NHS BLOOD AND TRANSPLANT

MULTI-VISCERAL AND COMPOSITE TISSUE ADVISORY GROUP

PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE NATIONAL
BOWEL ALLOCATION SCHEME: JANUARY 2019 – JUNE 2019

INTRODUCTION

1 The National Bowel Allocation Scheme (NBAS) was introduced in 2013 with the agreement that it would be monitored regularly and reviewed if there were signs of inappropriate or unfair offering. Full details of the scheme are available online here: http://www.odt.nhs.uk/transplantation/tools-policies-and-guidance/policies-and-guidance

2 This is a brief report showing the recent performance of the NBAS, detailing patients active on the transplant list between 1 January 2019 and 30 June 2019, a comparison of 1 year post-registration outcomes over time, median time to transplant, and prolonged registrations.

DATA ANALYSIS

3 In the first half of 2019, there were a total of 24 patients on the active intestinal transplant list at any time, corresponding to 24 registrations; 16 were adult and 8 were paediatric. Details of these patients are shown in **Table 1 (removed as patient identifiable)**. Twelve registrations had ended in a transplant by September 2019. Of the 12 patients who remained on the list at 20 September 2019 more than half are blood group O, one is sensitised and four have in-hospital urgency points. Additionally, six are children at King's College who have been waiting more than 200 days. Birmingham had no patients active on the list in the period.

4 Since the NBAS was implemented, in the first two years compared with the two years prior, we observed a non-significant increase in the proportion of patients transplanted within 1 year of listing (p=0.2) and a decrease in the number of deaths (including removals due to deteriorating condition) within 1 year of listing (7 compared with 2) (**Figure 1**), for both adult and paediatric patients. However, in the most recent three years, the number of deaths has increased again (7 deaths on the list), but overall the proportion of deaths pre-NBAS compared to the whole period after is not significantly different (p=0.2). When looking at median waiting time for first registrations in the period, we have seen an initial reduction in waiting time for both liver requiring patients and non-liver requiring patients, but this has increased for liver requiring patients in the more recent period (**Table 2**). **Table 3** shows both adult and paediatric waiting times initially reduced following the introduction of the NBAS but have increased in the most recent period.

5 Prolonged intestinal registrations are defined as active registrations for an intestinal transplant for longer than six months. Prolonged suspensions are defined as suspensions for longer than three months. **Table 4** presents the number of prolonged registrations and suspensions as at 1 September 2019. Across centres, seven patients have been active for more than six months (ranging from 0.5 years to 1.5 years) and one patient has been suspended for more than three months (1.8 years suspended).

ACTION

6 This report is presented for members' information. Members are asked to review it and comment. Members are also reminded to notify NHSBT (via ODT Online) of any data amendments, e.g. deaths, removals.

Rachel Hogg
Statistics and Clinical Studies **September 2019**

Figure 1 **Comparison of 1 year registration outcomes for elective intestinal transplant registrations before and after the NBAS was implemented**

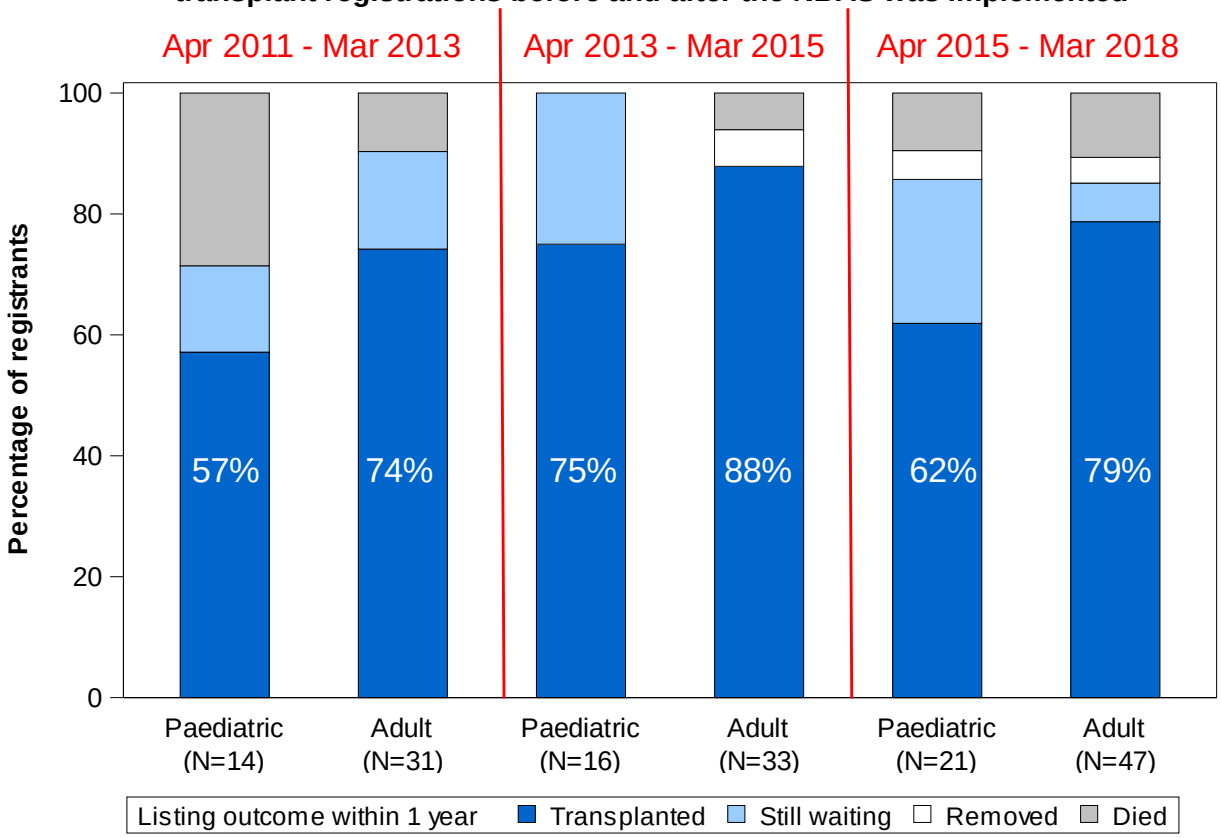

Table 2 **Median waiting time to elective intestine transplant in the UK, for first registrations between 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2018, by era and registration type**

Registration era	Registration type	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days)	
			Median	95% Confidence interval
Apr 2011-Mar 2013	Liver required	21	272	105 – 439
	No liver required	22	154	18 – 290
	Total in era	**43**	**168**	**84 – 252**
Apr 2013-Mar 2015	Liver required	27	85	50 – 120
	No liver required	19	65	28 – 102
	Total in era	**46**	**65**	**53 – 77**
Apr 2015-Mar 2018	Liver required	37	190	138 – 242
	No liver required	27	44	27 – 61
	Total in era	**64**	**99**	**53 – 145**

Note: any periods of suspension from the list are included in the calculation of median waiting times

Table 3 **Median waiting time to elective intestine transplant in the UK, for first registrations between 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2018, by era and age group**

Registration era	Age group	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days)	
			Median	95% Confidence interval
Apr 2011-Mar 2013	Paediatric	14	188	129 – 247
	Adult	29	66	0 – 133
	Total in era	**43**	**168**	**84 – 252**
Apr 2013-Mar 2015	Paediatric	15	179	50 – 308
	Adult	31	49	24 – 74
	Total in era	**46**	**65**	**53 – 77**
Apr 2015-Mar 2018	Paediatric	19	217	136 – 298
	Adult	45	59	26 – 92
	Total in era	**64**	**99**	**53 – 145**

Note: any periods of suspension from the list are included in the calculation of median waiting times

Table 4 **Prolonged registrations on the UK intestinal transplant list, as at 1 September 2019**

Listing status	Transplant centre	Number of patients	Number of years
Active	Cambridge	1	0.5
	King's College	6	0.6, 0.8, 0.9, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5
Suspended	Oxford	1	1.8