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(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

21 Sept. 1949

To: Dr. Manitoff

From: Dr. H. Terada,
Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-to

Subject: Mediation Service of Blood Donors in Tokyo-to

Investigations have been conducted on the existing condition of the mediation service for blood donors in Tokyo-to with the following results as of 15 September 1949:

1. Name of the establishment: Shadan Hojin, Iryo Dojin Kai (Corporation, Universal Benevolent Society of Medical Treatment)
 Address: 27, Uenosakuragi-cho, Daito-ku
(Phone No. 83-3,037)
 Responsible person: Koichi Watanabe
 Number of member donors: 150 (50% are students, 22 to 27 years old)
2. Name of the establishment: Shinko Iryo BS Kyokai (New Medical Treatment Blood Service Ass.)
 Address: 75, Nezuyaegaki-cho, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku
(Phone No. 83-3037)
 Responsible person: Toshio Otsuki
 Number of member donors: 30 (some 75% are students of 23 to 26 years old)
3. Name of the establishment: Tokyo Yuketsu Goshi Kaisha (Tokyo Blood Transfusion & Co.)
 Address: 39-1, Sakuma-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku
(Phone No. 43-1372)
 Responsible person: Hideo Suzuki
 Member donors: 60 (85% are students of 22 to 29 years old)
4. Name of the establishment: Iryo Kyokai (Medical Treatment Ass.)
 Address: 2-2, Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku
 Responsible person: Miya Amino
 Member donors: Some 70 (More than 50% are students of 22-25 years old)

5. Name of the
establishment:

Kokusai Iryo Kyokai (Internat-
inal Medical Treatment Ass.)

Address:

37, Hongo-Masago-cho, Bunkyo-ku

Responsible person:

Dr. Yoshio Goto (practising
physician)

Member donors:

70 (50% are students of 21 to 26 years old)

21 Sept. 1949

To: Dr. Manittoff

From: Dr. H. Terada,
Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-toSubject: Hospitals where the Blood Transfusion Program
has been Materialized as of 15 Sept. 1949Shitaya Hospital

| Blood type | Registered donors | | | Remarks |
|------------|-------------------|--------|-------|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | |
| O | . | 1 | 1 | It is planned to increase the number of donors. |
| A | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| B | . | 1 | 1 | |
| AB | . | . | 0 | |
| Total | 1 | 3 | 4 | |

Tokyo Teishin (Communications) Hosp.

| Blood type | Registered donors | | | Remarks |
|------------|-------------------|--------|-------|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | |
| O | . | 1 | 1 | Plans are under way to increase the number of donors. |
| A | . | 2 | 2 | |
| B | . | 2 | 2 | |
| AB | . | 1 | 1 | |
| Total | . | 6 | 6 | |

13 Sept. 1949

To: Dr. Menitoff
 From: Dr. H. Terada,
 Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-to
 Subject: Blood Transfusions Conducted at Hospitals
 in July 1949

| <u>Name of the hospital</u> | <u>No. of registered donors</u> | | | <u>No. Blood drawn</u> |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> | |
| National Tokyo No. 1 Hospital | 4 | 61 | 65 | 13 (hospital employes) 50 (Dried plasma) |
| National Tokyo No. 2 Hosp. | 2 | 10 | 12 | 3 (hospital employes) 15 (others) |
| Tokyo-to Traffic Bureau Hosp. | 11 | 27 | 38 | 11 (family members) 2 (others) |
| Tokyo Monopoly Bureau Hosp. | . | 6 | 6 | 3 (family members) |
| Showa Medical College Hosp. | . | 37 | 37 | 11 (family members) 2 (dried plasma) |
| Surugadai Nippon Med- ical College H. | 69 | 42 | 111 | 4 (family members) 5 (others) |
| Nakano Union H. | 22 | 1 | 23 | 10 (hospital employes) 5 (others) |
| Kawakita H. | 1 | 6 | 7 | . |
| Total | 109 | 190 | 299 | (26 hosp. emp.) 134 (52 dried pla.) (29 Family mem.) (27 others) |

Note: The number of persons from whom blood was drawn in
 the previous report was that conducted in June, 1949

27 July 1949

To: Dr. Manittoff

From: Dr. H. Terada,
Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-to

Subject: Blood Transfusion Measures at Hospitals Materialized as of 25 July 1949

| <u>Name of Hospitals</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Number Blood drawn</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| National Tokyo No.1 Hospital | 4 | 61 | 65 | { 12 (hospital employes) 58 (Dried plasma) |
| Tokyo Monopoly Bureau Hosp. | . | 6 | 6 | { 4 (Family) 2 (Dried plasma) |
| Kawakita H. | 1 | 6 | 7 | { 8 (Family) 2 (Hospital employes) 4 (Others) |
| Showa Medical College H. | . | 37 | 37 | { 36 (Family & relatives) 2 (Dried plasma) |
| Nippon Medical College H. (Surugadai) | 69 | 42 | 111 | { 2 (Family) 5 (Others) 8 (Dried plasma) |
| Nakano Union H. | 22 | 1 | 23 | 15 (Hospital employes) |
| *National Tokyo No.2 Hosp. | 2 | 10 | 12 | (Set up on 21 July) |
| *Tokyo-to Traffic Bureau H. | 11 | 27 | 38 | (Set up on 20 July) |
| Total | 109 | 190 | 299 | |

*National Tokyo No.2 Hospital (Number of registered donors)

| Blood type | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| O | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| A | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| B | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| AB | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2 | 10 | 12 |

*Tokyo-to Traffic Bureau Hospital

| Blood type | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| O | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| A | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| B | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| AB | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Total | 11 | 27 | 38 |

27 July 1949

To: Dr. Manittoff

From: Dr. H. Terada,
Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-to

Subject: Decisions at the conference on the Eugenic Marriage Consultation Office Held on 30 June '49, etc.

-
1. Decisions at the Conference on the Eugenic Marriage Consultation Office Held on 30 June 1949.
 2. Number of Designated Physicians, Hospitals & Clinics According to the Eugenic Protection Law.
 3. Number of Persons who have Consulted about Contraception in June 1949 at Hospitals whose Directors attended the Conference.

1. DECISIONS AT THE CONFERENCE ON THE EUGENIC MARRIAGE CONSULTATION OFFICE HELD ON 30 JUNE 1949.

1) The equipment for the function of the eugenic marriage consultation office will be sufficient with such of a clinic, and it is appropriate that the guidance will be given by the designated physicians, therefore, it is advisable to have the consultation office attached to a hospital or clinic where the designated physician is in service.

2) The fees to be collected at the eugenic marriage consultation office will be as much as those for the initial examinations of the health insurance for those under the Livelihood Protection Law and the Health Insurance, and for others they will be fixed according to the usage.

3) As to the advertisement on the eugenic marriage consultation office as well as on the ~~guidance for the control of~~ contraception it is under communication with the Ministry of Welfare.

4) The model will be prepared as soon as possible and forwarded to the Tokyo-to Medical Association (as prescribed in the Regulations).

5) The name "Eugenic Marriage Consultation Office" is considered unfitted.

2. NUMBER OF DESIGNATED PHYSICIANS, HOSPITALS & CLINICS
 ACCORDING TO THE EUGENIC PROTECTION LAW

| Name of ward | Physicians | Hospitals | Clinics |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| Arakawa | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| Nakano | 19 | 2 | 14 |
| Koto | 1 | 1 | |
| Mikojima | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Suginami | 33 | 5 | 28 |
| Ota | 29 | 2 | 26 |
| Minato | 22 | 8 | 14 |
| Shibuya | 25 | 5 | 17 |
| Shinagawa | 31 | 6 | 24 |
| Shinjuku | 34 | 9 | 25 |
| Adachi | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| Itabashi | 14 | 3 | 10 |
| Setagaya | 29 | 2 | 20 |
| Chuo | 22 | 4 | 18 |
| Daito | 26 | 4 | 22 |
| Bunkyo | 22 | 8 | 11 |
| Toshima | 18 | 1 | 17 |
| Kita | 19 | 4 | 15 |
| Nerima | 10 | 1 | 8 |
| Edogawa | 18 | 2 | 15 |
| Fukagawa | 3 | | 3 |
| Chiyoda | 21 | 12 | 1 |
| Katsushika | 25 | 3 | 22 |
| Meguro | 19 | 2 | 17 |
| Sumida | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| Nishitama Gun | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Minamitama Gun | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Hachioji City | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Kitatama Gun | 22 | 6 | 16 |
| Hachije-jima (islands) | 1 | | 1 |

3. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE CONSULTED ABOUT CONTRA-
CEPTION IN JUNE 1949 AT HOSPITALS WHOSE DIRECTORS
ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE .

| Hospitals | Physicians | No. of consultants |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Tokyo Police Hosp. | Dr. S. Shiozawa | 12 |
| Nakamura H. | Dr. B. Nakamura | 14 |
| Japanese Red Cross Maternity H. | Dr. N. Kuji | 28 |
| Hamada H. | Dr. K. Obata | 9 |
| Tokyo-to Okubo H. | Dr. C. Kondo | 30 |
| Tokyo-to Toshima H. | Dr. K. Fukushima | 20 |
| Nakayama H. | Dr. M. Nakayama | 8 |
| Keio Univ. Hosp. | Dr. Matsumoto. | |

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*Blood Bank**AKM*
28 June 1949

To: Dr. Manittoff

From: Dr. H. Terada,
Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-toSubject: Blood Transfusion Measures at Hospitals Mat-
erIALIZED as of 25 June 1949

According to the answers from the hospital directors to the inquiry of the Tokyo-to Blood Transfusion Committee, blood transfusion measures at hospitals which have been materialized after the last report are as follows:

med. college 1st
5. Nippon ~~University~~ Hospital

No. of registered donors

| Blood type | Male | Female | Total |
|------------|------|--------|-------|
| O | 27 | 8 | 35 |
| A | 25 | 22 | 47 |
| B | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| AB | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Total | 69 | 45 | 111 |

6. Nakano Kumiai (Union) Hospital

No. of registered donors

| Blood type | Male | Female | Total |
|------------|------|--------|-------|
| O | 17 | 1 | 18 |
| A | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| B | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| AB | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 22 | 1 | 23 |

6 June 1949

To: Dr. Manitoff

From: Dr. H. Terada,
Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-to

Subject: Blood Transfusion Measures at Hospitals Materialized as of 31 May 1949

According to the answers from the hospital directors to the inquiry of the Tokyo-to Blood Transfusion Committee, blood transfusion measures at hospitals have been materialized as follows:

1. National Tokyo No. 1 Hospital

No. of registered donors

| Blood type | Male | Female | Total |
|------------|------|--------|-------|
| O | . | 22 | 22 |
| A | 2 | 26 | 28 |
| B | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| AB | . | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 4 | 61 | 65 |

2. Tokyo Sembai (Monopoly) Hospital

No. of registered donors

| Blood type | Male | Female | Total |
|------------|------|--------|-------|
| O | . | 1 | 1 |
| A | . | 1 | 1 |
| B | . | 2 | 2 |
| AB | . | 2 | 2 |
| Total | . | 6 | 6 |

3. Kawakita Hospital

No. of registered donors

| Blood type | Male | Female | Total |
|------------|------|--------|-------|
| O | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| A | . | 2 | 2 |
| B | . | 2 | 2 |
| AB | . | . | . |
| Total | 1 | 6 | 7 |

4. Showa Medical College Hospital

No. of registered donors

| Blood type | Male | Female | Total |
|------------|------|--------|-------|
| O | . | 12 | 12 |
| A | . | 14 | 14 |
| B | . | 8 | 8 |
| AB | . | 3 | 3 |
| Total | . | 37 | 37 |

20 May 1949

To: Dr. Manitoff

From: Dr. H. Terada,
Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-toSubject: Reports on the Progress of the Blood Trans-
fusion Program to the Chairman of the Tokyo-to
Blood Transfusion Committee from the Directors
of the Hospitals with more than 100 Bed Capacity
as of 15 May '49Tokyo Teishin (Communications)
HospitalEfforts have been exerted
in framing the plan.

Saiseikai Hosp.

No employes have registered
as donor yet, but efforts will
be continued.

National Tokyo No. 1 Hosp.

Efforts have been made in
framing the plan.Kokusai Seibo (International
Holy Mother's) H.Dry human plasma will be used
as much as possible.
No employes have registered yet
as donor.

Municipal Okubo H.

Dry human plasma and whole blo-
od of relatives have been
utilized.

Municipal Sumida H.

Plans are under way for utiliz-
ing dry human plasma and whole
blood of relatives.

National Setagaya H.

Dry human plasma has been and
will be used.

National Okura H.

Plans are under way for select-
ing donors.

Nakano Kumiai (union) H.

No employes have registered as
donor yet, but selections have
been underway from among the
citizens.National Tachikawa H.
Monopoly Bureau H.
Japan Red Cross Maternity H.

Dry human plasma will be used.

"
"

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION
APD 181

11 March 1949

SUBJECT: "Blood Banking" Conference

TO: Chief, Public Health Section

Date of conference: 11 March 1949, 1:30 P.M.

Persons present: Refer to the list of members of the Tokyo-To Blood Transfusion Committee.

Discussion:

- 1) Found finally possibility of establishing the substitute for the present donors' association system.
- 2) Kosei-sho maintains that there is nothing wrong in the light of medical service law against the practice of present donors' association. Therefore, the thing they can do is to send the directives to medical practitioners to pay special attention as to checking on the practice by the association so as to avoid abuses and shortcomings of the system which require no further discussion.
- 3) Dr. Terada's suggestion is to set up the reliable substitute method to take place of the present donors' association.
- 4) Red-Cross has been taking the active part in the work of blood banking system according to the decision reached by the International Convention to set up the Red-Cross hospitals net works to establish the country wide blood banking system.
- 5) Immediate compromised plan: 1) Immediate expansion of the Plasma Laboratory. 2) Sending out the mimeographed letter to the hospitals having more than 50 beds capacity, requesting, a) return the report immediately the list of possible number and types of blood that may be used in case of emergency. b) Notification to the private practitioners and small clinics to get in touch with the hospital in their district, assigned by the Bureau of Health, Tokyo-To, to make the close contact with them for the supply of dried plasma and blood for emergency cases. c) Stipulate immediate action be taken to set up the reliable substitute method to take place of the donors' association run by laity within next fortnight. Under the overwhelming reliability and efficient services by the legitimate method, the quack will follow the course of termination.

Remarks:

Dr. Manitoff maintained that ~~any~~ possible steps should be taken to stop the present day practice of donors' association sponsored by lay people in order to check deteriorating youth health in Japan. Age group of highest T.B. occurrences is being found most prevalent among those who join the donors' association, which should be taken into serious consideration from the point of view of nation's health, and be stopped.

Present capacity of plasma laboratory:

- 1) Average daily supply of blood; 40 people, 200 cc per capita, each person averaging twice a month drawings.
- 2) Production in February.

200 cc - 135 tubes

100 cc - 368 "

30 cc - 31 "

20 cc - 129 "

委員

幹事

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 厚生省醫務局醫務課長
 国立第二病院小児科副院長
 慶應病院産婦人科 教授
 慶應病院皮膚科 教授
 都立大久保病院外科醫長
 日本赤十字社中央病院院長
 東京大学福田外科 教授
 東京大学血清学教室 教授
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 東京大学泌尿器科 教授
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東京都血液研究所技術係長
東京都醫務課係長

芥川良二郎
二階堂謙二
平島栄
道部融
土井博

第 二 條

東京都輸血対策委員會議程
東京都輸血対策委員會（以下委員會といふ）は知事の諮問に
應じ、右の事項を審議する。

一、輸血の取締りに関すること

二、乾燥血液の改善及び普及に関すること

三、血液令庫に関すること

四、災害時緊急輸血対策に関すること

五、其の他輸血に依る危害の防止に関すること

六、醫療機関及び研究団体との連絡に関すること

委員長は衛生局長を以て、これに充てる。

委員は右に掲げる者の中から知事がこれを命じ又は委嘱する。

一、東京都吏員

二、関係官公廳職員

三、醫療機関代表者

四、学識経験者

第 三 條

第 四 條

委員長は會務を総理する。

委員長の事故がある時は、委員長が予め指定した委員が其の職
務を代理する。

第 五 條

委員會に幹事及び書記若干人を置く。都吏員の中から知事

- 一、東京都吏員
- 二、関係官公廳職員
- 三、警察機關代表者
- 四、学識経験者

第四條

委員長は會務を総理する。

委員長に事故がある時は、委員長が予め指定した委員が其職務を代理する。

第五條

委員会に幹事及び書記若干人を置く。都吏員の中から知事がこれを命ずる。

第六條

幹事は委員長の指揮を受け會務を整理する。

書記は上司の命を受け庶務に従事する。

第七條

委員会は必要があるとき認めるときは委員外の者の出席を求め、其の意見を聴くことが出来る。

東京都輸血対策委員

| | | |
|-----|------------|-------|
| 委員長 | 東京都衛生局長 | 小山 武夫 |
| 委員 | 東京都衛生局総務課長 | 森 傳 |
| | 東京都衛生局醫務課長 | 寺田 秀男 |
| | 東京都衛生局防疫課長 | 興謝野 光 |

血液金庫設置地に乾燥血漿生産上の改善案

血液金庫設置計画

(一) 設置目的

血液金庫は常に新鮮な血液又は乾燥人血漿を貯蓄し置き医師の求めに応じて迅速に傷病者の救急に遺憾のない様にするを目的とする

(二) 血液金庫の設置場所

血液金庫は東京都衛生研究所又は其の他適当な施設内に設置する

(三) 血液金庫の事業

(1) 血液の蒐集

1. 生血液を蒐集するに必要なる採血人員は一日二十名を限度とし一人より一回二〇〇ccを採血する

2. 乾燥血漿を製造するに必要なる採血人員は一日五〇名乃至五十名とし一人一回二〇〇ccを採血する

(四) 生血液の保存

生血液は適切な施設内に保存し常に慎重なる監督をする。保存期限は一週間以内とし期限後の血液は乾燥血漿の製造の材料とする

(五) 乾燥血漿の製造及保存

1. 乾燥血漿の製造は一定の場所以に慎重保管する

2. 現在月産四〇〇本の二〇〇cc程度製造中であるが更に将来生産の拡充を図りたい

3. 乾燥血漿は一定の場所以に慎重保管する

4. 生血液の採集は一定の場所以に慎重保管する

5. 生血液の引取は金庫に引取り乾燥血漿の製造の材料とする

6. 血液金庫の構成

(1) 主なる職員

技師(医師) 三名 技師員 一三名 事務職員 三名

(2) 設備として必要なるもの

採血室 血液保存冷蔵庫 診察室 検査室 蒸留水製造室

三つの備品

電気冷蔵庫 二台

電気採血器

血液搬送用自動車 一

血液搬送用自動車 一

血液搬送用自動車 一

血液搬送用自動車 一

血液搬送用自動車 一

533cc blood
200 cc plasma

現在使用中の一呼型血清乾燥機は生産能力が低いため真空凍結乾燥機に転換し増産を図

134
100cc 368
30cc
20cc

20cc 135-200.
100cc 368-213
30cc 31-100
20cc 129-76

Average 40%
daily
200 cc per person
twice a month.

(一) 血液の輸送
 (二) 血液の貯蔵
 (三) 血液の検査
 (四) 血液の製法

血液生産上の改善
 現在使用中のI型血清乾燥機は生産能力が低い。ため真空凍結乾燥機に転換し増産を図る。

設備として必要となる室
 血液保存貯蔵庫
 二台
 滅菌器
 血液搬送用自動車
 一
 診察室
 検査室
 蒸留水製造室

(四) 血液貯蔵庫の構成
 (五) 自給車の準備
 (六) 自給車の準備

(1) 血液貯蔵庫の職員
 技師 (医師) 三名
 技術員 一三名
 事務職員 三名

533cc blood
200 cc plasma.

輸血用血液の保存法

輸血の必要に際し屢々応急給血者を見出すことの困難に遭遇する。かような場合救急用として
現今では各病院に血液貯蔵庫を設置するやうにされた。FANTUS(1937)がイリノイ州シ
カゴ市にある郡立病院に BLOOD BANK とするものの運動を起したのが始まりでその時該病
院の各医局に發した閲覧板の要旨は次の通りであつた。

(1) 今後輸血の目的で血液を冷凍法により保存する。これは軍に應急の処置を便ならしめるば
かりでなく、輸血操作を簡單ならしめる。このために各医局では給血者から得た血液を係
の春に手渡す。かくした医局のみにこの貯蔵庫から血液を受けることが出来る。

(2) 医局員は、試験室から二五%枸橼酸雪連液七〇%の容量の五〇〇cc容の貯蔵庫と試験管二
本を受取る。壇へは輸血用血液を給血者から採り、試験管には五ccづつの血液を容れる。こ
れは血液型の判定及びワツセルマン反応試験に供する。採血者は、附随してある、手札に給
血者姓名、及び住所、採血の時日、人種、採血者及びその医局名を明記する。

(3) 試験室に、この血液が届けられた時、直ちに試験員は四一六の冷蔵庫に貯へる。同時に
細菌学的免疫学的検査を行ひ、血液型を判定して記録する。

(4) 輸血の必要に際し、医局員は受血者の血液五ccを採り、血液型判定の上、所要の輸血用血
液量に対する請求書を、試験室に提出すること。冷蔵血液は直ちに供給せう。此の血液は、使用前湯
槽に漬し、適宜に加温する。

(5) 輸血前、必ず該血液と受血者血液とは、直接相交法により、受給者血清と給血者血球、並
に、受血者血球と給血者血清との適合を検査する。

(6) 輸血は原則的に徐々(滴下法)に行はねばならぬ。急速に血液を注入すると、屢々副作用
を起し、適量血液の場合でと所謂急進衝動症候を發現し、極度に達するときは死を招くこと
とある。

(7) 輸血量は、患者の循環機能に負荷を與へぬ程度により決定せう。此の如く、幼児では体重一
斤に対して二〇cc以上を超過してはならぬ。成人では半血に對する補充は、半血程度を推定して

細菌学的免疫学的検査を行ひ、血液型を判定して記録する。同時に

(4) 輸血の必要に際し、医局員は受血者の血液五ccを採り、血液型判定の上、所要の輸血用血液量に対する請求書を、試験室に提出すること。冷蔵血液は直ちに供給せらる。使用前湯槽に浸し、適宜に加温する。

(5) 輸血前、必ず該血液と受血者血液とは、直接相交法により、受給者血清と給血者血球、並に受血清血球と給血者血清との適合を検査する。

(6) 輸血は原則的に徐々（滴下法）に行はねばならぬ。急速に血液を注入すると、屢々副作用を起し、適合血液の場合でも所謂急速衝動症候を發現し、極度に達するときは死を招くこととある。

(7) 輸血量は、患者の循環機能に負荷を與へぬ程度により決定せらる。小児、幼児では体重一疋に対し二〇cc以上を超過してはならぬ。成人では、出血に対する補充は、出血程度を推定して輸血量を決めるが、單に出血性疾患に於ては二五〇cc以下で充分である。

輸血用血液の保存には、一般に一〇〇ccの血液に対し、二五%純硝酸銀溶液を合んだ滅菌生理的食塩水一四ccを加へ（枸橼酸度〇.三五%）四一六℃で冷蔵するのであるが、使用に耐へる様

血後平均二―四週間である。

輸血の主要の目的は

- (I) 貧血に際し、赤血球の補給
- (II) 外傷による出血に対する血液量補充
- (III) 出血性疾患に於ける凝血機能の促進
- (IV) 微生物的疾患治療として免疫体の供給

等であるから、保存血液を輸血する時、これらの目的を成就せしめる方法をを用ひて保存せねばならぬ。

衛醫發第二六六號

昭和二十四年三月四日

衛生局事務課管理係長

東京都衛生局長 小山

武

夫

殿

輸血對策委員會開催について

今回東京都輸血對策委員會が設置せられ各位に委員就任方を御願ひいた
しましたにつきましては、これが第一回委員會を左記により開催致しま
すから御多用中恐縮ですが御繰合の上御出席御願ひ致します。
なお當日は軍政部マニトフ博士も出席をいたしますので爲念申添えます。

記

一日 三月十一日 午後一時半
場所 東京都衛生局長室

一、議題

一、血液金庫設置計畫について

二、乾燥血漿増産の改善について

三、成年の給血者の登録について

四、その他

Seiga Hospital

- 1. anti-syphilitic measures.
- 2. Donors' association.
- 3. Expecting direction from Kosei sho.

1) Kosei-sho opinion.

Legally nothing wrong with the old method. - So send out the direction & doctors to supervise the donor's lists by the Plasma Laboratories to get professional supervision.

2) Mr. Treada's opinion.

Substitute method by Blood Laboratories.

3) Red-cross activities

to control the blood donors.

4) Should be done for the sake of health of donors and recipients first.

Then do the study at the same time.

5) Conclusion.

- 1. Plasma.
- 2. Hospital personnel.
- 3. and

Can make a list of donors at the acknowledged hospitals for the emergency cases.

J. J. M.

一、議 題

一、場 所
一、日 時

三月十一日 午後一時半
東京都衛生局長室

記

一、血液金庫設置計画について
 二、乾燥血漿増産の改善について
 三、献者の登録について
 四、其の他

...のて爲念申添えます。

MEMBERS OF THE TOKYO-TO BLOOD TRANSFUSION COMMITTEE
(March 1949)

| | |
|------------------|--|
| *Dr. T. Koyama | Director, Tokyo-to Health Bureau |
| Mr. Den Mori | Chief, Gen. Aff. Sect. " |
| Dr. H. Terada | Chief, Med. Sect. " |
| Dr. H. Yosano | Chief, CD Sect. " |
| Mr. K. Ikeda | Chief, Public Peace Sect., Metropolitan Police Board |
| Dr. S. Kono | Chief, Med. Aff. Sect. Ministry of Welfare |
| Dr. S. Kuriyama | Vice-director, National No. 1 Hosp. (Ped. Dept.) |
| Dr. K. Ando | Prof., Gyne. & Obst. Dept., Keio University H. |
| Dr. K. Yokoyama | Prof., Der. Dept., Keio University H. |
| Dr. S. Miyazawa | Chief Doctor, Surgical Dept., Municipal Okubo H. |
| Dr. S. Sato | Director, Japanese Red Cross Central Hosp. |
| Dr. T. Fukuda | Prof., Surg. Dept., Tokyo University H. |
| Dr. T. Ogata | Prof., Serological Sect., Tokyo University H. |
| Dr. H. Yoshikawa | Biochemical Sect., Tokyo University H. |
| Dr. T. Ichikawa | Prof., Urol. Dept., Tokyo University H. |
| Dr. K. Kato | Director, Tokyo Med. College Hospital |
| Dr. J. Kurosawa | Director, Tokyo-to Medical Association |
| Dr. S. Kanno | Director, Tokyo-to Bacteriological Laboratory |

Note: * Chairman

15 March 1949
AKR

To: Dr. Manitoff
From: Dr. H. Terada,
Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-to
Subject: Emergency Measures for Blood Transfusion at the Hospital

Following is a translation of the notification on the subject to the directors of major hospitals from the Director of Health Bureau, Tokyo-to, chairman of the Tokyo-to Blood Transfusion Committee.

EMERGENCY MEASURES FOR BLOOD TRANSFUSION
AT THE HOSPITAL

1. Plans will be worked out at your hospital to secure blood donors at all times.
2. Donors will be designated by selecting the applicants from among the hospital employes and other citizens.
3. The donors must be those above twenty years of age.
4. A pertinent medical examination and other necessary examinations will be conducted for the donors periodically.
5. A list of designated donors will be prepared.
6. A donor card will be prepared for each donor and items be entered thereon accurately. (Form 1)
7. It is desirable for the designated donors that they will comply with the request of other hospitals and clinics.
8. Dry human plasma will always be provided at the hospital for the emergency use.
9. When the designation of donors has been completed the result will be reported to the chief of the Medical Section, Health Bureau, Tokyo-to. It involves the case where there has been any change therein. (Form 11)

Form 1.

DONOR CARD

(Name of the hospital)

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Address | | | Occupation | Name | | |
| Means of calling up | | | Sex | Date of birth | | |
| Blood type | | | Date of designation | | | |
| Medical examination | Date | Examining place | Examining physician | | Remarks | |
| | | | | | | |
| Blood examination | Date | Wasser-mann reaction | Hemog-lobin | Others | Examining place | Examining person |
| | | | | | | |
| Date & quantity of bleeding | Date | cc | Date | cc | | |
| | | | | | | |

Form 2.

REPORT ON THE BLOOD DONORS

(Name of the hospital)

| Blood type | Male | Female | Total |
|------------|------|--------|-------|
| O type | | | |
| A " | | | |
| B " | | | |
| AB " | | | |
| Total | | | |

d. Chemistry and Toxicology Section:

(1) Facilities are available for the following examinations on blood:

(a) Oxalated blood: ethyl and methyl Alcohol, Amylase, Carbon monoxide, Chlorides, Creatinine, Glucose, Non-protein nitrogen, Sulfonamides, Urea nitrogen, Uric acid.

(b) Clotted blood or serum: Fractional blood proteins, Bilirubin, Calcium, Cholesterol, Icterus index, Phosphorus, Phosphatase.

(2) Facilities are available for the following chemical examinations on urine: Quantitative glucose, Urea nitrogen, Ammonia, Sulfonamides, Quantitative albumin, Hippuric acid. When hippuric acid determination is requested, directions for securing the specimen should first be obtained from the laboratory.

(a) When the examination of urine must be delayed for 24 hours or more, as in collection of 24 hour specimens or because of difficulty in prompt delivery of the specimen to the laboratory, enough toluene should be added to form a thin film on the surface of the specimen. This acts as a satisfactory preservative.

(3) Facilities are available for the following chemical examinations on spinal fluid: Chlorides, Glucose, Total proteins.

(4) Gastric analysis.

(5) Miscellaneous toxicological analyses can be made on body fluids and tissues. These include methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, heavy metals, barbiturates, alkaloids, and arsenic.

(6) Toxicological analysis of alcoholic beverages will be performed only on the request of Provost Marshals, Army or Corps Surgeons, or headquarters of similar ~~rank~~ responsibility. This analysis includes: methyl alcohol, aldehydes, ketones or higher alcohols, cyanides, phenols, heavy metals, chloral hydrate, alkaloids.

M.L.

1. High titer Serum A.B.
2. Should be prepared in highest standard of scientific work - standard checking wet serum - dry serum - lifeliving
2. Adequate glassware & tubing -
3. " refrigeration - dual cooling mechanism two possible sources of electricity - necessary generator in case of power failure. 24 engineer. -
4. Machinery for transportation of blood from bank
5. Out-dated - possibly 1 week - later transform into plasma - same donors for both banks - same Wasserman
6. Cross-matching - hospital - serum + blood from recipient + donor - donors cells + patients serum - cells suspended in saline - agglutination if

20 Dec. 1948

To: Dr. Manittoff

From: Dr. H. Terada, Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-to

Subject: The Revised Draft of Regulations on Blood Transfusion Control and Fees in Tokyo-to

Art. 1 This Regulations aim at insuring the purity of blood for transfusion, together with protecting the health of those who donate their blood for the treatment of the sick or the wounded, hoping for the smoothness and pertinence in the performance of blood transfusion for general medical treatment.

Art. 2 The blood taker, so-called in this Regulations, is one who takes blood from the human body for transfusion, and the blood transfusion performer is one who performs blood transfusion to the human body. And one who donates his blood for transfusion is called as blood donor and the person who donates his blood for transfusion by occupation is called as professional blood donor.

Art. 3 In case the blood taker takes blood for transfusion, he shall beforehand conduct a medical examination and following examinations of the donor. However, when it is considered unnecessary from the medical standpoint, or under some other circumstances, examinations may be conducted of the blood taken for transfusion, or either part or whole of the examinations omitted.

1. Examination of the blood type.
2. Serological examination.
3. Hematological examination.

On receiving the medical examination under the preceding item, the donor shall speak the truth to the verbal examination of the blood taker.

The performer of blood transfusion shall give notice to the patient who has undergone the transfusion or his protector to have his blood examined at a proper time after the transfusion.

Methods of the medical examination and the examinations under the preceding item will be defined by the Governor separately.

Art. 4 The blood taker shall not take blood for transfusion from one who is considered to have come under one of the following numbers ~~from the results of the medical examination or examinations conducted according to the Item 1 of the preceding Article:~~

1. One who has been infected, or suspected to have been infected, with syphilis, malaria or others which are dangerous of being transmitted, through transfusion, to the person who undergoes the transfusion.
2. A seriously anemic person and others whose health is feared to be ruined by losing blood.

Art. 5 The blood taker shall not take blood from one donor more than 300cc per week and 500cc per month.

Art. 6 One who wants to become a professional donor shall apply to the Governor for delivery of the blood donor card in the form shown separately, submitting papers of following items:

1. Permanent and present addresses, name, date of birth and occupation.
2. Certificates showing the results of the medical examination and examinations indicated in the numbers of Item 1, Art. 3, conducted at the institutions authorized by the Governor.

When one makes the above application he shall present his identity card.

The blood donor card shall not be transferred or loaned.

Art. 7 The blood donor card shall not be given to one who has come under one of the following numbers:

1. One under 20 years of age.
2. One who has fallen under one of the Items in Art. 4.
3. One whom the Governor considers unfitted.

Art. 8 In case there has been any change in the items indicated in No. 1, Item 1, Art. 6, the donor shall immediately apply to the Governor for correction of the donor card.

Art. 9 In case the donor has stained or lost the card, he shall immediately apply to the Governor for its re-delivery, submitting a paper relating the circumstances, with the stained card, in case of the former.

Art. 10 In case the professional donor has given up his service, he shall immediately return the card to the Governor.

Art. 11 The donor shall receive the medical examination and examinations indicated in No. 2 and 3, Item 1, Art. 3 at the institutions authorized by the Governor every month after he has been given the donor card under Item 1 Art. 6.

Those who have conducted the above medical examination and examinations shall enter the results, date of examinations and the name of the institutions with their name and sign in the donor card. In case the examined donor was found to have come under one of the numbers in Art. 4, the examiner shall immediately report the fact to the Governor.

Art. 12 In case the donor donates his blood for transfusion he shall show the donor card to the blood taker.

When the blood taker has taken blood from a donor, he shall enter the quantity, object for taking of the blood, name and diagnosis of the patient who will receive the blood, date and the place in the card with his sign and seal.

Art. 13 The professional donor shall show the card to the competent authority if required.

Art. 14 One who want to open the service to mediate donors to the blood taker (called as donors mediation service below) shall obtain the permit of the Governor, submitting following Papers:

1. Permanent and present addresses, name and date of birth (in case a juridical person, name, location of the main office, and name of the senior partner.).

2. Name and location of the mediation office.
3. Methods of mediation and outline of the business plan.
4. Mediation fees.

In case one who engages in the donors mediation service wants to change the item indicated in the preceding No. 3 or 4, or the location of the mediation office, the fact shall immediately be reported to the Governor.

It shall be the same when the service has been suspended or discontinued.

Permit may not be given to one who aims at personal benefit. *!bank!*

Art. 15 Those who submit applications to the Governor under the Regulations of Art. 6, Art. 8, Art. 9 and Art. 14, shall pay fees according to the following classification:

- | | | |
|---|----|-----|
| 1. Delivery of the donor card | Y. | 30 |
| 2. Correction of the donor card | Y. | 30 |
| 3. Re-delivery of the donor card | Y. | 30 |
| 4. Permit of the donors mediation service | Y. | 500 |

Art. 16 In case the donor has fallen under one of the following numbers, the Governor may order to return the card, or suspend his service:

1. In case one has violated this Regulations or disposition under this Regulations.
2. In case it is considered to cause harm to sanitation.
3. Other than the above when it is considered necessary from the public welfare.

In case one who engages in the donors mediation service has come under one of the preceding numbers, the Governor may cancel the permit or suspend the service or give necessary instructions.

Art. 17 In case one comes under one of the following numbers, he shall be fined less than 10,000 yen or detained or fined:

1. One who has engaged in the service of the professional donor without obtaining the donor card.
2. One who has violated the regulations indicated in Item 3, Art. 6, and Item 1 or 2, Art. 14.
3. In case the donor or the mediator of donors has engaged in the business during the suspension of the service.

Art. 18 Those who have violated the regulations indicated in Item 1 and 2, Art. 3, Articles 4, 5, 8, 10, Item 1, Art. 11, Item 1, Art. 12, Art. 13 or Item 3, Art. 14 shall be fined.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

Art. 19 This Regulations shall be put into force on the day of promulgation;

Art. 20 One who will have already been in service of the professional donor on the day of enforcement of this Regulations shall apply for delivery of the blood donor card under Art. 6 within one month after the enforcement of this Regulations.

One under the preceding Item may continue the service until decision will have been made on whether or not to give the card for the application made under the preceding Item.

Art. 22 One who will have already been engaging in the donors mediation service on the day of enforcement of this Regulations shall apply for permit under Art. 14 within one month after the enforcement of this Regulations.

One under the preceding Item may continue the service until decision will have been made on whether or not to give permit for the application made under the preceding Item.

Blood transfusion

1. Case # 1, by Nihon red cross hospital,
("Yomiuri" 19/Nov.)

Yamaguchi Mariko (29 year old), the wife of
Shim (36 " ")

was hospitalized to Nihon red cross maternity
in her ~~2nd time~~ 8 months ^{of 2nd} pregnancy.

1. On 30/5 she ~~was~~ received transfusion of ~~200 gr.~~
^{200 gr.} blood from a student named Terada Minom
(23 year old), a professional ^{blood} donator of
~~blood~~, sent from a "Blood ~~donor~~ Transfusions
Company, in #39, 1-chome Minami-Sakuraga-cho,
Minato-ku, (president of company Suzuki, Hideo)
2. On 11/6, ~~she~~ she received transfusion of
~~170 gr.~~ blood 170 gr. from a student, named
Kobayashi Masayuki (25), also a professional
blood donator sent from the same company.
3. On 14/6, she was discharged because the
crisis of dangerous anaemia was tide over.
4. On 21/7 she was ^{re}hospitalized ~~was~~ for
parturition and ^{was} delivered a boy on 22/7
5. On 29/7 she was discharged and went
back to her home.
6. About 1 week after, she claimed a ~~fever~~
chill and rigor, ^{but} the Nihon red cross maternity
could give no definite diagnosis.
7. She went to Keio university, and she was
diagnosed as a 2nd stage of syphilis.
8. At present she is under treatment by
Hiroo hospital.

- After investigation on Oct. by His Hospital,
1. The husband is tested and ~~found~~ diagnosed non syphilis.
 2. She had no man other than her husband.
 3. She had no syphilis congenita.
 4. Infection from public bath or other place were also impossible.
 5. Utensil or instrument of transfusion were ^{strictly} sterilized. (Nipper red cross stated)
 6. Only one possibility, were, the blood of ~~the blood~~ of the donor.

Hobayoshi ~~was~~ tested on 20/June } neg.
 Terada was " on 27/July } Wasserman & Metc

~~Kobayoshi~~
 Kobayoshi ~~too~~ was tested on 10/9 again and was turned out as positive however reexamination on 20/9 ^{was} negative.
 (Terada was resigned in August)

7. Welfare ministry Hisashita vice-chief of medical bureau —

Terror of "Blood Transfusion"

Three victims of V.D. Transmission

The press "Juji" dated 23 Nov. reports the following news: Mrs. Fumi Kitamura (provisional name) of 43 year old who lives at Nerima Minami-machi Nerima-ku entered the Tokyo University Hospital Branch at Zoshigaya Bunkyo-ku at the beginning of Feb '48 and received an operation for an uterus obcess from Dr. Makoto Horiuchi, obstetrician, and took blood transfusion 4 times from 7 Feb. to 27th.

The blood was supplied by Mr. Minoru Tanaka (23 years old) and 2 others who are member of the Tokyo Medical Diffusion Society at 48 Nezu Yaegaki-cho, Bunkyo-ku.

The patient recovered but from the beginning of April, she had bleeding of interior eye ball, weakening of eye-sight and high fever, so entering again the same hospital and blood tested, finding positive of syphilis. At the same time the blood supplier was tested and also found positive.

Therefore the patient claimed ¥1,200,632.75, again the president of Tokyo University Mr. Nanbara.

In the same way Kondo Bunsaburo of Suginami-ku and Tanaka Miyeko of Shibuya-ku were also infected the same poison.

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION
APO 181

Nov. 27 1948

SUBJECT : Re Inspection of Hospitals in connection with Blood Transfusion.

TO : Chief Public Health Section.

- I. Okubo Hospital (533 Yodobashi Higashi Okubo Shinjuku-ku)
President. Dr. Uchida Seiwa.
Out of the Tokyo-to hospitals which were designated as the blood testing institution under the previous regulation.

Doctor Takasaki in charge of blood testing in internal medical dept. made clear the following facts.

1. Testing Murata and Wasserman's reaction and type of serum.
 1. After testing the donor's blood, he gives the certificate to donors who will present the same to the said agency.
 1. Charge for testing ¥30 per case.
- Dr. Manitoff, explaining the unscrupulousness of blood transfusion agency, gives the order to stop right away to accept their application of testing.

1. The laboratory room was clean & satisfactory.

- II. Red Cross Hospital (1, Miyashiro-cho, Shibuya-ku)
President Dr. Kuji.
Vice-president of Nitta explicated the following fact.

1. They obtain blood from member of the Tokyo Yuketsu Goshi Kaisha (Tokyo blood Transfusion partnership, owner Suzuki Hideo, at Minami Sakuma-cho, Minato-ku.
 1. Before transfusing, they examine the type and H.b of donors.
 1. Need of transfusion 2 or 3 times a week.
 1. They charge ¥150 per service.
 1. They also checks the certificate of blood testing on which donor's picture attached and result of testing is written.

1. Usually the blood transfusion is made from relatives of patients except no proper donor is found.
Dr. Manitoff ordered not to take any more blood from agent's members.

Dr. Kuji repressed the hope that blood trasfusion should be put under strict control last source method must be taken for emergency need.

III Jikei medical colledge

(6-10-5 Shiba Tamura-cho Minato-ku)

President Dr. Terada.

Founded by the endowment fund of the Empress.

Dr. Tomii in charge of bacteriologist clarified the following fact.

1. They examine the blood brought by the Tokyo Yuketsu Goshi Kaisha) in ampoule.

1. Examination 3 times a month.

1. They give certificate next-day to agent's messenger.

1. They charge ¥50 per 100gr.

1. Testing: Wasserman, Murata's reaction.

(Not type of serum)

1. Record of the donors in question Kobayashi and Masaki have been traced and found as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----|-----|
| Kobayashi | Feb. 20 | 20 | (-) |
| | June 20 | 20 | (-) |
| | Sept. 10 | (/) | |
| | Sept. 20 | (-) | |
| | Nov. 20 | (-) | |

| | | |
|--------|---------|-----|
| Masaki | Feb. 10 | (-) |
|--------|---------|-----|

At each hospital Dr. Manitoff explained how unscrupulous the actual conditions of Blood Transfusion agency and must reshape the system as to protect the public welfare and health.

Ble. transfusion

Dec. 1948

To: Dr. Manitoff

From: Dr. H. Terada, Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-to *WMy*

Subject: Blood Transfusion Control Regulations, Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 3, Issued on 22 February 1945, and put into Force on 1 April 1945

BLOOD TRANSFUSION CONTROL REGULATIONS

Article 1 The blood taker, so-called in this Ordinance, is one who takes blood from the human body to supply for transfusion, and the blood supplier is one who offers his blood for transfusion by occupation.

Article 2 In case a blood taker takes blood for transfusion he shall beforehand conduct a medical examination and following examinations of the blood supplier. However, when it is considered unnecessary from medical stand-point, or under some other special circumstances, examinations may be conducted of the blood taken for transfusion, or either all or part of the examinations omitted.

1. Examination of blood type
2. Serological examination
3. Hematological examination

Methods of these examinations will be separately indicated.

Article 3 The blood taker shall not take blood for transfusion from one who is considered to come under any of the following number as the results of the examinations conducted under the regulation indicated in the Item 1 of the preceding Article:

1. One who has been infected or suspected to have been infected with syphilis, malaria and others which are dangerous of being transmitted through transfusion to the person who undergoes the transfusion.
2. Seriously anemic person and others whose health is feared to be ruined from losing blood.

Article 4 The blood taker shall not take blood from one supplier more than 300cc per week and 600cc per month.

Article 5 One who wants to become a blood supplier shall apply to the Governor of the prefecture where he lives for delivery of the blood supplier card, submitting following papers:

1. Permanent and present addresses, name, date of birth and occupation.
 2. Certificates showing the results of the medical examination conducted at the examination facility authorized by the prefectural Governor and the examinations indicated in Item 1, Article 2.
- The blood supplier card shall not be transferred or loaned.

Article 6 The blood supplier card shall not be delivered to one who comes under any of the following items:

1. Under 19 years of age.
2. One who falls under one of the items of Article 3.
3. Others whom the Governor considers to be unfitted.

Article 7 In case there has been any change among the items indicated in No. 1, Item 1, Art. 5, the supplier shall immediately report it to the Governor for correction of the supplier's card.

In case the Governor has received a report on the change in address from a person who had moved in the prefecture from other prefecture, he shall notify the new address of the reporter to the Governor of his former dwelling place.

Article 8 In case the supplier has stained or lost the supplier card, he shall immediately apply to the Governor for re-delivery of the card, submitting paper relating the circumstances or taking the stained card.

Article 9 In case the blood supplier has given up his blood supplying business, he shall immediately return the card to the Governor of his dwelling place.

Article 10 The blood supplier shall receive medical examination as well as examinations according to regulations indicated in No. 2 and No. 3, Item 1, Art. 2 at the examination facility authorized by the Governor every 6 months from the day when he was delivered the supplier card under Item 2 of Art. 5.

The persons who have conducted the above-mentioned medical examination and examinations shall enter the results and the name of the examination facility in the supplier card with their sign and seal. In case the supplier has been found failing under any item of Art. 3, the fact shall immediately be notified to the Governor of his dwelling place.

Article 11 In case the blood supplier offers his blood for transfusion, he shall show the card to the blood taker.

When the blood taker has taken blood from the supplier he shall enter the quantity of the blood, the date and the place in the card, with his sign and seal.

Article 12 The blood supplier shall show the card when required by the competent authority.

Article 13 One who wants to engage in the business of mediation of blood suppliers (called as professional mediator below) shall obtain the permit of the Governor of the prefecture where the main mediation office locates, submitting papers with following items entered:

1. Permanent and present addresses, name and date of birth (in case of a juridical person, name, location of the head office and the name of the senior partner)
2. Name and location of the mediation office.
3. Outline of the methods of mediation and the plan of the business.
4. Mediation fees.

In case the professional mediator wants to change any items shown in the preceding No. 3 and No. 4, or the location of the mediation office, he shall obtain the permit of the Governor of the place where the head office locates.

In case there has been any change in the items indicated in No. 1, Item 1, or in the name of the mediation office, the professional mediator shall immediately report it to the Governor of the prefecture where the main mediation office locates. This shall be the same when the business has been suspended or discontinued.

Article 14 One who wants to engage in the business of preserving blood for transfusion or manufacturing or preserving its ingredients (called as manufacturing or preserving business below) shall obtain the permit of the Welfare Minister, submitting following papers through the Governor of the prefecture where the main manufacturing or preserving facility locates:

1. Permanent and present addresses, name and date of birth (in case of a juridical person, name, location of the main office and name of the senior partner).
2. Name and location of the manufacturing or preserving facility.
3. Methods of manufacturing or preserving.
4. Name and personal history of the responsible person for manufacturing or preserving.

In case one engaging in the manufacturing or preserving business wants to change the preceding items of No. 3 or the location of the manufacturing or preserving facility, he shall obtain the permit of the Welfare Minister through the Governor of the prefecture where the main manufacturing or the preserving facility locates.

In case there has been any change in the item indicated in the preceding No. 1, name of the location of the manufacturing or preserving facility or the responsible person for manufacturing or preserving, it shall immediately be reported to the Minister of Welfare through the Governor of the prefecture where the main manufacturing or preserving facility locates. It shall be the same when the business has been suspended or discontinued.

Article 15 In case Minister of Welfare considers it necessary he may give proper instructions to the one engaging in the manufacturing or preserving business on the preservation of blood for transfusion or manufacture or preservation of its ingredients.

Article 16 One who wants to engage in selling business of the manufactured or preserved blood for transfusion (called as selling business below) shall obtain the permit of the Governor of the prefecture where the business place locates, submitting the following papers:

1. Permanent and present address, name and date of birth (in case of a juridical person, name, location of the main office and name of the senior partner).
2. Name and location of the business place.
3. Sale-price.

In case one engaging in selling business intends to change the sale-price or location of the business place he shall obtain the permit of the Governor of the prefecture where the business place locates.

In case there has been any change in the items indicated in the preceding No. 1 or name of the business place, it shall immediately be reported to the Governor of the prefecture where the main business place locates. It shall be the same when the business has been suspended or discontinued.

Article 17 In case the blood supplier has fallen under any of the following items, the Governor may order him to return the blood supplier card, or suspend his business:

1. In case the supplier has violated this Ordinance or the disposition under this Ordinance.
2. In case there is danger of causing harm to sanitation.
3. Other than the above, when it is considered necessary from the welfare of the public.

In case the professional mediator of blood suppliers or one engaging in the selling business has fallen under any of the preceding item, the Governor may cancel the permit or suspend the business or give necessary instructions.

In case one engaging in the manufacturing or preserving business has fallen under any number of the preceding Item, or has disobeyed the instructions under the regulation of Art. 15, Minister of Welfare may cancel the permit, or suspend the business or give necessary instructions.

Article 18 In case one who has fallen under one of the following number shall be fined less than 100 yen, or detained or fined:

1. One who has engaged in the blood supplying business without being delivered the blood supplier card.
2. One who has violated the regulations indicated in Item 2, Art. 5, Item 1 and 2, Art. 13, Item 1 and 2, Art. 14 or Item 1 and 2 of Article 16.
3. In case a professional blood supplier, mediator of blood suppliers, or those engaging in preserving or manufacturing or selling, has continued business during the period of suspension of business.

Article 19 One who has violated the regulations indicated in Item 1, Art. 7, Item 1, Art. 9 and Art. 10, Item 1, Art. 11, Item 3, Art. 12 and 13, Item 3, Art. 14 or item 3 of Article 16 shall be fined.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

Article 20 This Ordinance shall become effective on 1 April 1940.

Article 21 One who will have already been engaging in blood supplying business when this Ordinance will have become effective shall apply for the delivery of blood supplier' card in accordance with the regulations of Art. 5 within one month after this Ordinance has been put into force.

The above-mentioned person may engage in blood supplying business until the decision will have been made as to whether the card will be delivered or not for the application made under the preceding regulation.

Article 22 One who will have already been engaging in business of mediation of blood suppliers, manufacturing or preserving or selling when this Ordinance will have been put into force, shall apply for the permit under the regulations indicated in Art. 13 and Art. 14 or Article 16 within one month after this Ordinance has taken effect.

The above-mentioned persons may engage in business until decision has been made on the permit for the application made under the preceding regulation.

Ble. Transf.
9 Dec. 1948

AKM

To: Dr. Manitoff
From: Dr. H. Terada, Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-to
Subject: A Draft of Regulations on Blood Transfusion Control and Fees in Tokyo-to

Art. 1 This Regulations aim at insuring the purity of blood for transfusion, together with protecting the health of those who offer their blood for the treatment of the sick or the wounded, hoping for the smoothness and pertinence in the performance of blood transfusion for general medical treatment.

Art. 2 The blood taker, so-called in this Regulations is one who takes blood from the human body for transfusion, and the blood transfusion performer is one who performs blood transfusion to the human body. And one who offers his blood for transfusion is called as blood donor (hisaiketsusha) and one who offers his blood for transfusion by occupation is called as blood donor (kyuketsusha).

Art. 3 In case the blood taker takes blood for transfusion he shall beforehand conduct a medical examination and following examinations of the blood donor. However, when it is considered unnecessary from the medical standpoint, or under some other circumstances, examinations may be conducted of the blood taken for transfusion, or either part or whole of the examinations omitted:

1. Examination of the blood type.
2. Serological examination.
3. Hematological examination.

Methods of the above examinations will be defined by the Governor separately.

Art. 4 The blood taker shall not take blood for transfusion from one who is considered to have come under one of the following numbers from the results of the medical examination or examinations conducted according to the Item 1 of the preceding Article:

1. One who has been infected, or suspected to have been infected, with syphilis, malaria or others which are dangerous of being transmitted, through transfusion, to the person who undergoes the transfusion.
2. A seriously anemic person and others whose health is feared to be ruined from losing blood.

Art. 5 The blood taker shall not take blood from one person more than 200cc per week and 400cc per month.

Art. 6 The performer of blood transfusion shall notice the patient who has undergone the transfusion or his protector to have his blood examined at a proper time after the transfusion.

Art. 7 One who wants to become a blood donator shall apply the Governor for delivery of the blood donator card in the form shown separately, submitting papers of following items:

1. Permanent and present addresses, name, date of birth and occupation.
2. Certificates showing the results of the medical examination and the examinations indicated in the numbers of Item 1, Article 3, conducted at the examination facilities authorized by the Governor.

The blood donator card shall not be transferred or loaned.

Art. 8 The blood donator card shall not be given to one who has come under one of the following numbers:

1. One under 19 years of age.
2. One who has fallen under one of the items in Art. 4.
3. One whom the Governor considers unfitted.

Art. 9 In case there has been any change in the items indicated in No. 1, Item 1, Art. 7, the blood donator shall immediately apply the Governor for the correction of the blood donator card.

Art. 10 In case the blood donator has stained or lost the blood donator card, he shall immediately apply the Governor for its re-delivery, submitting a paper relating the circumstances, with the stained card, in case of the former.

Art. 11 In case the blood donator has given up his blood supplying service, he shall immediately return the blood donator card to the Governor.

Art. 12 The blood donator shall receive the medical examination and examinations indicated in No. 2 and No. 3 in Item 1, Art. 3 at the examination facilities authorized by the Governor every two months after he has been given the blood donator card under Item 1, Art. 7.

Those who have conducted above-mentioned medical examination and examinations shall enter the results, date of examinations and the name of the examination facilities with their name and sign in the blood donator card. In case the examined person was found to have come under one of the numbers in Art. 4, the examiner shall immediately report the fact to the Governor.

Art. 13 In case the blood donator offers his blood for transfusion, he shall show the blood donator card to the blood taker.

When the blood taker has taken blood from a blood donator he shall enter the quantity, date and the place in the card with sign and seal.

Art. 14 The blood donator shall show the blood donator card to the competent authority, if required.

Art. 15 One who wants to open the service to mediate blood donators to the blood taker (called as blood donators mediation service below) shall obtain the permit of the Governor, submitting following papers:

1. Permanent and present addresses, name and date of birth (in case a juridical person, name, location of the main office and the name of the senior partner).
2. Name and location of the mediation office.
3. Methods of mediation and outline of the business plan.
4. Mediation fees.

In case one who engages in the blood ~~donator's~~ mediation service wants to change the item indicated in the preceding No. 3 or 4, or the location of the mediation office, he shall obtain the permit of the Governor.

In case there has been any change in the items indicated in No. 1, Item 1, or the name of the mediation office, the fact immediately been reported to the Governor.

It shall be the same when the service has been suspended or discontinued.

Permit may not be given to one who aims at personal benefit.

Art. 16 Those who submit applications to the Governor under the regulations of Art. 7, Art. 9, and Art. 15, shall pay fees according to the following classifications:

1. Delivery of blood ~~donator~~ card Y. 30
2. Correction of the blood ~~donator~~ card Y. 30
3. Re-delivery of blood ~~donator~~ card Y. 30
4. Permit of blood ~~donator's~~ mediation service Y. 50

Art. 17 In case the blood ~~donator~~ has fallen under one of the following numbers, the Governor may order the return of the blood ~~donator~~ card or suspend the service:

1. In case one has violated this Regulations or disposition under this Regulations.
2. In case it is considered to cause harm to sanitation.
3. Other than the above, when it is considered necessary from public welfare.

In case one who engages in the blood ~~donator's~~ mediation service has come under one of the preceding numbers, the Governor may cancel the permit or suspend the service or give proper instructions.

Art. 18 In case one comes under one of the following numbers, he shall be fined less than 10,000 yen or detained or fined:

1. One who engages in the service of the blood ~~donator~~ without obtaining the blood ~~donator~~ card.
2. One who has violated the regulations indicated in Item 2, Art. 7, and Item 1 and Item 2 of Article 15.
3. In case blood ~~donator~~ or the mediator of blood ~~donator's~~ engaged in their service during the suspension of their business.

Art. 19 Those who have violated the regulations indicated in Item 1, Art. 3, Art. 9, Art. 11, Item 1, Art. 12, Item 1, Art. 13, Art. 14 and Item 3, Art. 15 shall be fined.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

Art. 20 This Regulations shall be put into force on the day of promulgation.

Art. 21 One who will have already been in service of the blood ~~donator~~ on the day of the enforcement of this Regulations

shall apply for delivery of the blood ~~donator~~ card under Art. 7 within one month after the enforcement of this regulations.

One under the preceding item may continue the service until decision will have been made on whether or not to give the card for the application made under the preceding item.

Art. 22 One who will have already been engaging in the blood ~~donators~~ mediation service on the day of enforcement of this Regulations shall apply for permit under Art. 15 within one month after the enforcement of this Regulations.

One under the preceding item may continue the service until decision will have been made on whether or not to give permit for the application made under the preceding item.

Dr. Hausfarian

8 Dec. 1948

AMM

To: Dr. Manittoff
From: Dr. H. Terada, Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-to
Subject: Points to the Establishment of the Tokyo-to
Blood Bank

1. Aim of the Blood Bank

The Blood Bank, along with the supply sections at the hospitals, will keep fresh blood and dry plasma in stock, expecting to meet the demands from doctors for emergency treatment of the sick and the wounded.

2. Structure of the Blood Bank

- 1) The Tokyo-to Blood Bank will be established in the Tokyo-to plasma Laboratory.
- 2) A supply section will be set up at main hospitals in the metropolis.

3. Description of the Blood Bank service

- 1) Collection of blood
 - a) Blood of those who deposit their blood in advance.
 - b) Blood furnished by persons of high blood pressure.
 - c) Blood from blood suppliers.
 - d) Blood returned from persons who have undergone transfusion.
- 2) Preservation of fresh blood

Blood will be preserved in an appropriate equipment. The period of preservation of blood will be one week from the day when the blood is taken.
- 3) Increased manufacture of dry plasma

In future some 500 ampulla of dry plasma will be added to the hitherto monthly output.
- 4) Distribution of blood

The Blood Bank and hospital supply sections will, in principle, quickly distribute blood to the consumer.
- 5) Taking back of the blood
 - a) Through communication with the hospital supply sections, the Blood Bank will take back the blood of which the period of preservation has terminated.
 - b) The blood thus taken back will be used as materials for manufacturing dry plasma.

*B.L. Transfusion**AKM*

1 Dec. 1948

To: Dr. Manitoff
From: Dr. H. Terada, Chief of Medical Section, Tokyo-to
Subject: Instructions Given to the Directors of the Municipal General Hospitals and Municipal Plasma Laboratory on Blood Transfusion

On 26 November we gave following instructions to the Directors of the municipal general hospitals and municipal Plasma Laboratory respectively:

1. To the hospital directors

"PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS DUE TO BLOOD TRANSFUSION"

"As has often been reported in the news papers, troubles due to blood transfusion have recently been happening. In order to prevent such mishaps, it is hoped that following measures will be taken at your hospitals:

- 1) Dry plasma will be used as much as possible for emergency blood transfusion.
- 2) Through minute examinations of the blood right before the transfusion, cautions should be paid against accidents, in case of using ordinary blood.
- 3) Dry plasma should be kept in the hospital for emergency transfusion."

2. To the laboratory director

"ON THE USE OF PLASMA AT THE MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITALS"

"As seen in the copy on the separate sheet, the hospital directors have been so instructed that it is hoped measures will be taken at your laboratory to meet their demands."