

**NHS BLOOD AND TRANSPLANT  
ORGAN DONATION AND TRANSPLANTATION DIRECTORATE  
PANCREAS ADVISORY GROUP  
PANCREAS FAST TRACK SCHEME**

**BACKGROUND**

- 1 The Pancreas Fast Track Offering Scheme (FTS) was first introduced on 1 December 2010 with the new Pancreas Allocation Scheme and was initiated once the pancreas had been removed from the donor in order to place the donated organ as a matter of urgency.
- 2 At the Advisory Group meeting in October 2015 it was agreed that a revised fast track offering scheme would be introduced from 14 December 2015. The revised fast track scheme was to be initiated either if the pancreas had been declined by 4 centres (3 centres for a donor after circulatory death) for donor or organ reasons or once the pancreas had been removed from the donor.

**INTRODUCTION**

- 3 This paper audits activity within the 24 months of the new scheme. Data were obtained from the UK Transplant Registry on both DBD and DCD pancreas donors aged 65 and under, from 14 December 2015 to 13 December 2017.

**RESULTS**

- 4 **Table 1** shows that over the 24 months, a total of 327 deceased pancreas donors (233 DBD and 94 DCD) have been offered through the FTS, 35% of all deceased donors. Of those offered through the scheme, 75 (23%) pancreases were accepted for transplantation, of which 39 were accepted for islets. 22 (29%) of all the accepted pancreases were transplanted, 13 as whole and nine as islets. Overall 7% of the total deceased donors that were offered through the FTS were transplanted.
- 5 All 13 whole pancreas transplants had follow-up information for a minimum of three months. One graft failed at three months, eight had a functioning graft recorded at three months and four (31%) had a functioning graft recorded at 12 months. Of the nine islet pancreas transplants, six were routine islet grafts, two were priority grafts and one was an SIK transplant. Follow-up has been reported for five of the seven routine islet transplants and none have failed at the reported follow-up time points (one at 12 months and four at 6 months).
- 6 ODT Hub Operations started recording which fast track trigger point was met, in a consistent way, in the middle of November 2017. For the time period presented here, the reasons for the fast track offer cannot be clearly identified without investigating each case individually, and are therefore not being reported.

**ACTION**

- 7 The Pancreas Fast Track Scheme has resulted in 22 transplants, 7% of 327 donor pancreases offered through the scheme. The reason for the Fast Track offer as documented by ODT Hub Operations will be investigated and reported in the next paper. The scheme will continue to be monitored and centres are able to opt out of the Fast Frack scheme if they wish.

<b>Donor type</b>	<b>Number of pancreas donors</b>	<b>Number offered through FTS (% of donors)</b>	<b>Number accepted for transplantation through FTS</b>			<b>Number transplanted through FTS</b>		
			<b>Whole</b>	<b>Islet</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Whole</b>	<b>Islet</b>	<b>Total (% of offered)</b>
DBD	702	233 (33%)	26	36	<b>62</b>	10	8	<b>18 (8%)</b>
DCD	236	94 (40%)	10	3	<b>13</b>	3	1	<b>4 (4%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>327 (35%)</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22 (7%)</b>