

**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 33 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 September 2018.

RESULTS

- 4 **Table 1** shows that over the 33 months, a total of 470 deceased pancreas donors (343 DBD and 127 DCD) have been offered through the revised FTS, 36% of all deceased donors. Of those offered through the scheme, 122 (26%) pancreases were accepted for transplantation, of which 53 were accepted for islets. Overall 9% of the total deceased donors that were offered through the FTS were transplanted.
- 5 Of the 27 whole pancreas transplants, 19 (70%) had follow-up information for a minimum of three months. One graft failed at three months, with all others reported as functioning; 11 at three months, six at 12 months and one at two years. Of the 14 islet pancreas transplants, 10 were routine islet grafts, three were priority grafts and one was an SIK. Follow-up has been reported for seven (50%) routine grafts and two have failed at three months with the rest functioning at the reported follow-up time points (two at three months, two at six months and one at one year).
- 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 41 transplants that may not have happened otherwise, 9% of 470 donors offered through the scheme. The scheme will continue to be monitored and centres are able to opt out of the fast track scheme if they wish.

| Donor type | Number of pancreas donors | Number offered through FTS (% of donors) | Number accepted for transplantation through FTS | | | Number transplanted through FTS | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|--|---|-----------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | | | Whole | Islet | Total | Whole | Islet | Total (% of offered) |
| DBD | 994 | 343 (35%) | 48 | 49 | 97 | 20 | 12 | 32 (9%) |
| DCD | 318 | 127 (40%) | 21 | 4 | 25 | 7 | 2 | 9 (7%) |
| Total | 1312 | 470 (36%) | 69 | 53 | 122 | 27 | 14 | 41 (9%) |