

NHS BLOOD AND TRANSPLANT

BOWEL ADVISORY GROUP

PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE NATIONAL BOWEL ALLOCATION SCHEME: JANUARY 2015 – DECEMBER 2015

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 online here:
http://www.odt.nhs.uk/pdf/intestinal_allocation_policy.pdf
- 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 last year and some comparisons of registration outcomes before and after the introduction of the NBAS.

DATA ANALYSIS

- 3 During 2015, there were a total of 24 patients on the active intestinal transplant list at any time; 16 were adult and 8 were paediatric. Details are shown in **Table 1 (removed as patient specific)**. 14 patients had been transplanted by January 2016. The 5 patients who remained on the list at the end of the year have a variety of blood groups, 2 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 After being operational for over 2 years a decision was made to adjust the Scheme so that the number of points awarded to a paediatric donor to paediatric recipient match is 5000 instead of 1000. The aim is to further prioritise paediatric patients who are most likely to need a paediatric donor. This change went live on 17th December 2015 and since then there have been 5 paediatric donor offers but none were accepted. Details include:
 - 3 blood group O and 2 blood group A offers
 - 2 paediatric recipients were on the transplant list during this time; both were blood group A and at the same centre
 - the blood group A offers were declined on size for the paediatric recipients as were the blood group O offers, which were offered to these recipients after blood group identical adults.

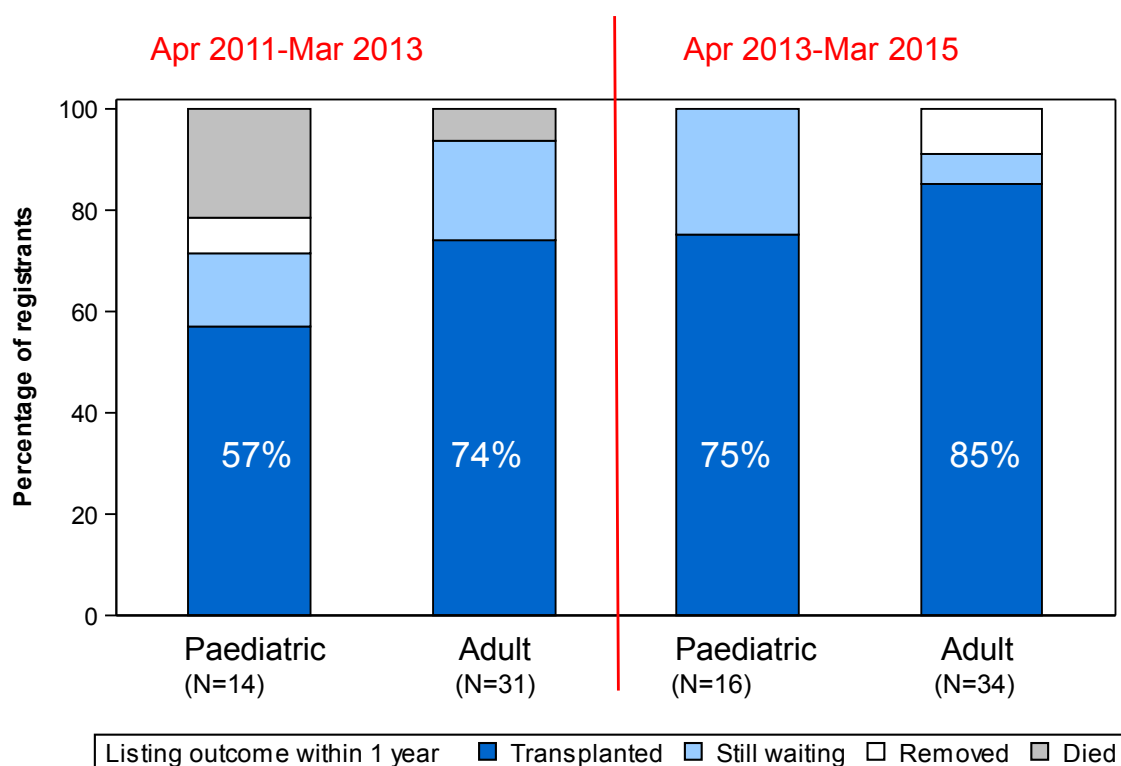
ACTION

- 6 Since the regular Autumn BAG paper on Potential Bowel Donors includes offering data and reasons for decline, it is proposed that future versions of this report exclude this information and have a similar format to the report presented here.

Sally Rushton and 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 2015 | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 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 |
| | All | 45 | 171 | 96 - 246 |
| Apr 2013-Mar 2015 | Liver required | 28 | 85 | 39 - 131 |
| | No liver required | 22 | 65 | 35 - 95 |
| | All | 50 | 65 | 53 - 77 |
| TOTAL | | 95 | 80 | 28 - 132 |
| Note: any periods of suspension from the list are included in the calculation of median waiting times | | | | |