Monday 12 November 2001 Written Answer Wednesday 14 November 2001 PQ2048 /2001/2002 Han Ref: Vol 374 Col 795 ~

BLOOD

N120 Brian Cotter (LD. Weston-Super-Mare):

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, what assessment he has made of the recommendations of the Scottish Executive's Health and Community Care Committee regarding financial assistance to haemophilia sufferers infected with hepatitis C as a result of receiving contaminated blood transfusions. (13700)

MR HUTTON

[holding answer 12 November 2001]:

The devolved Administration in Scotland is considering these recommendations. We currently have no plans to compensate haemophiliacs who became infected with hepatitis C through National Health Service blood products.

Wednesday 07 November 2001 Written Answer PQ2048 /2001/2002

Han Ref: Vol

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Cotter, Brian (Ld Weston-Super-Mare):

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SUGGESTED REPLY

The devolved administration in Scotland is considering these recommendations. The Government currently has no plans to compensate haemophiliacs who became infected with hepatitis C through NHS blood products.

M

Background

Scottish Parliament Health & Community Care Committee

In March 2001, the High Court in eng awarded damages to 114 people who had been infected with hepatitis C virus during the period between the coming into force of the Consumer Protection Act (CPA) and the introduction of hepatitis C screening for blood donors in the UK. Negligence was not the issue but the ruling increases moral pressure on Government(s), especially for other Groups seeking compensation.

Following the CPA High Court ruling, the Scottish Executive announced in August a decision to settle outstanding legal actions brought under the Act by Scottish blood recipients infected with hepatitis C. However, the Parliament's Health & Community Care Committee published a report in October calling for financial and other support to <u>all</u> patients infected with hepatitis C through blood and blood products irrespective of whether negligence has been proven. This moves away both from established policy and the strict liability basis of the High Court ruling.

Current policy across the UK is that the NHS does not pay compensation where it is not at fault.

Haemophiliacs/hep C

Around 4,000 haemophiliacs were infected with hepatitis C though contaminated blood products prior to the mid 1980s when methods were developed to remove viruses from these products. Well over 100 has since died and many are seriously ill with liver disease. There is no legal liability on the part of the NHS but campaigners argue that there is a moral case for compensation, pointing to the fact that:

- a special payments scheme for haemophiliacs infected with HIV through contaminated blood products was established by Government in the late 80s;
- a High Court Judgement in March 2001 awarded damages, under product liability legislation, to a number of people infected with hepatitis C though blood transfusion. Those receiving damages were infected between March 1988 (the introduction of the Consumer Protection Act) and September 1991 when screening for hepatitis C was introduced in the UK.
- last year, the Government announced a "no fault" compensation package for people with vCJD.

The Government and its predecessor have held to the policy that compensation is only paid to patients when the NHS has been at fault and that an exception to this rule is not justified in the case of haemophiliacs with hepatitis C.

PARLIAMENTARY RELATIONS UNIT FINAL MINUTE

1. Reply approved by:

Name	Dr Vicki King	Building	SKH
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Branch	PH6.6	Ext	GRO-C
		Date	9.11.01
2. Reply con	nposed by:		
Name	Jill Taylor	Ext	GRO-C
Room	409	Building	WEL

3. The following special points should be noted:

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

PQ2048	2001-2002	
NAMED DAY WRITTEN		

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For Answer on:	12/11/2001	
TOT THIS WOT ON.	12) 1112001	
Notice Paper Date:	07/11/2001	
Notice Paper Page:	1262	
MP (Party):	Cotter, Brian (Ld)	
MP Number:	5508	

DRAFT REPLY TO REACH PARLIAMENTARY BRANCH BY

12:00 Friday 9 November 2001