GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

$\begin{array}{c} LOK\ SABHA \\ UNSTARRED\ QUESTION\ NO.1021 \\ TO\ BE\ ANSWERED\ ON\ 4^{TH}\ DECEMBER,\ 2015 \end{array}$

AVAILABILITY OF BLOOD

1021. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM: SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the World Health Organisation (WHO) report, India faces a blood shortage of approximately 3 million units, if so ,the details thereof indicating the estimated units of blood required and collected in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote blood donation and the number of blood donation camps organized during the said period along with the rules, framework and regulations for organizing the same, State/ UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to launch e-Blood Bank to create an integrated blood bank automation system and also launch any application to allow people to connect to various blood donors, hospitals and other agencies in emergency and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether certain instances of black marketing of blood and operation of a number of unlicensed/illegal blood banks and blood storage centres have been reported in the country, if so, the details thereof during the above period, State/UTwise; and
- (e) the corrective measures being taken by the Government for proper storage and optimum utilisation of stored blood in blood banks in the country?

ANSWER THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

- (a): No, there is no WHO report to this effect has been received by the Government.
- (b): The Govt. seeks to promote voluntary blood donation through IEC campaigns. In addition, financial assistance is given to organisations for holding blood donation camps. Mobile

blood donation buses and blood transportation vans have been provided to all States to help in this effort.

The number of Blood donation camps during the said period are enclosed at Annexure I and all blood donation camps are organised as per the rules frame work and regulation under provision of Drug and cosmetic Act 1945 and rules there under and guidelines from NACO. An extract of the DCGI guidelines is at Annexure-II.

(c): The govt. has initiated the process of development and roll out of centralized e-Rakt Kosh application for blood banks and blood storage units to automate work flow and process citizen centric services related to blood banks.

The Govt. has enrolled all the licensed blood banks of the country on the National Health Portal where details including address, contact numbers etc are placed on public domain. A mobile application to locate the nearest blood banks is functional on android platform. This enables people to connect to blood banks and hospitals during emergency.

- (d): Yes. Details as per information submitted by DCG(I) are at Annexure III.
- (e): Policy of transfer for Blood from one blood bank to another has been approved so as to avoid wastage of surplus bloods in some blood banks, and mitigate scarcity of blood in other blood banks. Another policy decision has also been taken to allow for exchange of surplus plasma available with indigenous fractionators for fractionation and derivation of essential plasma derived medicine like human albumin and clotting factors.

Clinicians are also provided training on appropriate use of blood and blood components for optimal usages.

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States	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	4378	3557	4488
Telangana			
Tamil Nadu	3401	3887	4784
Puducherry	137	163	165
Karnataka	2668	2876	3493
Kerala	1829	1706	1515
Maharashtra	11826	20839	19965
Mumbai	1800	1079	
Goa	317	286	246
Gujarat	4441	7116	6866
Rajasthan	2125	2458	1717
Uttar Pradesh	1689	1514	1579
Madhya Pradesh	1745	1585	1502
Odisha	2954	2141	2136
Bihar	570	423	580
West Bengal	9920	9161	14115
Jharkhand	1060	831	858
Chattisgarh	439	333	369
Delhi	2410	1356	2197
Punjab	2030	1847	1960
Haryana	1768	1910	1331
Chandigarh	755	756	658
Uttaranchal	902	854	747
Himachal Pradesh	430	360	334
J&K	214	55	199
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35	44	40
D & N	62	59	65
Daman and Diu	23	5	6
Assam	415	396	400
Manipur	75	72	53
Nagaland	57	52	85
Mizoram	357	436	456
Meghalaya	88	85	90
Arunachal Pradesh	36	27	30
Sikkim	24	35	63
Tripura	567	149	600
ALL INDIA	50009	68453	73692

Abstract of DCGI Guidelines for holding blood donation Camps

II. BLOOD DONATION CAMPS.

A blood donation camp may be organized by -

- (a) a licensed designated Regional Blood Transfusion Centre; or
- (b) a licensed Government blood bank; or
- (c) the Indian Red Cross Society; or
- (d) a licenced blood bank run by registered voluntary or charitable organizations recognized by State or Union Territory Blood Transfusion Council.

NOTE:

- (i) "Designated Regional Blood Transfusion Centre" shall be a centre approved and designated by a Blood Transfusion Council constituted by a State Government to collect, process and distribute blood and its components to cater to the needs of the region and that centre has also been licensed and approved by the Licensing Authority and Central Licence Approving Authority for the purpose.
- (ii) The designated Regional Blood Transfusion Centre. Government blood bank and Indian Red Cross Society shall intimate within a period of seven days, the venue where blood camp was held and details of group wise blood units collected in the said camp to the licensing Authority and Central Licence Approving Authority.

For holding a blood donation camp, the following requirements shall be fulfilled/complied with, namely:-

(A) PREMISES, PERSONNEL ETC.

- (a) Premises under the blood donation camp shall have sufficient area and the location shall be hygienic so as to allow proper operation, maintenance and cleaning.
- (b) All information regarding the personnel working, equipment used and facilities available at such a Camp shall be well documented and made available for inspection, if required, and ensuring—
 - (i) continuous and uninterrupted electrical supply for equipment used in the Camp;
 - (ii) adequate lighting for all the required activities;
 - (iii) hand-washing facilities for staff;
 - (iv) reliable communication system to the central office of the Controller/Organiser of the Camp;
 - (v) furniture and equipment arranged within the available place;
 - (vj) refreshment facilities for donors and staff;
 - (vii) facilities for medical examination of the donors;
 - (viii) proper disposal of waste.

(B) **PERSONNEL FOR OUT-DOOR BLOOD DONATION CAMP**:

To collect blood from 50 to 70 donors in about 3 hours or from 100 to 120 donors in 5 hours, the following requirements shall be fulfilled/complied with:-

- (i) One Medical Officer and two nurses or phlebotomists for managing 6-8 donor tables;
- (ii) two medico social workers;
- (iii) three blood bank technicians;
- (iv) two attendants;
- (v) vehicle having a capacity to seat 8-10 persons, with provision for carriage of donation goods including facilities to conduct a blood donation camp.

(C) EQUIPMENTS:

- 1. BP apparatus.
- 2. Stethoscope.
- 3. Blood bags (single, double, triple, quadruple)
- 4. Donor questionnaire.
- 5. Weighing device for donors.
- 6. Weighing device for blood bags,
- 7. Artery forceps, scissors.
- 8. Stripper for blood tubing.
- 9. Bed sheets, blankets/matress.
- 10. Lancets, swab stick/tooth picks.
- 11. Glass slides.
- 12. Portable Hb meter/copper sulphate.
- 13. Test tube (big) and 12x100 mm (small)
- 14. Test tube stand.
- 15. Anti-A, Anti-B and Anti.AB, Antisera and Anti-D
- 16. Test tube sealer film.
- 17. Medicated adhesive tape.
- 18. Plastic waste basket
- 19. Donor cards and refreshment for donors.
- 20. Emergency medical kit
- 21. Insulated blood bag containers with provisions for storing between 2 degree centigrade to 10 degree centigrade.
- 22. Dielectric sealer or portable sealer
- 23. Needle destroyer (wherever necessary)

Annexure III

State/ UT wise reply for Part (d) of Parliament Question No. 1021 dated 04.12.2015

S.	Name of the State/	Submitted Reply
1. *	Andhra Pradesh	Nil
2. *	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil
4. *	Bihar	Nil
5.	Chhattisgarh	Nil
6.	NCT of Delhi	Nil
7.	Goa	Nil
8.	Gujarat	1. M/s Smt. RD Gardi Blood Bank, Jamnagar and 2. M/s Gujarat Blood Bank & Pathology, Vijapur, Mahsana Prosecution launched for unlicensed activities
9.	Haryana	Nil
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
11	Jammu & Kashmir	No instance of black marketing of blood has been reported, however, two blood banks, one in Sub District Hospital Sopore & another in Nursing Home, Sopore, Dist. Baramulla were found to be unlicensed. Show cause notice were issued & collection of blood was stopped with direction to apply for licence
12.	Jharkhand	Nil
13.	Karnataka	Nil
14.	Kerala	Nil
15	Lakshadweep	Nil
16. *	Madhya Pradesh	Only one case of operation of unlicensed blood bank has been reported in the State for which prosecution has been launched before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Satna (MP) in Case No. 1235 dated 16.04.2013 against M/s MP Birla Hospital, PO- Birla Vikas, Satna (MP)
17 * 18	Maharashtra Manipur	Nil Nil
19	Meghalaya	Nil
20	Mizoram	Nil
21 *	Nagaland	Nil
22	Orissa	Nil
23 24 *	Punjab	Nil Nil
25	Rajasthan Sikkim	Nil
26	Tamil Nadu	Nil
27	Telangana	
21	Telangana	Total 4 cases of unlicensed blood banks reported in the year 2013, complaint filed in court. 1. M/s Rakshita Blood Bank, Hyderabad 2. M/s Vivekanand Environmental International Society Social Service Blood Bank, Secunderabad 3. M/s Rudhira Voluntary Blood Bank, Khammam, TS 4. Indian Red Cross Society, Nalgonda
28	Tripura	Nil
29 *	Uttar Pradesh	One unlicensed blood bank was found operating at Dist. Jaunpur in year
30 31	Uttarakhand West Bengal	Nil Nil
32 *	UT of And. & Nicobar	Nil
33	UT of Chandigarh	Nil
34 *	UT of Dadra & N Haveli	Nil
35	UT of Daman & Diu	Nil
36	Pondicherry Data up to Feb 2015	Nil

^{*} Data up to Feb-2015