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How safe should donor blood be?

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Propositions

1. Blood safety policies should be flexible: blood services need to be well-prepared to introduce precautions in the face of emerging risks but also to withdraw safety measures that prove to add little 'safety-for-money'. (This thesis).

2. Obstacles to withdrawing safety measures may become a threat to safety, as they may raise the threshold for introducing new safety measures. (This thesis).

3. It is possible to have fruitful discussions about blood safety with stakeholders in the blood supply. How such discussions influence decision-making is ethically significant. (This thesis).

4. The need to maintain public trust in the blood supply does not settle the question how safe donor should blood be. (This thesis).

5. There is an inherent paradox in risk management: when risks are reduced successfully, people will expect safety, and any mishaps that do occur will seem outrageous. (This thesis).

6. Ethics curricula should include a course on the methodology of qualitative empirical research.

7. The widespread addiction to social media should be analysed in existential terms: crucial questions are how people live their being-for-others through social media and how people utilize social media to flee other ways of being.

8. The existential meaning of intimate human-robot relations is that because a robot lacks 'the look' of a subject, it allows humans to flee their being-for-others.