

**OPTN Policy Changes: HIV, HBV, and HCV Testing, Vaccination, Consent, and Specimen Storage
Aligning With 2020 PHS Guideline**

Requirements	Timeframe	Policy Effective Date
All Deceased Donors		
HIV: NAT and anti-HIV testing	Specimen must be drawn within 96 hours of organ recovery	March 1, 2021
HBV: NAT, total anti-HBc, and HBsAg testing		
HCV: NAT and anti-HCV testing		
Blood specimen to be stored for 10 years that can be used for NAT or serology testing if future disease investigation needed	Specimen must be drawn within 24 hours of organ recovery	March 1, 2021
All Living Donors		
HIV: NAT and anti-HIV testing	Specimen must be drawn within 28 days of organ recovery	March 1, 2021
HBV: NAT, total anti-HBc, and HBsAg testing		
HCV: NAT and anti-HCV testing		
Blood specimen to be stored for 10 years that can be used for NAT or serology testing if future disease investigation needed	Specimen must be drawn within 24 hours of organ recovery	June 1, 2021
Consent must be obtained for storage as part of overall living donor consent	Overall living donor consent must be obtained prior to organ recovery	June 1, 2021
All Candidates		
Assess need for HBV vaccination. Document and report reason if vaccination cannot be initiated or completed.	During medical evaluation	March 1, 2021
HIV: CDC testing algorithm	Specimen must be drawn after hospital admission for transplant but before first anastomosis	March 1, 2021
HBV: total anti-HBc, anti-HBs, and HBsAg testing		
HCV: NAT and anti-HCV testing		
If donor has risk criteria for HIV, HBV, or HCV, then candidate or agent must be informed. Specific informed consent no longer required.	After organ offer but before organ transplant	March 1, 2021
All Recipients		
HIV NAT testing	4-8 weeks (28-56 days) after transplant	March 1, 2021
HBV NAT testing		
HCV NAT testing		
Liver Recipients		
HBV NAT testing	11-13 months (335-395 days) after transplant	March 1, 2021