

## Blood Business

### Overview

#### [Blood Products]

Blood products refer to all pharmaceutical products which are derived from human blood and are categorized into blood transfusion products and plasma derivatives. All of the blood transfusion products are supplied through blood donations. On the other hand, though blood coagulation factor products are supplied domestically except for a few special products, other plasma derivatives, namely albumin preparations and immunoglobulin products, are mostly imported from overseas. Questions have been raised, however, from the viewpoint of ethics and supply stability. Hence efforts are being made to establish a system for securing the domestic supply of all blood products including plasma derivatives.

Category	Type	Used for
Blood transfusion products	Whole blood products	Exchange transfusion for newborn, excessive bleeding exceeding circulating blood
	Red blood cell products	Anemia and chronic bleeding, etc. due to hematopoietic organ diseases
	Plasma products	Liver damage, disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP), hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS), etc.
	Platelet products	Active bleeding, preoperative conditions of surgical operation, at the time of large volume blood transfusion, disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), blood diseases, etc.
Plasma derivatives	Albumin products	Hemorrhagic shock, nephrotic syndrome, hepatic cirrhosis accompanying intractable ascites, etc.
	Immunoglobulin products	Aglobulinemia or hypoglobulinemia, etc.
	Blood coagulation factor products	Supplementing blood coagulation factor to patients with blood coagulation factor deficiency

#### [Status of Blood Donation]

400-ml and apheresis donations have been introduced for some time in addition to the conventional 200-ml donation. Recently, however, blood is donated mainly by 400-ml and apheresis donors.

### Detailed Data Changes in the Number of Blood Donors and Donated Blood Volume

