

Factors Affecting Accessibility of Blood Derivatives in Egypt

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Abstract

Background: High population with low middle income for a country like Egypt might create a challenge on health care system resources and effect on prioritization of health system needs. With critical products like blood derivatives several elements might affect accessibility for these products.

Objective: The objective for this research is analyzing from policy prospective these elements in order to enhance accessibility for the patients which will lead to system enhancement.

Methods: Integration between survey analysis for 125 of health care professionals in Egypt including (Physicians, pharmacists, supply chain managers and payers) plus stock and sales analysis for previous 5 years. One way sensitivity analysis was conducted for robustness of data guaranteeing.

Results: The following results were found are discussed in result section.

Conclusion: Localization of blood derivatives manufacturing process might enhance accessibility through controlling of prices plus availability enhancement which will lead to resources utilization.

Keywords: *Blood Derivatives Accessibility; Egypt; Abdalla Abotaleb*

Background

High population with low middle income for a country like Egypt might create a challenge on health care system resources and effect on prioritization of health system needs. With critical products like blood derivatives several elements might affect accessibility for these products.

Objective of the Study

The objective for this research is analyzing from policy prospective these elements in order to enhance accessibility for the patients which will lead to system enhancement.

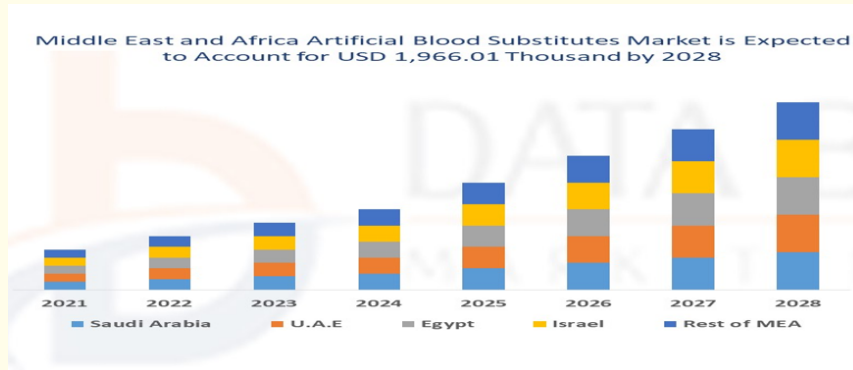


Figure 5. Method of collection of blood donations by WHO region and World Bank income group, 2013

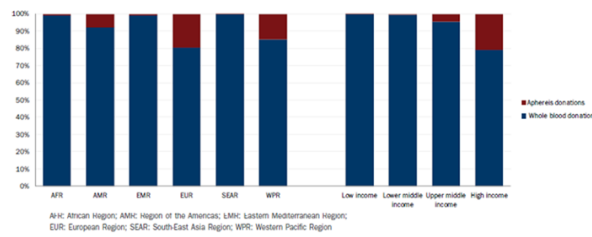


Figure 6. Proportions of voluntary non-remunerated whole blood donations by WHO region and World Bank income group, 2013

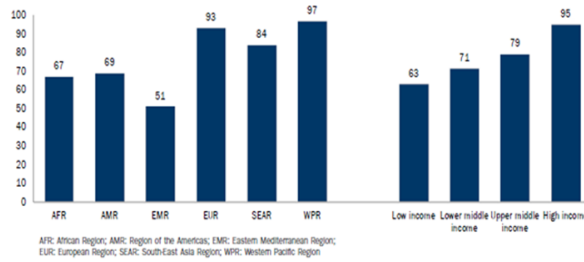
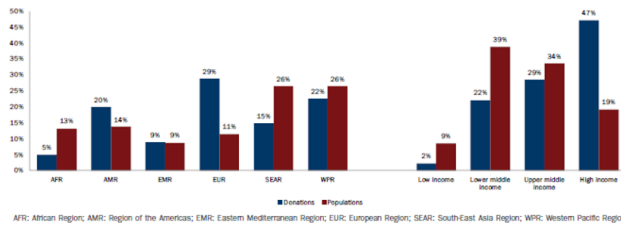


Figure 1. Regional distribution of population and blood donations by WHO region and World Bank income group, 2013



Country	Data year	Number of blood centres in the country			Number of blood centres covered by this report			Estimated % of blood donations covered by this report*
		Stand-alone	Hospital-based	Total	Stand-alone	Hospital-based	Total	
Egypt ¹⁰	2011	20	74	94	20	74	94	33
	2012	24	70	94	23	0	23	
	2013	24	70	94	24	0	24	

Country	Data year	No. whole blood donations collected (excluding autologous donations)						Total
		VNRD	VNRD from first time donors	VNRD from repeat donor	Family/ replacement donations	Paid donations	Others	
Egypt	2011	247 086	222 377	24 709	108 025	0	0	355 111
	2012	274 195	270 949	3 246	148 863	0	0	423 058
	2013	272 829	270 261	2 568	150 194	0	0	423 023
	2011	245	82	101	0	0	0	245

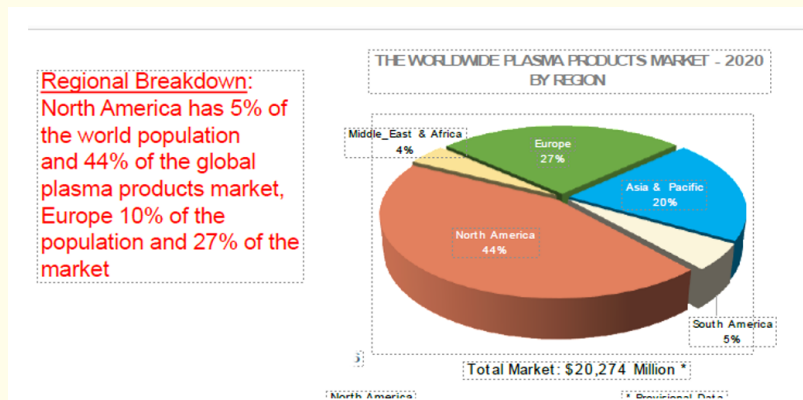


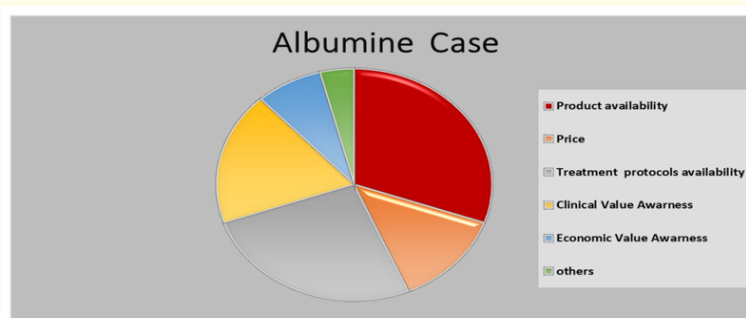
Figure 1

Methods

Integration between survey analysis for 125 of Health care professionals in Egypt including (Physicians, pharmacists, supply chain managers and payers) plus stock and sales analysis for previous 5 years. One way sensitivity analysis was conducted for robustness of data guaranteeing.

Results

The following results were found.



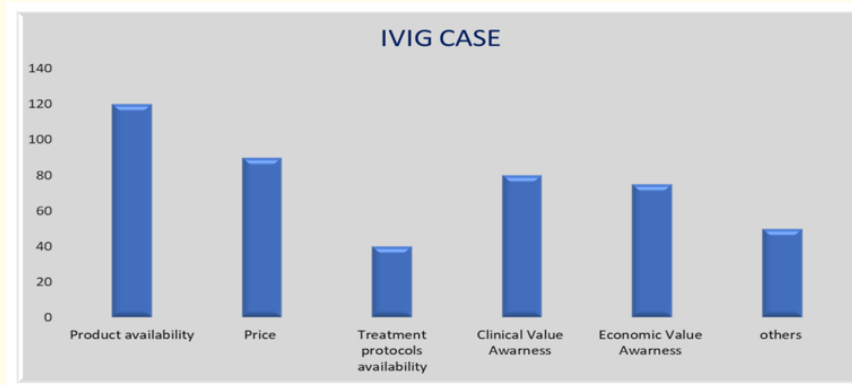


Figure 2

Conclusion

Localization of blood derivatives manufacturing process might enhance accessibility through controlling of prices plus availability enhancement which will lead to resources utilization [1-11].

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