Pear Dawn, of what would be reasonable in terms of what would be reasonable give as a one-off additional payment to as a one-off additional payment to ms(PH) funds; for Macfarlane it would be 1775-8

MS(PH) funds; for Macfarlane it would be 1775-8

From: Rowena Jecock From: Rowena Jecock **GRO-C** Cleared: Ailsa Wight Date: 24 February 2009 Copy: As attached list 1 CONTAMINATION OF NHS BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS DURING OU THE 1970S AND 1980S: PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF AN INDEPENDENT INQUIRY BY LORD ARCHER Purpose To inform you of the recommendations of the Archer report, which was published yesterday, and to give an initial view on actions needed before the Government can respond. Timina This is for information. We did not see the report before publication at 10.30am on Monday, and our line in response is that we need to study the report and conclusions in detail before considering a response. We will send a fuller note with a proposed timetable on Monday. Recommendation That you note the report's recommendations and agree to preparation of a Government response. Summary of Lord Archer's Recommendations Establishment of a statutory committee to advise Government of the management of haemophilia in the UK Free prescription drugs and free access to other NHS and support services. Secured funding by Government for the Haemophilia Society (a third sector organisation) we currently give Review of the current ex-gratia payments system, including bringing £3.7m convolli iothe MacFarlaire payments in line with those in Ireland (very much higher than in the (Con ref. Volence UK), and incorporating them within the DWP benefits system. WOLE FI78k annually to the Enabling haemophilia patients to have access to insurance. In total since Establishing a 'look back' exercise to identify any remaining patients its inception who may have been infected, and may not be aware of this. in 188 we have *Officials ove in given £46.3m macferlare as from trust in received from they received consultation with the Macfallane Trust about Initial Reactions to Recommendations

- Proposal to establish a committee:
 - From the patients' perspective, this would give them assurance that an independent body was providing dedicated advice on best management of their condition.
 - However, we need to consider in the light of wider policy on patient consultation. One disadvantage is that other patient groups may seek a similar body. We do not see the rationale for establishing on a statutory basis.
- · Free prescription drugs.
 - This will need to be considered in the light of exceptions for other long term and hereditary conditions.
- Secured funding for the Haemophilia Society:

We do fund the MacFarbne Friest as per previous page to aid haemophilis who have been affected.

- We need to consider in the light of DH (and Government-wide) funding of the third sector.
- Secured funding for one voluntary body could open the door for many other third sector organisations to ask for equivalent support.
- Review of payments system:
 - We need to consider and carefully cost the options for additional support, and consult DWP.
 - However, the financial implications are enormous if we were to operate in line with the Irish system, as Archer recommends.
 (An initial estimate applying the average Irish payment to our 4-5000 cases would be £3-3.5 billion. We need more work to properly quantify these recommendations.)
- Access to insurance:
 - We will seek the view of the Association of British Insurers.
- Lookback exercise:
 - There has already been one lookback exercise, in the 1990s. If it were decided to carry out a further search, we would propose asking the UK Haemophilia Centre Doctors' Organisation to manage it.

Other Key Points from the Report

The report explicitly avoids apportioning blame and recognises that these are historical events. There is a suggestion that a secure supply of safer products could have been provided earlier by a faster drive towards self-sufficiency.

However, it is debatable how much contamination could have been avoided, given that domestic products could not have been safeguarded against risk of HIV and hepatitis C any sooner than they were.

Overall, since the 1970s and 1980s, there is a tighter regulatory framework in place and the establishment of NHSBT has brought the safety and supply of blood products under closer control. We will be mapping out the current supply landscape to help provide the context for a Government response.

Timetable for handling

We strongly recommend not making any immediate commitment to a timetable for response. Our initial view is that the necessary consultation and costing of options, plus decision time, may require three months.

Rowena Jecock Head of Blood Policy 531 Wellington House Ext GRO-C

Copies:

Sarah Kirby Penelope Irving Mark McGonagle Clare Montagu Mario Dunn Steven Pidgeon Beatrix Sneller David Harper Mike de Silva Elizabeth Woodeson Ailsa Wight Patrick Hennessy Murray Devine Colin Phillips Peter Bennett Judith Moore Graham Kent (DH legal service) Paula Cohen (DH legal service)

* The Government at the time (1980s) did not accept that where was a case to be onswered and did not accept blame. In Ireland, the Government did accept blame and thus offered compensation. * Response to this report does not inlend to revisit decision to not accept blame. I asked officials about reasons when the Government of the day ce) did not a ccept blome ie) did not a ccept blome in for mation about
this is held.

Walled ware somewhat
yours * Officials are seeking legal and advice on how applayising and using the levins health disaster might affect us.