BLOOD SERVICES ANNUAL REPORT 2017



Korean Red Cross

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Blood Services Annual Report 2017



About Korean Red Cross Blood Services

- History
- Organization Chart
- Human Resources

History



April 197



1958 ~1981

April 1976

February 1958 • Initiation of blood services as Korean Red Cross took over the National Blood Center.

April 1960 First voluntary non remunerated blood donations (VNRBD) through Korean Red Cross(62 donors) for victims of the April 19 Revolution.

December 1965 • The first VNRBD blood donation campaign in Korea.

August 1970 • The Korean government proclaimed the Blood Management Act (Act No. 2229).

March 1971 First Lady Young-Soo Yook donated blood at the Red Cross Blood Center.

April 1974 • Korean Red Cross opened the Central Blood Center.

April 1976• On World Health Day at the Sejong Grand Theater, star entertainers (Jeong-Gil Lee, Hye-Seon Jeong, Yong-Lim Kim, Kyu-Chae Park and Boo-Ja Kang) pinned blood donation ribbons on participants.

July 1981 Korean Red Cross was entrusted with the national blood services by the government according to Presidential Decree No. 10285.

May 1984



1982 ~1992

1772

May 1982 • Opening the first blood donation center(fixed-site) in Daejeon.

May 1984

The 6th Asia-Pacific Regional Red Cross Blood Service Meeting(Lotte Hotel, Central Red Cross Blood Center) was held in Seoul and dealt with methods to improve technical and managerial aspects of the Red Cross Blood Service. 32 representatives of 18 countries and officials from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) participated.

July 1987 • Initiation of HIV antibody testing for all blood donors.

October 1989 • Introduction of computerized system to blood centers nationwide for blood donor management.

December 1989 • The number of annual blood donors exceeded one million.

May 1991 • Implementation of screening test for hepatitis C antibodies (EIA)

July 1991 • The construction of the Blood Components Research Center (currently Plasma Fractionation Center).

1992 • Presidential candidates in 1992 were present at Korean National Open University's Blood Donation festival.

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July 1998



1993 ~2003

April 1994

2002

January 1994 • The governent entrusted Korean Red Cross with the supply and management of plasma-derived medicinal products.

The governent entrusted Korean Red Cross with the national bone marrow donation program.

January 1997 • Implementation of confirmatory tests for HCV and HIV.

July 1998 Sung Duk Bau-man who received a bone marrow transplant at the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in July 5, 1996, visited the Korean Red Cross and met the President of the Korean Red Cross.

To help a Korean female teacher in America who had leukemia, Linda Kim (28 years old), a campaign for donating bone marrow was run. The campaign to help Linda Kim started in Seattle, Washington and continued in Korea. About 1,700 bone marrow donor applicants were registered. However, Linda's matched HLA (histocompatibility antigen) failed and she died at the Swedish Covenant Hospital in Seattle on September 2002.

May 2003 • The Blood information Management System(BIMS) was eastablished to manage all process from collection to supply.







June 2005

June 2011

June 2012

2004 ~2017

April 2016



February 2005

Introduction of nucleic acid amplification test for HIV and HCV.

June 2005

Korean Red Cross 100th anniversary/ World Blood Donor Day Event.

July 2007

Implementation of customer relationship management (CRM)

April 2009

Implementation of screening test for human T-lymphotropic virus.

September 2009

Introduction of computer-based blood donor self-interview system.

June 2011

Launching of the smartphone app for blood donation, "Smart Blood Donation"

June 2012

Introduction of nucleic acid amplification test for HBV.

June 2012

Hosting the 9th World Blood Donor Day(WBDD) Global Event, and winning Guiness World Record (the largest human blood drop) in 2002

July 2012

Designation of 'Blood Donation Day' on13th of every month

April 2016

Hosting Asia-Pacific Regional VNRBD Workshop in Seoul.

March 2017

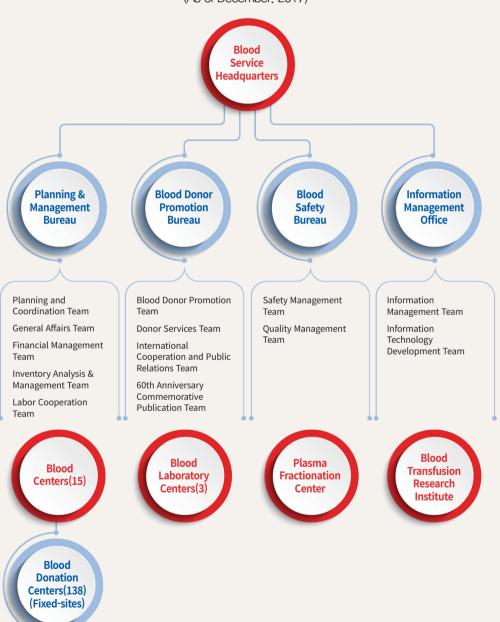
Abolition of ALT screening for plasmapheresis used for fractionation

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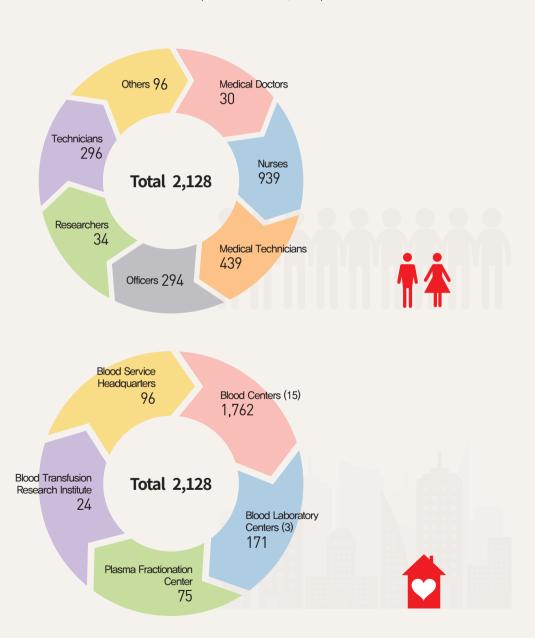
Organization Chart

(As of December, 2017)



Human Resources

(As of December, 2017)



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Key Figures 2017

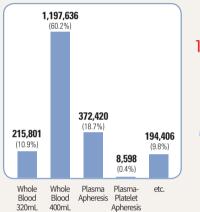
Korean Red Cross

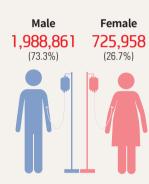
- Blood Donation by Blood Product
- Blood Donation by Place
- Blood Donation by Age
- First-time Donor
- Blood Donor Deferrals
- Blood Supply
- Blood Donation by Year

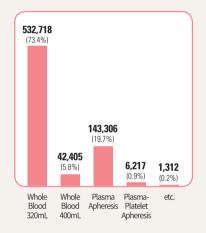
Key Figures in 2017 _Korean Red Cross



Blood Donation by Blood Product







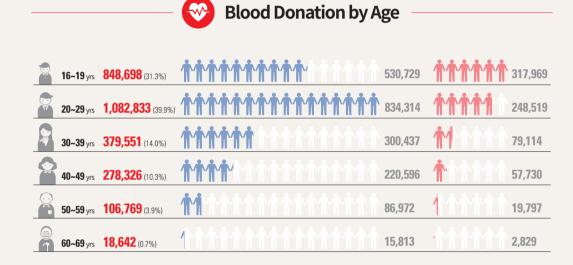
Blood Donation by Place

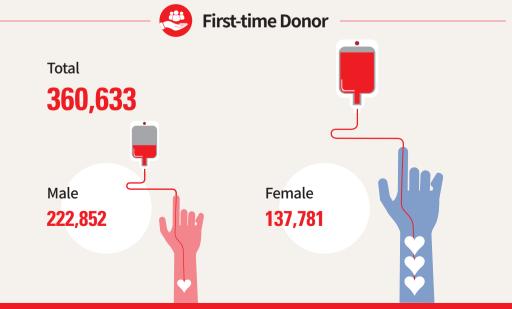
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917,762 (33.8%)







Blood Donor Deferrals

Female / Donation **725,958**



Male / Donation **1,988,861**

Female / Deferral 251.720



Male / Deferral **204,962**



Blood Supply



For Transfusion

Whole Blood
901 (0.0%)
Platelet Apheresis
204,130 (3.3%)

WB-derived Components 3,931,487 (62.8%)



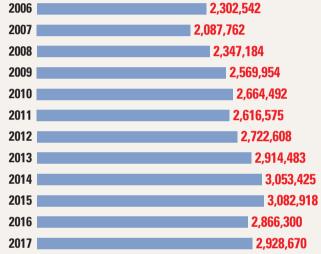
For Fractionation

Plasma-Platelet Apheresis
191,506 (3.1%)
Plasma Apheresis
511,394 (8.2%)

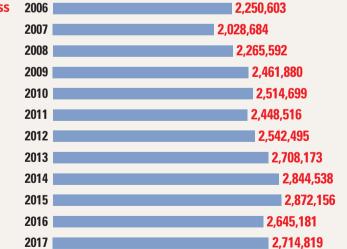
WB-derived Plasma 1,416,042 (22.6%)

Blood Donation by Year





Korean Red Cross 2006





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Key Figures 2017

Korea

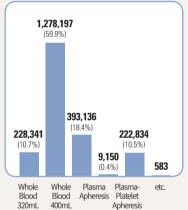
- Blood Donation by Blood Product
- Blood Donation by Place
- Blood Donation by Age
- Blood Donation by Blood Type

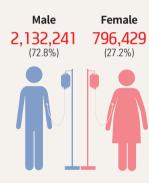
Key Figures in 2017 _Korea

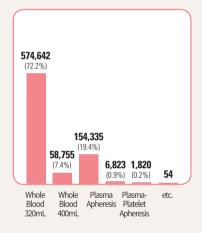
* These figures cover all blood services providers in korea.

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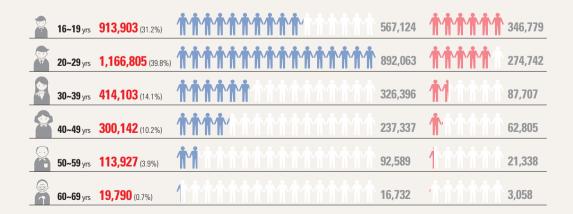
Blood Donation by Blood Product







Blood Donation by Age





2,928,670 units

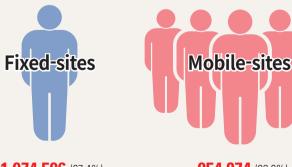


Blood Donation by Blood Type





Blood Donation by Place



1,974,596 (67.4%)

954,074 (32.6%)

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