



- c. inform SHHD about progress;
- d. proceed with arrangements for a meeting of the Central Committee in November;
- e. arrange for            to be provided with copies of papers setting up the Central Committee for the NBTS, its constitution and working papers;
- f. circulate to those present and others with an interest, the Regional Transfusion Directors' evidence to the Royal Commission on the NHS.

DHSS  
H1/B23/04

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THE NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE  
THE MAIN WORK FLOW

BLOOD COLLECTION

Offices/factories  
Public sessions  
(mobile collecting teams)

Regional Transfusion Centres  
13 in England; 1 in Wales  
each employing 150-250 staff approx.

Permanent collecting centres

Approx. 1.8 million donations collected annually from panels totalling 1.8 million donors. NBTS vehicles travel over 4 million miles annually

TESTING

TESTING

Components processed at RTCs, eg. cryoprecipitate, red cell concentrates, platelets, white cells.

PROCESSING

Whole blood

Components

USE

HOSPITALS

Blood products,  
Factor VIII  
Factor IX  
Fibrinogen  
Immunoglobulins - normal and specific  
Albumin

THE CENTRAL LABORATORIES

- (a) The Blood Products Laboratory, Elstree.
- (b) The Plasma Fractionation Laboratory, Oxford
- (c) The Blood Group Reference Laboratory, Chelsea

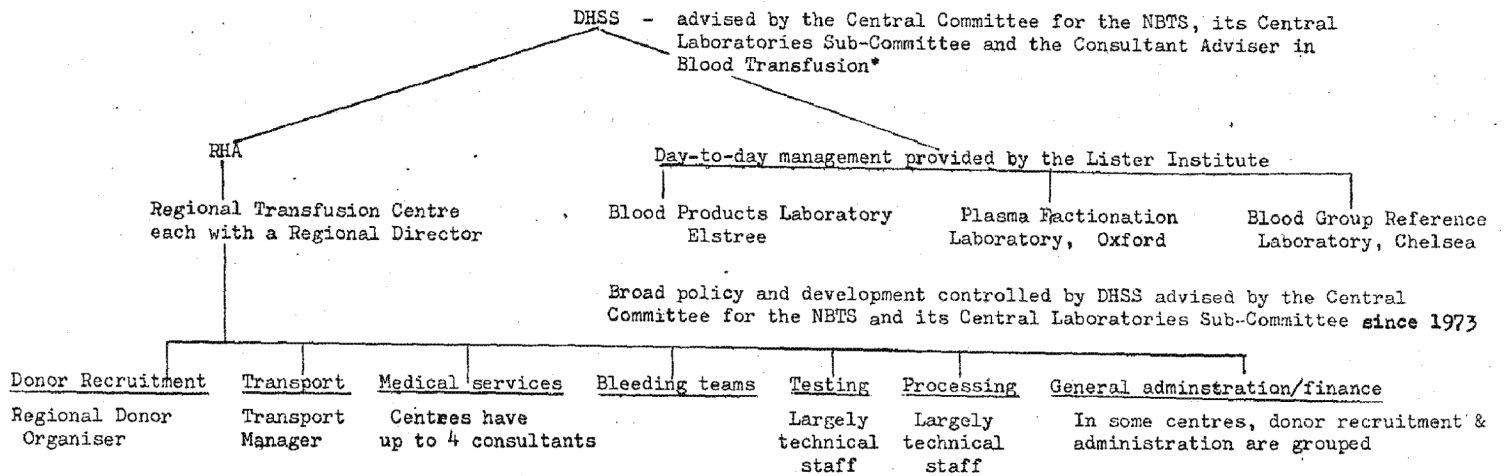
Blood grouping reagents

August 1977

THE NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

Sheet 2

MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS (ENGLAND)



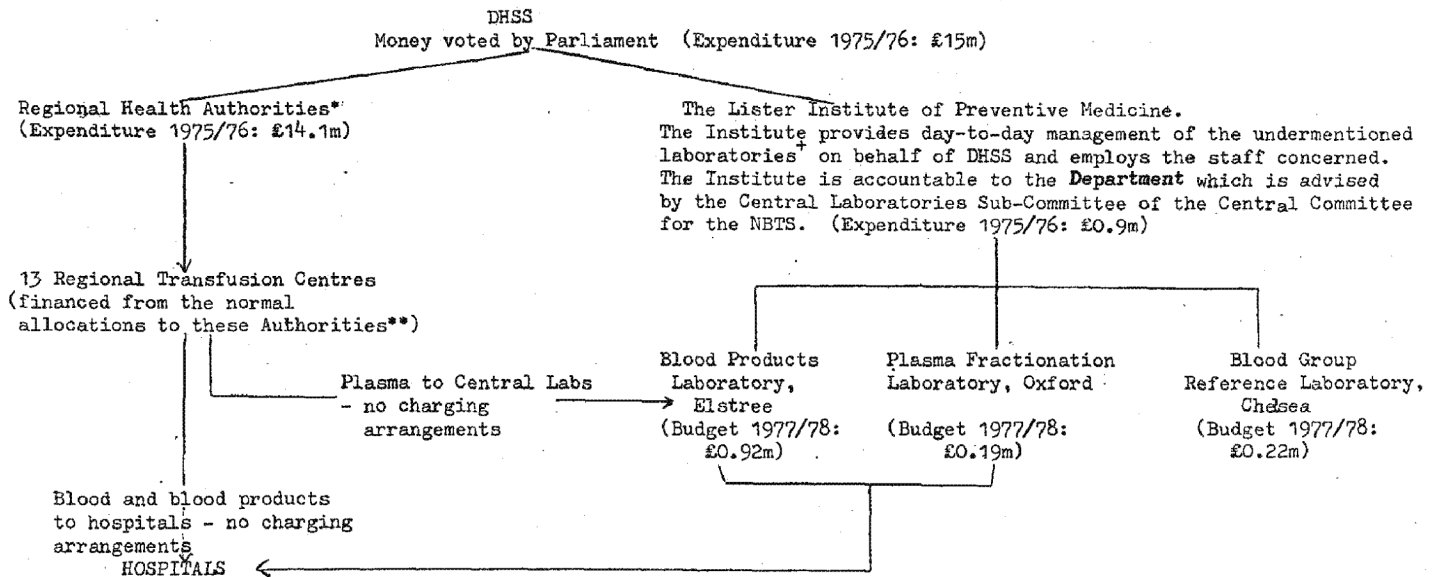
\* The Consultant Adviser holds regular meetings with Regional Transfusion Directors

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THE NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

Sheet 3

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING (ENGLAND)



\* Expenditure on the Cardiff Blood Transfusion Centre, covering South Wales, is not included in this table

\*\* In one instance, when it was necessary to step up production of Factor VIII a special "Earmarked" supplement was made to health authorities

+ Responsibility for BGRL currently being transferred from MRC to Lister Institute

AUGUST 1977

THE NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

The maximum annual production capacities of the Centre Blood Laboratories  
at Elstree & Oxford

	<u>Blood Products Laboratory, Elstree</u>	<u>Plasma Fractionation Laboratory, Oxford</u>
Albumin solutions		
PPF(400ml x 4.5g%)	133,000 bottles	-
albumin (100ml x 20g%)	7,000 bottles	-
Normal immunoglobulin	200kg but only at the expense of albumin fractionation. Current uptake 50kg	-
Specific immunoglobulins	BPL can prepare all for which specific plasmas are likely to be available	-
Fibrinogen(1.5g/container, freezedried)	2,000 bottles	-
Factor VIII concentrate (ca 250iu/bottle freezedried)	60,000 bottles 15 million iu	10,000 bottles 2.5 million iu
Factor IX concentrate (ca 800iu/bottle freezedried)	-	10,000 bottles 8.0 million iu

NOTE: The capacities of these laboratories would be reduced at least temporarily if extensive changes were needed to meet the recommendations of the Medicines Act Inspectors.

AUGUST 1977

THE NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF THE MAIN BLOOD PRODUCTS

	<u>Estimated level of demand over the next 5-10 years (see Note 1 below)</u>	<u>Current rate of supply (August 1977)</u>
ALBUMIN	200 gm per 1,000 population	Approx 50 gm per 1,000 population
FACTOR VIII	50 million iu	17.5 million iu: NHS freeze-dried concentrate 11.5 million iu: Cryoprecipitate (see note 2 below) 29 million iu: total
Donations per 1000 population necessary to provide albumin and Factor VIII on this scale	50	35

## Notes:

1. Dependent on acceptance of 80% of blood in the form of red cell concentrates.
2. Approximate figure; conclusions awaited about the yield of the factor in cryoprecipitate might suggest that this figure should be increased.

August 1977