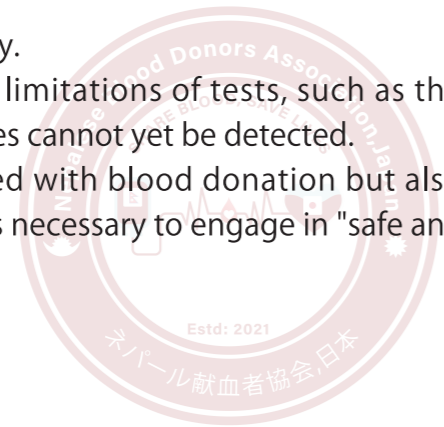


Explanation of the Medical Questionnaire

When wishing to donate blood, everyone must answer the questions correctly.

The medical questionnaire is the only method that can supplement the limitations of tests, such as the "window period," which is the time after infection when antigens or antibodies cannot yet be detected.

Blood donors must not only understand the methods and risks associated with blood donation but also correctly comprehend the significance and purpose of the questionnaire. It is necessary to engage in "safe and responsible blood donation" in order to provide safe blood to patients.



Questions

1	Are you feeling well today?		
2	Have you had any dental treatment involving bleeding (tooth extraction, tartar removal, etc.) within the past 3 days?	13	Have you ever had any of the following diseases? [Hepatitis C, syphilis, malaria, babesiosis, Chagas disease, leishmaniasis, African trypanosomiasis]
3	Have you taken any medicine or received any injections within the last 3 days?	14	Has it been less than four weeks since you returned (entered) from overseas?
4	Have you ever used any of the following hair growth medications/medications for prostate hyperplasia? Propecia, Proscar, etc. (within the last month), Avodart, Avolve, etc. (within the last 6 months)	15	Have you stayed abroad (outside Europe, the US or Canada) within the last year?
		16	Within the last four years, have you lived abroad (outside of Europe, the US or Canada) for more than one year?
5	Have you ever used the following medicines? Psoriasis medication (Tigason), human placenta injections (Laennec, Melsmon)	17	Have you stayed in the UK for a total of one month or more between 1980 (Showa 55) and 1996 (Heisei 8)?
6	Have you had a flu shot within the last 24 hours?	18	Have you lived in Europe (including the UK) or Saudi Arabia for a total of 6 months or more since 1980?
7	Have you had a non-flu vaccination within the last year?		
8	Have you had any of the following illnesses or symptoms? ・ Within the last 3 weeks - measles, rubella, mumps, shingles, chickenpox ・ Within the last month - diarrhea with fever ・ Within the last 6 months - infectious mononucleosis, fifth disease (erythema infectiosum)	19	Are you worried about contracting AIDS and donating blood to get tested?
		20	Have any of the following occurred in the past 6 months? ① Have you had sexual contact with an unspecified person of the opposite sex or a new person of the opposite sex? ② Have you had sexual contact with another man? ③ Have you used narcotics or stimulants? ④ Have you had a positive AIDS (HIV) test result (including cases that occurred 6 months ago)? ⑤ Have you had sexual contact with someone who falls into categories 1 to 4 above?
9	Has anyone in your family, workplace, school, etc. had hepatitis or fifth disease (erythema infectiosum) within the past month?	21	Have you ever received a blood transfusion (excluding your own blood) or an organ transplant?
10	Have any of the following happened to you in the past 6 months? ① Have you had a piercing or tattoo? ② Have you accidentally stuck yourself with a used needle? ③ Have you had sexual or other intimate contact with someone who is persistently infected with the hepatitis virus (a carrier)?	22	Have you ever been in any of the following situations? ① Have you been diagnosed with Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) or a related disease. ② Have a relative diagnosed with CJD or a related disease. ③ Have you received injections of human growth hormone. ④ Have you had a corneal transplant. ⑤ Have you had neurosurgery involving a dura mater graft.
11	Have you had any of the following illnesses within the past year, or are you currently undergoing treatment for them? Trauma, surgery, liver disease, kidney disease, diabetes, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, asthma, allergies, other		
12	Have you ever had or are currently being treated for any of the following diseases? Hepatitis B, cancer (malignant tumor), blood disease, heart disease, stroke, epilepsy		

Explanation of the Medical Questionnaire

12 Have you ever had or are currently being treated for any of the following diseases? Hepatitis B, cancer (malignant tumor), blood disease, heart disease, stroke, epilepsy

Over the long term, hepatitis B virus carriers may produce less viral antigen as the virus mutates, making it undetectable. Therefore, people who have been diagnosed as hepatitis B virus carriers in the past should not donate blood. As blood diseases, heart disease, stroke, epilepsy, etc. may cause side effects during blood collection or have a negative impact on the donor's health, and as a general rule, people with a history of cancer are asked to refrain from donating blood.

13 Have you ever had any of the following diseases? [Hepatitis C, syphilis, malaria, babesiosis, Chagas disease, leishmaniasis, African trypanosomiasis]

Hepatitis C easily becomes chronic, and the virus may remain in the blood even after the hepatitis has been cured, so people with a history of hepatitis C or who have been called hepatitis C virus carriers should not donate blood. Syphilis can be transmitted through the use of platelet preparations or fresh blood, so people with a history of syphilis should not donate blood, because even if they have not had a fever for a long time, malaria parasites may remain in the liver (especially vivax and ovale malaria), which can become a source of infection through blood transfusions. In addition, people with a history of Chagas disease, babesiosis, etc. should not donate blood.

14 Has it been less than four weeks since you returned (entered) from overseas?

As exchanges with other countries become more frequent, more and more people are returning home (entering Japan) with some kind of infectious disease while abroad. Many of these diseases, such as malaria, are transmitted through blood, and it is difficult to screen for each one with some kind of test. To prevent imported infectious diseases such as West Nile fever, blood donation is prohibited for four weeks after returning home, during which time the incubation period for most imported infectious diseases remains.

15 Have you stayed abroad (outside Europe, the US or Canada) within the last year?

16 Within the last four years, have you lived abroad (outside of Europe, the US or Canada) for more than one year?

To prevent infection from malaria, people who have traveled to malaria-endemic areas designated by the WHO should not donate blood for one year, and long-term residents should not donate blood for three years. In the United States, the incidence of infection through blood transfusion is approximately 0.25 per million units, and in Japan, the incidence is thought to be even lower, but there are concerns that the risk will increase due to an increase in overseas travel in the future. In addition, people who have lived in Central and South America should be aware that there is a risk of Chagas disease (pathogen carriers) transmitted by assassin bugs (insects) that are endemic in Central and South America.

17 Have you stayed in the UK for a total of one month or more between 1980 (Showa 55) and 1996 (Heisei 8)?

18 Have you lived in Europe (including the UK) or Saudi Arabia for a total of 6 months or more since 1980?

It has been suggested that variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) may be transmitted through blood transfusions. Therefore, people who have stayed in the "Countries with blood collection restrictions" listed in A and B of the table for the period listed in the "Visit History" column since 1980 are prohibited from donating blood. As of December 2016, four cases of suspected infection with abnormal prion protein through blood transfusions and one case of suspected infection through blood coagulation factor preparations have been reported in the UK.

19 Are you worried about contracting AIDS and donating blood to get tested?

Donating blood for the purpose of testing for any infectious disease, including AIDS, is strictly prohibited, as it increases the risk of infection for the patient receiving the transfusion. AIDS tests are conducted free of charge and anonymously at public health centers, etc.

20 Have any of the following occurred in the past 6 months?
① Have you had sexual contact with an unspecified person of the opposite sex or a new person of the opposite sex?
② Have you had sexual contact with another man?
③ Have you used narcotics or stimulants?
④ Have you had a positive AIDS (HIV) test result (including cases that occurred 6 months ago)?
⑤ Have you had sexual contact with someone who falls into categories 1 to 4 above?

People who are at risk of being infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, should not donate blood. The number of reported HIV and AIDS cases has been hovering around 1,500 in recent years. In 2016, there were 1,011 new HIV cases reported, and 437 new AIDS cases reported. The cumulative number of reported HIV cases was 18,920, and the number of reported AIDS cases was 8,523. The main routes of infection for new HIV cases in 2016 were heterosexual sexual contact (170 cases, 16.8%), homosexual sexual contact (735 cases, 72.7%), and intravenous drug use (1 case, 0.1%). The world's first case of AIDS was reported in the United States in 1981, HIV was discovered in 1983, and the first Japanese patient with AIDS was recognized in 1985. In Japan, about 1,400 hemophilia patients were infected with HIV through unheated blood coagulation factor preparations used for hemophilia treatment, and a lawsuit for damages was filed against the government and five pharmaceutical companies, but a settlement was reached in March 1996. In accordance with the settlement, relief projects are being carried out for those who were infected with HIV through unheated preparations. Since the introduction of heat treatment, no cases of infection through plasma fraction preparations such as blood coagulation factor preparations have been reported. In addition, HIV antibody testing began for donated

blood in 1986. Nucleic acid amplification testing (NAT) was introduced in 1999, and the risk of infection through blood transfusion has been greatly reduced. However, one case of HIV infection after transfusion was reported in 2003 after the introduction of NAT, and one case after the introduction of 20-pool NAT in 2013, so as a further safety measure, NAT using individual samples was introduced in 2014. Even NAT has excellent detection sensitivity, so it cannot detect infection in the very early stages. Therefore, people who fall under any of the above five categories within the past six months (category 4 includes those who fell under any of the above categories before six months) should not donate blood.

21 Have you ever received a blood transfusion (excluding your own blood) or an organ transplant?

Those who have had a blood transfusion or organ transplant are asked to refrain from donating blood in order to prevent infection with unknown viruses. Although the safety of blood transfusions has improved considerably, it is not possible to

22 Have you ever been in any of the following situations?
① Have you been diagnosed with Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) or a related disease.
② Have a relative diagnosed with CJD or a related disease.

At present, there is no suitable test for prions, so interviews are the only screening method. People who fall under this category should not donate blood. Regarding neurosurgery involving dura mater grafts, a lawsuit for damages was filed against the government, the importer, and the German manufacturer for damages suffered as a result of infection with CJD via the medical device, the human dried dura mater "Lyodura." A settlement was reached in March 2002. centers, etc.

23 Are you currently pregnant or breastfeeding?

Have you given birth or had a miscarriage within the last 6 months?
To protect the health of the mother, women who are pregnant, within six months of giving birth or having a miscarriage, or who are breastfeeding (up to one year after giving birth) are asked to refrain from donating blood.

We will strictly protect the personal information contained in the medical interview.