**REVIEW**

**The problem of blood transfusions and the transmission of HIV**

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The book presents the reflections and proposals around a current problem in the field of health such as blood transfusions, the liquid element and its impact in difficult contexts such as the armed conflict and the solutions that exist, their shortcomings and the proposals that the authors raise themselves against the adverse effects of the medical act, both from the private and the public perspective. It is based on the recognition of the intrinsically risky quality of the blood and the consequences of its manipulation. It highlights the high probability that there is transmission of diseases through blood transfusions, due to a series of factors, among which, the lack of control by the State to entities that perform this type of procedure and non-compliance with the parameters established by international health organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). These organizations have provided guidelines to the countries worldwide to ensure an effective and correct treatment of blood transfusions, this implies from the process of extraction, verification, treatment, storage and distribution to ensure their quality and fluid safety.

Despite efforts to review and screening that currently exist, it is not possible to guarantee 100% that there is no risk of contagion of diseases such as Hepatitis B, (HBV), Hepatitis C (HCV); HIV, HCV and HBV; because, as indicated by the studies carried out by PAHO, in the countries of the Andean region that is in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela despite current regulations exist this is not enough and does not stick to it; This low compliance with international standards is reflected in the results provided by the entity.

The authors of this book focus their attention on the current regulations in Colombia regarding the subject, analyzing the pros and cons, identifying the problems that should be analyzed so that there is a truthful control, to prevent diseases from contaminated blood and to avoid the propagation of it. It highlights in the analysis a look from comparative law and human rights and social security in Colombia, based on the premise that blood transfusions as a medical act are necessary for certain cases and warns that controls and controls should be followed. protocols for their application to patients, in particular, informed consent for their origin.

On the second part of the book the authors address the problem of civil responsibility that can result in cases of damage generated by a blood transfusion. According to the regulations in force in Colombia, all blood banks are obliged to carry out screening tests to verify the viability of the blood. They analyze Law 100 of 1993, Art 48 of the Political Constitution and Article 49 of the Political Constitution modified by the legislative act 02 of 2009.

Next, we can find an analysis made of the agreement No. 117 of 2008 issued by the National Council for Social Security in Health, of Law 972 of 2005 that establishes HIV control and Decree 3039 of 2007 that orders the EPS to provide treatment and monitoring and control of HIV patients; Mention is also made of the circular 067 of 2007 of the Ministry of Social Protection and in general of all existing regulations in Colombia that are responsible for regulating the subject.

Finally, the authors conclude with an analysis of the attention that should be given to the victims of transmission of diseases by transfusions, and the right they have to receive the relevant treatments whether they belong to the contributory or subsidized regime in Colombia.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

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