e-Table 1: Estimates of the risk of transfusion-transmitted viral infections attributable to the window period, based on incidence data for the Quebec blood supply, 1997–2002

Virus	No. of incident cases	No. of person-years	Incidence rate per 100 000 person-years* (and 95% CI)	Window period, d†	Residual risk per million donations (and 95% CI)
HCV	18	833 442	2.48 (1.33–3.63)	12	0.82 (0.44–1.19)
HIV	5	833 549	0.67 (0.08–1.27)	11	0.20 (0.02–0.38)
HBV	9	833 191	2.85 (0.98–4.73)	46	3.59 (1.24–5.96)
HTLV	1	833 287	0.13 (0.00–0.39)	51	0.18 (0.00–0.54)

Note: CI = confidence interval, HCV = hepatitis C virus, HIV = human immunodeficiency virus, HBV = hepatitis B virus,
HTLV = human T-cell lymphotropic virus.

*Adjusted to take into account the higher incidence of transfusion-transmitted infections in first-time donors. For HBV, an additional correction factor (2.38) was applied because of transient antigenemia.

†For HCV and HIV, estimates of the window period take into account the impact of minipool nucleic acid testing (COBAS Ampliscreen, Roche Molecular Systems, Inc., Somerville, NJ). For HBV, the window period estimate is adjusted to reflect the greater sensitivity of Prism technology (Abbott Laboratories, Diagnostics Division, Abbott Park, Ill.) relative to enzyme immunoassay screening tests.