

NHS BLOOD AND TRANSPLANT

MULTI-VISCERAL AND COMPOSITE TISSUE ADVISORY GROUP

PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE NATIONAL BOWEL ALLOCATION SCHEME: JANUARY 2017 – JUNE 2017

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. Whereas in the past this report has included detailed donor and offering data, this version has been restricted to just details of patients who were on the transplant list at any time during the first half of this year and some comparisons of registration outcomes before and after the introduction of the NBAS.

DATA ANALYSIS

- 3 In the first half of 2017, there were a total of 20 patients on the active intestinal transplant list at any time; 11 were adult and 9 were paediatric. Details are shown in **Table 1 (removed as patient identifiable)**. Nine patients had been transplanted by September 2017. The 6 patients who remained on the list at the end of the year were either blood group O or A, 3 are sensitised and 1 has in-hospital urgency points.
- 4 Since the NBAS was implemented we have observed an increase in the proportion of patients transplanted and a decrease in the number of deaths within 1 year of listing (**Figure 1**) for both adult and paediatric patients. We have also seen a reduction in median waiting time for both liver requiring patients and non-liver requiring patients (**Table 2**). Recent increases in consent and offering of donor bowels, as evidenced by the regular Autumn BAG paper on Potential Bowel Donors, has contributed to this.
- 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 September 2017. Across all centres, four patients have been active for more than six months and four patients have been suspended for more than three months.

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

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

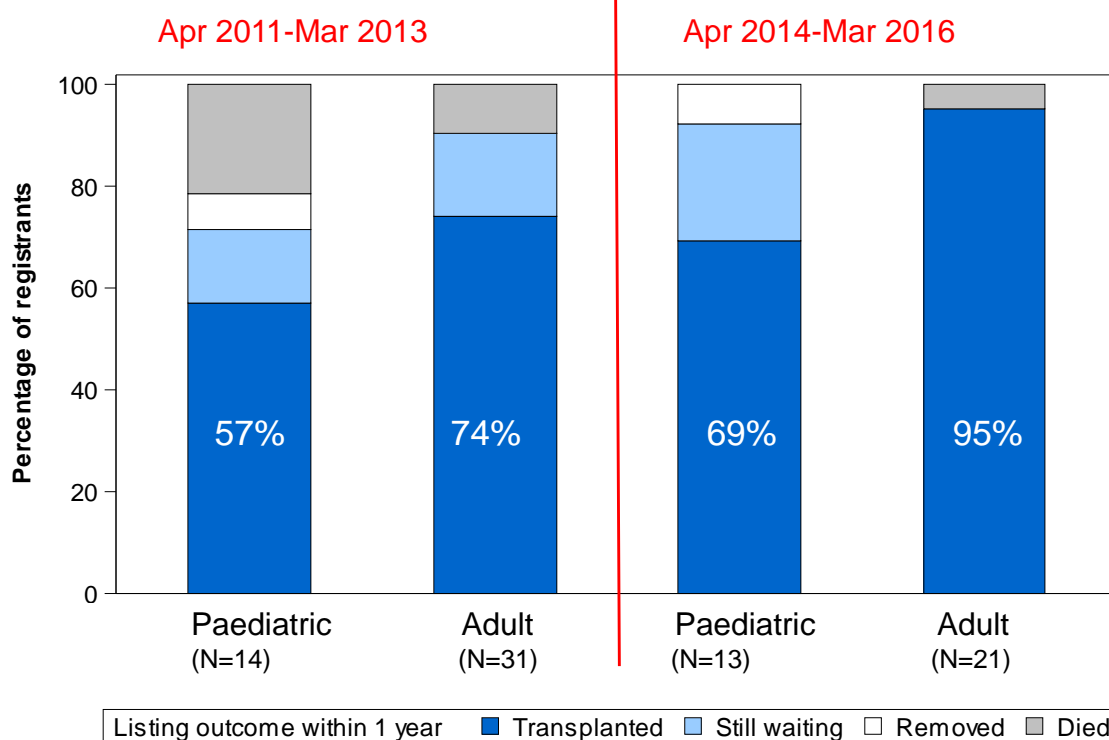


Table 2 Median waiting time to elective intestine transplant in the UK, for patients registered 1 April 2011 - 31 March 2013 and 1 October 2014 - 30 September 2016

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
Oct 2014-Sep 2016	Liver required	20	161	114 - 208
	No liver required	14	27	9 - 45
	Total in era	34	113	42 - 184

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 September 2017

Listing status	Transplant centre	Number of patients	Number of years waiting
Active	Cambridge	1	2.5
	King's College	1	1.6
	Birmingham	2	0.6, 0.9
Suspended	Cambridge	2	2.7, 5.0
	Oxford	2	2.2, 4.1