

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

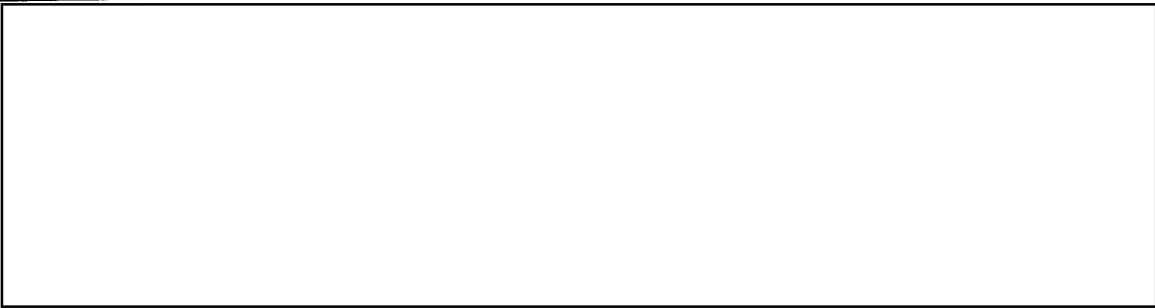
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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>	25X1A
SUBJECT	Collection and Storage of Blood	DATE DISTR.	20 March 1953	
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. There was a military blood collection center (Centrul Militar de Colectare a Sangelui) in Bucharest. It was operated by 1st Lieutenant Eugen Jercan. The center regularly accepted 20 or 30 donors per day three times per week. The blood thus obtained was classified according to group and Rh factor. All donors were civilians who were paid a certain sum for every 250 ml. donated, which was the usual amount obtained from each donor. Payment was made in cash and no extra food rations were given. Donors were required to wait one to two months between donations.
2. The center was in a two-story building which had two laboratories for blood checking. Blood and plasma were kept under refrigeration here in special tubes, each with a capacity of about 250 cc., which was about the average amount of blood transfused into a patient at one time. Only whole blood or liquid plasma was used for transfusions. The blood storage method was not very efficient; consequently there was much spoilage. More whole blood was preserved than plasma. There was no domestic dried plasma in Rumania. I have never seen Soviet plasma supplies in Rumania. I have, however, seen American dried plasma in Bucharest.
3. The military blood collection center supplied military units in Bucharest only. Military forces outside that city had to obtain blood in civilian hospitals, usually by direct transfusion.

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52

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25X1A

- 2 -

4. Cluj had a civilian blood collection center. In early 1952, I was one of a group of Army physicians who were asked to attend a three-day conference at this collection center on the newest methods of blood transfusion. Collection methods at the Center were described at this conference. There was no mention of methods of blood administration to be used at the front in wartime.
5. I know nothing of synthetic plasma extenders. Nor do I know anything about "Macrodex" or "Periston". I feel, however, that these substances were probably known at the Cluj Blood Collection Center, although they were certainly not used there. I do not believe that the Soviets used animal blood as a raw material for plasma extenders. They were reportedly collecting placenta blood in the USSR for use in blood transfusion. I know of no campaign under way in the USSR for the storage of blood.
6. "Haemosistan" and "Plasmochin" were both used for haemostasis in Rumania.

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