

BLOOD LINE

The Voluntary Blood Donation Journal | Issue 60 | 2021



IMPACT OF COVID -19 ON BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES

The novel coronavirus disease covid 19 was pronounced as a pandemic by WHO on March 11 2020. The first case in India was reported on January 30 2020. The government of India had declared a complete national lockdown from March 20 2020 to May 2020 to limit the spread of disease followed by controlled opening. The pandemic has resulted in development of panic and fear among people and has taken toll in all aspects of life including blood donation. The pandemic has affected blood donation drives which has resulted in reduced stock of blood and its components. Transfusion services are struggling to keep up with the demand in the wake of ongoing crisis. The rate of blood donation in the country accounts to only 1 % of the population and pandemic aggravated the issue.

While the rate of blood donation declined drastically, the requirement of blood remained constant. Shortage of blood is affecting those who are in urgent need of blood and blood components like thalassemia, cancer patients, instances of acute severe blood loss like post partum hemorrhage and patient requiring surgeries. The availability of blood for transfusion has decreased post covid 19. Kerala has reported a 10% dip in blood donation since covid 19 pandemic began in 2020

The sense of panic in general population including blood donors created apprehension regarding the risk of covid infection during blood donation. Moreover blood donation activities were thought to be against social distancing protocol by the government. More than 80% of our blood supply comes from voluntary blood donation that happens through outreach camps held by various organizations and groups. The major chunk of voluntary blood donation happens through educational institutions. Since these firms and educational institutions remained closed the number of camps has decreased drastically.

Vaccination drive has further decreased the number of voluntary blood donation. According to National Blood transfusion council, a donor can donate blood only 14 days after receiving a dose of covid 19 vaccine. Inclusion of covid 19 vaccine for those between 18 and 44 years of age from May 1 2021 has also contributed to this decline in number of donors, to overcome this, prevaccination donation campaign has been started and public has shown an overwhelming response to this

Is blood donation safe during this pandemic? The blood centres are following strict covid protocol and collecting blood from donors. Only blood donors are allowed to enter the blood donation area. Proper cleaning of blood donation premises, s

trict social distancing, masks, sanitizers etc ensure a totally safe procedure if there is no history of individual having covid 19 or close contact with infected person in the past 28 days, they are eligible for blood donation.

Since there is no evidence regarding transmission of covid through blood, covid testing is not mandatory for blood donors. Blood donation is not a contraindication for any type of covid 19 vaccine.

National blood transfusion council issued guidelines that emphasised the continuity of supply of safe blood and recommended reinstating both outdoor and inhouse donations in compliance with social distancing standards, biomedical waste disposal rules and infection control guidelines. The problem will resolve only if people overcome fear and come forward and donate blood. There is global demand for more individuals to donate blood on a regular basis in order to contribute to better health of the society. Various social media platforms can be utilized to transfer information and awareness regarding safety of blood donation and to relieve donor apprehension.

A well-organized committed voluntary non remunerated blood donor pool is essential in ensuring a safe and sufficient blood supply even in this post pandemic period. Though blood transfusion service in India is facing a big challenge in the post pandemic period, with active support of government, organizers of voluntary blood donation camps and regular voluntary blood donors, we can tide over the crisis with ease.



Dr. Jasmin A
Senior Resident

Department of Transfusion Medicine
Sree Gokulam Medical College and Research Foundation

Hi Baby-san!

Thank you for sending me the latest edition of Bloodline. I am glad to see that the same energy and enthusiasm for blood donation is present in TPPL associates, and that they inspire others to come forward and donate. I am glad that you continue to be involved in these matters. Stay safe and stay well!
Regards

C Balagopal
Founder Managing Director, TERUMO PENPOL

Hello Baby san,

Congratulations to Baby san on winning International Women's Day award. Please try to continue your activities for many years to go. We wish you more and more success.

With best regards,
Yoshihiro Kimura, Director
Audit & Supervisory Committee
Terumo Corporation

Dear Baby.P.S,

Congratulations on the awards you've received for your promotional activities for blood donation.

Thanks for continuing to send your journals to some of us in the USA. I enjoy reading the progress and activities related to voluntary blood donation.

Several years ago I prepared an article which you published on the front page of your journal, promoting organizations such as Rotary to sponsor blood drives. I sponsored nearly 70 blood drives for our Rotary club, 4 times every year. Although I've now retired from sponsoring blood drives, I continue to donate 5 times every year. At 87 years of age, I have donated 212 lifetime units, so far.

Keep up the good work!

Ronald McMahon
Vineland Rotary Club
Vineland, New Jersey USA

Hi Baby,

Hearty congratulations for your prestigious contribution to blood transfusion society. You please keep it up.

Thanks for remembering Me.

Dr Sharad jain
Govt Medical College
Jabalpur

Thanks for forwarding Bloodline journal through email. I want to know on the following :

- 1) What would be the better for Platelet transfusion - : RDP (Random Donor Platelet) or SDP (Single Donor Platelet)
- 2) Whether matching of blood groups is mandatory for RDP/SDP transfusion ?

Yours faithfully,
Sitangsu Kumar Bhaduri
11A/2, Dr. P. N. Mukherjee Street, Chatra, Serampore
Dist- Hooghly, Pin- 712204 (West-Bengal)



LETTER TO THE EDITOR

It is our pleasure to receive this newsletter regularly. You and all the team are doing very well in the blood donation & health sector. Many congratulations to Baby Madam for recognition of her valuable contributions in the field of voluntary blood donation movement on the occasion of International Women's Day. I want to wish you and your team for the coming days and take care & be safe. Thanks.

Machakaji Maharjan
Central Treasurer
Blood Donors Association Nepal (BLDAN)

Great Baby. Reminding good memories of blood donation.

Warm Regards,
P T George
Vice President | HR & Admin.
V-Guard Industries Ltd.,Kochi

Dear Ms. Baby,

Thank you for this issue of Bloodline. From this issue one understands that the spirit of blood donors have not flagged because of the pandemic. It is also nice that bloodline paid its tributes to Mr. Baiju Nellimoodo by publishing his obituary.

Kind regards,

Dilip Varma
HR Consultant

Thanks for your Journal.

Regards
Kabi Ghosh
Hony.General Secretary
Durgapur Sub Divisional Voluntary Blood Donation Forum

Respected Baby Ji
Congratulations for the big celebration. As you know we have been working for poor Thalassaemic kids since 1995.

We are giving them free medicines, BT filters and helping them in conducting best tests. We need your kind help. How can you help this depends upon your good self.

With warm personal regards
Ravinder Dudeja
Founder Gen. Sect.
Foundation Against Thalassaemia Regd.

World Blood Donor Day 2021: Urgent need for comprehensive regulation for safety: Chetan Makam, Managing Director, Terumo Penpol

By: Swapna Raghu Sanand | Financial Express

Chetan Makam, MD
Terumo Penpol and Vice President,
Global Services of Terumo BCT

World Blood Donor Day 2021: A comprehensive regulatory system for blood management has not received priority in the country, thereby failing to address many systemic issues including maternal casualties. Having worked for over 25 years in the medical device/blood and cell, healthcare industries and based in Colorado, Chetan Makam, MD, Terumo Penpol and Vice President, Global Services of Terumo BCT shares in-depth knowledge of what legislations are required to address safe, sustainable and adequate blood in the country and how to address the issue of shortage of blood donations particularly during the pandemic and systemic issues that plague the operation of blood banks in the country.

According to Chetan Makam, "Most of these challenges in the blood system in India exist because we don't have a comprehensive regulatory system for blood management. We have traditionally accorded very low priority and funding for safe blood transfusion. There is an urgent need for a dedicated overarching regulation for blood transfusion services. The Supreme Court of India in 1996 had nudged the government to dwell on the possibility of a blood law in the country to regulate the collection, processing, storage, distribution of blood, and the operation of blood banks...Safety of blood in India will improve further if screening methods like Nucleic Acid Testing (NAT) are put into place in all of India's blood banks. The issue of shortage of blood requires attention at two ends."

For those donating blood, there are a few basic factors to keep in mind now during the pandemic, he points out, "Donors should be between 18-65 years of age, weigh at least 50 kgs, and have a minimum hemoglobin count of 12.5 grams per 100 ml. Pre and post blood donation, the donor should consume plenty of fluids and avoid any immediate strenuous physical activity. And now, follow all COVID-19 safety guidelines at the blood center or mobile drive for mask wearing, social distancing etc."

He also adds, "Legislation on blood will homogenize the blood ecosystem of the country, leading to more efficiency and sustainability."

The National Blood Policy was enacted in 2002. However, there is still no law on blood in the country despite many experts clamoring for it. Do you think it is an opportune time for the Government of India to bring legislation on safe, sustainable, and adequate blood?

India suffers from one of the highest accidents and surgical burdens in the world. That combined with the high prevalence of blood disorders here means that an effective and well-functioning blood system should be one of the government's top priorities. Patients suffering from chronic ailments like thalassemia also need access to safe blood at regular intervals; India particularly has a high burden of thalassemia patients with over 30 million cases. In addition, Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) accounts for about 30% of maternal deaths in India. Replacement of blood and blood products plays an essential role in managing PPH. So, access to timely delivery of care and safe and adequate blood for transfusion can go a long way to address maternal casualties.

One of the major bottlenecks in India's blood ecosystem is the presence of multiple authorities. Human blood and its products are treated as 'drugs' in India. Therefore, the Drug Controller General of India and State Drug Control Authorities govern licensing of blood banks. In addition, the National AIDS Control Council (NACO) and National Blood Transfusion Council (NBTC) are two bodies responsible for a sustainable blood transfusion ecosystem of the country. Moreover, certification of laboratories is handled by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL)/ National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH). Legislation on blood will homogenize the blood ecosystem of the country, leading to more efficiency and sustainability.



Would you like to share some global practices which India can adapt to mitigate the challenges around shortage and safety?

The issue of shortage of blood requires attention at two ends. Innovative solutions like the Hub & Spoke model, that drive efficiency and scale, can also help the situation to a great extent. In our experience of working with most blood systems worldwide, we believe that the adoption of a hub and spoke model in both centralized blood services or those that are partially centralized, benefit from a hub-and-spoke model. We consider that a hub-and-spoke model is the most effective way to ascertain access, safety, and sustainability of blood. Ideally, a hub-and-spoke model can substantially aid in meeting the demand-supply gap while maintaining cost-efficiency.

Moreover, sustained information and awareness campaigns can bust myths and provide accurate information and encourage more people towards this philanthropic activity.

The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the blood shortage crisis in India. How can technology be leveraged to alleviate blood shortages and ensure a sustainable blood supply in the future?

Not only India, but the pandemic has also impacted blood collection across the globe. In many parts of India, the blood collection had practically come to a stand-still. However, one should leverage the available technology to help maximize each donation. While some patients require whole blood units, many others require specific blood components like platelets and blood plasma. Historically, India has suffered from low componentization of blood. There is a need to gravitate towards the Hub & Spoke model of blood collection. The Hub & Spoke model will allow large blood banks with component separation facilities to store different blood components. These components can be then dispatched to even distant centers (spokes) when the need arises. Such an approach can certainly lead us towards a more sustainable blood supply.

Why are voluntary blood donation rates low in India; less than 1pc of the population, which is the minimum limit prescribed by WHO?

With a population of 1.3 billion, it is perplexing why we have not met the minimum percentage of population who should donate blood set by WHO. One of the reasons behind this can be the myths associated with blood donation. Many people believe that donating blood would weaken their immunity, and it is a painful process, or that blood transfusion will lead to HIV/AIDS. None of which is true. There is an urgent need to motivate people in the 18-65 years group to donate blood. We should also actively work to convert one-time replacement/voluntary donors to regular donors. While informative campaigns hold the key for increased sensitization, innovative incentives like honoring a donor with a



certificate, letting them know that their donation saved lives could be explored. In fact, the government can particularly reach out to the youth of the country to come forward and donate blood voluntarily and spread the message of voluntary blood donation, in line with what the WHO is trying to focus on for this year's campaign- "to encourage youth to embrace the humanitarian call to donate blood and inspire others to do the same and celebrate the potential of youth as partners in promoting health."

What are the Safety guidelines/basic checks for those donating blood and general guidelines for NGOs/ organizations that are arranging/holding blood donation drives during this time?

The National Blood Transfusion Council (NTBC) is in place to promote voluntary donations, ensure safe blood transfusion and provide infrastructure to blood centers. The various NGOs and organizations involved in blood collection during the ongoing pandemic are following appropriate COVID-19 behavior. The Indian Red Cross Society has information on their website and shares that they are taking "all precautions to ensure safety of staff, blood donors as well as patients by using thermal scanners, regularly cleaning couches, gloves, masks etc. with disinfectants and maintaining adequate distance by practicing social distancing.". According to the guidelines released by NBTC for blood donation during the COVID-19 pandemic regular follow-up of all the donors is suggested for at least 14 days. NBTC also mandates that the blood units of any donor who contracts COVID-19 be discarded.

When there are blood transfusion requirements in cancer patients, thalassemia, pregnancy issues etc., some basic safety-related information for the concerned families, many of whom would have been affected during COVID time.

Unfortunately, many patients requiring frequent blood transfusion due to cancer, thalassemia, and sickle cell disease have suffered due to the shortage of blood in the pandemic. These patients are immunocompromised and therefore more susceptible to contracting COVID-19 and other contagious infections. To that end, the blood bank staff should pay utmost attention to enforce social distancing and COVID-19 appropriate behavior. In addition, there should be strict adherence to hygiene standards for the equipment in use. We suggest that concerned families and friends should stay in close contact with their doctors and treating hospitals to ensure they follow all safety guidelines to help avoid bringing infection risk to their loved ones. And anything they can do to advocate for much needed blood donations is always helpful.

There is very little awareness related to blood donations in India. Are there specific organizations that can be contacted about this for authorized and authentic information? Or any studies/documentary works/books on the same that can be helpful to readers.

The awareness related to blood donation would be even lower if not for the advocacy by various civil society organizations. Indian Medical Association, Indian Red Cross Society, Lion's Club, Rotary Club etc., have been working tirelessly to raise awareness about the various aspects of blood donation in India. Recently, the Indian Medical Association

released a comprehensive docket that addresses some of the myths that perpetuate blood donation in India.

Of late, many initiatives like Blood Donors India, United by Blood, and Blood Connect etc., have leveraged the strength of social media to spread awareness and mobilize blood collection. My company actively encourages blood donation. We organize donation camps throughout the year, across the country, as part of our ongoing corporate responsibility to our community.

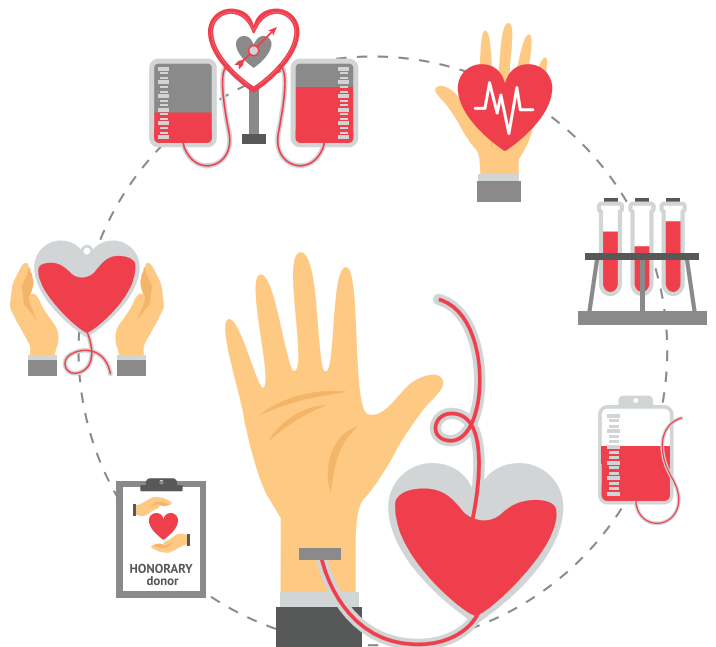
What are some of the things to be kept in mind for a successful donation?

Let me start by saying, blood donation is completely safe. Blood banks use sterile equipment for each donor eliminating the risk of contracting infections. Moreover, donation centers employ professional healthcare staff who are trained in collecting and processing blood donations and monitoring donors for proper medical conditions before, during and after their donation. Healthy adults can usually donate a pint (about half a liter) of blood without any health repercussions.

It is also imperative that the donors answer the screening questionnaire correctly; for instance, you have to be the right age and weight, you need to fill out a medical history and list any medications you make be taking now or previously. Many people are either unaware of completing a donor form or deem it unnecessary. A donor form provides consent for voluntary donation and helps in follow-up. During the screen, your hemoglobin is tested and if low, the staff can advise you on things to do to improve it ahead of your next donation.

You should eat healthy food and drink plenty of water before and after you donate blood. This is essential else the donor can feel lightheaded and tired after the donation.

Lastly, I encourage everyone who donates blood to share their experiences with their friends and family. This would help in busting myths associated with blood donation and motivate more people towards blood donation.



SAVE LIFE!

Innovation, collaboration and behaviour change must for a sustainable blood ecosystem - By EH News Bureau

Dr Sanjeev Kumar, Country Manager-Terumo Penpol India traces the problem associated with blood transfusion system, while also explaining the steps needed to be taken to resolve it

Blood is essential for a well-functioning healthcare system. Critical to many medical procedures, increased affordability, accessibility and blood safety improves health outcomes and reduces mortalities. India needs 25 units of blood every minute, as per media reports. However, due to an acute shortage of blood, we cannot manage the demand-supply gaps efficiently.

Country-wide lockdowns, COVID-19-infected people being ineligible to donate before 28 days and vaccinated (for COVID-19) people being ineligible to donate blood before 14 days, coupled with a general hesitancy due to health safety concerns have severely constricted blood collection. The Indian Red Cross Society had alarmingly noted in April 2020 that voluntary blood donations were reportedly down by almost 100 per cent.

With the stocks of blood banks across the country depleting fast, media and social media are awash with calls for help. The poignant account of a father of a thalassemic boy having to pedal 400 kilometers for blood transfusion as the local blood bank had run out of blood should be a wake-up call to sort out our blood woes.

Although the pandemic exacerbated the blood shortage crisis, the scarcity of blood has been reported over the years. Hence, it is imperative that steps are taken to address the issue in general as well as for future emergency situations.

Opening more blood banks might seem like an obvious solution to our woes. However, with 3,321 blood banks across the country, the density of blood banks is not an issue. There are two chief causes of our blood crisis; firstly, we suffer from a lower voluntary blood donation rate (VBD). Seventy nine countries have a VBD rate of over 90 per cent, compared to around 70 per cent in India. Secondly, many blood banks suffer from a lack of infrastructure, inadequate capacities of personnel and low reliance on technology and innovation. This constricts access and affordability while causing the wastage of blood. Over 1.1 million units were wasted in 2016-17.

Traditionally, there has been a rural and urban divide in access to healthcare in India. Imagine an emergency where inhabitants of a rural area need blood. Often their sole option is a desperate journey to the district headquarters impinged on the hope of finding blood. Transformation of health indicators was a crucial agenda when Prime Minister Modi envisaged the transformation of every village of the 117 under-developed districts under the Aspirational Districts programme.

While most Aspirational Districts have blood banks, in districts of Baksa (Assam), Bijapur, Sukma (Chattisgarh), Shrivasti, Chitrakoot, Balrampur (Uttar Pradesh), the blood bank is available only in the district headquarters. The health outcomes in such Aspirational Districts that are concomitant to blood access can improve through technological innovation and focus on improving human resource capacities, infrastructure and processes.

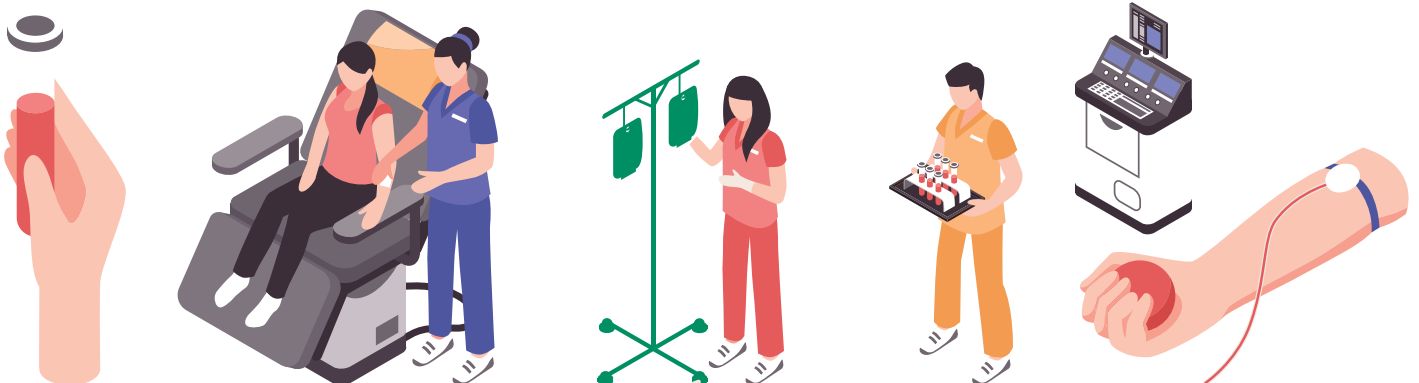


One such example is the Aspirational District of Sonbhadra in Uttar Pradesh. A collaborative initiative between the NITI Aayog, Terumo Blood and Cell Technologies and the Uttar Pradesh National Health Mission (UP NHM) led to improved efficiency of the blood bank located in Roberstganj. Through training of the personnel, upgrading of infrastructure and strict adherence to processes, a 37 per cent improvement in the functioning of the blood bank was achieved.

Resource constraints associated with the small blood bank made significant infrastructural changes unviable. The partnership's second phase envisages the deployment of a hub and spoke model to further enhance the blood bank's efficiency. Aimed towards the centralisation of blood collection, a hub and spoke model will be much more effective in addressing the issues of safety and shortage as seen in other countries like Spain, New Zealand and Australia.

A significant role in the improvement of access to blood will be played by technology. The hubs can leverage innovative technology and specialised human resource for efficient blood management. Further, digital inventory platforms like the e-Rakht Kosh portal can yield better results when linked with hubs. Technology has already begun to facilitate access to blood. Facebook and other social media platforms inform their users when blood centres near them need blood. The Facebook platform also allows them to schedule their appointments.

Increasing the accessibility and safety of blood in India must be a collaborative approach among the government, private entities and citizens. The efforts of government and private entities on the infrastructure and technology side need to be supported through an increased emphasis on behavioural change towards voluntary blood donation among citizens. Dispelling myths and recognizing the altruistic motive behind blood donation are the drivers for increased voluntary blood donation.



Syed Zayaul Haque, Ashit kumar Singh, Pramod kumar, Mohammed Zafar, Amit Sharma, Saikat Paul - Managers of Terumo Penpol are 'A Role Models to Others'

Covid restrictions and the Covid situation have created a huge shortage of blood and its products which is leading to casualties across the country. To celebrate the 100th year anniversary of TERUMO Corp, the parent company of TERUMO PENPOL, they took a challenge to run a blood donation drive in which they planned to help organize 100 Blood Donation camps in association with different blood centers, hospitals, and NGOs in Delhi and NCR region.

This challenge was very tough because of the Covid situation and it was to be accomplished before 15th May 2021. It was mid-April 2021 when the situation was getting even tougher as the condition of Covid was worsening in New Delhi. However, the team moved ahead with all precautions. Until 15th April, 20 camps were organized. It was then when Syed got severely infected by Covid and had to stay in hospital for 3 weeks. Their donation drive was paused for a few days, but the spirit of the team was so high that they continued the blood donation drive despite bad Covid situation and by 15th May 21 they could organize 65 camps in total and a total of 1761 people donated the blood.

Syed says that the camps had brought them closer to the blood centers and they have proved that they are not just suppliers, but are their partners, and they stand with them even in tough times. They could not achieve their challenge of organizing 100 camps because of the pandemic but it has given them a great satisfaction that they could do something in the interest of the patient care in this tough time when there is huge scarcity of blood.

They are proud of being a part of an organization where we are encouraged to be the part of activities which touches the patient's life.



Trivandrum man on his way to hit century in blood donation

Published: 17th June 2021 ,The New Indian Express

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM: When Shajudeen J S was 17 years old, he donated blood for the first time. He was in college, and the faculty announced a blood test to determine groups. "The professor asked how many of us are willing to donate blood and I promptly lifted my hand. That same night, at around 12, the professor came to my home because his son needed blood. That was my first," he recalls. The next day when Shajudeen went to college, there was a commotion. The professor's son had died.

"I still can't fathom the feeling that swept over me. I felt guilty. I went home and couldn't even go to see the kid's body," he recalls. However, the incident only inspired Shajudeen to save more lives. He continued donating blood and in no time, had donated blood to six patients who survived. "Though the first incident hit me pretty hard, the fact that the others lived was a huge relief. It was reassuring to be able to change someone's life," he adds.

Shajudeen eventually became instrumental in the functioning of a voluntary blood donor group that he started through a recreation club for which he served as the secretary. "We mobilised many volunteers and encouraged them to donate blood," he says. At 21, he joined Terumo Penpol, an organisation that is diligently involved in promoting voluntary blood donation.

Touching hundred lives

Three decades later, Shajudeen has donated blood 100 times, which is no ordinary feat. The 52-year-old is on cloud nine for having hit a century in blood donation, his hundredth blood donation was in April 2021.

The pandemic or lockdown didn't dampen his spirit and mission to donate blood. Having tested positive for Covid, he was speaking on the phone to TNIE from the hospital on Monday. Even then, his pride and conviction is quite audible as he spoke of blood donation. "Blood is the life-saving elixir that cannot be manufactured. There is a substitute for everything, but not for blood. It can only be shared between people," he says.

Man with Iron will

For this unsung hero, all that matters is being able to help out another soul. "Knowing that I have been able to save lives is a reward in itself for me. It is a feeling that cannot be explained," he says. Shajudeen has never taken a break from blood donation, except when he was bedridden after an operation in 2010. "I want to continue donating blood. As I get older, maybe I will reduce the number of times I donate blood. But I will never stop. And when I look back, I feel like I have done something for the world, that I touched lives," he says.

World Blood Donor Day celebrations-Terumo Penpol organized WBDD event as a virtual meeting on June 14

TERUMO PENPOL WBDD activities included recognizing repeat regular donors, apheresis donors, convalescent plasma donors, motivators promoting blood donation, As part of World Blood Donor Day celebrations, 400 blood donation camps were organized by Terumo Penpol Commercial Team (West) in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, and Goa. 3123 donors donated blood at the blood camps. Total camps organized by the commercial team North were 86 and total units of blood collected were 2979 in major cities like Delhi, Lucknow, Jaipur, Dehradun, and Chandigarh. The repeat regular donors who donated blood on world blood donor day were rewarded with N-95 masks and hand sanitizers. The blood banks were decorated with attractive colorful blood donation posters, banners and with balloons with World Blood Donor Day message.

Terumo Penpol has entrusted the Area managers to focus on blood donation camps and involve more donors at their respective blood centers. The best blood donor motivators and best blood donors who has donated four times in 2020 were recognized,

Terumo Penpol organized an event with Kerala Technology University to promote blood donation among students. A webinar was organized for the students of Kerala Technology University on how to promote blood donation among friends and family. Dr. R Raj Bharath, Associate Professor, SCTIMST Blood Bank was the Faculty. The regular donors of Kerala Technology University shared their blood donation experiences.

Terumo Penpol in association with TEJUS organized a painting contest for School Students.

TERUMO Penpol in association with KEBS organized Slogan Recitation and Elocution contest on Blood Donation for College Students.

Terumo Penpol also organized a 'Thank You Blood Donor Greeting Card Design Contest' for college students, high school, and higher secondary students and Associates. The 'Thank You Blood Donor Greeting Card Design Contest' was organized to thank those who voluntarily donate their blood without any reward, except the knowledge that they have helped save lives, particularly those who give blood on a regular basis two, three or more times a year.



Shajudeen we are overwhelmed and deeply touched by the kindness you depicted by donating blood. Thank you for this supreme contribution. It takes a little time to donate blood, but requires a great force of goodness to donate blood to others and you are one of them. Thank you from all of us at TERUMO PENPOL



World Blood Donor Day that falls on June 14 is an opportunity for organizations across the world to recognize regular donors, we at Terumo Penpol do this consistently by associating with NGO's and Blood Banks across India.

Blood Donation camps organized by TERUMO PENPOL Commercial Team West



Vikhe Patil Medical College and Hospital



Civil Hospital- Parbhani



GMERS Gandhinagar



Balchandra Blood Bank-Latur



BKL Walawalkar Hospital- Kasarwadi



Beed Blood Bank- Beed



Blood Donation camps organized by TERUMO PENPOL Commercial Team North



Best Blood Donor Motivator and Best Blood Donor Award

Terumo Penpol Private Limited has instituted two awards, "Best Motivator" and "Best Blood Donor" Award in memory of U Suresh and Baiju Nellimoode, owing to the vast contributions they have made in the field of Voluntary Blood Donation.

U Suresh Memorial Best Blood Donor Motivator Award- U Suresh, former PSC Member, was one of the founding members of Kerala Blood Donor Society (KEBS) and has been a constant force for the cause.

1. K P Rajagopalan, President, FIBDO

K P Rajagopalan has made tremendous contributions of outstanding altruistic significance to the field of Voluntary Blood Donation. He used to take motivational sessions on blood donation regularly for the public and college students.



2. Ratheesh Sahadevan, General Secretary, KEBS

Ratheesh Sahadevan is in the forefront to promote voluntary blood donation. He is a regular apheresis donor and used to arrange blood for needy patients.



3. Joy Varghese, NSS Program Coordinator, Kerala Technology University

Joy Varghese has done a tremendous job to promote blood donation among the students of needy patients.



Baiju Nellimoode Memorial Best Blood Donor Award- Baiju Nellimoode has donated blood 150 times and was also part of many charitable activities such "Annam Amrutham", an initiative to provide lunch to bystanders at RCC.



Fr Rijosh - 80 times



Shajudeen J S- Has completed his 100th Blood Donation on April 2021



Sunny U S- 62 times

Online Drawing Contest for Kids in association with Blood Donor Day 2021

Terumo Penpol in association with TEJUS, conducted an online drawing competition for Kids in association with the World Blood Donor Day 2021. Drawings are evaluated by Mr. KP Rajagopalan, President FIBDO, Mr. Divakaran , Famous Artist, Mrs. Baby P S, In Charge (PR & CSR) ,Terumo Penpol Pvt Limited and Mr. Brijesh PI, TEJUS.

Sub Junior Level (UKG to STD 3)



IMA AJEESH,
UKG - FIRST



SIVANI A,
2nd STD - FIRST



HRISHIKESH SR
3rd STD- SECOND

Junior Level (STD 4 – STD 6)



MYDHILI MADHAVI AR
STD 4 – FIRST



SANJEEV MADHU,
STD 4 - SECOND



ALIKA ANOOP
STD 6 – SECOND

Blood Donation camp in association with Indian Institute of Chartered Accountants

Terumo Penpol in association with Indian Institute of Chartered Accountants organized a blood donation camp on the 01st of July at the ICA Office, Thycaud. The Blood Bank from Sree Chithra Thirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology partnered with us in organizing the camp.

Twenty-three people enrolled for the donation, out of which 14 were able to donate.



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