

नवीन रक्त केंद्रांना परवाना मिळण्यासाठी
राज्य रक्त संक्रमण परिषदेमार्फत देण्यात
येणाऱ्या ना- हरकत प्रमाणपत्राबाबत धोरण.

महाराष्ट्र शासन
सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभाग

शासन निर्णय क्रमांक: रक्तसं-३०२५/१२०/प्र.क्र.७६/असंसर्ग-२

गोकुळदास तेजपाल रुग्णालय संकुल इमारत,
१० वा मजला, मंत्रालय, मुंबई ४०० ००९
दिनांक : २२ डिसेंबर, २०२५

वाचा -

संचालक, राज्य रक्त संक्रमण परिषद, मुंबई यांचे पत्र क्रमांक: रा.र.सं.प/लेखा/डेस्क४/फाईल
क्र.३४/१००८/२०२५, दि.२५.०८.२०२५

प्रस्तावना -

मा. मंत्री, सार्वजनिक आरोग्य व कुटुंब कल्याण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली दिनांक १२.०६.२०२५ रोजी राज्य रक्त संक्रमण परिषदेच्या कामाचा आढावा घेण्यासाठी बैठक आयोजीत करण्यात आली होती. सदर बैठकीमध्ये नवीन रक्तकेंद्र मंजूर करण्यासाठी परिपूर्ण व व्यापक असे महाराष्ट्र शासनाचे धोरण तयार करावे असे मा. मंत्री महोदयांनी निर्देश दिले होते. त्या अनुषंगाने नवीन रक्त केंद्रांना परवाना मिळण्यासाठी राज्य रक्त संक्रमण परिषदेसाठी देण्यात येणाऱ्या नाहरकत प्रमाणपत्राबाबत धोरण मंजूर करण्याची बाब शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होती.

शासन निर्णय-

नविन रक्त केंद्रांना परवाना मिळण्यासाठी राज्य रक्त संक्रमण परिषदेमार्फत देण्यात येणाऱ्या ना-हरकत प्रमाणपत्राच्या अनुषंगाने खालील धोरणास या शासन निर्णयाद्वारे मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

1) The geographical area will be classified into following four parts.

- (i) Metropolitan City (as decided by Govt.)
- (ii) Urban (district place)
- (iii) Rural (Taluka place)
- (iv) Tribal

The Organization / Trust which is intending to set up new blood centre in Metropolitan City should give undertaking to make collection of blood of more than 3000 units through voluntary blood donation camps. The performance will be reviewed by the SBTC after completion of two years.

The Organization / Trust which is intending to set up new blood centre in other geographical areas viz Urban, Rural and Tribal should give undertaking to make

collection of blood of more than 2000units through voluntary blood donation camps. The performance will be reviewed by the SBTC after completion of two years

(2) Hereinafter irrespective of the area, NOC will be given only to the Organization / Trust who are setting up of new blood centre only with blood component separation facility with a view to maximize judicious use of blood by separating into components; the blood being a precious resource in health delivery system. The preference will also given to the blood centre having apheresis procedure in the proposed blood centre so as to bridge the gap between demand and supply of platelets and safety point of view.

(3) NOC may be issued for setting up of the new blood centre by the organization/trust at the block headquarter level where there is not a single blood centre even though the base level criteria of population and collection of blood in the district is met.

(4) While giving NOC to the hospital based blood centre following aspects will be looked into:

- I. Whether the need of the hospital can be met by allowing to set up storage centre by making tie up with any stand alone blood centre in the area instead of setting up of new blood centre. The hospital should give detailed justification about this.,
- II. Number of beds in the hospital and number of specialty procedures like heart transplant, kidney transplant or other organ transplant and emergencies handled by the hospital.
- III. While granting NOC for setting up of new blood centre in the hospital after satisfying aspects at (i) to (ii) above, the hospital should give undertaking to give blood and blood components to other 3 to 4 hospitals in the vicinity. This will be reviewed by the SBTC after completion of two years.
- IV. NOC will be issued to Medical College and Hospitals having beds strength 200 and above if they apply for setting up in-house blood centre.
- V. Government hospitals may set up blood centre as per the need as decided by the Health Department and no separate NOC from SBTC is required

(5) While granting NOC for setting up of new stand alone blood centre in Metro, Urban and Rural area, following aspects shall be looked into:

Geographical Mapping of the blood centres in the area.

- I. Number of blood centres in the area and their collection.
- II. Number of hospitals in the areas, requirement and utilization of blood in the hospitals, need of additional blood supply in the area will be assessed on the basis of specialized procedure and general surgery etc.
- III. Number of Thalassemia patients in the area.

- IV. Clustering of blood centre's to be avoided. To ensure this, applicant must submit the MOU with recipient hospitals which will require minimum of (3000 for Metropolitan City/2000 for other area) blood units annually. The hospitals shall be exclusive and shall not be attached with other blood centre.
- 6) The Organization applying for NOC should fulfil following criteria as laid down by National Blood Transfusion Council (NBTC), New Delhi.
- I. It should be registered Voluntary or Charitable Organization under any such law which is in enforcement at the time of making application
 - II. The Organization must be at least two years old and should not be a family society or trust.
 - III. The objectives in MOA must include the activities related to health care delivery system or blood transfusion services
 - IV. The activities should be reflected in the annual Audited Statement of accounts of the last two year (i.e. before the submission of application)
(iv)
 - V. The Organization should submit –
 - a) an undertaking to ensure annual blood collection more than 2000 units per year with nearing 100% contribution from VBD through outdoor blood donation camps.
 - b) an undertaking to appoint Medical Social Worker (MSW) and Counselor with the blood centre for arranging Voluntary Blood Donation (VBD) camps and Pre and Post Test Counseling respectively.
 - c) an undertaking to establish blood component separation facility of its own within a period of two years from receiving license to operate blood centre.
 - d) an undertaking to abide with the guidelines of SBTC/NBTC issued from time to time, including the guidelines for processing charges for blood and blood components. The blood centre also should give undertaking to abide by free transfusion policy for health conditions decided time to time by NBTC/SBTC.

2. CONDITIONS

- I. Blood collection should be done as per the requirement of that particular area, Taluka or District for which NOC has been issued. Inter state blood transfer should normally be avoided.
- II. The NOC for a new blood centre once issued shall be valid for a period of 2 years from the date of issue and thereafter it shall become automatically invalid and stand cancelled.

- III. Performance of each blood centre shall be reviewed after 2 years and NOC of the non performing blood centres will be revoked and cancellation of the license will be recommended to the FDA by SBTC.
- IV. The premises shall be open from time to time for inspection from SBTC or any authorized representative. An undertaking shall be submitted to this effect.
- V. NOC of the blood centres involved in malpractices, irregularities will be revoked and cancellation of the license will be recommended to the FDA by SBTC after giving fair chance to submit the representation.
- VI. The decision of the Governing Board of the SBTC shall be final and there will be no review or appeal against the decision of the Governing Board.
- VII. The SBTC reserves the right of refusal of the NOC for setting up of new blood centre with reasons thereof.

३. सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या www.maharashtra.gov.in या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला असून त्याचा संकेताक २०२५१२२२१४४७४६७४१७ असा आहे. हा आदेश डिजीटल स्वाक्षरीने साक्षांकित करून काढण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

(विलास बेंड्रे)

उप सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

प्रत,

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२. मा. राज्यमंत्री, सार्वजनिक आरोग्य व कुटुंब कल्याण, महाराष्ट्र राज्य.
३. सचिव (१), सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
४. सचिव (२), सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
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६. आयुक्त, आरोग्य सेवा तथा अभियान संचालक, राष्ट्रीय आरोग्य अभियान, मुंबई.
७. सर्व जिल्हाधिकारी.
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९. संचालक, वैद्यकीय शिक्षण व संशोधन, मुंबई.

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१२. सर्व जिल्हा शाल्य चिकित्सक.
१३. सर्व जिल्हा आरोग्य अधिकारी.
१४. निवडनस्ती (असंसर्ग आजार-२).