

NHS BLOOD AND TRANSPLANT

MULTI-VISCERAL AND COMPOSITE TISSUE ADVISORY GROUP

PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE NATIONAL BOWEL ALLOCATION SCHEME: JANUARY 2018 – JUNE 2018

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 2018 and 30 June 2018, 1 year post-registration outcome, median time to transplant, and prolonged registrations.

DATA ANALYSIS

- 3 In the first half of 2018, there were a total of 23 patients on the active intestinal transplant list at any time, corresponding to 24 registrations; 13 were adult and 10 were paediatric. Details of these patients are shown in **Table 1 (removed as patient specific)**. Fourteen registrations had ended in a transplant by September 2018. The 7 patients who remained on the list at 28 September 2018 are mostly blood group A, 1 is sensitised and 2 have in-hospital urgency points.
- 4 Since the NBAS was implemented we observed an increase in the proportion of patients transplanted and a decrease in the number of deaths within 1 year of listing (**Figure 1**) in the first two years for both adult and paediatric patients, but in the most recent two years, the number of deaths has increased (5 deaths on the list). We have also seen an initial reduction in median 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**).
- 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 3** presents the number of prolonged registrations and suspensions as at 1 October 2018. Across all centres, three patients have been active for more than six months and five patients have been suspended for more than three months, including 3 who have been suspended for more than 3 years.

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.

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

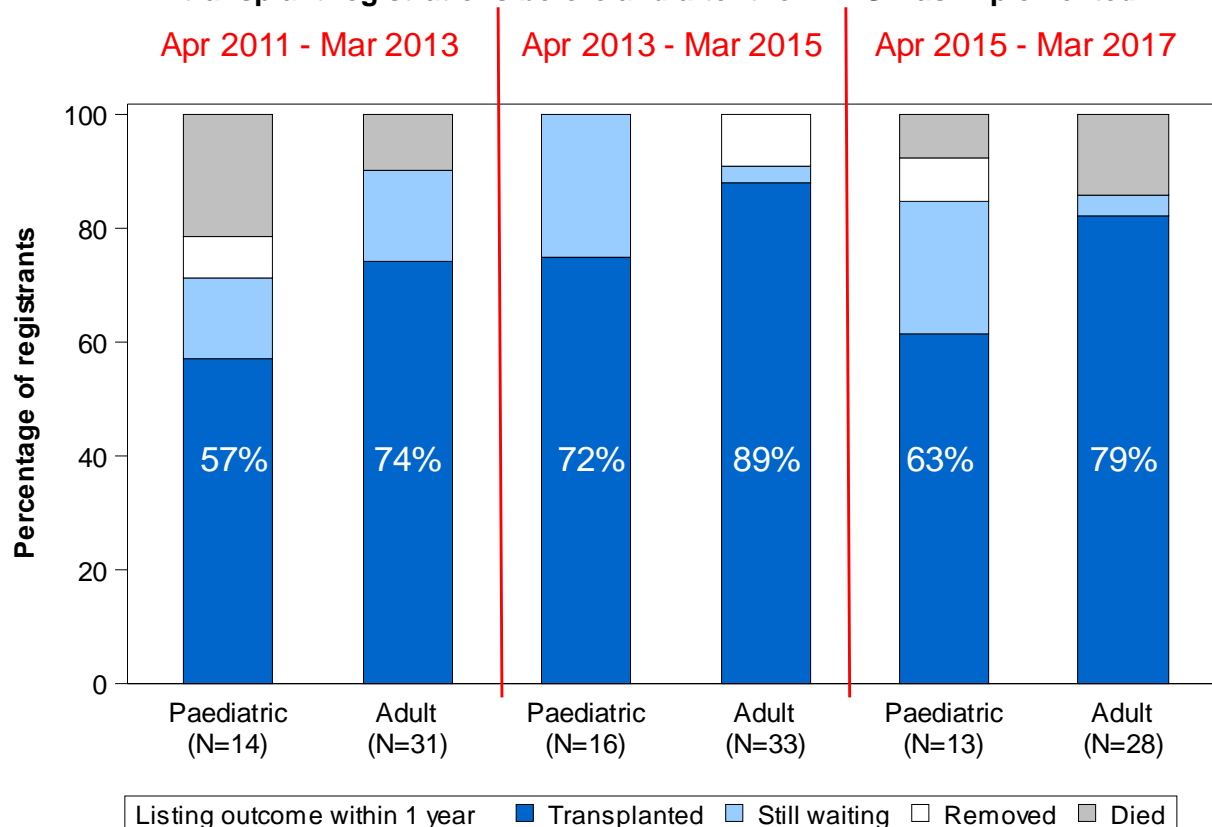


Table 2

Median waiting time to elective intestine transplant in the UK, for patients registered 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2017, by era

Registration era	Registration type	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days)	
			Median	95% Confidence interval
Apr 2011-Mar 2013	Liver required	23	274	126 – 422
	No liver required	22	154	18 – 290
	Total in era	45	171	96 - 246
Apr 2013-Mar 2015	Liver required	21	85	39 – 131
	No liver required	25	58	21 – 95
	Total in era	49	65	53 – 77
Apr 2015-Mar 2017	Liver required	25	190	140 – 240
	No liver required	16	39	0 – 80
	Total in era	41	119	66 – 172

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

Table 3 Prolonged registrations on the UK intestinal transplant list, as at 1 October 2018			
Listing status	Transplant centre	Number of patients	Number of years waiting
Active	Cambridge	1	3.6
	King's College	2	0.6, 1.0
Suspended	Cambridge	2	3.8, 6.1
	Oxford	3	0.9, 0.9, 3.3