

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2217
ANSWERED ON:07.12.2005
INTRODUCTION OF BLOOD COMPONENT THERAPY
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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether blood component therapy has replaced the whole blood transfusion in most developed countries, and the practice is yet to take off in India; if so, the details thereof;
- (b) Whether the only plasma fraction facility available in the KEM hospital at Mumbai has not been operational for the last three years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. PANABAKA LAKSHMI)

(a) & (b). In the developed nations, the blood transfusion therapy has switched over to blood component therapy.

In India, the National Blood Policy 2002, and the Action Plan on Blood Safety 2003 lay stress on blood component therapy and rational use of blood. The clinicians (Principal users of blood component) are being sensitised to use blood components rather than whole blood. So far, about 12% of the total 2117 licensed Blood Banks in the country have the facility of preparation of Blood Components.

(c) to (e). The plasma fractionation facility located in the KEM Hospital, Mumbai, is not operational since May 2003. The National Plasma Fractionation Center is an autonomous body under Municipal Corporation of Mumbai.

They have decided to start the production facilities of this plant once again. The Government of India has provided financial assistance of Rs. 4.58 crores during the current financial year for the refurbishment and restarting the plant. The process of making it operational has started and the plant is expected to start production by May 2006.