FLOWCHART 1 CONVERSION TO ZIKV ID NAT FOR USE WITH FDA’S JULY 2018 GUIDANCE

Section IV.B: Recommendations Regarding Switch between MP NAT and ID NAT when Threshold Conditions to Trigger are Present: If you perform Minipool Nucleic Acid Testing (MP NAT) for Zika Virus (ZIKV), FDA recommends that you convert from MP NAT to Individual Donor (ID) NAT when certain threshold conditions are present in a defined geographic collection area. A geographic collection area could be defined as a zip code, county or county equivalent (e.g., parish, borough), or group of counties, among other possibilities.

- Are the either of the following threshold conditions present for triggering conversion to ID NAT?

1. a. Has blood donor testing identified one ZIKV-reactive donation in a geographic collection area, and local mosquito-borne transmission is possible. A ZIKV-reactive donation is based on:
   - A donation in a reactive MP that is reactive following MP resolution testing by ID NAT, or
   - A donation that is reactive by ID NAT.

1. b. Has the CDC or other public health authority announced that there is an increased risk for ZIKV transmission in a county, based on symptomatic disease cases, the presence of competent vectors, the likelihood of local mosquito-borne transmission, and other epidemiological information (refer to the CDC’s webpage dedicated to providing information for blood and tissue collection centers)?

1. Within 24 hours, communicate ZIKV-reactive results with other blood establishments in that same geographic collection area and public health jurisdictions following an SOP developed with other blood establishments in the same geographic area for this communication.

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1. a. i. Was the reactive donation collected in a county previously listed by CDC as being at increased risk for ZIKV transmission?

1. a. i. Convert from MP NAT to ID NAT within 24 hours of a ZIKV reactive donation (or sooner if feasible) because local mosquito-borne transmission is presumed, and the screening test result alone triggers a switch to ID NAT.

1. a. ii. You may further assess the donor for possible ZIKV exposure outside the collection area within the 30 days prior to the ZIKV-reactive donation. Local mosquito-borne ZIKV transmission within the geographic collection area can be ruled out as the route of transmission if, within 24 hours of the ZIKV-reactive donation, it can be determined that that the donor was exposed to ZIKV through an alternative ZIKV exposure.

   In the 30 days prior, did the donor travel outside the collection area to an area at risk for ZIKV transmission?

   Yes

   No

   2. Convert from MP NAT to ID NAT within 24 hours of announcement (or sooner if feasible). (See IV.B.1)

   Contact state or local health departments or other public health authorities, as appropriate to determine:

   Is there an increased risk for ZIKV transmission in the collection area that has not yet been announced?

   Yes

   No

   2. Convert from MP NAT to ID NAT within 24 hours of a ZIKV reactive donation, or sooner if feasible, because it is not possible to determine the donor was exposed to ZIKV through an alternative ZIKV exposure, such as exposure through travel or sexual contact. (See IV.B.1)

   In the 30 days prior, was there sexual contact with a partner with a travel-related ZIKV diagnosis or with a partner with a history of travel to or residence in an area at increased risk for ZIKV transmission?

   Yes

   No

   Unable to contact donor/unable to complete investigation within 24 hours of ZIKV-reactive test result?