

Key messages

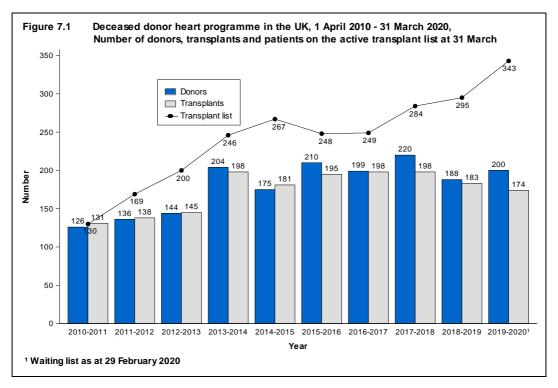
- At 29 February 2020, there were 343 patients on the active heart transplant list,
 347 on the lung list and 5 on the heart-lung list
- Of the 946 organ donors after brain death during 2019-2020, 165 (17%) donated their heart and 146 (15%) donated at least one lung
- The number of heart transplants fell by 5% to 174; 69% of these were urgent heart transplants, 17% were super-urgent, and 14% were non-urgent
- The number of lung and heart-lung transplants fell by 4% this year to 160
- There were 23 DCD heart transplants and the first DCD heart-lung transplant in 2019-2020

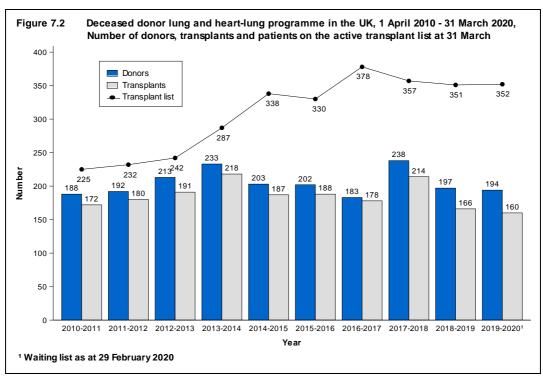
7.1 Overview

Note that the COVID-19 pandemic will have affected the number of offered, retrieved and transplanted organs in 2019-2020. To better reflect the number of patients waiting for a transplant at the end of this year, data as at 29 February 2020 have been used.

Last year the number of heart transplants fell by 5% to 174 compared with 2018-2019, and the number of lung or heart-lung transplants fell by 4% to 160. There were increases in both the heart and the lung transplant lists since March 2019. The number of patients active on the heart transplant list at year end has increased by 164% since 2011, while the number of patients active on the lung or heart-lung transplant list has increased by 56% since 2011.

A summary of the deceased donor cardiothoracic activity from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2020 is shown in **Figure 7.1** for heart activity and **Figure 7.2** for lung activity. Donors who donate both heart and lung(s) are included in both figures, but heart-lung block transplants and patients active on the transplant list for a heart-lung block are only included in **Figure 7.2**.





7.2 Transplant list

Table 7.1 shows the number of patients on the active transplant lists at 29 February 2020 by centre. There were two patients waiting on the super-urgent heart transplant list. There were no patients waiting on the super-urgent lung transplant list, and six patients waiting on the urgent lung transplant list. The lung transplant list accounts for 50% of the patients waiting for a cardiothoracic organ transplant. Overall, Newcastle and Harefield had the largest cardiothoracic lists on 29 February 2020.

									splant I	ists						
Centre			He	art	Cum		Hear	t-lung			Lun	g	Cuma		TO	ΓAL
	Non-	urgent	Urg	jent	Sup urg				Non-ı	urgent	Urge	ent	Supe urge			
Adult																
Birmingham	39	(30)	9	(4)	0	(1)	1	(2)	48	(44)	1	(0)	0	(0)	98	(81
Glasgow	18	(17)	3	(3)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	21	(20
Great Ormond Street	1	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	2	(
Harefield	56	(59)	7	(4)	0	(0)	0	(2)	96	(110)	1	(0)	0	(0)	160	(17
Manchester	33	(28)	1	(5)	0	(0)	1	(3)	53	(55)	0	(0)	0	(0)	88	(91
Newcastle	82	(70)	11	(10)	0	(0)	1	(1)	101	(91)	1	(0)	0	(0)	196	(172
Papworth	43	(27)	2	(1)	2	(1)	2	(4)	41	(31)	2	(0)	0	(0)	92	(64
TOTAL	272	(231)	33	(27)	2	(2)	5	(12)	340	(331)	5	(0)	0	(0)	657	(603
Paediatric																
Great Ormond Street	11	(18)	14	(6)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(3)	1	(3)	0	(0)	26	(30
Harefield	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(
Newcastle	8	(5)	3	(5)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(2)	0	(0)	0	(0)	12	(12
TOTAL	19	(24)	17	(11)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(5)	1	(3)	0	(0)	38	(43

During 2019-2020, there were 322 registrations onto the heart transplant list, 5 registrations onto the heart-lung transplant list and 272 onto the lung transplant list. Registration outcomes as at 31 March 2020 for patients on the list at 1 April 2019 and those joining the list during the year are shown in **Table 7.2**.

	Active suspended		New registr	ations in		
	at 1 April		2019-20		ТОТА	AL
Outcome of patient at 31 March 2020	N	%	N	%	N	%
Heart transplant list						
Remained active/suspended	227	69	148	46	375	5
Transplanted	53	16	120	37	173	2
Removed	31	9	44	14	75	1
Died	16	5	10	3	26	
TOTAL	327		322		649	
Heart-lung transplant list						
Remained active/suspended	4	24	2	40	6	2
Transplanted ²	6	35	1	20	7	3
Removed	5	29	2	40	7	3
Died	2	12	0	0	2	
TOTAL	17		5		22	
Lung transplant list						
Remained active/suspended	179	52	185	68	364	5
Transplanted	99	29	54	20	153	2
Removed	36	11	11	4	47	
Died	28	8	22	8	50	
TOTAL	342		272		614	

Table 7.3 shows the transplant list rates per million population by country/NHS region of patient's residence. The overall UK heart transplant list rate at 29 February 2020 was 5.2 pmp and ranged from 3.7 to 8.1 across NHS regions. The overall UK lung transplant list rate was 5.3 pmp and ranged from 2.9 to 6.2 across NHS regions.

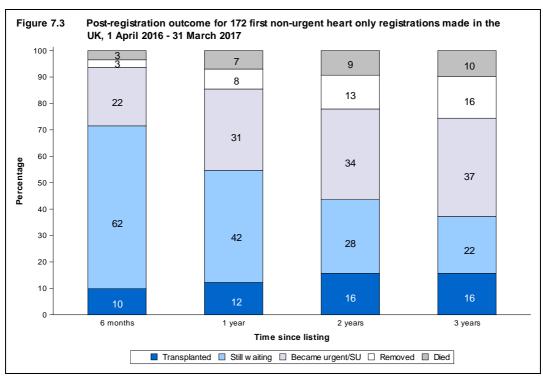
•								
Country/ NHS region	n Hear	t transpla	ant list (p	omp)	Lung	transpla	nt list (p	mp)
of residence	202	20 ¹	20	19	202	20 ¹	20	19
North East and York	shire 69	(8.1)	62	(7.2)	53	(6.2)	59	(6.9)
North West	31	(4.4)	22	(3.1)	43	(6.1)	39	(5.6)
Midlands	51	(4.8)	39	(3.7)	61	(5.8)	53	(5.0)
East of England	24	(3.7)	21	(3.2)	19	(2.9)	22	(3.4)
London	43	(4.8)	31	(3.5)	45	(5.1)	34	(3.8)
South East	40	(4.5)	38	(4.3)	36	(4.1)	47	(5.3)
South West	23	(4.1)	21	(3.7)	25	(4.5)	29	(5.2)
England	281	(5.0)	234	(4.2)	282	(5.0)	283	(5.1)
Isle of Man	1	(12.5)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)
Channel Islands	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(12.5)	1	(6.3)
Wales	12	(3.8)	10	(3.2)	14	(4.5)	22	(7.0)
Scotland	28	(5.1)	27	(5.0)	32	(5.9)	28	(5.1)
Northern Ireland	14	(7.4)	15	(8.0)	21	(11.2)	14	(7.4)
TOTAL ^{2,3}	343	(5.2)	295	(4.4)	352	(5.3)	351	(5.3)

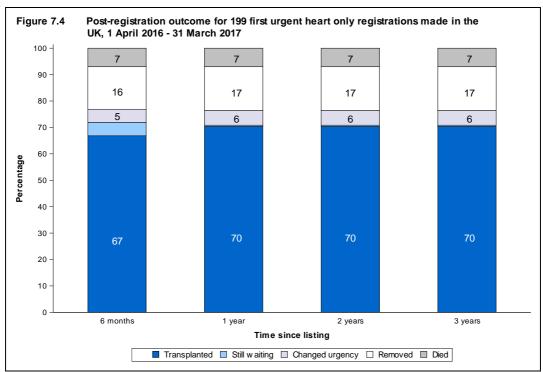
¹ As at 29 February 2020

The transplant list outcomes for adult patients listed for a cardiothoracic organ transplant between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 are summarised in **Figure 7.3**, **Figure 7.4** and **Figure 7.5**. These show the proportion of patients transplanted, still waiting, removed and those who died within six months, one year, two years and three years after joining the non-urgent or urgent heart list or the lung list, respectively. Within six months of listing, 10% of non-urgent heart patients were transplanted while 3% had died, compared with 67% transplanted and 7% died for urgent heart patients. Of those listed for a non-urgent lung transplant, 26% were transplanted within six months, rising to 47% after three years, however at three years, 20% had died. The patients removed from these lists may have subsequently died.

² Includes heart patients in 2020 (2019) resident in: UK unknown 3 (3); Republic of Ireland 2 (2); Overseas 2 (3)

³ Includes lung patients in 2020 (2019) resident in: UK unknown 1 (1); Republic of Ireland 0 (1)





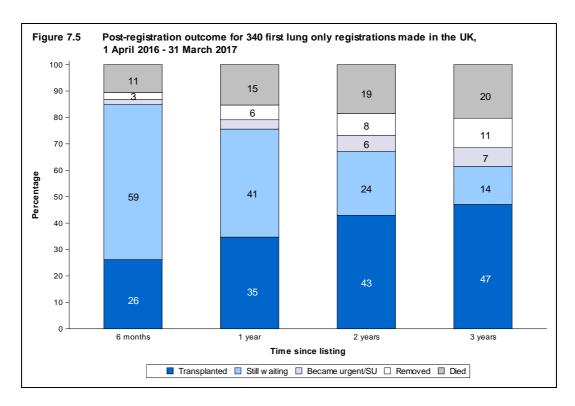


Table 7.4 and **Table 7.5** show the median waiting time to cardiothoracic organ transplant by blood group and ethnicity of patient, respectively, for patients registered between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2017. The overall median waiting time to heart transplantation, for adults, was just over 4 years for patients who had never been on the urgent waiting list ('never urgent'). For patients who had been on the urgent list ('ever urgent'), the overall median time on the urgent list before transplant was 32 days. The overall median waiting time to lung transplantation, for adults, was 336 days, but for blood group O patients alone was 528 days. For paediatric heart patients, the median waiting time was 463 days for 'never urgent' registrations and 77 days for 'ever urgent' registrations (this is not broken down by blood group or ethnicity due to low numbers). Median waiting time is not calculated for paediatric lung patients due to the small number of registrations. Note that these waiting times are not adjusted for other relevant factors which may be influential and which may differ across blood or ethnic groups.

Median waiting time to cardiothoracic transplant in the UK, for patients registered 1 April 2012 - 31 March 2017, by blood group Table 7.4

Blood group	Number of patients		aiting time (days)
	registered	Median	95% Confidence interval
Adult never urgent heart			
O ¹	186	-	-
A	197	756	216 - 1296
В	45	497	186 - 808
AB	15	92	0 - 195
TOTAL	443	1487	909 - 2065
Adult ever urgent heart ²			
(urgent waiting time only)			
0	311	52	45 - 59
A	316	17	14 - 20
B	97	39	29 - 49
AB	34	27	20 - 34
TOTAL	758	32	28 - 36
Paediatric never urgent heart	32	463	0 - 951
Paediatric ever urgent heart (urgent waiting time only)	214	77	54 - 100
Adult lung			440.000
0	653	528	448 - 608
A	597	200	159 - 241
В	140	269	128 - 410
AB	44	171	125 - 217
TOTAL	1434	336	299 - 373

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Median and/or 95% confidence interval cannot be estimated $^{\rm 2}$ Includes registrations and waiting time on super-urgent list where applicable

Table 7.5 Median waiting time to cardiothoracic transplant in the UK, for patients registered 1 April 2012 - 31 March 2017, by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Number of patients		aiting time (days)
A dealt as a comment to a set	registered	Median	95% Confidence interval
Adult never urgent heart	000	4700	1000 0510
White	396	1798	1080 - 2516
Asian	24	506	0 - 1222
Black	17	742	86 - 1398
Other ¹	5	-	-
TOTAL ²	443	1487	909 - 2065
Adult ever urgent heart ³			
(urgent waiting time only)			
White	636	31	27 - 35
Asian	74	33	22 - 44
Black	27	68	1 - 135
Other	15	34	24 - 44
TOTAL ²	758	32	28 - 36
Paediatric never urgent heart	32	463	0 - 951
Paediatric ever urgent heart (urgent waiting time only)	214	77	54 - 100
Adult lung			
White	1354	322	285 - 359
Asian	55	592	289 - 895
Black	16	735	526 - 944
Other ¹	3	-	-
TOTAL ²	1434	336	299 - 373

 ¹ Median waiting time not calculated for fewer than 10 patients
 ² Totals do not add up where we do not have ethnicity reported for all patients
 ³ Includes registrations and waiting time on super-urgent list where applicable

7.3 Donor and organ supply

Table 7.6 shows the number of deceased organ donors identified in each heart allocation zone, and the number of donors that had their heart retrieved and transplanted, by donor type. It also shows the number in each zone who donated their lung(s) as well as their heart. Of the 946 DBD donors, 166 (18%) donated their heart, resulting in 153 transplants. Of the 634 DCD donors, 34 (5%) donated their heart, resulting in 24 transplants.

Table 7.7 shows the number of deceased organ donors identified in each lung allocation zone, and the number of donors that had their lungs retrieved and transplanted, by donor type. It also shows the number in each zone who donated their heart as well as their lung(s). Of the 946 DBD donors, 148 (16%) donated at least one lung, with 135 proceeding to transplantation. Of the 634 DCD donors, 46 (7%) donated at least one lung, with 33 proceeding to transplantation.

Note that from May 2017, hearts and lungs have had separate allocation zones and so the number of donors in zones does not match between heart and lung allocation zones. Prior to this, there were joint cardiothoracic allocation zones.

Table 7.6	Heart organ do 1 April 2019 - 3					donor typ	ре	
Heart Allocation Zone	Number of donors	DBD Number o donors (u	of heart	Number donated heart and lungs	Number of donors	Number	OCD of heart (utilised)	Number donated heart and lungs
Birmingham	150	36	(34)	11	94	1	(1)	0
Glasgow	83	13	(13)	7	37	1	(0)	0
Harefield	209	34	(32)	14	143	8	(4)	3
Manchester	120	23	(23)	10	88	2	(2)	0
Newcastle	210	33	(28)	8	131	11	(9)	3
Papworth	174	27	(23)	7	141	11	(8)	2
TOTAL	946	166	(153)	57	634	34	(24)	8

	g organ donat oril 2019 - 31 N					onor type		
Lung Allocation Zone	Number of donors	DBD Number donors (u	of lung	Number donated heart and lungs	Number of donors	DCI Number o donors (u	of lung	Number donated heart and lungs
Birmingham	149	25	(25)	11	80	8	(6)	0
Harefield	287	48	(48)	17	186	19	(13)	4
Manchester	118	17	(17)	8	100	4	(3)	0
Newcastle	220	33	(21)	12	114	9	(6)	2
Papworth	172	25	(24)	9	154	6	(5)	2
TOTAL	946	148	(135)	57	634	46	(33)	8

The rates per million population for cardiothoracic organ donors are shown in **Table 7.8** by country/NHS region of residence. No adjustments have been made for potential demographic differences in populations. The overall heart donor rate was 3.0 pmp in 2019-2020 and varied across NHS regions from 2.2 pmp to 3.5 pmp. For lungs, the overall donor rate was 2.9 pmp in 2019-2020 and varied across NHS regions from 1.9 pmp to 3.6 pmp.

Table 7.8 Cardiothora 1 April 2019								donor	s in th	e UK,		
Country/ NHS region	D	BD		(pmp) CD		otal	D	BD		g s (pmp CD	-	otal
North East and Yorkshire North West Midlands East of England London South East South West	21 15 28 14 14 24 14	(2.5) (2.1) (2.7) (2.2) (1.6) (2.7) (2.5)	7 3 4 9 6 3 1	(0.8) (0.4) (0.4) (1.4) (0.7) (0.3) (0.2)	28 18 32 23 20 27 15	(3.3) (2.6) (3.0) (3.5) (2.2) (3.1) (2.7)	19 11 23 11 20 22 12	(2.2) (1.6) (2.2) (1.7) (2.2) (2.5) (2.1)	7 2 6 3 6 10 6	(0.8) (0.3) (0.6) (0.5) (0.7) (1.1) (1.1)	26 13 29 14 26 32 18	(3.0) (1.9) (2.8) (2.2) (2.9) (3.6) (3.2)
England Isle of Man Channel Islands	130 0 1	(2.3) (0.0) (6.3)	33 0 0	(0.6) (0.0) (0.0)	163 0 1	(2.9) (0.0) (6.3)	118 0 1	(2.1) (0.0) (6.3)	40 1 0	(0.7) (12.5) (0.0)	158 1 1	(2.8) (12.5) (6.3)
Wales	16	(5.1)	0	(0.0)	16	(5.1)	10	(3.2)	2	(0.6)	12	(3.8)
Scotland	10	(1.8)	1	(0.2)	11	(2.0)	12	(2.2)	2	(0.4)	14	(2.6)
Northern Ireland	6	(3.2)	0	(0.0)	6	(3.2)	2	(1.1)	1	(0.5)	3	(1.6)
TOTAL ^{1,2}	165	(2.5)	34	(0.5)	199	(3.0)	146	(2.2)	46	(0.7)	192	(2.9)

DCD heart donation is not operational in all areas

¹ Heart numbers include 2 donors with unknown UK postcode and excludes 1 donor with overseas postcode

² Lung numbers include 3 donors with unknown UK postcode and excludes 2 donors with overseas postcode

7.4 Transplants

The number of cardiothoracic organ transplants by recipient country/NHS region of residence is shown in **Table 7.9**. No adjustments have been made for potential demographic differences in populations. The heart transplant rate ranged from 1.6 to 3.7 pmp across NHS regions and overall was 2.6 pmp. The lung transplant rate ranged from 1.6 to 2.9 pmp across NHS regions and overall was 2.4 pmp. Lung transplant rates include the small number of heart-lung transplants.

Table 7.9 Cardiothorac 1 April 2019								np) in the	e UK,			
Country/ NHS region	D	BD		(pmp) CD	To	otal	D	BD		s (pmp CD		otal
North East and Yorkshire North West Midlands East of England London South East South West	28 13 31 16 10 18	(3.3) (1.9) (2.9) (2.5) (1.1) (2.0) (1.8)	1 1 3 8 4 3 2	(0.1) (0.1) (0.3) (1.2) (0.4) (0.3) (0.4)	29 14 34 24 14 21 12	(3.4) (2.0) (3.2) (3.7) (1.6) (2.4) (2.1)	14 18 21 15 12 15 12	(1.6) (2.6) (2.0) (2.3) (1.3) (1.7) (2.1)	5 2 4 4 2 4 3	(0.6) (0.3) (0.4) (0.6) (0.2) (0.5) (0.5)	19 20 25 19 14 19	(2.2) (2.9) (2.4) (2.9) (1.6) (2.1) (2.7)
England Isle of Man Channel Islands	126 0 0	(2.3) (0.0) (0.0)	22 0 0	(0.4) (0.0) (0.0)	148 0 0	(2.6) (0.0) (0.0)	107 1 0	(1.9) (12.5) (0.0)	24 0 1	(0.4) (0.0) (6.3)	131 1 1	(2.3) (12.5) (6.3)
Wales	4	(1.3)	0	(0.0)	4	(1.3)	9	(2.9)	2	(0.6)	11	(3.5)
Scotland	12	(2.2)	1	(0.2)	13	(2.4)	6	(1.1)	3	(0.6)	9	(1.7)
Northern Ireland	3	(1.6)	0	(0.0)	3	(1.6)	3	(1.6)	3	(1.6)	6	(3.2)
TOTAL ¹	150	(2.3)	23	(0.3)	173	(2.6)	126	(1.9)	33	(0.5)	159	(2.4)
DCD heart transplantation is no ¹ Excludes 2 recipients who residual					d includ	les 5 rec	cipients	whose po	stcode	was unl	known	

Table 7.10 and **Table 7.11** show cardiothoracic organ transplant activity for each centre by urgency status and donor type, respectively. In 2019-2020, a total of 334 transplants were carried out; a fall of 4% on 2018-2019. Of these, 174 were heart transplants, of which 149 (86%) were in urgent or super-urgent patients and additionally, 23 (13%) were achieved from donors after circulatory death. There were a total of 155 lung transplants, of which 24 (15%) were in urgent patients and 6 (4%) in super-urgent patients. There was an increase in the number of heart-lung transplants compared with 2018-2019, including the first DCD heart-lung transplant.

Table 7.10 Cardiothoracic transplants from deceased donors, 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020 (2018-2019), by age group and centre

Transplant centre							Transp	lant ty	ре						TO	TAL
			He	art			Heart-	lung			Lung	ı(s)				
	No	on-			Su	per-							Sup	er-		
	urg	gent	Urg	ent	ur	gent			Non-	urgent	Urg	ent	urge	ent		
Adult																
Birmingham	2	(0)	20	(22)	8	(4)	2	(0)	13	(13)	2	(3)	0	(0)	47	(42)
Glasgow	2	(0)	8	(7)	1	(2)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	11	(9)
Harefield	1	(6)	17	(24)	5	(6)	0	(0)	32	(38)	3	(6)	5	(6)	63	(86)
Manchester	0	(3)	18	(11)	4	(6)	1	(1)	24	(19)	4	(2)	0	(0)	51	(42)
Newcastle	3	(7)	19	(12)	4	(2)	0	(1)	19	(21)	10	(5)	1	(0)	56	(48)
Papworth	16	(21)	16	(20)	7	(4)	2	(0)	34	(34)	5	(8)	0	(1)	80	(88)
TOTAL	24	(37)	98	(96)	29	(24)	5	(2)	122	(125)	24	(24)	6	(7)	308	(315)
Paediatric ¹																
Great Ormond Street	1	(5)	9	(10)	0	(0)	0	(2)	2	(4)	0	(0)	0	(0)	12	(21)
Manchester	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(1)
Newcastle	0	(2)	13	(8)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	0	(2)	0	(0)	14	(12)
TOTAL	1	(7)	22	(18)	0	(1)	0	(2)	3	(4)	0	(2)	0	(0)	26	(34)

¹ Paediatric recipients are aged under 16 years at time of transplant

Table 7.11 Cardiothoracic transplants from deceased donors,
1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020 (2018-2019), by age group and centre

¹ Paediatric recipients are aged under 16 years at time of transplant

Transplant centre					Trai	nsplar	nt typ	ре					TO	ΓAL
		Hear	t			Heart-	lung			Lung((s)			
	DI	3D	DC	D	DE	3D	DC	CD	DI	3D	D	CD		
Adult														
Birmingham	30	(26)	0	(0)	2	(0)	0	(0)	15	(13)	0	(3)	47	(42)
Glasgow	10	(9)	1	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	11	(9)
Harefield	20	(27)	3	(9)	0	(0)	0	(0)	33	(38)	7	(12)	63	(86)
Manchester	20	(19)	2	(1)	1	(1)	0	(0)	23	(18)	5	(3)	51	(42)
Newcastle	26	(20)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(0)	21	(17)	9	(9)	56	(48)
Papworth	24	(25)	15	(20)	1	(0)	1	(0)	28	(32)	11	(11)	80	(88)
TOTAL	130	(126)	21	(31)	4	(2)	1	(0)	120	(118)	32	(38)	308	(315)
Paediatric ¹														
Great Ormond Street	8	(15)	2	(0)	0	(2)	0	(0)	2	(3)	0	(1)	12	(21)
Manchester	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(1)
Newcastle	13	(10)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(2)	0	(0)	14	(12)
TOTAL	21	(26)	2	(0)	0	(2)	0	(0)	3	(5)	0	(1)	26	(34)

At 31 March 2020 there were approximately 4,100 recipients with a functioning cardiothoracic organ transplant being followed-up as reported to the UK Transplant Registry.

The length of time that elapses between cardiothoracic organs being removed from the donor and their transplantation into the recipient is called the total ischaemia time (IT). Generally, the shorter this time, the more likely the organ is to work immediately and the better the long-term outcome. Please note some of these data include the use of donor organ maintenance systems, in which cases the IT reported will be an overestimate of the true ischaemia time.

In 2019-2020, the median IT for a DBD heart transplant was 3.2 hours (Inter-Quartile (IQ) range 2.8 - 4.1) and for a DCD heart transplant was 5.1 hours (IQ range 4.3 - 6.0) and overall was 3.4 hours (IQ range 2.9 - 4.5).

The median IT for a DBD donor lung transplant was 6.2 hours (IQ range 5.5 - 8.3) and for a DCD donor lung transplant was 7.6 hours (IQ range 6.6 - 10.3) and overall was 6.6 hours (IQ range 5.7 - 8.4).

7.5 Demographic characteristics

The age group, sex, ethnicity and blood group of deceased donors, transplant recipients and patients on the transplant list are shown in **Table 7.12**.

Table 7.12	Demographic characteristics of deceased cardiothoracic donors and transplant recipients 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020, and transplant list patients at 29 February in the UK										
Age group (years)	Doi	nors	Transplant	recipients	Active transplant lis patients						
(yours)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)					
0 - 17 18 - 34 35 - 49 50 - 59 60 - 69 70+ Mean (SD)	25 106 101 58 33 6 40	(8) (32) (31) (18) (10) (2) (16)	30 51 78 110 65 0 45	(9) (15) (23) (33) (19) (0) (17)	45 97 148 230 168 7 48	(6) (14) (21) (33) (24) (1) (16)					
Male Female Not reported	180 149 0	(55) (45)	204 129 1	(61) (39)	430 265 0	(62) (38)					
White Asian Black Chinese Other Not reported	296 12 8 1 9 3	(91) (4) (2) (0) (3)	295 30 4 0 4 1	(89) (9) (1) (0) (1)	595 55 33 0 6 6	(86) (8) (5) (0) (1)					
O A B AB	163 138 23 5	(50) (42) (7) (2)	126 160 35 13	(38) (48) (10) (4)	362 251 73 9	(52) (36) (11) (1)					
First graft Re-graft			331 3	(99) (1)	684 11	(98) (2)					
TOTAL	329	(100)	334	(100)	695	(100)					