Supplementary materials

### The background of transfusion services in Taiwan:

Since 1974, the TBSF and her predecessors have the foremost responsibility to collect, test, process, and distribute more than 2.5 million units of allogeneic blood and components for transfusion. The "unit" of blood components are defined on the base of yields from a 250-mL whole blood donation, while 500-mL collections are now more popular than 250 mL, and 5.4% platelet (PLT) concentrates (12-unit dose) are collected by apheresis. Currently, the donation rate per capita is 7.5% and there are five blood centers and 13 stations operated by the TBSF to account for an exclusively voluntary, non-remunerated donation. Blood stations such as Hualien maintains daily records while blood centers such as Tainan preserve all the data of collection and supply within its prefecture.

**Donor screening:**

In an attempt to identify the effect of a natural disaster on the safety of blood supply with the influx of non-directed donors after the severe earthquake, we analyzed screening results between the date of earthquake and the comparable date one year earlier. Routine items for donor screening include blood typing (ABO, Rh, and irregular antibody screen; Immucor, Norcross, GA), alanine aminotransferase (ALT; Beckman Coulter, Brea, CA), hepatitis B surface antigen (Murex HBsAg Version 3; **DiaSorin** S.p.A., Saluggia, Italy), anti-HCV (Murex anti-HCV Version 4.0), anti-HTLV (Murex HTLV I+II), anti-HIV (Murex HIV 1+2), syphilis (SERODIA TPPA Auto; Fujirebio, Tokyo, Japan), and viral nucleic acid testing (HBV, HCV, and HIV-1, Barcelona, Spain). The confirmatory tests used for HCV/HIV/HTLV and HBV/syphilis were Western blots (MP Biomedicals, Santa Ana, CA) and Qualitative HBsAg/Syphilis TP (Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, Il), respectively.