

**Summary of WFH Resolution on the Supply of Safe High-Quality Clotting Factor Concentrates**  
**WFH General Assembly**  
**Buenos Aires, Argentina**  
**July 15, 2010**

On various occasions national governments and other bodies such as the World Health Organization have promoted or considered policies that would restrict the donation of blood and blood components to only “unpaid” donors. While this increases safety for the components of the blood that cannot be viral inactivated (such as red blood cells, platelets, fresh frozen plasma, cryoprecipitate and cryosupernatant intended for transfusion), it does not make fractionated plasma products (such as clotting factor concentrates) safer. Furthermore, banning “paid” plasma donations would have a serious effect on the supply of plasma for fractionation. Approximately two-thirds of the world’s supply of clotting factor concentrates is manufactured with plasma from “paid” donors and most countries that are self-sufficient in fresh blood components are unable to be self-sufficient in plasma-derived products from their domestic plasma collections.

This resolution:

- defines the difference between fresh blood components and plasma-derived clotting factor concentrates
- states the WFH position that clotting factor concentrates, produced under appropriate regulatory supervision, whether made from “paid” or “unpaid” plasma, are safe and essential medicines
- states that threats to supply are a very serious concern
- supports the right of each country to make its own decision about its blood collection policies
- opposes any restrictions that would have a negative impact on the supply of clotting factor concentrates
- encourages increased collection of plasma for fractionation.