an implemented PI technology would not require screening tests, unless of unusually high infectious titer. Ideally PI treatment should reduce the pathogen load in a blood component by 6 to 10 log as measured with appropriate isolates in an in vitro assay of infectious units.⁶⁴ In certain cases virus-infected primate models may be desirable to define the efficacy of PI treatment in transfusion-mediated transmission.

Should multiple inventories be considered for each component and if yes how should allocation be decided?

The Panel recommends universal implementation of PI (or universal implementation for a particular component if PI methods for all components are not available). Consequently, unless special patient populations are identified which should not receive newly implemented PI components (see "Should different criteria be used for certain patient populations?" above), the Panel recommends against multiple inventories.

HOW SHOULD THE COSTS AND/OR BENEFITS OF PI BE ASSESSED?

The Panel appreciates that precaution must be tempered by the logic of cost-benefit analysis with its focus on scarcity and estimates of risk.⁶⁵ Country-specific studies of different PI technologies have been published, and the strengths and limitations of the existing studies were analyzed at this conference.⁶⁶⁻⁷² Economic evaluations of all PI procedures should be conducted. Implementation of PI,

however, should be based on other considerations in addition to the results of an economic analysis; this practice is consistent with how economic evaluation results are used to assist with decisions in other areas of health care. For PI, the costs are currently unknown and the benefits are difficult to quantify. Even with perfect data, a decision should be made with the economic evidence as just one factor. Unlike many therapeutic interventions, PI is an intervention with "broad-spectrum" potential to reduce multiple infectious and noninfectious threats. Furthermore, blood safety interventions often do not conform to the traditional norms of cost effectiveness.^{73,74} Economic evaluation is but one tool, albeit an important one, for assisting policy makers in arriving at a decision acceptable to their constituencies.⁷⁵

Costs and benefits should be assessed with a societal perspective, examining both direct and indirect costs in accordance with published recommendations.⁷⁶ Analysts should strongly consider presenting the results in a disaggregate fashion with a cost consequence analysis in addition to a cost-effectiveness analysis.^{75,77} Methods and models should be transparent with assumptions highlighted and tested for their effect on the results. Sensitivity analysis, at a bare minimum, should focus on variations in price and effectiveness. Uncertainty about these analyses should be considered, not only for the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio but also for the budget impact.

How should these be aligned with other blood safety interventions and/or other health-care interventions?

A judgment about whether the extra benefits outweigh the extra costs is context-specific. The Panel believes that it may be inappropriate to assign a single number as a cutoff threshold for the cost-effectiveness analysis.⁷⁵ Decision makers, however, should clearly state their reasoning for decisions with special emphasis on budget impact, the extra cost for improved patient outcome, and opportunity costs (i.e., what other safety improvements could be introduced for the cost of PI). Reasoning used for past decisions may not be applicable for current or future decisions involving new, expensive technologies. It is of utmost importance that decisions about scarce resources be made that are consistent with the values of the decision makers and the patients whom they represent.

WHAT OTHER INFORMATION, CONSIDERATIONS, AND RESEARCH-RELATED QUESTIONS WOULD NEED TO BE ANSWERED TO DECIDE WHETHER OR WHEN A PARTICULAR PI PROCEDURE SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED?

The Panel recommends that consideration be given to robust governmental support for a large-scale investment

in developing an integrated PI technology for all blood components. Research initiatives should be directed toward a PI technology suitable for implementation in developing countries.^{5,78}

Mathematical modeling should be used to develop credible scenarios for the unknown (emerging) pathogen risk; for example, what are the "break-even" threshold conditions and are they consistent with a worst-case scenario? Several different models might be constructed based on the extensive database developed during the HIV epidemic, which included a pathogen with an extended "silent period," high morbidity and mortality, secondary spread, surrogate testing, and clinical screening, contrasted with an agent such as WNV, which became clinically apparent quickly and involved limited morbidity and mortality and for which a screening test could be readily developed and introduced. These models could be used in economic analyses of candidate PI technologies to support decisions about PI implementation and investments for the research agenda.

Large, well-designed, randomized clinical trials should be performed to evaluate and/or confirm the effectiveness of any new PI technology. Postlicensure Phase IV studies should be integrated with hemovigilance systems to enhance the ability to detect adverse events.

Introduction of PI technologies might have unanticipated consequences for the health-care system. For example, the development and widespread availability of screening tests for new agents might be compromised.

Prion diseases have not been addressed by current PI technologies. New PI technologies should be investigated to address these and other resistant agents. Research should address the relative risks and benefits of PI pooled components versus PI single-donor components.⁷⁹

CONCLUSION

PI or removal technologies hold considerable promise as a means of improving the safety of the blood supply, particularly against newly emergent or not-yet-discovered infectious threats. A number of PI technologies have already been adopted in different countries and some are expected to become available within a relatively short time in Canada. Implementation of PI will be complicated by considerations of efficacy, availability, logistics, cost-effectiveness, toxicity, and risk-benefit issues. Further, the extensive battery of screening assays for testing blood donations that has been developed since the mid-1980s greatly reduces the currently appreciated risk of blood transfusion. The success of this strategy has reduced the apparent benefit of PI. PI represents a prospective approach to blood safety that could add an important additional layer of safety to a nation's blood supply, however.

This consensus statement emerged from a consensus development process that involved experts and stakeholders in a variety of disciplines and a variety of roles in the process. The statement endeavors to answer six questions posed to the Consensus Panel by the conference organizers that address a number of the issues posed by the imminent availability of PI technologies. The Panel has prepared this statement in the anticipation that it will prove useful, not only to Canadian Blood Services and Héma-Québec, but also to the other stakeholders in Canada, and to planners and policy makers involved in blood services in other countries.

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医薬品 研究報告 調査報告書

<p>識別番号・報告回数</p>			<p>報告日</p>	<p>第一報入手日 2007. 11. 22</p>	<p>新医薬品等の区分 該当なし</p>	<p>機構処理欄</p>
<p>一般的名称</p>	<p>(製造承認書に記載なし)</p>		<p>研究報告の公表状況</p>	<p>Okazaki H. 18th Regional Congress of the ISBT, Asia; 2007 Nov 10-13; Hanoi.</p>	<p>公表国</p>	
<p>販売名(企業名)</p>	<p>合成血「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 照射合成血「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 合成血-LR「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 照射合成血-LR「日赤」(日本赤十字社)</p>				<p>日本</p>	
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; text-orientation: upright;">研究報告の概要</p> <p>○よりよい患者治療のための日本のヘモビジランスの有用性 日本赤十字社(JRC)が全国的ヘモビジランス体制を導入してから14年が経過した。報告された輸血副作用症例数は年間約2000例で、過去3年間はほぼ一定数である。非溶血性輸血副作用は報告症例の約80%を占めており、これには輸血関連急性肺障害 (TRALI) やアナフィラキシーが含まれる。過去3年間でTRALI症例92例、TRALI疑い症例44例を記録した。TRALIに関係した献血者の約40%に白血球抗体を認めた。非溶血性輸血副作用を起こした患者の血漿タンパク質の抗体と欠損のスクリーニングを継続し、2006年にハプトグロビン欠損者を新たに3例特定した。輸血感染症(TTI)の報告数は、2004年293例、2005年265例、2006年191例と年々減少しているが、献血者の保管検体のID-NATで感染が確認された症例数はこれよりかなり少ない。TTIリスクを低下させる新たな戦略として、2004年から、HBV/HCV/HIV NATのプールサイズ縮小と、受付時の本人確認が実施されている。近年、輸血伝播HEV感染が問題となっており、北海道では最近4症例を記録した。北海道地方ではブタの内臓を十分加熱せずに食べることがあるため、これが献血者に発現したHEVの原因と考えられる。現在北海道で研究的HEV NATを実施している。また、細菌感染も問題となっている。2006年には細菌感染症例を3例認めた。死亡例1例はStaphylococcus aureusに汚染された濃厚血小板製剤、非死亡例2例はYersinia enterocoliticaに汚染された濃厚赤血球製剤に関連した。日本では、濃厚血小板の保存期間はわずか72時間であり、細菌検査は行っていない。2007年に全ての血液製剤について白血球除去と初流血除去を開始した。3つ目の問題はvCJDである。2005年には日本で最初のvCJD症例が診断された。厚生労働省は、輸血によるvCJD感染を防ぐために、特定の期間ヨーロッパに滞在した人を献血から除外することを決定した。JRCのヘモビジランスは病院の自発報告に基づいている。ヘモビジランスの向上には、病院と血液センターとの相互協力が不可欠である。</p>	<p>使用上の注意記載状況・ その他参考事項等</p>					
	<p>合成血「日赤」 照射合成血「日赤」 合成血-LR「日赤」 照射合成血-LR「日赤」</p> <p>血液を介するウイルス、 細菌、原虫等の感染 vCJD等の伝播のリスク</p>					
<p>報告企業の意見</p>			<p>今後の対応</p>			
<p>日本赤十字社の輸血副作用とヘモビジランスに関する報告である。</p>			<p>日本赤十字社では、薬事法に基づき輸血に関連する副作用・感染症症例を報告している。また、「血液製剤等に係る遡及調査ガイドライン」(平成17年3月10日付薬食発第0310009号)に基づき、輸血副作用・感染症の調査を行っている。輸血副作用・感染症に関する新たな知見等について今後も情報の収集に努める。次世代NATの導入に向けた準備を進めている。(2007年11月、血小板の有効期間を本文中の72時間から4日間に延長した。)</p>			



Simultaneous Session 13: Haemovigilance in Patients

3B-S13-2

TRANSFUSION-ASSOCIATED GRAFT-VERSUS-HOST DISEASE (T-A G-V-H D)

Holland PV

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Transfusion-associated graft-versus-host disease may occur when viable lymphocytes in a blood component engraft in a susceptible recipient and reject the patient/host. It has the features of classical graft-versus-host disease, e.g. like that after an incompletely matched (allogeneic) bone marrow or stem cell transplant, with the added complication of bone marrow failure. The latter is responsible for the high mortality after T-A G-v-H D where death is usually due to sepsis and/or bleeding. Patients at risk of T-A G-v-H D may have cellular immunodeficiency states, either congenital or acquired, or may be immunocompetent when the right combination of HLA antigens occurs on the lymphocytes in the transfused blood component. Patients at risk include those with acute leukemia, lymphoma, stem cell transplants, and those on intense, immunosuppressive chemotherapy, especially those receiving drugs like fludarabine and 2CDA, or undergoing radiation therapy. Non-immunosuppressed patients may be at risk when the blood component comes from a donor homozygous for HLA locus antigens for which the patient is heterozygous. The relative risk of the latter is increased when components are from blood relatives or from the same ethnic group as the patient and have limited HLA diversity. HLA matched components for patients who have become refractory to random donor platelets may increase the risk of T-A G-v-H D. Prevention is the key to obviating T-A G-v-H D as treatment is limited and rarely effective in obviating death. While inactivation of lymphocytes in blood components is most often carried out using irradiation, pathogen inactivation (PI) processes similarly inactivate transfused white blood cells. Radiation may be carried out using cobalt 60 sources but is more conveniently performed with dedicated irradiators with a cesium 137 source or specialized X-ray irradiators. The latter instruments are expensive to purchase but easy to maintain while being convenient to use. Quality control of irradiation involves a method to map the absorbed dose periodically, and a device (usually a radiosensitive label) to verify that the dose of irradiation has been delivered to the cellular blood component. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) are set up to ensure that patients at risk of T-A G-v-H D receive irradiated or PI blood components. Irradiated components are not radioactive and may be given to patients who do not require irradiated components. The main effect of the irradiation is to cause minimal ongoing hemolysis and increased potassium leakage of red blood cells, so RBCs have a dating period of 28 days after irradiation.

3B-S13-3

THE BENEFITS OF THE JAPANESE HAEMOVIGILANCE SYSTEM FOR BETTER PATIENT CARE

Okazaki H

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The Japanese Red Cross (JRC) blood service headquarters is the one and only blood service institution in Japan. There are 69 blood centers and 116 blood donation rooms collecting almost 60% of all blood. Mobile units, on the other hand, collect 40% of all blood. There were about five million donations in 2006, which consisted of 400 mL of whole blood donations (50%), and 200 mL of whole blood (30%) and apheresis donations (20%). We issued 3.3 million bags of red cell concentrate, 0.7 million bags of apheresis platelet concentrate, and 1.3 million bags of fresh frozen plasma in 2006. Fourteen years has past since the JRC implemented the haemovigilance system nationwide. The number of reported cases is around 2000,

which has been almost the same for the past three years. Non-hemolytic transfusion reactions account for 80% of reported cases, which include transfusion-related acute lung injury (TRALI) and anaphylaxis. In the last three years, we recorded 92 cases of TRALI and 44 cases of possible TRALI. We found leukocyte antibodies in around 40% of donors implicated in TRALI. We continued the screening of plasma protein antibody and deficiencies in patients showing non-hemolytic transfusion reactions and found three more cases of haptoglobin deficiency in 2006. The number of reported cases of transfusion-transmitted infections (TTI) gradually decreased yearly: 293 in 2004, 265 in 2005, and 191 in 2006, although the numbers of cases confirmed by ID-NAT of repository samples from implicated donors are much lower than these. New strategies to reduce the risk of TTI have been implemented since 2004, that is, the reduction of HBV/HCV/HIV NAT pool size from 50 to 20 and the implementation of the regulation regarding donor identification at the reception. Transfusion-transmitted HEV (TT-HEV) infection is our most recent concern. Recently, we have recorded four cases of TT-HEV infection in Hokkaido, which is the largest island north of Japan. The cause of the presence of HEV in donors is probably the local practice of eating rare pork innards in the Hokkaido area. We now implement investigative HEV NAT in the Hokkaido region. Bacterial contamination is another concern. In 2006, we encountered three cases of bacterial contamination. One fatal case was associated with a platelet concentrate contaminated with *Staphylococcus aureus*. Two non-fatal cases were associated with red blood cell concentrate contaminated with *Yersinia enterocolitica*. In Japan, the storage period of platelet concentrate is only 72 hours without the need for bacterial examination. We started to implement universal leukoreduction and diversion of initial blood flow for all blood products from early 2007. The third concern is vCJD. The first vCJD case was diagnosed in Japan in 2005. The Ministry of health, labour and welfare decided to exclude donors who have traveled to Europe during a certain period to prevent vCJD infection via transfusion. Our haemovigilance system is based on voluntary reports from hospitals. Mutual cooperation between hospitals and blood centers is essential for improving the haemovigilance system.

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DETECTION OF HPDEL AMONG THAIS, DELETED ALLELE OF HAPTOGLOBIN GENE THAT CAUSES CONGENITAL HAPTOGLOBIN DEFICIENCY

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Background: Congenital haptoglobin deficiency is a risk factor for anaphylactic non-hemolytic transfusion reactions in Japan. The deleted allele of the haptoglobin gene (*Hp*), *Hpdel*, in which there is a deletion larger than 20 kilobases in *Hp* and the tandemly arranged haptoglobin-related gene (*Hpr*), were identified from the Japanese patients with congenital haptoglobin deficiency who experienced anaphylactic transfusion reactions. The *Hpdel* allele has also been observed in other Northeast Asian populations, such as Koreans and Chinese. The same distribution in another part of Asia, specifically Southeast Asian countries, is thought to be worth investigating. **Aims:** To investigate the distribution of congenital haptoglobin deficiency in Southeast Asian countries, we analyzed haptoglobin among the Thai population.

Methods: Blood samples collected from 200 randomly selected healthy Thai volunteers were analyzed for serum haptoglobin and the haptoglobin gene. 1) Plasma haptoglobin concentration was measured to identify haptoglobin deficiency. 2) Haptoglobin phenotyping was performed using SDS-PAGE followed by Western blotting. 3) The presence of the *Hpdel* allele was determined using genomic DNA by an *Hpdel*-specific PCR method.

Results: There were no haptoglobin-deficient subjects detected among the 200 Thais. Their haptoglobin phenotypes were as follows: *Hp* 1-1 in 10, *Hp* 2-1 in 81 and *Hp* 2-2 in 109. Six individuals heterozygous for *Hpdel* were

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研究報告の概要	<p>○Propionibacterium acnesは、濃厚血小板製剤中で増殖しない</p> <p>背景および目的:Propionibacterium acnes(P. acnes)は、嫌気性培養による検出方法を用いた場合、血小板濃縮製剤(PC)でもっとも頻度の高い汚染菌のひとつと見なされている。しかし、プロピオン酸菌属は、すでに血液製剤が輸血された後で検出される場合が多い。また、P. acnes汚染PCを輸血された患者の転帰についての試験は現在もあまり行われていないことから、P. acnesと輸血の関連性の解明が望まれている。本試験では、輸血後に無菌試験で細菌が検出されたPCの受血者の臨床効果のモニタリングを行った。さらに、血小板細菌スクリーニングにおけるプロピオン酸菌属の重要性を明らかにするために、PCに接種したプロピオン酸菌属の細菌増殖を評価した。</p> <p>材料および方法:ルックバック調査において、汚染が推定されるPCの保存から輸血までの経路を追跡した。In vitro試験ではPCにプロピオン酸菌属の臨床分離菌1~100 CFU/mLを接種した(n=10)。好氣的に22℃で10日間保管している間にサンプルを摂取し、平板培養および自動BacT/Alert培養システムにより、細菌の有無を評価した。</p> <p>結果:P. acnesは、PC保存条件下では、細菌の生育は緩慢であるか、または生育を認めなかった。汚染の可能性のあるPCを輸血した後の副作用は認めなかった。</p> <p>結論:プロピオン酸菌属はPC保存条件下で増殖しないために、検出されないか、血液製剤がすでに輸血された後に検出されると考えられた。</p>			使用上の注意記載状況・その他参考事項等
				<p>解凍赤血球濃厚液「日赤」 照射解凍赤血球濃厚液「日赤」 解凍赤血球-LR「日赤」 照射解凍赤血球-LR「日赤」</p> <p>血液を介するウイルス、細菌、原虫等の感染 vCJD等の伝播のリスク</p>
報告企業の意見		今後の対応		
Propionibacterium acnesをはじめとするプロピオン酸菌属は、濃厚血小板製剤の保存条件下では増殖せず、汚染の可能性のある製剤を輸血した後の副作用は認めなかったとの報告である。		日本赤十字社では、輸血による細菌感染予防対策として平成18年10月より血小板製剤について、また、平成19年3月より全血採血由来製剤について、初流血除去を導入した。また、全ての輸血用血液製剤について、平成19年1月より保存前白血球除去を実施している。さらに、輸血情報リーフレット等により細菌感染やウイルス感染について医療機関へ情報提供し注意喚起しているほか、細菌感染が疑われる場合の対応を周知している。今後も細菌やウイルスの検出や不活化する方策について情報の収集に努める。		



Propionibacterium acnes lacks the capability to proliferate in platelet concentrates

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Vox Sanguinis

Background and Objectives *Propionibacterium acnes* is considered to be one of the most frequent contaminants of platelet concentrates (PCs) when anaerobic culture-based detection methods are used. But *Propionibacteria* are often detected too late when blood products have already been transfused. Therefore, its transfusion relevance is still demanding clarification because studies of the outcome of patients transfused with *P. acnes*-contaminated PCs are still uncommon. In this study, we monitored clinical effects in patients after transfusion of PCs, which were detected too late in sterility testing. Furthermore, we assessed the bacterial proliferation of *Propionibacterium* species seeded into PCs to clarify their significance for platelet bacteria screening.

Materials and Methods In the look-back process, we followed the route of the putative contaminated PC units from storage to transfusion. In the *in vitro* study, PCs were inoculated with 1–100 colony-forming unit (CFU)/ml of clinical isolates of *Propionibacteria* ($n = 10$). Sampling was performed during 10-day aerobic storage at 22 °C. The presence of bacteria was assessed by plating culture and automated BacT/Alert culture system.

Results *Propionibacterium acnes* shows slow or no growth under PC storage conditions. Clinical signs of adverse events after transfusion of potentially contaminated PC units were not reported.

Conclusion *Propionibacteria* do not proliferate under PC storage conditions and therefore may be missed or detected too late when blood products have already been transfused.

Key words: automated culture, bacterial detection, platelet contamination, *Propionibacterium acnes*, sterility testing.

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Introduction

Bacterial contamination of platelet concentrates (PCs) is an ongoing problem associated with significant transfusion-related morbidity and mortality. Currently, PC transfusion-

transmitted sepsis is recognized as the most frequent infectious complication in transfusion therapy, surpassing by up to two orders of magnitude the incidence of transfusion-associated viral transmission [1,2]. Most reports estimate that as many as 1 in 2000 to 3000 PCs, both apheresis-derived and buffy-coat-derived PCs are contaminated with bacteria [1,3]. Due to their storage at room temperature for up to 5 days, PCs are the most frequently affected blood product [1,4]. These conditions permit growth of bacteria with the potential for transmission to patients receiving platelet preparations [5]. Next to coagulase-negative *Staphylococci*, *Propionibacterium acnes* is implicated in most cases of bacterial contamination of PCs and is detected fairly frequently when anaerobic bottles are used [1,3,5,6]. Schmidt *et al.* [7] reported 20 of 37 initial

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Abbreviations: DSM, Deutsche Stammsammlung für Mikroorganismen; IP, *Propionibacterium* isolate; OWL, Ostwestfalen-Lippe; PVX, PolyVitec; PCs, platelet concentrates; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline.

positive anaerobic cultures of which three were confirmed positive on reculture for *P. acnes* while Schrezenmeier *et al.* [8] reported 45 of 98 initial anaerobic positive samples with 20 confirmed positive on reculture for *P. acnes*. It accounts for approximately half of the total skin flora, with an estimated density of 10^2 – 10^6 organisms per cm^2 [9]. Accordingly, the bacterial entry from venepuncture during a conventional blood donation is expected to be 0.03 colony-forming unit (CFU)/ml [10]. Therefore, the donor phlebotomy site represents the major source of bacterial contamination of PCs [8]. In the UK, Serious Hazards of Transfusion (SHOT) reports that potentially 80% of bacterial transmissions, in which the source was defined, were derived from the donor's arm [11,12].

Propionibacterium acnes is a Gram-positive, slow-growing, non-sporeforming anaerobic bacterium that is commonly present as part of the normal skin flora and colonizes within the sebaceous glands, which are the likely sites of platelet contamination with a density of 10^2 – 10^3 organisms per cm^2 . Even a careful disinfection of the donor phlebotomy site using a single-swab method with 70% isopropyl alcohol may result in incomplete disinfection of such organisms [13]. de Korte and colleagues [14] reported that surface disinfection will therefore be less adequate to remove diphtheroids like *P. acnes*, whereas diversion of the first 10 ml of a whole-blood donation will reduce all kind of skin flora. Limited reports have pointed out that *P. acnes* can be causative for a variety of infections, including endophthalmitis, neurosurgical wound infections, pulmonary infections and endocarditis. But, primarily it is considered as a contaminant of cultures obtained percutaneously, including blood cultures [15].

Since screening for bacterial contamination was recommended by the American Association of Blood Banks, several technologies including culture and rapid methods for bacterial detection have been developed [10,11,16]. Most facilities have adopted the semiautomated BacT/Alert 3D culture system (bioMérieux, Nürtingen, Germany), which is cleared for the quality control of PCs by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), as the instrument to detect platelet contamination [17]. But despite the success of prevention of transfusion-transmitted infections, continued reports raise the possibility that this system has disadvantages and an appreciable failure rate [17–19]. On the one hand, slow-growing organisms may be detected after the product has already been transfused; on the other hand, two-bottle blood-culture systems allow for optimized growth of both aerobic and anaerobic organisms yet also enable detection of bacterial strains that are unable to proliferate in human PCs. Nevertheless, improvements from increasing the sensitivity and speed of this detection method are under development. Brecher and Hay [20] argue for the routine implementation of an anaerobic bottle together with an aerobic bottle for the detection of platelet bacteria contamination because of the great diversity of bacterial preferences for growth in either aerobic or anaerobic bottles.

The addition of the anaerobic bottle slightly improves the time to first detection of some facultative anaerobes [20] and allows detection of obligate anaerobes, which have infrequently been implicated in transfusion-mediated bacterial sepsis [21]. Furthermore, doubling the platelet sample volume improves the detection of slow-growing organisms by approximately 25% [22].

In general, studies about bacterial contamination of PCs emphasize the incidence of *Propionibacteria* in platelet bacteria screening using automated culture but to date the significance of this organism in platelet bacteria screening is still not clear and badly needs clarification. Therefore, we monitored the clinical patients' outcome after transfusion of an initially culture-positive PC to clarify the clinical relevance of *P. acnes*. Moreover, we determined the bacterial growth kinetics of *Propionibacterium* species in PCs during storage. Subsequently, the significance of culture-positive detection at the end of PCs storage in platelet bacteria screening shall be discussed.

Materials and methods

Blood collection

Apheresis-derived single-donor platelets were obtained from the transfusion service UniBlutspendedienst Ostwestfalen-Lippe, Bad Oeynhausen, Germany, after standard processing with the Haemonetics MCS+ (Haemonetics GmbH, München, Germany) from healthy blood donors and stored at 20 to 24 °C with agitation. Predonation sampling was performed after donor arm disinfection using a single-swab method with 70% isopropyl alcohol.

Source of *Propionibacterium* isolates – routine sterility testing of PCs

This study was conducted with isolates of *Propionibacterium* (IP) species ($n = 6$; isolates IP540, IP240, IP016, IP551, IP095 and IP816), which were isolated from contaminated PCs during routine sterility testing of PCs at our transfusion service. All six cases of *P. acnes* were detected only in the anaerobic bottle in the automated culturing system. For routine screening of PCs, 15 ml of sample is taken under aseptic conditions after standard processing of PCs and storage of up to 24 h at 22 °C with agitation, and is used for microbial and molecular genetic sterility testing as described by Störmer *et al.* [23]. For this purpose, nucleic acids are extracted using magnetic separation technology (Chemagen, Baesweiler, Germany) and analysed by a one-step reverse transcriptase–polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) method using a primer and probe system for amplifying a 122-bp fragment of bacterial 23S ribosomal RNA. As an internal extraction and amplification control, human β_2 -microglobulin (B2-MG) mRNA was coextracted and coamplified with each reaction to avoid

false-negative results due to PCR inhibition. The BacT/Alert (bioMérieux) automated culturing system served as reference method where 5 ml of PCs were inoculated into both the aerobic (BacT/Alert BPA; bioMérieux) and standard anaerobic culture bottle (BacT/Alert BPN) and were incubated for up to 7 days. Initial reactive [7] anaerobic culture bottles (BacT/Alert BPN; bioMérieux) were subcultured and the identification of bacterial isolates was performed by 16S rRNA analysis and biochemical tests.

In addition, *P. acnes* (IP3912), *Propionibacterium avidum* (IP4851) and *Propionibacterium granulosum* (IP5152) isolated from other clinical samples and reference strain *P. acnes* DSM (Deutsche Stammsammlung für Mikroorganismen) 1897, which was obtained from the Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ, Braunschweig, Heidelberg, Germany), were included in this study. The 10 *Propionibacterium* strains were cultured in Trypticase Soy Broth (TS; bioMérieux) at 37 °C under anaerobic conditions for 48 h. Serial 10-fold dilutions of grown cultures were made in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and plated on PolyVitex (PVX) blood agar plates (PVX; bioMérieux) to determine the bacterial titre (CFU/ml). Aliquots, taken from appropriate dilutions, were used for inoculation of the PCs.

Propionibacteria identification

Isolates of *Propionibacteria* were biochemically identified by using the API 20A multitest identification system (bioMérieux) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. For molecular genetic identification, PCR was performed using universal primers described by Ley *et al.* [24], which targets a conserved region of 16S ribosomal DNA. DNA sequencing and analysis was performed as described previously [25]. Sequence data have been submitted to GenBank and assigned accession numbers EF670439 to EF670442, EF670445, EF670450, EF680378 to EF680380, and EF680382.

Look-back process

In our PC-screening programme, we found six PCs tested positive for *P. acnes* [23]. In the look-back process, we followed the route of these putative contaminated PC units from storage to transfusion and monitored the clinical characteristics of the recipients. The donor directed look-back process summarized the detection time in the BacT/Alert system in relation to the time of transfusion of PCs. We reviewed the medical records of the six patients that received PCs tested positive for *P. acnes* in the BacT/Alert system. Medical records and laboratory information system searches were abstracted for primary diagnoses, kind of surgery, age at transfusion, microbiological findings, antibiosis at transfusion and markers of inflammatory events [C-reactive protein (CRP), leucocytes].

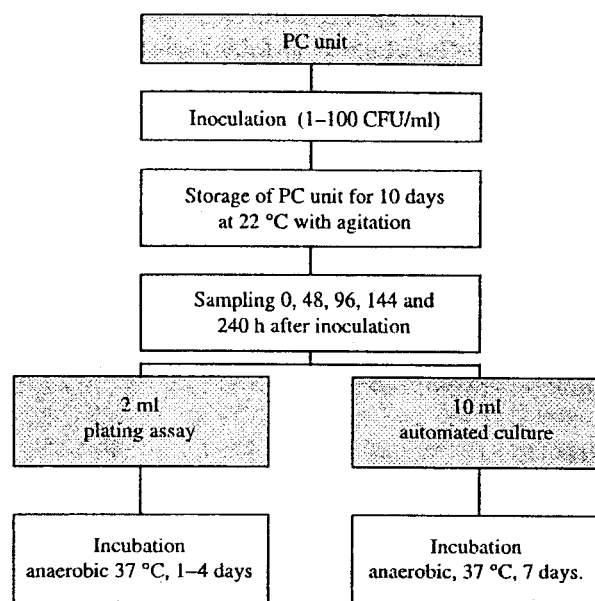


Fig. 1 Flow diagram representing the inoculation and sampling strategy. Inoculation of one single apheresis-derived platelet concentrate (PC) for one *Propionibacterium* species, and sampling for BacT/Alert are displayed.

Inoculation and bacterial monitoring

To determine the growth kinetics of the isolated *P. acnes* strains during PC storage, we spiked PC units and monitored the presence of *P. acnes* during storage at 22 °C. All PCs used were sampled before bacterial inoculation to assure baseline sterility of the original apheresis bags. For this reason, 5 ml were inoculated into both the aerobic (BacT/Alert BPA; bioMérieux) and standard anaerobic culture bottles (BacT/Alert BPN) and incubated for up to 7 days.

For each bacterial strain, one PC was spiked with 1-100 CFU/ml of *Propionibacterium* species as shown in Fig. 1. To ensure the presence of *Propionibacteria* in the inoculated PC unit, a sample was taken immediately after inoculation (0 h) and analysed with the BacT/Alert 3D continuous monitoring system (bioMérieux).

To monitor the presence and proliferation of *Propionibacteria* in PCs by proliferation testing on blood agar plates and automated culture, sampling was performed during the 10-day storage at 22 °C with agitation at 48, 96, 144 and 240 h after inoculation. For this purpose, 5 ml aliquots of each PC unit were transferred in duplicate to the standard anaerobic culture bottle (BacT/Alert BPN). Incubation was performed using the BacT/Alert 3D continuous monitoring system at 37 °C until a reactive signal was detected, or for up to 7 days, if the signal remained negative. Samples that did not react after 7-day storage were considered sterile. Initially, reactive culture bottles were subcultured for confirmation and identification of *Propionibacteria*. Moreover, for visual inspection

and determination of the bacterial titre, 100 µl aliquots of serial dilutions of PC samples were plated in triplicate onto PVX blood agar and incubated at 37 °C for 48–168 h. To detect a bacterial level below 10 CFU/ml, 1 ml of sample was plated onto PVX blood agar, as well. After incubation, the number of colonies was counted and the concentration of *Propionibacteria* per ml of sample was calculated. Furthermore, to exclude donor-specific factors, like the presence of neutralizing antibodies, two further PC units from different donors were spiked with each *Propionibacterium* strain and bacterial proliferation was monitored by plate culture. All procedures were performed under sterile laminar air flow conditions.

Results

Study design

A total of 1533 apheresis-derived PC units were screened for bacterial contamination during a 20-month study period in our facility by automated culture and real-time RT-PCR as described previously [23]. In accordance with the definitions used by Schmidt *et al.* [7], we considered samples without a positive reaction in either test as negative. Samples with a reactive signal but no microbiological confirmation of the bacterial strain were labelled as initially reactive. Hence, a sample with both a reactive signal and microbiological confirmation was regarded as initially positive. Correspondingly, six anaerobic culture bottles were identified by the automated culture system as being initially positive (0.39%). An aliquot was removed from the initially positive culture bottle for Gram-staining and subculture to agar media. The six isolates were identified as *P. acnes* by biochemical and molecular genetic identification in all six cases. All strains were detected by the automated culture system between 5 and 6 days (5.19 ± 0.79) after sampling, or 6 and 7 days (6.19 ± 0.79) after donation, respectively. At that time, the platelet product had already been transfused and no sample or predonation bag was available for confirmation of the positive result, but no adverse reactions were noted after transfusion.

Look-back process

Because of the late detection of the automated culture system in our platelet bacteria screening study, all PCs had been transfused. Putative contaminated PCs were transfused within the first day ($n = 3$), second day ($n = 2$) and third day ($n = 1$) of storage whereas the BacT/Alert culture system detected these PC units between 5 and 6 days after donation. To exclude bacteraemia of the PC donors, the following PC donations were especially monitored for bacterial contamination using microbial and molecular genetic sterility testing, but without positive confirmation. In the look-back process, we reviewed the medical records of six patients that received PCs

tested positive for *P. acnes* in the BacT/Alert system as shown in Table 1. All transfusion reports were returned to the blood bank and transfusion was documented without complications. Back-tracked PCs were transfused perioperatively or post-operatively to massively bleeding patients who underwent heart surgery. Because of bacterial infectious diseases prior to transfusion, most patients ($n = 5$) were under antibiotic therapy with drugs that should be effective against *P. acnes* as well. One patient was under immunosuppressant therapy due to heart transplantation. The progression of proinflammatory markers [procalcitonin (data not shown), CRP (reference range ≤ 5 mg/l) or leucocyte count] has to be regarded as crucial because of prior bacterial infectious diseases. Furthermore, the increase of these markers may be the result of a postoperative acute phase reaction. Blood cultures taken after transfusion of the PC unit were sterile.

Growth characteristics of *Propionibacteria* in platelet concentrates

In order to assess the bacterial proliferation of *Propionibacterium* species in PCs under storage conditions, the presence of bacteria was monitored by plate culture and enrichment culture as shown in Fig. 1. The results of the investigation are shown in Fig. 2. Sampling time, bacterial load (growth-curve of *Propionibacteria*) and detection time of the BacT/Alert culture system are presented for each *Propionibacterium* strain. Approximately 24 h after donation, PCs from different donors were spiked with one of the 10 *Propionibacterium* strains and bacteria contents were monitored by colony-forming assay and automated culture during a 10-day storage. The mean initial bacterial inoculum densities at the beginning of storage (day 0) for the PCs were determined by colony-forming assay and varied between 2 and 80 CFU/ml. Following inoculation, a slight increase to approximately 150 CFU/ml, a subsequent decrease or no change of the bacterial load were observed during storage at 22 °C depending on the *Propionibacterium* strain.

Propionibacterium isolates IP540, IP551, IP816 and IP095 showed a slightly increased bacterial load in the first 48 h of PC storage that decreased down to 10 CFU/ml in the following days. The bacterial load of the isolates IP016 and IP240 were already slightly reduced after 48 h and remained unchanged as well as for isolates IP3912, DSM1897, IP4851 and IP5152. Therefore, all *Propionibacteria* strains showed no proliferation in the PC within the 10 days. The influence of donor-specific factors was excluded, because all *Propionibacterium* strains showed similar growth kinetics in PC units from different donors (data not shown).

Automated culture monitoring of bacterial growth

As shown in Fig. 2, all day 0 inoculated samples cultured in the anaerobic bottles were signaled positive by the automated

Table 1 Outcome of recipients of putative contaminated platelet concentrate (PC) units

Donor						Recipient								
<i>P. acnes</i> isolate	Donor sex (age/years)	Time of donation	Time of TF ^a	Aerobic culture detection	Anaerobic culture detection ^b	Bacterial strain	Recipient sex (age/years)	Disease and surgical intervention	Microbiological diagnostic findings after TF	Antibiosis	CRP ^c pre-TF (mg/dl)	CRP post-TF (mg/dl)	Leucocytes pre-TF (10 ⁹ /l)	Leucocytes post-TF (10 ⁹ /l)
IP016	Female (32)	10 May 2006	12 May 2006	Negative ^d	Positive 107 h (5 days) (16 May 2006)	<i>P. acnes</i>	Male (77)	Aortic and mitral valve replacement, aortic plastic valvular prosthesis, aneurysma aorta ascendens	Urinary tract infection with <i>P. aeruginosa</i> and <i>E. faecium</i>	No	0.38 (11 May 2006)	6.68 (13 May 2006)	6.4 (11 May 2006)	13.1 (13 May 2006)
IP540	Female (41)	23 October 2006	24 October 06	Negative	Positive 113 h (5 days) (29 October 2006)	<i>P. acnes</i>	Male (62)	Coronary heart disease, heart transplantation	Blood culture negative (2 November 2006)	Yes (vancomycin, imipenem)	0.74 (23 October 2006)	0.53 (24 October 2006)	7.7 (23 October 2006)	13.0 (24 October 2006)
IP551	Male (28)	26 October 2006	28 October 2006	Negative	Positive 159 h (6 days) (2 November 2006)	<i>P. acnes</i>	Female (87)	Aortic valve stenosis, aortic plastic valvular prosthesis, aortic valve replacement, aortocoronary bypass	Blood culture negative (3 November 2006)	Yes (erythromycin, imipenem)	3.7 (27 October 2006)	12.6 (29 October 2006)	9.2 (27 October 2006)	10.1 (29 October 2006)
IP240	Male (57)	25 January 2007	26 January 2007	Negative	Positive 120 h (5 days) (31 January 2007)	<i>P. acnes</i>	Female (67)	Infectious endocarditis (<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>), aortic and mitral valve replacement	Blood cultures negative (31 January 2007), tracheal secretion: <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , <i>Candida albicans</i>	Yes (vancomycin, imipenem)	3.93 (23 January 2006)	9.71 (27 January 2006)	18.6 (23 January 2006)	9.9 (27 January 2006)
IP816	Female (43)	20 March 2007	21 March 2007	Negative	Positive 132 h (6 days) (27 March 2007)	<i>P. acnes</i>	Male (47)	Pericardial lysis, aortic plastic valvular prosthesis, aortocoronary bypass	No microbiological Examination	Yes (cefazolin, clarithromycin)	0.49 (16 March 2007)	NT	8.0 (16 March 2007)	14.3 (22 March 2006)
IP095	Male (31)	29 June 2007	2 July 2007	Negative	Positive 116 h (5 days) (7 July 2007)	<i>P. acnes</i>	Male (74)	Ischemic cardiomyopathy, mitral valve replacement, aortocoronary bypass	Blood culture (4 July 2007): <i>S. epidermidis</i> , tracheal secretion: <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	Yes (cefazolin, clarithromycin)	0.13 (29 June 2007)	4.88 (2 July 2006)	5.8 (28 June 2007)	13.2 (2 July 2007)

^aTF, transfusion of platelet concentrate.

^bCulture detection, detection time after sampling 24 h after donation.

^cCRP, C-reactive protein (reference range ≤ 5 mg/l).

^dNegative, negative after 7-day storage.

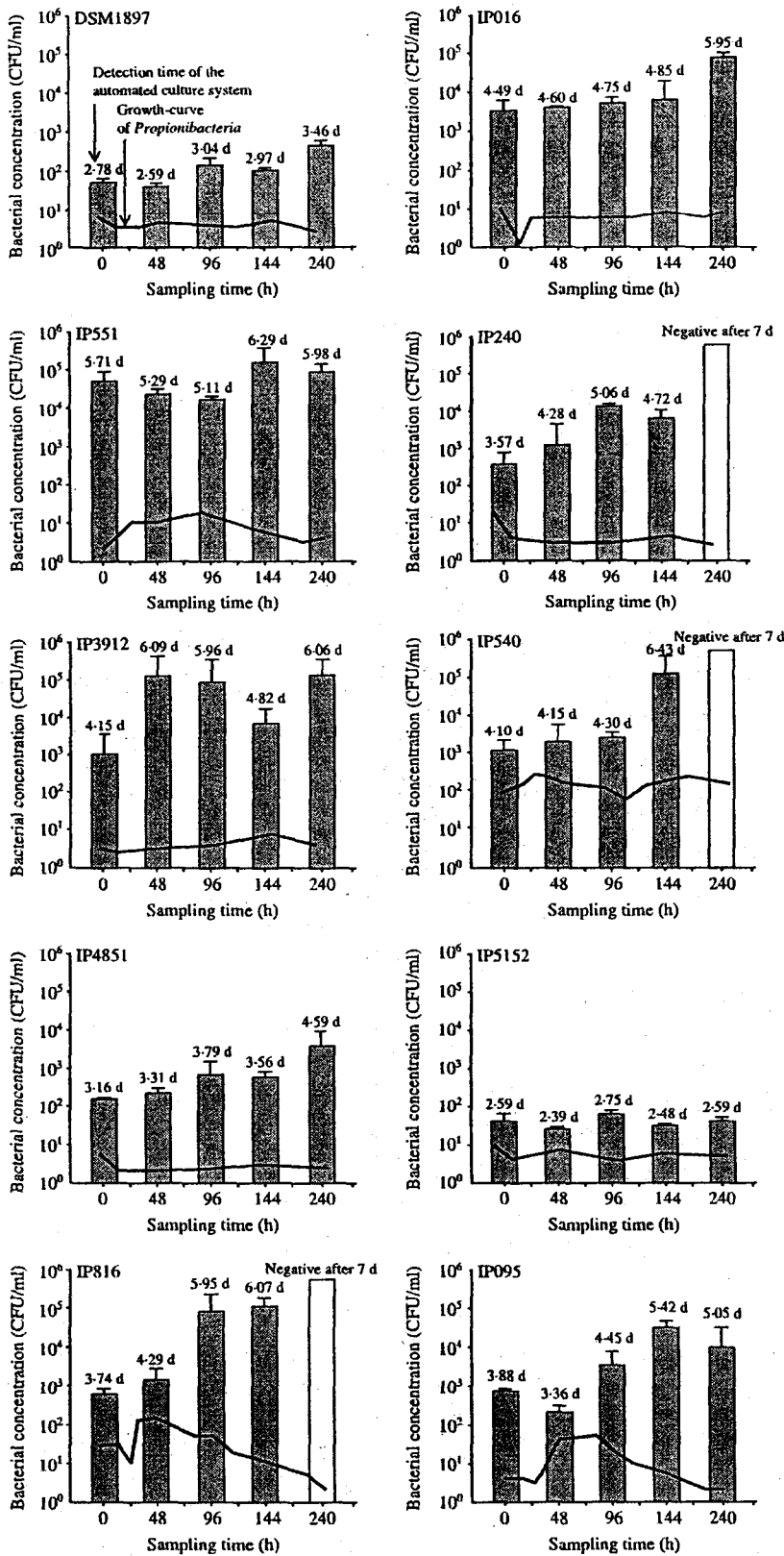


Fig. 2 Bacterial proliferation of *Propionibacterium* species in platelet concentrates (PCs) during storage and microbiological monitoring using an automated culture system. One single apheresis-derived PC unit was spiked with approximately 1–100 CFU/ml of *Propionibacterium* species and stored at 22 °C. Samples were taken in duplicate before inoculation (negative control) and at different times (0, 48, 96, 144 and 240 h after inoculation), enumerated by plating culture (line indicates the bacterial growth representing the bacterial load at the time of sampling) and inoculated into the anaerobic culture bottles for microbiological monitoring using an automated culture system (median times to first positive culture of the BacT/Alert detection is displayed in bars). d, days.

culture system, depending on the bacterial load in the PCs and growth characteristics of the strain. The BacT/Alert automated culture system detected all 10 *Propionibacterium* strains in the mean time of 2.59 to 5.71 days by sampling immediately after inoculation. During culture of inoculated PCs, all samples, with the exception of samples of IP240, IP540 and IP016, taken 240 h after inoculation were detected. Corresponding to the bacterial titres, the time to detection remained nearly constant (DSM1897, IP5152 and IP551) or slightly increased (IP540, IP016, IP240, IP3912, IP4851, IP816 and IP095) when samples were taken during the 10-day storage. Samples that did not react after 7-day incubation due to sampling error (samples of IP540, IP240 and IP816 after 240 h of storage) were subcultured for bacterial verification and considered sterile. Furthermore, no positive signal was recorded by the culture system for samples taken from unspiked PCs during incubation for up to 7 days.

Discussion

Contamination during blood donation or processing and subclinical infections in blood donors have all been implicated as sources of bacterial contamination in PCs [26]. Nevertheless, the predominant organisms implicated in platelet bacterial contamination are part of the human skin flora, including *Staphylococci*, *Corynebacterium* species and *Propionibacterium* species [3]. Coring of skin during the phlebotomy process may facilitate the entrance of bacteria into the collection bag [11]. In various studies, *P. acnes* was the most frequently implicated organism of bacterial contamination of PCs, but to date the clinical significance is debatable [8,14,27,28]. Thus, the principal objectives of this study were to discuss the meaning and appraisal of *Propionibacteria* detection at the end of storage using automated culture for platelet bacteria screening. Therefore, we simulated the bacterial contamination of PCs with 10 *Propionibacterium* species and monitored their growth characteristics in PCs during a 10-day storage at 22 °C. Although the bacterial contamination of apheresis products at collection may be as low as 1 to 10 CFUs per bag (0.003–0.03 CFU/ml) [17], it is common practice to perform *in vitro* experiments with an inoculum ensuring growth (1–100 CFU/ml) [29]. The results of our study agree to the findings of Mohr and colleagues [30] and show that *Propionibacterium* species do not proliferate under platelet storage conditions and therefore do not reach the level considered clinically significant (10^5 CFU/ml) [31]. These kinetics contribute to a very low bacterial concentration at the time of transfusion particularly considering that all implicated PCs were transfused within the first 3 days after donation, which is common practice in hospitals we serve. Hence, even the most sensitive assay based on the cultivation of bacteria misses *Propionibacteria* due to sampling error or detects *Propionibacteria* too late (5–7 days after PC preparation),

when blood products have already been transfused. Therefore, sampling error and low rates of bacterial growth make it difficult to prevent transfusion of PCs contaminated with this organism [2].

Until today, different bacterial screening methods for the detection of bacterial contamination of PCs have been developed to reduce the risk of bacterial transmission by blood products [11]. But, to date none of these preventive methods is sufficient for the perfect preventive screening or detection of contaminated units. As shown in this study, *Propionibacterium* species may be missed or were detected most frequently in PCs with culture-based methods when blood products have already been transfused because of low bacterial numbers [6]. Inoculating anaerobic bottles in automated culture systems can detect these bacteria after 3- to 7-day incubation. Therefore, it must be pointed out that not all bacteria have the pathogenic capacity or growth characteristics to develop clinically significant inocula during the time period of platelet storage [32]. Nevertheless, automated bacterial screening methods based on carbon dioxide production or oxygen consumption as a function of bacterial growth have been regarded as the gold standard due to the high sensitivity with a stated detection limit of 1 CFU/ml [2,33–35]. Nonetheless, the use of the anaerobic culture bottle, in addition to the aerobic bottle, has a number of advantages. Most importantly, it enables detection of obligate anaerobes that have been implicated in transfusion-associated bacterial sepsis [21]. The need for detection of these organisms, however, requires clarification because of their slow growth and impaired survival [11]. In this study, we have shown that the growth of different bacterial species can vary widely in PCs. Similar data have been reported by others [25,30,36–39].

To approach this problem, we reviewed the medical records of six patients that received PCs tested positive for *P. acnes*. All patients neither showed symptoms of febrile transfusion complications, nor evidence of an inflammatory event associated with transfusion. Most patients transfused were under antibiotic therapy because of other infectious disease prior to transfusion. Therefore, our findings cannot be interpreted unequivocally. In moving forward, systematic studies of the outcome of patients transfused with *P. acnes*-contaminated PCs are needed. Although *P. acnes* is associated with serious infections like brain abscesses, osteomyelitis, endophthalmitis after intraocular surgery and lens implantation, subdural empyema, cerebral shunt infection and infective endocarditis [40], no correlation to transfusion transmission due to contaminated PCs has been reported and only a few cases have been described in transfusion-related sepsis [41–43]. As shown in our sterility testing study, in all cases of putative contaminated PC units, *P. acnes* was not isolated from the patients, and a cause-and-effect relation was not confirmed.

Moreover, Macauley *et al.* reported that eight units in which *P. acnes* was detected in the initial cultures were

transfused, but without adverse reactions associated to the unit [44]. In any event, transfusion-related clinical syndromes from PCs transfusion are often difficult, if not impossible to prove [43]. The lack of signs for transmissions of a bacterial infection is consistent with the assumption of either a low bacterial load or limited pathogenicity [10].

Therefore, further studies are needed to clarify the clinical significance of transfusion-transmitted bacterial infection in regard to *P. acnes*, taking into account that many recipients of PCs are immunosuppressed or neutropenic. Studies of clinical syndromes including endocarditis, postcraniotomy infections, arthritis and spondylodiscitis, endophthalmitis and pansinusitis caused by *P. acnes* are currently being performed to confirm its pathogenic potential and clinical significance [15,45].

In conclusion, depending on the species and inoculums, differences in bacterial growth in PCs are often observed. Bacterial contamination of blood components may not always result in bacterial multiplication, because some organisms may not be able to survive the storage conditions due to autosterilization in the blood component. Other strains of bacteria may survive in the unit in low numbers but not multiply. In this study, we demonstrated that *P. acnes* is a frequent contaminant of blood components in platelet bacteria screening. But, due to its slow growth, the levels of bacteria in blood components may be too low to result in sepsis upon transfusion. However, optimized growth conditions using automated culture in platelet screening offers such species the opportunity to grow and be detected at the end of storage, but these conditions do not reflect the real storage and growth conditions of PCs.

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医薬品 研究報告 調査報告書

識別番号・報告回数		報告日	第一報入手日 2007. 12. 13	新医薬品等の区分 該当なし	機構処理欄
一般的名称	(製造承認書に記載なし)	研究報告の公表状況	WHO, Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response (EPR). Available from: URL: http://www.who.int/csr/don/2007_12_09/en/index.html	公表国	
販売名(企業名)	合成血「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 照射合成血「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 合成血-LR「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 照射合成血-LR「日赤」(日本赤十字社)			中国	
研究報告の概要	<p>○鳥インフルエンザ—中国における状況—最新情報5 中国保健省は江蘇省におけるH5N1鳥インフルエンザの新たなヒト症例を報告した。この症例は12月6日に国立研究所にて感染が確認された。 患者は52歳の男性で、12月2日にH5N1感染のため死亡した24歳の男性の父親である。患者と密接な接触があった者であり、当局が医学的観察を行っていた。発症は12月3日で、直ちに治療のため病院に送られた。 12月9日までに中国では27例が確定され、17例が死亡例だった。</p>				使用上の注意記載状況・ その他参考事項等
					合成血「日赤」 照射合成血「日赤」 合成血-LR「日赤」 照射合成血-LR「日赤」 血液を介するウイルス、 細菌、原虫等の感染 vCJD等の伝播のリスク
報告企業の意見		今後の対応			
中国江蘇省において、H5N1鳥インフルエンザのため死亡した患者の父親がH5N1に感染、発症したとの報告である。		日本赤十字社では家禽に高病原性トリインフルエンザの流行が認められた場合、当該飼養農場の関係者や防疫作業従事者の献血制限を行っている。新型インフルエンザが流行した場合、献血者減少につながることも予想される。今後も引き続き情報の収集に努める。			

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Avian influenza – situation in China - update 5

9 December 2007

The Ministry of Health in China has reported a new case of human infection with the H5N1 avian influenza virus in Jiangsu Province. The case was confirmed by the national laboratory on 6 December.

The 52-year old male is the father of the 24-year old man who died from H5N1 infection on 2 December 2007. He is one of the close contacts placed under medical observation by national authorities. He developed symptoms on 3 December and was sent immediately to hospital for treatment.

Of the 27 cases confirmed to date in China, 17 have been fatal.

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感染症定期報告の報告状況(2008/3/1~2008/5/31)

血対ID	受理日	報告者名	一般名	生物由来成分名	原材料名	原産国	含有区分	文献	症例	適正措置
80030	2008/03/12	化学及血清療法研究所	乾燥濃縮人アンチトロンピンⅢ	アンチトロンピンⅢ	ヒト血液	日本	有効成分	有	有	無
80031	2008/03/12	化学及血清療法研究所	人免疫グロブリン	免疫グロブリン	ヒト血液	日本	有効成分	有	無	無
80032	2008/03/14	日本メジフィジックス	放射性医薬品基準テクネチウム大凝集人血清アルブミン(99mTc)	テクネチウム大凝集人血清アルブミン(99mTc)	生物学的製剤基準人血清アルブミン	日本	有効成分	無	無	無
80033	2008/03/18	ベネシス	ポリエチレングリコール処理人免疫グロブリン	人免疫グロブリンG	人血液	日本、米国	有効成分	有	無	無
80034	2008/03/18	ベネシス	乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅳ因子	血液凝固第Ⅳ因子	人血液	日本	有効成分	有	無	無
80035	2008/03/18	ベネシス	①人血清アルブミン ②乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅳ因子 ③乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅸ因子	人血清アルブミン	人血液	日本、米国	①有効成分、 ②③添加物	有	有	無
80036	2008/03/24	化学及血清療法研究所	フィブリノゲン加第ⅩⅢ因子	人血液凝固第ⅩⅢ因子	ヒト血液	日本	有効成分	有	無	無
80037	2008/03/24	化学及血清療法研究所	フィブリノゲン加第ⅩⅢ因子	人フィブリノゲン	ヒト血液	日本	有効成分	有	無	無
80038	2008/03/24	化学及血清療法研究所	①フィブリノゲン加第ⅩⅢ因子 ②乾燥濃縮人活性化プロテインC ③乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅸ因子 ④乾燥スルホ化人免疫グロブリン ⑤人血清アルブミン ⑥乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅳ因子	人血清アルブミン	ヒト血液	日本	⑤有効成分 ①~④、 ⑥添加物	有	有	無
80039	2008/03/24	化学及血清療法研究所	①フィブリノゲン加第ⅩⅢ因子 ②乾燥濃縮人活性化プロテインC ③トロンピン	トロンピン	ヒト血液	日本	①、③有効成分、 ②製造工程	有	無	無
80040	2008/03/24	化学及血清療法研究所	フィブリノゲン加第ⅩⅢ因子	アプロチニン	ウシ肺臓	ウルグアイ	有効成分	無	無	無
80041	2008/03/24	日本製薬	乾燥ポリエチレングリコール処理人免疫グロブリン	ポリエチレングリコール処理人免疫グロブリンG	人血液	日本	有効成分	有	有	無
80042	2008/03/24	日本製薬	トロンピン	トロンピン	人血液	日本	有効成分	有	無	無
80043	2008/03/24	日本製薬	乾燥濃縮人アンチトロンピンⅢ	人アンチトロンピンⅢ	人血液	日本	有効成分	有	無	無
80044	2008/03/24	日本製薬	人血清アルブミン(20%) 加熱人血漿たん白 人血清アルブミン(25%) 人血清アルブミン(5%)	人血清アルブミン	人血液	日本、又は現在製造していない	有効成分	有	無	無
80045	2008/03/25	日本赤十字社	人血清アルブミン	人血清アルブミン	人血液	日本	有効成分	有	無	無
80046	2008/03/25	日本赤十字社	(製造承認書に記載なし)	合成血	人血液	日本	有効成分	有	無	無
80047	2008/03/25	CSLベーリング	フィブリノゲン加第ⅩⅢ因子	アプロチニン液	ウシ肺	ウルグアイ、ニュージーランド	有効成分	無	無	無
80048	2008/03/25	CSLベーリング	①人血清アルブミン ②人血液凝固第ⅩⅢ因子 ③フィブリノゲン加第ⅩⅢ因子	人血清アルブミン	ヒト血液	米国、ドイツ、オーストリア	①有効成分 ②③添加物	有	有	無
80049	2008/03/28	バクスター	乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅳ因子	人血清アルブミン	人血漿	米国	添加物	無	有	無
80050	2008/03/28	バクスター	乾燥人血液凝固因子抗体迂回活性複合体	乾燥人血液凝固因子抗体迂回活性複合体	人血漿	米国	有効成分	無	有	無
80051	2008/03/28	バクスター	乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅳ因子	乾燥人血液凝固第Ⅳ因子	人血漿	米国	有効成分	無	有	無
80052	2008/04/02	化学及血清療法研究所	乾燥濃縮人活性化プロテインC	プロテインC	ヒト血液	日本	有効成分	有	無	無
80053	2008/04/02	化学及血清療法研究所	乾燥濃縮人活性化プロテインC 乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅸ因子	マウス由来モノクローナル抗体	マウス脾臓	日本	製造工程	無	無	無
80054	2008/04/11	ベネシス	乾燥抗HBs人免疫グロブリン ポリエチレングリコール処理抗HBs人免疫グロブリン	抗HBs抗体	人血液	米国	有効成分	有	無	無
80055	2008/04/11	ベネシス	乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅸ因子	ヤギIgG	ヤギ血液	オーストラリア	製造工程	無	無	無
80056	2008/04/11	ベネシス	乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅸ因子	ウサギIgG	ウサギ血液	日本	製造工程	無	無	無
80057	2008/04/11	ベネシス	乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅸ因子	マウスモノクローナル抗体	マウス脾臓細胞と骨髓腫細胞のハイブリドーマ	イギリス	製造工程	無	無	無
80058	2008/4/17	化学及血清療法研究所	抗HBs人免疫グロブリン	抗HBs人免疫グロブリン	ヒト血液	米国	有効成分	有	無	無
80059	2008/04/22	日本赤十字社	新鮮凍結人血漿	新鮮凍結人血漿	人血液	日本	有効成分	有	有	無
80060	2008/04/22	日本赤十字社	人血小板濃厚液	人血小板濃厚液	人血液	日本	有効成分	有	有	無
80061	2008/04/22	日本赤十字社	洗浄人赤血球浮遊液	洗浄人赤血球浮遊液	人血液	日本	有効成分	有	有	無
80062	2008/04/22	日本赤十字社	乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅳ因子	乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅳ因子	人血液	日本	有効成分	有	無	無
80063	2008/04/22	日本赤十字社	乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅳ因子	人血清アルブミン	人血液	日本	添加物	有	無	無
80064	2008/04/22	日本赤十字社	人免疫グロブリン	人免疫グロブリン	人血液	日本	有効成分	有	無	無
80065	2008/04/22	日本赤十字社	pH4処理酸性人免疫グロブリン	pH4処理酸性人免疫グロブリン	人血液	日本	有効成分	有	有	無
80066	2008/04/23	日本製薬	乾燥抗HBs人免疫グロブリン	抗HBs抗体	人血液	米国	有効成分	有	無	無
80067	2008/04/23	日本製薬	乾燥抗破傷風人免疫グロブリン	破傷風抗毒素	人血液	米国	有効成分	有	無	無
80068	2008/04/23	日本メジフィジックス	放射性医薬品基準人血清アルブミン五酢酸テクネチウム(99m Tc)注射液	人血清アルブミンジエチレントリアミン五酢酸テクネチウム(99m Tc)	生物学的製剤基準人血清アルブミン	日本	有効成分	無	無	無

感染症発生症例一覧

	番号	感染症の種類		発現国	性別	年齢	発現時期	転帰	出典	区分	備考
		器官別大分類	基本語								
第10回	10-1	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	ドイツ	不明	24	2008/01/10	不明	自発報告	外国製品	07000022、1回(完了) 平成20年2月7日 MedDRA ver.10.1
第8回	8-1	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ドイツ	女	41	2006/11/21	不明	自発報告	外国製品	06000026、2回(完了) 平成18年12月27日 MedDRA ver.9.1
	8-1	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ドイツ	女	41	2006/11/21	不明	自発報告	外国製品	06000026、1回(未完了) 平成18年12月8日 MedDRA ver.9.1
第6回	6-2	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ドイツ	女	63	2005/11/10	不明	自発報告	外国製品	06000003、2回(追加) 平成18年5月15日 MedDRA ver.9.0
	6-2	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ドイツ	女	63	2005/11/10	不明	自発報告	外国製品	06000003、1回(完了) 平成18年4月17日 MedDRA ver.9.0
	6-1	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	ドイツ	男	74	2005/10/21	未回復	自発報告	外国製品	05000491、1回(完了) 平成17年12月22日 MedDRA ver.8.1

80030	2008 03 12	化学及血清療法研究所	乾燥濃縮人アンチトロンビンⅢ	アンチトロンビンⅢ
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感染症発症症例一覧

	番号	感染症の種類		発現国	性別	年齢	発現時期	転帰	出典	区分	備考
		器官別大分類	基本語								
第10回	10-1	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	日本	男	71	2007年6月5日	未回復	症例報告	当該製品	未完了報告日：2007年8月2日 完了報告日：2007年9月4日 識別番号：A-07000069
第7回	7-1	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	日本	男	34	2006年1月5日	未回復	症例報告	当該製品	未完了報告日：2006年2月22日 取下げ報告日：2006年3月2日 識別番号：A-05000255
	6-1	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	日本	不明	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	当該製品	取下げ報告日：2006年2月13日 識別番号：A-05000183
第6回	6-1	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	日本	不明	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	当該製品	未完了報告日①：2005年10月26日 未完了報告日②：2005年12月27日 識別番号：A-05000183
第3回	3-1	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	日本	女	82	2003年8月5日	軽快	症例報告	当該製品	完了報告日：2004年3月1日 識別番号：A-03000155

80035	2008-03-18	ヘネシス	1 人血清アルブミン 2 乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第Ⅷ因子	人血清アルブミン
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感染症発生症例一覧

	番号	感染症の種類		発現国	性別	年齢	発現時期	転帰	出典	区分	備考
		器官別大分類	基本語								
第10回	10-1	感染症および 寄生虫症	B型肝炎	ドイツ	不明	24	2008/01/10	不明	自発報告	外国製品	07000022、2回(完了;第1回はアンスロビンPの番号10-1で報告。今回、本剤が同時期に投与されていたという情報入手した。)平成20年3月11日 MedDRA ver.10.1
第8回	7-2	感染症および 寄生虫症	B型肝炎	日本	男	70	不明	死亡	自発報告	当該製品	06000076、2回(完了;因果関係が否定されたため、報告対象外として完了報告)平成18年10月20日(第7回の番号7-2の症例と同一である) MedDRA ver.9.0
第7回	7-2	感染症および 寄生虫症	B型肝炎	日本	男	70	不明	死亡	自発報告	当該製品	06000076、1回(未完了)平成18年7月21日 MedDRA ver.9.0
	7-1	感染症および 寄生虫症	B型肝炎	日本	男	34	2005/12/21	回復	自発報告	当該製品	06000004、2回(完了)平成18年5月15日 MedDRA ver.8.1
	7-1	感染症および 寄生虫症	B型肝炎	日本	男	34	2005/12/21	回復	自発報告	当該製品	06000004、1回(未完了)平成18年4月17日 MedDRA ver.8.1
第6回	5-1	臨床検査	C型肝炎抗体陽性	日本	女	87	2005/8/4	不明	自発報告	当該製品	05000116、2回(取下)平成17年9月5日(第5回の番号5-1の症例と同一である。副作用名が変更された。)MedDRA ver.8.0

	番号	感染症の種類		発現国	性別	年齢	発現時期	転帰	出典	区分	備考
		器官別大分類	基本語								
第5回	5-1	感染症および 寄生虫症	C型肝炎	日本	女	87	2005/8/4	不明	自発報告	当該製品	05000116、1回(未完了) 平成17年8月9日 MedDRA ver.8.0

80038	2008/03/24	化学及血清 療法研究所	1 フィブリノゲン加第XIII因子 2 乾燥濃縮人活性化プロテイン C 3 乾燥濃縮人血液凝固第IX因子 4 乾燥スルホ化人免疫グロブリン	人血清アルブミン
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感染症発症症例一覧

MedDRA/J : Ver10.1

	番号	感染症の種類		発現国	性別	年齢	発現時期	転帰	出典	区分	備考
		器官別大分類	基本語								
第10回	1	10022891/ 臨床検査 /Investigations	10057394/ C型肝炎陽性 /Hepatitis C positive	日本	女	20代	2005年 3月23日	未回復	症例報告	当該製品 (グロベニン-I)	報告日： 2008年1月23日(第一報) 2008年2月21日(「因果関係なし」 のため、報告対象外報告) 識別番号：A-07000179

*C型肝炎陽性患者の治療歴を調査したところ、約20年前に本剤が投与されていたとの情報に基づき、安全対策上、症例報告を行ったが、後の詳細調査において「因果関係なし」との報告を得たので「報告対象外症例」として追加報告(完了報告)を行った(グロベニン-Iは1999年2月に製造を中止している)。

80041	2008 03 24	日本製薬	乾燥ポリエチレングリコール処理 人免疫グロブリン	ポリエチレングリ コール処理人免 疫グロブリンG
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感染症発生症例一覧

報告回	番号	感染症の種類		発現国	性別	年齢 (歳)	発現時期 (年/月/日)	転帰	出典	区分	識別番号	報告日	備考	
		器官別大分類	基本語 (PT)										MedDRA (Ver.)	
第10回	10-1	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	小児	2004/5/25	不明	症例報告	外国製品	07000015	2007/10/29	10.1	
第10回	10-1	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	小児	2004/5/25	不明	症例報告	外国製品	07000015	2007/12/28	10.1	追加報告
第10回	10-2	感染症および寄生虫症	急性HIV感染	アメリカ	男性	34	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	07000017	2007/12/6	10.1	
第10回	10-2	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	34	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	07000017	2007/12/6	10.1	
第10回	10-3	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ベルギー	男性	不明	1991	未回復	症例報告	外国製品	07000028	2008/2/25	10.1	
第9回	0*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	* 当該調査期間に対象となる感染症報告はなかった
第8回	7-012	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アルゼンチン	男性	11	2006/5/2	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000019	2006/9/1	9.0	第8回症例番号7-012は第7回症例番号7-012において報告したものの追加報告
第8回	7-012	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アルゼンチン	男性	11	2006/5/2	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000019	2006/9/25	9.0	第8回症例番号7-012は第7回症例番号7-012において報告したものの追加報告
第8回	7-012	臨床検査	ウイルス負荷増加	アルゼンチン	男性	11	2006/5/2	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000019	2006/9/25	9.0	第8回症例番号7-012は第7回症例番号7-012において報告したものの追加報告
第7回	7-022	感染症および寄生虫症	A型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000648	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-007	感染症および寄生虫症	A型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000013	2006/5/15	9.0	
第7回	7-023	臨床検査	A型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000649	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-021	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000647	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-001	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	イギリス	男性	24	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000007	2006/5/1	9.0	
第7回	7-002	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	イギリス	男性	9	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000009	2006/5/10	9.0	
第7回	7-008	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000011	2006/5/10	9.0	
第7回	7-007	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000013	2006/5/15	9.0	
第7回	7-006	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000018	2006/5/22	9.0	
第7回	7-023	臨床検査	B型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000649	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-024	臨床検査	B型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000650	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-011	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	台湾	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000635	2006/3/2	8.1	
第7回	7-009	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000637	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-013	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000638	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-014	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000639	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-015	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000640	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-016	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	女性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000641	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-017	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000642	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-018	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000643	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-019	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000644	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-020	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000645	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-004	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000646	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-022	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000648	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-059	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	55	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000006	2006/5/1	9.0	
第7回	7-001	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	24	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000007	2006/5/1	9.0	
第7回	7-060	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000008	2006/5/1	9.0	
第7回	7-002	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	9	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000009	2006/5/10	9.0	
第7回	7-003	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000010	2006/5/10	9.0	
第7回	7-008	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000011	2006/5/10	9.0	
第7回	7-007	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000013	2006/5/15	9.0	
第7回	7-061	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000014	2006/5/15	9.0	
第7回	7-010	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	06000015	2006/5/15	9.0	
第7回	7-005	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000016	2006/5/15	9.0	
第7回	7-062	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000017	2006/5/15	9.0	

感染症発生症例一覧

報告回	番号	感染症の種類		発現国	性別	年齢 (歳)	発現時期 (年/月/日)	転帰	出典	区分	識別番号	報告日	備考	
		器官別大分類	基本語 (PT)										MedDRA (Ver.)	
第7回	7-006	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000018	2006/5/22	9.0	
第7回	7-012	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アルゼンチン	男性	11	2006/5/2	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000019	2006/6/16	9.0	
第7回	5-130	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000065	2006/3/30	9.0	第7回症例番号5-130は第5回症例番号5-130と重複症例のため報告破棄
第7回	5-139	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	香港	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000104	2006/3/2	8.1	第7回症例番号5-139は第5回症例番号5-139において報告したものの追加報告
第7回	7-023	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000649	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-024	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000650	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-025	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000651	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-026	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000652	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-027	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000653	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-028	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000654	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-029	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000655	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-030	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000656	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-031	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000657	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-032	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000658	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-033	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000659	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-034	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000660	2006/3/3	8.1	
第7回	7-035	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000661	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-036	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000662	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-037	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000663	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-038	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000664	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-039	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000665	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-040	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000666	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-041	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000667	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-042	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000668	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-043	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000669	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-044	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000670	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-045	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000671	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-046	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000672	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-047	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000673	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-048	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000674	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-049	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000675	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-050	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000676	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-051	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000677	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-052	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000678	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-053	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000679	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-054	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000680	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-055	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000681	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-056	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000682	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-057	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	チリ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000683	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	7-058	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000684	2006/3/13	8.1	
第7回	5-139	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	香港	男性	不明	1985	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000104	2006/3/2	8.1	第7回症例番号5-139は第5回症例番号5-139において報告したものの追加報告
第7回	7-001	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	イギリス	男性	24	1985	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000007	2006/5/1	9.0	
第7回	7-002	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	イギリス	男性	9	1985	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000009	2006/5/10	9.0	
第7回	7-003	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	イギリス	男性	不明	1985/10/4	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000010	2006/5/10	9.0	

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報告回	番号	感染症の種類		発現国	性別	年齢 (歳)	発現時期 (年/月/日)	転帰	出典	区分	識別番号	報告日	備考 MedDRA (Ver.)
		器官別大分類	基本語 (PT)										
第7回	7-004	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1986	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000646	2006/3/3	8.1
第7回	7-005	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	イギリス	男性	不明	1986	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000016	2006/5/15	9.0
第7回	7-006	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	イギリス	男性	不明	1986	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000018	2006/5/22	9.0
第7回	7-007	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	イギリス	男性	不明	1986/3	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000013	2006/5/15	9.0
第7回	7-008	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	イギリス	男性	不明	1986/4/9	不明	症例報告	外国製品	06000011	2006/5/10	9.0
第7回	7-009	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1988	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000637	2006/3/3	8.1
第7回	7-010	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	イギリス	男性	不明	1988/5	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	06000015	2006/5/15	9.0
第7回	7-011	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	台湾	男性	不明	1997/4/17	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000635	2006/3/2	8.1
第7回	5-130	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000065	2006/3/30	9.0 第7回症例番号5-130は第5回症例 番号5-130と重複症例のため報告 破棄
第7回	7-013	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000638	2006/3/3	8.1
第7回	7-020	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000645	2006/3/3	8.1
第7回	7-021	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000647	2006/3/3	8.1
第7回	7-044	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000670	2006/3/13	8.1
第7回	7-045	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000671	2006/3/13	8.1
第7回	7-046	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000672	2006/3/13	8.1
第7回	7-047	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000673	2006/3/13	8.1
第7回	7-048	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000674	2006/3/13	8.1
第7回	7-049	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000675	2006/3/13	8.1
第7回	7-057	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	チリ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000683	2006/3/13	8.1
第7回	7-058	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000684	2006/3/13	8.1
第6回	6-126	感染症および寄生虫症	A型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	回復	症例報告	外国製品	05000534	2006/2/8	8.1
第6回	6-148	感染症および寄生虫症	A型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	回復	症例報告	外国製品	05000559	2006/2/13	8.1
第6回	6-153	感染症および寄生虫症	A型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000565	2006/2/13	8.1
第6回	6-159	感染症および寄生虫症	A型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000587	2006/2/16	8.1
第6回	6-161	感染症および寄生虫症	A型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000589	2006/2/16	8.1
第6回	6-032	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	14	1994	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000458	2005/10/28	8.1
第6回	4-06	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	イギリス	男性	11	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	04000081	2005/9/16	8.1 第6回症例番号4-06は前回報告に おける第4回症例番号4-06において 報告したものの追加報告
第6回	5-136	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000100	2005/10/27	8.0 第6回症例番号5-136は前回報告に おける第5回症例番号5-136におい て報告したものの追加報告
第6回	5-101	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000404	2005/10/21	8.1 第6回症例番号5-101は前回報告に おける第5回症例番号5-101におい て報告したものの追加報告
第6回	6-059	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000453	2005/10/25	8.1
第6回	6-087	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000490	2005/12/20	8.1
第6回	6-146	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000558	2006/2/13	8.1
第6回	6-013	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000567	2006/2/13	8.1
第6回	6-002	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	アルゼンチン	不明	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000569	2006/2/13	8.1
第6回	6-003	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000585	2006/2/16	8.1
第6回	6-163	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000591	2006/2/16	8.1
第6回	6-166	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	ペルー	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000598	2006/2/16	8.1
第6回	6-176	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000613	2006/2/22	8.1
第6回	6-007	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1985	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000571	2006/2/13	8.1
第6回	6-015	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ブラジル	男性	不明	1986	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000619	2006/2/22	8.1
第6回	6-025	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1990	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000536	2006/2/8	8.1
第6回	6-026	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1990	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000537	2006/2/8	8.1

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報告回	番号	感染症の種類		発現国	性別	年齢 (歳)	発現時期 (年/月/日)	転帰	出典	区分	備考			
		器官別大分類	基本語 (PT)								識別番号	報告日	MedDRA (Ver.)	
第6回	6-032	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	14	1994	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000458	2005/10/28	8.1	
第6回	6-035	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	32	1995/5/24	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000607	2006/2/22	8.1	
第6回	6-037	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	2001	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000562	2006/2/13	8.1	
第6回	6-038	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	女性	不明	2003	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000628	2006/2/24	8.1	
第6回	4-06	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	11	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	04000081	2005/9/16	8.1	第6回症例番号4-06は前回報告における第4回症例番号4-06において報告したものの追加報告
第6回	5-101	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000404	2005/10/21	8.1	第6回症例番号5-101は前回報告における第5回症例番号5-101において報告したものの追加報告
第6回	6-045	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000439	2005/9/9	8.0	
第6回	6-049	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000443	2005/9/14	8.0	
第6回	6-050	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	41	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000444	2005/9/14	8.0	
第6回	6-051	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000445	2005/9/14	8.0	
第6回	6-052	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000446	2005/9/14	8.0	
第6回	6-054	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000448	2005/9/16	8.0	
第6回	6-055	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	当該製品	05000449	2005/9/22	8.1	
第6回	6-056	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000450	2005/10/4	8.1	
第6回	6-057	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000451	2005/10/19	8.1	
第6回	6-058	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000452	2005/10/25	8.1	
第6回	6-059	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000453	2005/10/25	8.1	
第6回	6-060	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000454	2005/10/25	8.1	
第6回	6-061	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000455	2005/10/27	8.1	
第6回	6-062	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	24	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000457	2005/10/27	8.1	
第6回	6-063	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000459	2005/10/28	8.1	
第6回	6-064	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000460	2005/10/28	8.1	
第6回	6-066	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000464	2005/11/2	8.1	
第6回	6-069	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	コスタリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000467	2005/11/2	8.1	
第6回	6-070	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ドミニカ共和国	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000468	2005/11/2	8.1	
第6回	6-071	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ペルー	不明	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000469	2005/11/2	8.1	
第6回	6-072	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ペルー	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000470	2005/11/2	8.1	
第6回	6-075	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	チリ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000478	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-076	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	チリ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000479	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-077	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000480	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-079	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	チリ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000482	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-080	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	チリ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000483	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-086	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	チリ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000489	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-087	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000490	2005/12/20	8.1	
第6回	6-088	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000496	2006/2/6	8.1	
第6回	6-125	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000533	2006/2/8	8.1	
第6回	6-126	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	未回復	症例報告	外国製品	05000534	2006/2/8	8.1	
第6回	6-128	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000538	2006/2/8	8.1	
第6回	6-129	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000539	2006/2/8	8.1	
第6回	6-131	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000543	2006/2/10	8.1	
第6回	6-132	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000544	2006/2/10	8.1	
第6回	6-133	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000545	2006/2/10	8.1	
第6回	6-134	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000546	2006/2/10	8.1	
第6回	6-135	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000547	2006/2/10	8.1	
第6回	6-136	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000548	2006/2/10	8.1	
第6回	6-144	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000556	2006/2/13	8.1	

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報告回	番号	感染症の種類		発現国	性別	年齢 (歳)	発現時期 (年/月/日)	転帰	出典	区分	備考			
		器官別大分類	基本語 (PT)								識別番号	報告日	MedDRA (Ver.)	
第6回	6-012	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	台湾	男性	不明	1985/5/1	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000629	2006/2/24	8.1	
第6回	6-013	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1986	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000567	2006/2/13	8.1	
第6回	6-014	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1986	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000592	2006/2/16	8.1	
第6回	6-015	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	1986	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000619	2006/2/22	8.1	
第6回	5-136	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1986	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000100	2005/10/27	8.0	第6回症例番号5-136は前回報告における第5回症例番号5-136において報告したものの追加報告
第6回	5-101	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	1986/7/16	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000404	2005/10/21	8.1	第6回症例番号5-101は前回報告における第5回症例番号5-101において報告したものの追加報告
第6回	6-016	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1987	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000541	2006/2/9	8.1	
第6回	6-017	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	女性	不明	1987	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000581	2006/2/16	8.1	
第6回	6-018	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1987	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000593	2006/2/16	8.1	
第6回	6-019	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1987	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000594	2006/2/16	8.1	
第6回	6-036	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	2000	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000542	2006/2/9	8.1	
第6回	6-020	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	1988	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000576	2006/2/16	8.1	
第6回	6-021	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1988	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000584	2006/2/16	8.1	
第6回	6-022	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1989	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000609	2006/2/22	8.1	
第6回	6-023	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1989	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000611	2006/2/22	8.1	
第6回	6-024	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1989	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000624	2006/2/24	8.1	
第6回	6-028	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1990	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000623	2006/2/24	8.1	
第6回	6-029	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	1990/1/3	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000578	2006/2/16	8.1	
第6回	6-030	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1992	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000583	2006/2/16	8.1	
第6回	6-034	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	1994	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000586	2006/2/16	8.1	
第6回	5-271	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000403	2005/10/27	8.0	第6回症例番号5-271は第6回症例番号5-101と重複症例のため報告破棄
第6回	6-040	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000434	2005/9/1	8.0	
第6回	6-045	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000439	2005/9/9	8.0	
第6回	6-046	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000440	2005/9/9	8.0	
第6回	6-048	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	女性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000442	2005/9/9	8.0	
第6回	6-053	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000447	2005/9/16	8.0	
第6回	6-065	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000463	2005/11/2	8.1	
第6回	6-066	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000464	2005/11/2	8.1	
第6回	6-067	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000465	2005/11/2	8.1	
第6回	6-068	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ペルー	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000466	2005/11/2	8.1	
第6回	6-071	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ペルー	不明	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000469	2005/11/2	8.1	
第6回	6-072	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ペルー	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000470	2005/11/2	8.1	
第6回	6-076	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	チリ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000479	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-077	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000480	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-078	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	パナマ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000481	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-080	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	チリ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000483	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-081	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	チリ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000484	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-082	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	パナマ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000485	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-083	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	パナマ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000486	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-084	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	パナマ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000487	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-085	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	パナマ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000488	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-086	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	チリ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000489	2005/12/2	8.1	
第6回	6-090	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000498	2006/2/6	8.1	
第6回	6-101	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000509	2006/2/8	8.1	

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報告回	番号	感染症の種類										備考		
		器官別大分類	基本語 (PT)	発現国	性別	年齢 (歳)	発現時期 (年/月/日)	転帰	出典	区分	識別番号	報告日	MedDRA (Ver.)	
第6回	6-105	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000513	2006/2/8	8.1	
第6回	6-107	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000515	2006/2/8	8.1	
第6回	6-108	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000516	2006/2/8	8.1	
第6回	6-111	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000519	2006/2/8	8.1	
第6回	6-112	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000520	2006/2/8	8.1	
第6回	6-117	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000525	2006/2/8	8.1	
第6回	6-118	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000526	2006/2/8	8.1	
第6回	6-144	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000556	2006/2/13	8.1	
第6回	6-162	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000590	2006/2/16	8.1	
第6回	6-176	感染症および寄生虫症	HIV感染	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000613	2006/2/22	8.1	
第6回	4-06	臨床検査	HIV検査陽性	イギリス	男性	11	1981/11/23	不明	症例報告	外国製品	04000081	2005/9/16	8.1	第6回症例番号4-06は前回報告における第4回症例番号4-06において報告したものの追加報告
第6回	6-020	肝胆道系障害	肝炎	ブラジル	男性	不明	1988	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000576	2006/2/16	8.1	
第6回	6-027	肝胆道系障害	肝炎	ブラジル	男性	不明	1990	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000575	2006/2/16	8.1	
第6回	6-031	肝胆道系障害	肝炎	ブラジル	男性	不明	1993	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000618	2006/2/22	8.1	
第6回	5-286	肝胆道系障害	肝炎	ブラジル	男性	13	1994	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000273	2006/2/15	8.0	第6回症例番号5-286は第6回症例番号6-033と重複症例のため報告放棄
第6回	6-033	肝胆道系障害	肝炎	ブラジル	男性	13	1994	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000572	2006/2/13	8.1	
第6回	6-036	肝胆道系障害	肝炎	ブラジル	男性	不明	2000	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000542	2006/2/9	8.1	
第6回	6-151	肝胆道系障害	肝炎	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000563	2006/2/13	8.1	
第6回	6-156	肝胆道系障害	肝炎	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000577	2006/2/16	8.1	
第6回	6-089	社会環境	伝染病暴露	ブラジル	女性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000497	2006/2/6	8.1	
第6回	6-093	社会環境	伝染病暴露	ブラジル	女性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000501	2006/2/6	8.1	
第6回	6-096	社会環境	伝染病暴露	ブラジル	女性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000503	2006/2/6	8.1	
第6回	6-097	社会環境	伝染病暴露	ブラジル	女性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000504	2006/2/6	8.1	
第6回	6-091	臨床検査	A型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000499	2006/2/6	8.1	
第6回	6-137	臨床検査	A型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000549	2006/2/10	8.1	
第6回	6-091	臨床検査	B型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000499	2006/2/6	8.1	
第6回	6-137	臨床検査	B型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000549	2006/2/10	8.1	
第6回	6-142	臨床検査	B型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000554	2006/2/10	8.1	
第6回	6-187	臨床検査	B型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000632	2006/2/24	8.1	
第6回	5-136	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000100	2005/10/27	8.0	第6回症例番号5-136は前回報告における第5回症例番号5-136において報告したものの追加報告
第6回	5-271	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000403	2005/10/27	8.0	第6回症例番号5-271は第6回症例番号5-101と重複症例のため報告放棄
第6回	6-039	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000433	2005/9/1	8.0	
第6回	6-040	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000434	2005/9/1	8.0	
第6回	6-041	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000435	2005/9/1	8.0	
第6回	6-042	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000436	2005/9/1	8.0	
第6回	6-043	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000437	2005/9/1	8.0	
第6回	6-044	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000438	2005/9/9	8.0	
第6回	6-046	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000440	2005/9/9	8.0	
第6回	6-047	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	ブラジル	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000441	2005/9/9	8.0	
第6回	6-065	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000463	2005/11/2	8.1	
第6回	6-067	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アルゼンチン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000465	2005/11/2	8.1	

感染症発生症例一覽

報告回	番号	感染症の種類		発現国	性別	年齢 (歳)	発現時期 (年/月/日)	転帰	出典	区分	識別番号	報告日	備考 MedDRA (Ver.)
		器官別大分類	基本語 (PT)										
第6回	6-181	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000621	2006/2/22	8.1
第6回	6-182	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000622	2006/2/22	8.1
第6回	6-186	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000631	2006/2/24	8.1
第6回	6-187	臨床検査	C型肝炎ウイルス	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000632	2006/2/24	8.1
第5回	5-001	感染症および寄生虫症	A型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	04000118	2005/3/18	8.0
第5回	5-002	感染症および寄生虫症	A型肝炎	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000244	2005/7/15	8.0
第5回	5-003	感染症および寄生虫症	A型肝炎	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000245	2005/7/15	8.0
第5回	5-004	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	1994	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000225	2005/7/11	8.0
第5回	5-001	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	04000118	2005/3/18	8.0
第5回	5-002	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000244	2005/7/15	8.0
第5回	5-003	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000245	2005/7/15	8.0
第5回	5-005	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	アメリカ	男性	53	不明	不明	症例報告	当該製品	04000114	2005/3/15	7.1
第5回	5-006	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	04000119	2005/3/18	8.0
第5回	5-007	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000118	2005/6/9	8.0
第5回	5-008	感染症および寄生虫症	B型肝炎	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000147	2005/6/20	8.0
第5回	5-004	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	1994	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000225	2005/7/11	8.0
第5回	5-009	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イタリア	男性	不明	1992	不明	症例報告	外国製品	04000127	2005/3/31	8.0
第5回	5-001	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	04000118	2005/3/18	8.0
第5回	5-002	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000244	2005/7/15	8.0
第5回	5-003	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	ベネズエラ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000245	2005/7/15	8.0
第5回	5-005	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アメリカ	男性	53	不明	不明	症例報告	当該製品	04000114	2005/3/15	7.1
第5回	5-006	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	04000119	2005/3/18	8.0
第5回	5-007	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000118	2005/6/9	8.0
第5回	5-008	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アメリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000147	2005/6/20	8.0
第5回	5-010	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アメリカ	男性	52	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	04000103	2005/3/3	7.1
第5回	5-011	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アメリカ	男性	21	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	04000106	2005/3/3	7.1
第5回	5-012	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アメリカ	男性	49	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	04000111	2005/3/10	7.1
第5回	5-013	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アメリカ	男性	24	不明	不明	症例報告	当該製品	04000112	2005/3/15	7.1
第5回	5-014	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アメリカ	男性	35	不明	不明	症例報告	当該製品	04000113	2005/3/15	7.1
第5回	5-015	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	アメリカ	男性	26	不明	不明	症例報告	当該製品	04000115	2005/3/15	7.1
第5回	5-016	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	イギリス	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	04000117	2005/3/17	8.0
第5回	5-017	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000005	2005/4/25	8.0
第5回	5-018	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	スペイン	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000007	2005/4/25	8.0
第5回	5-019	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	スペイン	男性	48	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000091	2005/6/1	8.0
第5回	5-020	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000069	2005/6/1	8.0
第5回	5-020	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000069	2005/6/15	8.0
第5回	5-021	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000070	2005/6/1	8.0
第5回	5-021	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000070	2005/6/15	8.0
第5回	5-022	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000071	2005/6/1	8.0
第5回	5-022	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	死亡	症例報告	外国製品	05000071	2005/6/15	8.0
第5回	5-023	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000072	2005/6/1	8.0
第5回	5-023	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000072	2005/6/15	8.0
第5回	5-024	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000073	2005/6/1	8.0
第5回	5-024	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000073	2005/6/15	8.0
第5回	5-025	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000074	2005/6/1	8.0
第5回	5-025	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000074	2005/6/15	8.0
第5回	5-026	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000075	2005/6/1	8.0
第5回	5-027	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000076	2005/6/1	8.0
第5回	5-028	感染症および寄生虫症	C型肝炎	南アフリカ	男性	不明	不明	不明	症例報告	外国製品	05000092	2005/6/1	8.0