

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
WBSAP&CS

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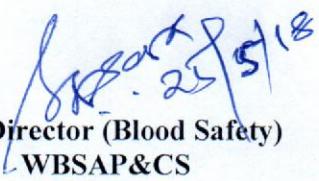
To
The MOIC, All the State Govt./Central Govt. &
Private Blood Banks in West Bengal

It is reported from different sources including media that different organizations are offering gift of considerable monetary value in Blood Donation Camps across west Bengal.

It is reiterated that Blood Donation is purely a voluntary and non remunerated act as per existing norms of NBTC/NACO and Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1945 (122-EA, Part-XB).

Therefore, it is instructed that while booking any Blood Donation Camp, all the Blood Banks should take undertaking from the organizers that **"No gift either in the form of cash or kind of considerable monetary value from any source will be given to any Blood Donor in the Blood Donation Camp"**.

Enclosed : Relevant pages of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945,
Guidelines for Blood Donor Selection and
Blood Donor Referral and Voluntary Blood Donation
Programme published by NACO/NBTC.


Joint Director (Blood Safety)
WBSAP&CS



REQUIREMENTS FOR THE COLLECTION, STORAGE, PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION
OF WHOLE HUMAN BLOOD, HUMAN BLOOD COMPONENTS BY BLOOD BANKS
AND MANUFACTURE OF BLOOD PRODUCTS

²[122EA. *Definitions.*- (1) In this Part and in the Forms contained in Schedule A and in Part XII-B and Part XII-C of Schedule F, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) “apheresis” means the process by which blood drawn from a donor, after separating plasma or platelets, or leucocytes, is re-transfused simultaneously into the said donor;

(b) “autologous blood” means the blood drawn from the patient for re-transfusion unto himself later on;

(c) “blood” means and includes whole human blood, drawn from a donor and mixed with an anti-coagulant;

(d) “blood bank” means a place or organization or unit or institution or other arrangements made by such organization, unit or institution for carrying out all or any of the operations for collection, apheresis, storage, processing and distribution of blood drawn from donors and/or for preparation, storage and distribution of blood components;

(e) “blood component” means a drug prepared, obtained, derived or separated from a unit of blood drawn from a donor;

(f) “blood product” means a drug manufactured or obtained from pooled plasma of blood by fractionation, drawn from donors;

(g) “donor” means a person who voluntarily donates blood after he has been declared fit after a medical examination, for donating blood, on fulfilling the criteria given hereinafter, without accepting in return any consideration in cash or in kind from any source but does not include a professional or a paid donor.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this clause, benefits or incentives like pins, plaques, badges, medals, commendation certificates, time-off from work, membership of blood assurance programme, gifts of little or intrinsic monetary value shall not be construed as consideration;

(h) “leucapheresis” means the process by which the blood drawn from a donor, after leucocyte concentrates have been separated is re-transfused simultaneously into the said donor;

(i) “plasmapheresis” means the process by which the blood drawn from a donor, after plasma has been separated, is re-transfused during the same sitting into the said donor;

(j) “plateletpheresis” means the process by which the blood drawn from a donor, after platelet concentrates have been separated, is re-transfused simultaneously into the said donor;

(k) “professional donor” means a person who donates blood for a valuable

~~Bataman~~ - 23.05.2018

Guidelines
for
Blood Donor Selection
and
Blood Donor Referral

NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION COUNCIL
NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL ORGANIZATION
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NEW DELHI
OCTOBER 2017

Introduction

The primary responsibility of a Blood Transfusion Service is to provide a safe, sufficient and timely supply of blood and blood components to those in need. In fulfilling this responsibility the BTS should ensure that the act of blood donation is safe and causes no harm to the donor. It should build and maintain a pool of safe, voluntary non-remunerated blood donors and take all necessary steps to ensure that the products derived from donated blood are efficacious for the recipient, with a minimal risk of any infection that could be transmitted through transfusion.

The donor selection criteria detailed in these guidelines apply to donors of whole blood, red cells, platelets, plasma and other blood components, donated as whole blood or through apheresis, including plasma for fractionation.

These guidelines are designed to promote best practise in Blood Transfusion Services to ensure the collection of donations from the lowest risk donors possible and also to ensure that every probable TTI reactive blood donor is referred for proper diagnosis and management of the infection and if confirmed, remains excluded from the donor pool.

Donor Engagement

The key to safe blood transfusions is having safe and healthy donors.

In order to ensure this, blood bank should follow these basic principles:

- Blood should be accepted only from voluntary, non-remunerated, low risk, safe and healthy donors. Replacement donors should be phased out.
- Efforts should be directed towards encouraging and retaining adequate numbers of healthy repeat donors.
- Donors should be appropriately recognised and thanked for their contribution.

Donor motivation is usually done by volunteers from the community using various communication materials and methods to draw prospective donors to come to the blood bank or to a blood donation camp. The minimum criteria for blood donation are verbally screened at this stage, i.e., age between 18-65 years, weight atleast 45 Kg and a Haemoglobin of atleast 12.5 grams. This activity is a bit different from the counselling, which is offered once the prospective donor reaches the blood bank or blood donation camp with the intention to donate. Once recruited, all first time donors should be encouraged to become regular repeat donors and retained with the Blood Transfusion Service through constant engagement through different communication media. The role of community organizations, civil society bodies and NGOs plays a critical role in these activities.

Donor Selection and Counselling

Once a prospective donor reaches the blood bank or blood donation camp, the following steps should be followed:

1. Pre-donation information
2. Pre-donation counselling
3. Donor Questionnaire and Health check up
4. Counselling during blood donation
5. Post-donation counselling



Voluntary Blood Donation Programme

- An Operational Guideline



National AIDS Control Organisation
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
New Delhi



Definitions Related to Blood Donors/ Donations



A. Voluntary non-remunerated blood donor

1. A person who gives blood, plasma or other blood components of his/her own free will and receives no payment for it, either in the form of cash or in-kind which could be considered a substitute for money. This includes time off work, other than reasonably needed for the donation and travel. Small tokens, refreshments and reimbursement of the direct travel costs are compatible with voluntary, non-remunerated blood donation.
2. "Voluntary" blood donation refers to "unpaid, non-remunerated" blood donation.
3. An altruistic donor who gives blood freely and willingly without receiving money or any other form of payment.

Categories of Voluntary blood donor

1. New voluntary donor: A voluntary non-remunerated blood donor who has never donated blood before.
2. Lapsed voluntary donor: A voluntary non-remunerated blood donor who has given blood in the past but does not fulfill the criteria for a regular donor.
3. Regular voluntary donor: A voluntary non-remunerated blood donor who donates blood on a regular basis without any break for a longer duration between two donations.

Regular Voluntary Non-Remunerated Blood Donor

A voluntary non-remunerated blood donor who has donated at least three times, the last donation being within the previous year, and continues to donate regularly at least once per year.

B. Other categories of blood donors

i) Family / Replacement blood donor

1. A donor who gives blood when it is required by a member of the patient's family or community. This may involve a hidden paid donation system in which the donor is paid by the patient's family.
2. A family / replacement donor is one who gives blood when it is required by a member of his/her family or community. This often involves coercion and/or payment which compromise the safety of the blood.

