

NHS BLOOD AND TRANSPLANT

PANCREAS ADVISORY GROUP

PANCREAS FAST TRACK SCHEME

BACKGROUND

1. The Pancreas Fast Track Offering Scheme 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 the first nine 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 2016.

RESULTS

4. **Table 1** shows that over the nine months, a total of 97 deceased donors have been offered through the revised fast track scheme, 29% of all deceased donors. Of those offered through the scheme, 15 pancreases were accepted for transplantation, of which five (four DBD and one DCD) were accepted for islets. Four (27%) were transplanted, three as whole organs and one as islets.

Table 1

Donor Type	No. pancreas donors	No. offered through FTS (% of donors)	No. accepted for transplantation through FTS	No. transplanted through FTS
DBD	253	66 (26)	9	2
DCD	83	31 (37)	6	2
Total	336	97 (29)	15	4

ACTION

5. The Pancreas Fast Track Scheme appears to be working appropriately with a small number of organs being transplanted following fast track offer. The scheme will continue to be monitored. Centres are able to opt out of the fast track scheme if they wish.