

*SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS***Demineralized bone matrix in bone repair: history and use**

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SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1**Table 1: Donor social and behavioral risk factors in DBM procurement**

- Men who have had sex with another man in the preceding five years.
- Persons who have injected drugs for a non-medical reason in the preceding five years.
- Persons with hemophilia or related clotting disorders who have received human-derived clotting factor concentrates.
- Persons who have engaged in sex in exchange for money or drugs in the preceding five years.
- Persons who have had sex in the preceding 12 months with any person described in the previous 4 items of this section.
- Persons who have been exposed in the preceding 12 months to known or suspected HIV, HBV, and/or HCV-infected blood through percutaneous inoculation (e.g., needle stick) or through contact with an open wound, non-intact skin, or mucous membrane.
- Children born to mothers with or at risk for HIV infection.
- Current inmates of correctional systems (including jails and prisons) and individuals who have been incarcerated for more than 72 consecutive hours during the previous 12 months.
- Persons who have had close contact within 12 months preceding donation with another person having clinically active viral hepatics.
- Persons who within 12 months of donation have undergone tattooing, ear piercing, or body piercing in which shared instruments are known to have been used.
- Persons who have had a past diagnosis of clinical, symptomatic viral hepatitis after age 11.
- Persons who have known or suspected sepsis at the time of death.

- Persons who have had recent smallpox vaccination.
- Persons who acquired a clinically recognizable vaccinia virus infection by close contact with someone who received the smallpox vaccine.
- Persons who have had a medical diagnosis of West Nile Virus (WNV) infection.
- Persons who have had both a fever and a headache (simultaneously) during the 7 days before donation.
- Persons who are suspected to have Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) or treatment for SARS within the previous 28 days.
- Persons who have had close contact within the previous 14 days with persons with SARS or suspected SARS.
- Persons who have traveled to or resided in areas affected by SARS within the previous 14 days.
- Persons who are xenotransplantation product recipients or intimate contacts of a xenotransplantation product recipient.

Supplementary Table 2

Table 2: Exclusionary Donor Risk Factors in DBM procurement

Physical Evidence	Clinical Evidence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical evidence for risk of sexually transmitted diseases such as genital ulcerative disease, herpes simplex, syphilis, chancroid; • For a male donor, physical evidence of anal intercourse including perianal condyloma; • Physical evidence of nonmedical percutaneous drug use. • Physical evidence of recent tattooing, ear piercing, or body piercing; • Disseminate lymphadenopathy; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV infection • Hepatitis infection • Syphilis infection • Vaccinia infection • West Nile Virus infection • SARS infection • Sepsis • Human T-cell Lymphotropic Virus

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oral thrush• Blue or purple spots consistent with Kaposi's sarcoma;• Unexplained jaundice, hepatomegaly, or icterus.• Physical evidence of sepsis.• Large scab consistent with recent smallpox immunization;• Eczema vaccinatum;• Generalized vesicular rash• Severely necrotic lesion consistent with vaccinia necrosum;• Corneal scarring consistent with vaccinia keratitis.• Active infection, TB; autoimmune diseases• Metabolic bone disease; malignancy	
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