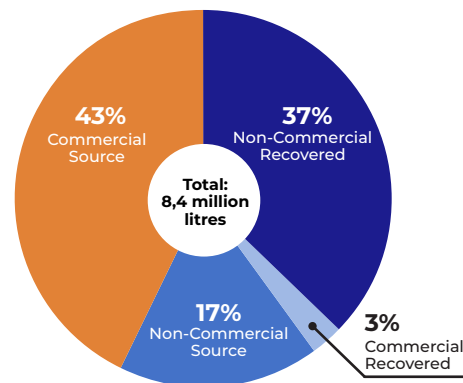


# KEY FACTS ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO PLASMA COLLECTION IN THE EU

## Q IS PLASMA CURRENTLY COLLECTED BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN THE EU ENOUGH TO MEET EU PATIENTS' NEEDS?

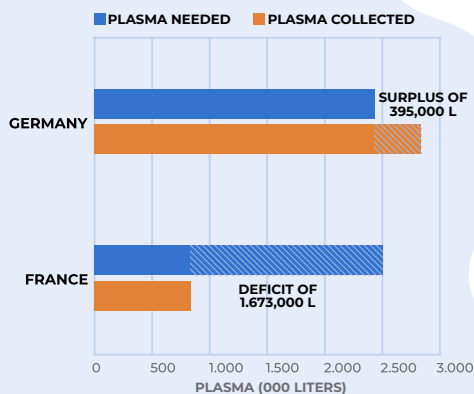
**A** In the EU, private and public sectors collect 8.4 million litres of the plasma required for the manufacture of plasma-derived therapies. Out of these 8.4 million litres, 46% of plasma is collected by the private sector, but only in four countries (Austria, Czechia, Germany, and Hungary), mainly using plasmapheresis. The remaining 54% is collected through public and non-profit organisations, largely recovered from whole blood donation.<sup>7</sup> The European Commission highlights that plasma donation by plasmapheresis is more efficient, compared with recovering plasma from whole blood donations.<sup>8</sup> Broader use of plasmapheresis by all those who collect plasma will enable us to collect more plasma more efficiently.



Commercial vs. Non-Commercial Source and Recovered Plasma in the European Union - 2021

Source: The Marketing Research Bureau, 2023

## Q CAN EU COUNTRIES ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN PLASMA COLLECTION FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PLASMA-DERIVED THERAPIES THROUGH PUBLIC COLLECTION SYSTEMS ALONE?



Source: The Marketing Research Bureau, 2020

**A** A shared solution that encourages the public and private sectors to operate together as part of national plasma collection systems would be more efficient than public collection systems alone. European countries with only public plasma collection programmes run a deficit (e.g. France), while those with public and private sector involvement collect a surplus of plasma (e.g. Germany), which helps supply the rest of the EU. Countries with ambitions to grow local, public plasma collection (e.g. Belgium and Denmark, which are self-sufficient for only approximately 45% of their Immunoglobulin (Ig) need) could accelerate progress if they opened up collection to both the public and private sectors, to meet the rapidly growing clinical need for Ig.<sup>9</sup>

## Q DOES EUROPE NEED MORE PLASMA DONORS TO MEET EU PATIENTS' NEEDS FOR PLASMA-DERIVED THERAPIES?

**A** Plasma donors save lives, and the EU needs more people to donate plasma. However, we also need an efficient and adequate infrastructure to enable more plasma collection. Plasmapheresis enables us to collect up to 820ml from one donation, compared with just 250ml from a whole blood donation.<sup>10</sup> In the EU, it is possible to safely donate plasma through plasmapheresis up to 60 times per year (depending on Member State regulations), compared with only 3 to 6 whole blood donations per year. **Developing plasmapheresis programmes in the EU, supported by the private sector, will help increase plasma collection to meet EU patients' needs.**

MORE DONORS  
+  
MORE PLASMAPHERESIS  
=  
INCREASED EU  
PLASMA COLLECTION

## DONATIONS NEEDED PER PATIENT PER YEAR

MORE THAN

**1200:** Plasma donations to treat ONE PATIENT for HEMOPHILIA.

MORE THAN

**900:** Plasma donations to treat ONE ALPHA-1 PATIENT.

MORE THAN

**130:** Plasma donations to treat ONE PATIENT with a PRIMARY IMMUNE DEFICIENCY.

<sup>7</sup>The Marketing Research Bureau, 2021.

<sup>8</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_20\\_1435](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_1435)

<sup>9</sup>White-paper-key-economic-and-value-considerations-for-plasma-derived-medicinal-products-PDMPs-in-Europe\_Vintura-and-PPTA.pdf

<sup>10</sup>[https://www.eunedsmoreplasma.com/images/plasma-donation/updated%20dec%202022/plasma\\_core\\_policy\\_report\\_2022\\_chap3.pdf](https://www.eunedsmoreplasma.com/images/plasma-donation/updated%20dec%202022/plasma_core_policy_report_2022_chap3.pdf)