## **KEY FACTS ABOUT PLASMA DONATION**

## **Q WHAT IS PLASMA?**

A Plasma is a key element of blood (55% of the total blood volume). Plasma is the clear straw-coloured liquid portion of blood that remains after red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets and other cellular components have been removed. Plasma carries water, salts, and proteins through the body.



## **Q** IS PLASMA DONATION SAFE FOR DONORS?



A Donating plasma is safe.
Donor Adverse Events (DAEs)
are very rare, and most of them
are mild. The rate of DAEs is
comparable to those for blood
donation. Assessment of over 12
million plasma donations showed
that DAEs are very rare, and 99.84%
donations are completed safely,
without any adverse events.<sup>1</sup>

## **Q** CAN PLASMA DONORS DONATE MORE FREQUENTLY THAN BLOOD DONORS AND STILL MAINTAIN A HIGH LEVEL OF SAFETY?

A Yes. Plasma is donated via a process called 'plasmapheresis,' during which the liquid portion of the blood is removed and red cells and other blood components are returned to the donor. The body replaces plasma more quickly than red cells. This is why plasma can be donated more frequently than whole blood. Importantly, the frequency of plasma donations is regulated by national health authorities. Donor safety and related donor health parameters (such as protein levels) are monitored regularly, as per national regulations, to ensure that donor health is maintained. Within the EU, these national regulations permit up to 60 plasma donations per year. Plasma donation procedures and practices are rigorously and continuously monitored. Similarly, there is continued investment in new studies and the sharing of data on donor health.



Schreiber GB, Becker M, Fransen M, Hershman J, Lenart J, Song G, et al. 2021 "Plasmavigilance – Adverse events among US source plasma donors." Transfusion 2941-57. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34390267/





