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Securing Political and Financial Support for Blood Safety

Submitted by: Indonesia



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SECURING POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR BLOOD SAFETY

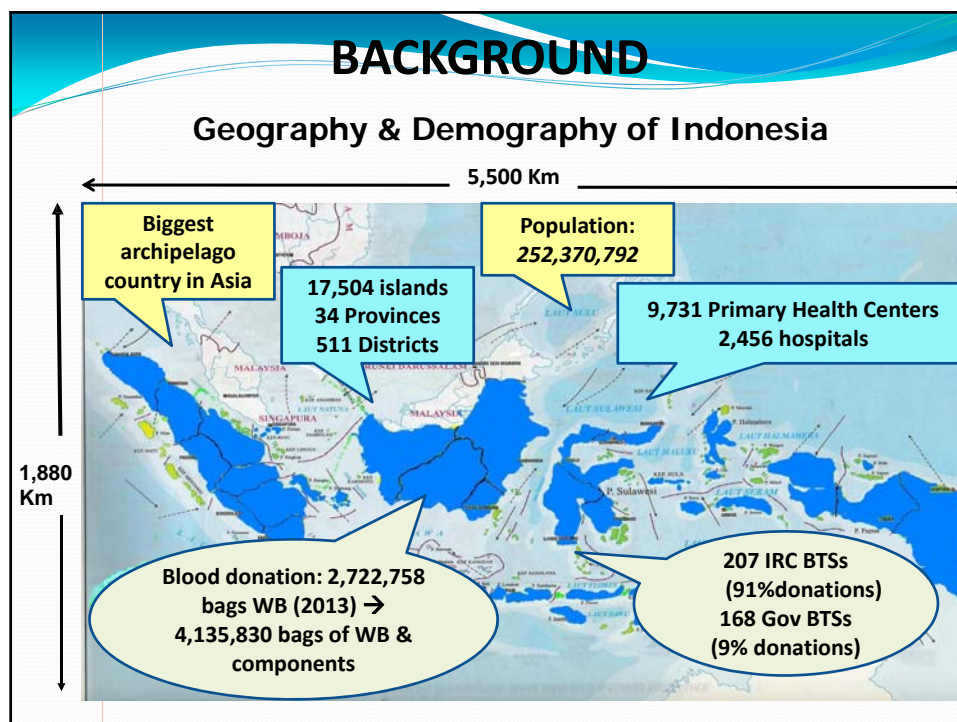
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CONTENT

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- Challenges and threats in blood services
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GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO SUPPORT BLOOD SERVICES

- Health Law No. 36/2009 that includes blood services
- Government Regulation
 - No. 18/1980 on Blood Services
 - No. 7/2011 on Blood Services
- Presidential Decree No. 111/2013 on Social Health Insurance
- Ministry of Health Decree
 - No. 83/2014 on Blood Transfusion Services, Hospital Blood Banks and Networking of Blood Services
- National Standard on Blood Services (in final process)
- MOH Decree on Plasma Fractionation (in final process)
- GMP on Blood Establishment (in final process)

LEVERAGE OF EXTERNAL GOVERNMENT SOURCES

- The Indonesian Red Cross Blood Transfusion Services (IRC-BTS) should financially support quality initiatives for safe blood supply
- The IRC-BTSs not only financing start-up but also spend more on operation and maintenance

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THE RESPONSIBILITY AND IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT FUNDING

- Sustainable Government funding is important for the :
 - Continued compliance to National Blood Standards
 - Continued compliance to GMP standards
 - Continued support for Sustainability of Development Goals (SDGs) related to Blood Programs

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SUCCESSFUL DISCUSSIONS AT TOP LEVEL ON BLOOD SERVICES

- Successful discussions among MoH, Social Security Agency for Health and IRC to reimburse blood services given to patients in hospitals
- Social Health Insurance is currently covering 152 million of population, covering:
 - All poor people (\pm 80 million people)
 - Thalassemia patients
- Therefore, securing political support for blood safety first seems to be more successful for Indonesia than bottom-up efforts (implementing quality systems first through local, short-term funding) because of sustainability issues

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CERTIFICATION AND ACCREDITATION FOR BLOOD SERVICES

- More sustainable, efficient, and effective blood systems can be developed by linking sustainable Government funding with:
 - GMP certification of blood establishment
 - Accreditation system of Blood Transfusion Unit
- APEC could support (in the Asia Pacific Level):
 - The establishment of GMP Standard and Accreditation System of the BTS
 - The establishment of GMP Self Assessment tool
 - IVDs evaluation (pre and post market)
 - Training Program for BTS staff, clinicians, nurses, assessors and facilitators of GMP audit and accreditation

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SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES THAT LEAD TO POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR A BLOOD PROGRAM

- Discussions among MoH, IRC, National Committee for AIDS Control and clinicians to improve blood screening of HIV, and researches on blood safety toward TTIs with stakeholders resulted in better algorithm and technologies for TTIs Screening (put into the National Standard of Blood Services);
- Discussions among MoH, IRC, Clinicians and NGOs for following up the anti-HCV reactive blood donors resulted in better counseling, diagnostic, care and treatment system of HCV infected donors;
- Discussions among MoH, National Agency of Food and Drug Control and IRC to improve the quality of blood resulted in development of a Guideline of GMP on Blood Establishment.
- Presidential decree for readiness donors to support every pregnant women to be run at village level

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PROBLEMS FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF SAFE BLOOD SUPPLY

- Current classification of BTS is based on capacity, not on disease prevalence
- Usage of Rapid Test vs EIA vs NAT for blood screening on TTIs is now still based on ability to buy equipments and reagents, and affordability of the patients, not yet on disease prevalence
- Implementation of quality systems first through local, short-term funding in several IRC BTSs were finally discontinued because of sustainability issues

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IMPORTANCE OF RELIABLE GOVERNMENT FUNDING

- Reliable government funding for blood programs are important for the following reasons:
 - Continued compliance to National Blood Standards;
 - Continued compliance to GMP standards;
 - Continued support for SDGs related to Blood Programs

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CHALLENGES IN BLOOD SERVICES

- There are many challenges to engage political support in improving access to quality blood services to reduce maternal deaths due to bleeding
- Key challenges BTSs face while planning for upcoming budgets are funding for the :
 - Upgrading skills of BTS staff
 - Updating equipment
 - Sufficient relevant and qualified reagents

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SUSTAINABLE QUALITY BLOOD PROGRAM

- To build a sustainable quality blood program, discussions among various stakeholders are important involving among others:
 - MoH
 - IRC
 - Social Security Agency for Health
 - Association of clinicians
 - Various related NGOs
- To make a blood program financially sustainable long term, government financing for sustainable quality blood service is needed for all BTS irrespective who runs them – the government or IRC

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THREATS FOR CONTINUED FUNDING

- Major threats to securing funding for National Transfusion Program are :
 - Funding to secure compliance to standards for IRC –BTSs
 - Funding for National BTS, once it has been established

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CONCLUSION

- Indonesia has adequate of political support from the regulation aspect and sufficient financial support from the social health insurance aspect
- The challenge is to translate these political and financial support into safe blood supply
- Some ways to secure sustainable safe blood supply are implementing standardization and accreditation
- SDGs in blood services need commitment from all stakeholders facilitated by the Ministry of Health