

# PLASMA NEEDED FOR THE PREPARATION OF ANTIHAEMOPHILIC CONCENTRATE

1. Fractionation capacity of BPL 1000L per week  
Assume 180ml plasma per donation.  
Then number of donations from which plasma  
is needed each week is

$$\frac{1000 \times 1000}{180}$$

$$= \text{ca } 5500$$

Number of donations per yr (50wks) = 275,000

The assumption that 200ml plasma per donation would yield usable preparations of concentrated red cells was questioned at the RTD meeting on 20 July 1973. The above factor of 180ml has therefore been used.

2. 275,000 donations form approximately 17 per cent of donations collected in 1972 (1.6M) or 19.5 per cent of donations issued as whole blood in 1972 (1.4M).

## 3. Plasma for antihaemophilic globulin

Application of the factor of 17 per cent to total donations collected by RTCs in 1972 yields the following numbers of donations which would have to be issued as concentrated red cells in order to yield plasma for the preparation of antihaemophilic globulin concentrate.

Newcastle	20,000	3400	14.4
Leeds	19,000	3210	13.7
Sheffield	17,000	2900	12.3
Cambridge	11,000	1880	8.0
NW Met.	25,000	4250	18.0
NE Met.	23,000	3960	16.5
S. London	34,000	6130	24.6
Oxford	13,000	2260	9.2
Bristol	21,000	3780	15.3
Cardiff	11,000	1880	8.0
Birmingham	26,000	4680	18.7
Manchester	28,000	5000	20.2
Liverpool	16,000	2800	11.5
Wessex	11,000	2000	8.0

## 4. Plasma for cryoprecipitate

*+ from 180ml donations*

In the confidential paper by Dr Biggs discussed at RTD meeting on 20 July 1973, it was estimated that, when antihaemophilic globulin was being prepared on the scale in para 3, cryoprecipitate would also be needed from 100,000 donations or about 6 per cent of the total donations collected in 1972. The amount of cryoprecipitate in 1972 was not directly related to the total donations or to regional populations (see RTD(73)16).

84.

73/20