Supplemental Online Content

Burstein DS, Rossano JW, Lindenfeld J, et al. Association of donors with US Public Health Service risk criteria and outcomes after adult vs pediatric cardiac transplant. *JAMA Cardiol*. Published online September 21, 2022. doi:10.1001/jamacardio.2022.3070

eTable. UNOS donor risk criteria for acute transmission of HIV, HBV, or HCV. **eFigure.** Graft survival among adults who received a donor with PHS risk criteria that was declined by pediatric recipients.

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Supplemental Table 1. UNOS donor risk criteria for acute transmission of HIV, HBV, or HCV.

1994 Center for Disease Control High-Risk Donor		2013 Definition of Donor with Public Health	2020 Definition of Donor with Public Health Service
Criteria		Service Risk Criteria	Risk Criteria
Risk criteria (during the 5 years before organ		Risk criteria (during the 12 months before organ	Risk criteria (during the 30 days before organ
procurement):		procurement):	procurement):
1.	Men who had sex with another man	1. Sex with a person known or suspected to have HIV,	1. Sex with a person known or suspected to have HIV,
2.	Persons who report nonmedical intravenous,	HBV, or HCV infection	HBV, or HCV infection
	intramuscular, or subcutaneous injection of drugs	2. Drug injection for nonmedical reasons	2. Man who has had sex with another man
3.	Persons who have engaged in sex in exchange for	3. Man who has had sex with another man	3. Sex in exchange for money or drugs
	money or drugs	4. Incarceration (confinement in jail, prison, or	4. Sex with a person who had sex in exchange for money
4.	Persons with hemophilia or related clotting disorders	juvenile correction facility) for ≥72 consecutive hours	or drugs
	who have received human-derived clotting factor	5. Sex in exchange for money or drugs	5. Drug injection for nonmedical reasons
	concentrates	6. Sex with a person who injected drugs for	6. Sex with a person who injected drugs for nonmedical
5.	Persons who have had sex in the preceding 12 months	nonmedical reasons	reasons
	with any person described in above categories 1-4 or	7. Sex with a person who had sex in exchange for	7. Incarceration (confinement in jail, prison, or juvenile
	with a person known or suspected to have HIV	money or drugs	correction facility) for ≥72 consecutive hours
6.	Inmates of correctional systems at any time	8. Unknown medical or social history	8. Child breastfed by a mother with HIV infection
7.	Persons who have been exposed int eh preceding 12	9. Child born to a mother known to be infected with	9. Child born to a mother with HIV, HBV, or HCV
	months to known or suspected HIV-infected blood	or at increased risk for HIV, HBV, or HCV infection	infection
8.	Children < 18 months who were born to mothers with,	10. Child who has been breastfed by a mother who is	10. Unknown medical or social history
	or at risk for, HIV infection or any breast fed children	known to be infected with or at increased risk for HIV	
	of an infected mother	infection	
9.	Children born to mothers with HIV infection or	11. Woman who has had sex with a man who has had	
	mothers who meet the behavioral or laboratory	sex with another man	
	criteria for adult donors (regardless of HIV status)	12. Newly diagnosed or treated syphilis, gonorrhea,	
10.	Persons with inadequate blood samples due to refusal	chlamydia, or genital ulcers	
	or hemodilution	13. Hemodialysis	
11.	Persons whose history, ph8isical examination,	14. Hemodilution of the blood sample used for	
	medical records, or autopsy reports reveal other	infectious disease testing	
	evidence of HIV infection or high-risk behavior		

Supplemental Figure 1. Graft survival among adults who received a donor with PHS risk criteria that was declined by pediatric recipients.

