

administration with systematic and periodic reviews.

- (v) Establishment of a mechanism to relate credible assurances of maintenance of assets to the release of funds for new schemes.
- (vi) Under Basic Minimum Services, a total amount of Rs. 474.64 crores was recommended for tackling backlogs in health sector in Assam.
- (b) to (d) (i) As regards earmarking of 10% of the budget for specific programmes in the North Eastern States, Departments of Health and Indian System of Medicine have been exempted by the Planning Commission while the Department of Family Welfare has requested for similar exemptions.
- (ii) The recommendations of the Shukla Commission report are under consideration of the Planning Commission for implementation by devotailing the schemes with the plans of the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments/Agencies.
- (iii) An advance Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 2.00 crores has been provided by the Planning Commission to the State Government for Guwahati Medical College, Assam for improvement of emergency care services. In addition, funds are being made available through North Eastern Council (NEC) for strengthening the Assam Medical College and Silchar Medical College.

**Criteria for Setting up Blood Banks in the Country**

**4194. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for setting up, registration and sanction of blood banks

in the country and State-wise new proposals pending for registration;

(b) whether any proposal for setting up of blood banks at North Lakhimpur in Assam have been pending for approval; and

(c) if so, since when, and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) The minimum requirement for licensing of Blood Bank is prescribed under part XII-B of Schedule F of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. The important mandatory requirement for licensing of a Blood Bank under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules is given in the Statement A (*see below*)

The State-wise new proposals pending for registration with the Central Licences Approving Authority is shown in Statement B (*see below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement 'A'**

**Requirements for Licensing A Blood Bank**

Part XII B in Schedule F of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules prescribes the various requirements for licencing of a blood bank. The minimum requirements for grant of renewal of a licence for a Blood Bank are as follows:—

**Accommodation**

The blood bank shall have a minimum area of 1,000 sq. ft. (100 sqw. meter) and shall consist of 7 rooms such as registration and medical examination room, blood collection room (shall be air-conditioned) room for laboratory for blood grouping serology (shall be air conditioned) and room for lab for blood transmissible diseases (shall be airconditioned) and sterilisation and washing room, refreshment room, store and record room.

*Equipments*

The blood bank shall provide necessary equipments for collection storage and testing of blood and its components. The blood bank refrigerator with alarm system and thermograph shall be provided for storage of the blood and its components. Disposable sterile bleeding and transfusion sets shall be used for the collections and transfusion of blood. The important equipments like Elisa reader, microscope, centrifuge etc. are necessary for testing of blood and its components.

*Reagents*

*Different blood grouping sera and various reagents including Elisa or RPHN Kits for hepatitis and HIV tests shall be provided.*

- (i) Every blood bank shall have a medical officer with a degree in medicine, having 6 months experience in blood group serology and methodology and medical principles involved in procurement of blood.
- (ii) Blood Bank technicians with appropriate qualification MLT or equivalent having adequate experience in blood grouping and serology.
- (iii) Registered nurse shall be appointed.

*Testing*

- (i) The blood and its components shall be tested as per the standards laid down in the current edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia and all other tests published by the Central Government from time to time.
- (ii) Freedom from HIV 1 and 2 antibodies and Hepatitis B Surface antigen, VDRL and malaria are essential before issue of blood.

*Records and Lables*

The blood bank shall maintain donor register, blood stock register, issue

register, register for anticoagulant solution, register for diagnostic reagents and register of purchase and use of disposable items.

The label of blood containers shall have important particulars like results of tests for hepatitis syphilis and HIV 1 and 2 antibodies alongwith other particulars like different colour schemes and particular group of blood etc.

*Minimum Requirements for Manufacture of Blood Components**Area*

For the manufacture of Blood components, the Blood Bank shall provide an additional area of 50 sq. mt. The premises of the blood manufacturing room shall be air-conditioned with washable floors and proper ventilation.

*Equipments*

The Blood Bank should provide plastic packs-double/triple/quadruple, laminar air flow bench, refrigerated centrifuge, plasma expressor, Clipper and clips, balance freezer, dry rubber balancing material, artery forceps and scissors etc.

*Personel*

In addition to the technical staff of the Blood Bank, the blood bank shall provide:—

- (1) Technical supervisor/STA with suitable qualification and experience.
- (2) Lab. Technician/Lab. Asstt. with suitable qualification and experience.
- (3) Regd. Nurse is required where Plasmapheresis is a regular feature.

*Testing*

Apart from ABO and Rh(D) grouping, testing for HIV 1 and 2 and Hepatitis B is mandatory.

*List of Requisite Documents*

1. Application in Form 27-C.
2. Constitution of the Blood Bank with name and address of the Proprietor/Partners/Directors.

3. List of Machinery and Equipment.
4. List of technical personnel appointed with their qualifications, experience, consent and appointment letters.
5. Copy of ownership/tenancy agreement for the premises.
6. Receipt for the fees paid.
7. Draft donor selection card and specimen labels as per part XII-B of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.
8. Plan of the premises of the Blood Bank.
9. List of products.
10. An undertaking from the Blood Bank that they will not collect blood from professional donors.
11. Standard operating procedure with regard to collection testing, storage and transportation of blood and its components.
12. With regard to preparation of Blood components Method of preparation and quality control shall be forwarded with the application.

#### Statement B

*State-wise New Proposals Pending for Registration with Central Licencing Approving Authority*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of proposal pending</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Gujarat	2
5.	Karnataka	1
6.	Maharashtra	2
7.	Pondicherry	1
8.	Tamil Nadu	3
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>22</b>

#### Measures to Encourage Ayurvedic System of Medicines

4195. SHRI LAJPAT RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken to promote Ayurvedic system of medicine; and

(b) whether there is any state in the country which has encouraged this system; if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) A parallel infrastructure similar to that of Modern Medicine has been created for development of Ayurvedic System of Medicine. This include setting up of a Research Council (Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha), creation of Central Council of Indian Medicine for regulating and maintaining standards of medicines, setting up of National Institute of Ayurveda, bringing up of Ayurveda/Pharmacopoeia Committee, etc. In Addition, certain schemes have been implemented to promote Ayurveda from time to time. These include:—

1. Scheme for Strengthening of UG/ PG teaching institutions.
2. Scheme for standardisation of drugs of Ayurveda.
3. Scheme for strengthening of Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad.
4. Re-orientation training for teachers and Physicians of Ayurveda.
5. Scheme for developing agro-techniques for medicinal plants used in Ayurvedic drugs and cultivation of medicinal plants.

Into the fold of Drugs and Cosmetics Act together with Ayurveda.