NHS BLOOD AND TRANSPLANT

MULTI-VISCERAL AND COMPOSITE TISSUE ADVISORY GROUP

PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE NATIONAL
BOWEL OFFERING SCHEME: JULY 2024 – DECEMBER 2024

INTRODUCTION

1 The National Bowel Offering Scheme (NBOS) 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: https://www.odt.nhs.uk/transplantation/tools-policies-and-guidance/policies-and-guidance/

2 This is a brief report showing the recent performance of the NBOS, detailing patients active on the transplant list between 1 July 2024 and 31 December 2024, a comparison of 1, 2 and 3 year post-registration outcomes over time, median time to transplant, and prolonged registrations.

3 The COVID-19 pandemic led to unprecedented challenges for UK transplantation. There were concerns about the ability to care for transplant recipients, lack of access to resource because it was being used for patients in the pandemic, and the risk versus benefit for immunosuppressed transplant recipients.

DATA ANALYSIS

4 In the second half of 2024, there were a total of 28 patients on the active intestinal transplant list at any time, corresponding to 29 registrations; 18 were adult and 10 were paediatric. Details of these patients are shown in **Table 1 (removed as patient identifiable)**. Nine registrations had ended in a transplant by 9 June 2025. Of the nineteen patients who did not receive a transplant by 9 June 2025, five are active on the list, eight suspended, four removed (1 for living donor transplantation, 2 due to condition deteriorated, 1 other) and two died on the list. Of the thirteen on the list, seven are blood group O, two have sensitisation points and one has in-hospital urgency points.

5 Since the NBOS was implemented, there has been a decrease in the proportion of deaths within 1 year of listing, from 16% to 8% (p=0.16). In the most recent two-year period, 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2024, the number of deaths within 1 year of listing was 5 compared to 7 in the two years pre-NBOS. (**Figure 1**). **Figures 2 and 3** show 1, 2 and 3 year outcomes by registration period for paediatric and adult patients, respectively. There was no significance difference one-year transplant rates or death rates across the periods for paediatric or adult patients.

6 When looking at median waiting time for adult registrations in the period, an initial reduction in waiting time for both liver requiring patients and non-liver requiring patients was observed. This has increased in the more recent periods and is longer than for registrations in the two years prior (**Table 2**). For paediatric registrations, again the waiting time initially decreased but has since fluctuated. Caution in interpretation should be taken due to small numbers. (**Table 3**). Note re-registrations are included in these calculations to remain consistent with standard annual reporting.

7 Prolonged intestinal registrations are defined as active registrations for an intestinal transplant, listed for longer than six months. Prolonged suspensions are defined as registrations currently suspended for longer than three months. **Table 4** summaries the number of prolonged registrations and suspensions as at 16 June 2025. Across centres, six patients have been active for more than six months (ranging from 0.7 years to 4.8 years) and twelve patients have been suspended for more than three months (ranging from 0.3 years to 3.9 years). **Table 5 (removed as patient identifiable)** provides demographics, waiting time and offering data of these 18 prolonged registrations. Two prolonged active registrations and two prolonged suspensions have received no named patient intestinal offers, as at 16 June 2025.

ACTION

8 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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Statistics and Clinical Research **June 2025**

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

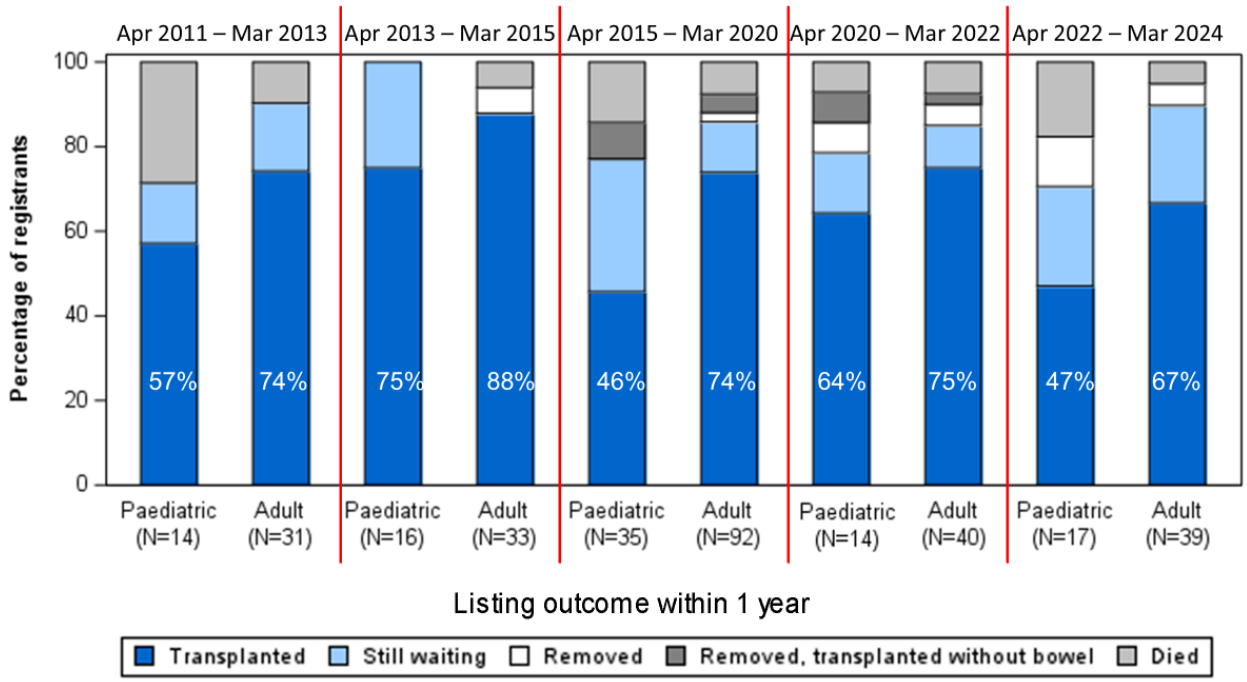

Figure 2 **Comparison of 1,2 and 3 year registration outcomes for paediatric elective intestinal transplant registrations before and after the NBOS was implemented**

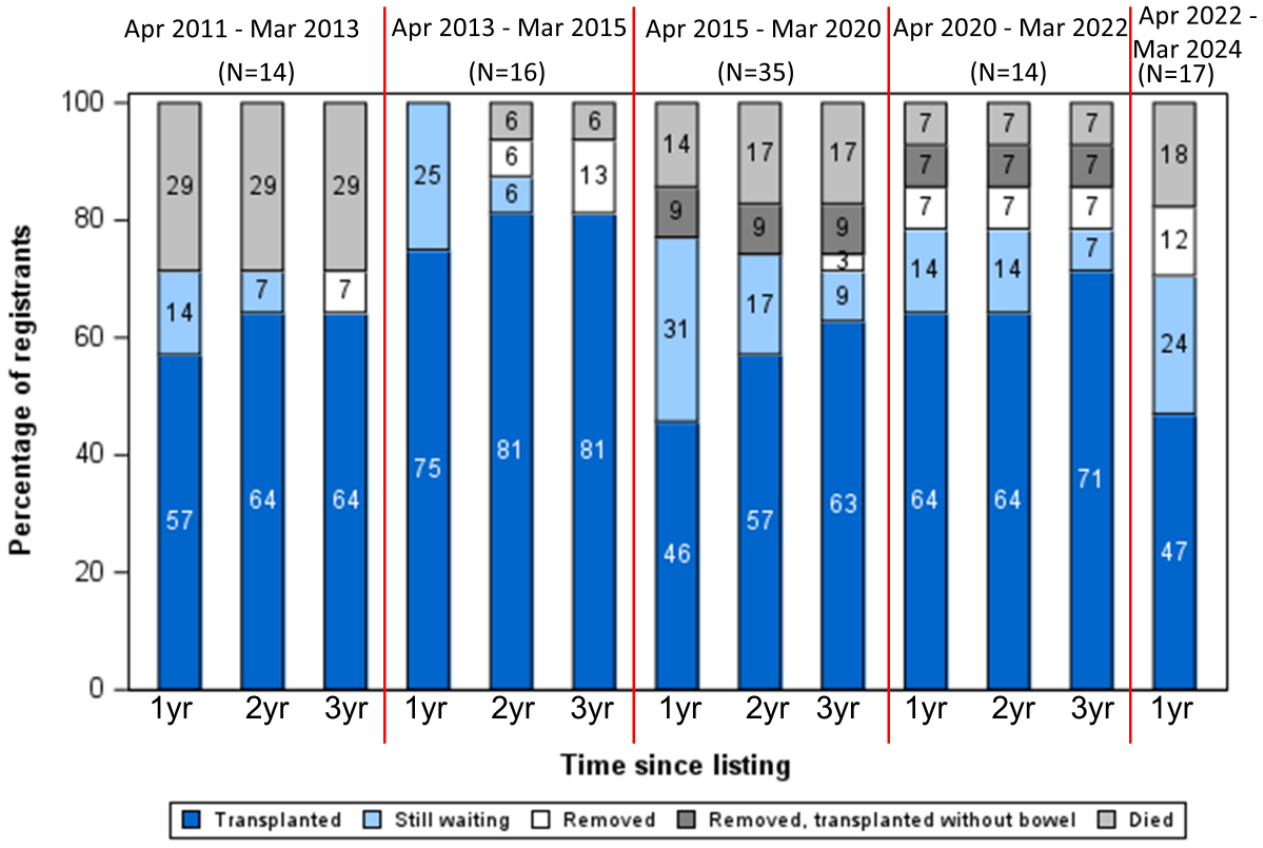

Figure 3 **Comparison of 1,2 and 3 year registration outcomes for adult elective intestinal transplant registrations before and after the NBOS was implemented**

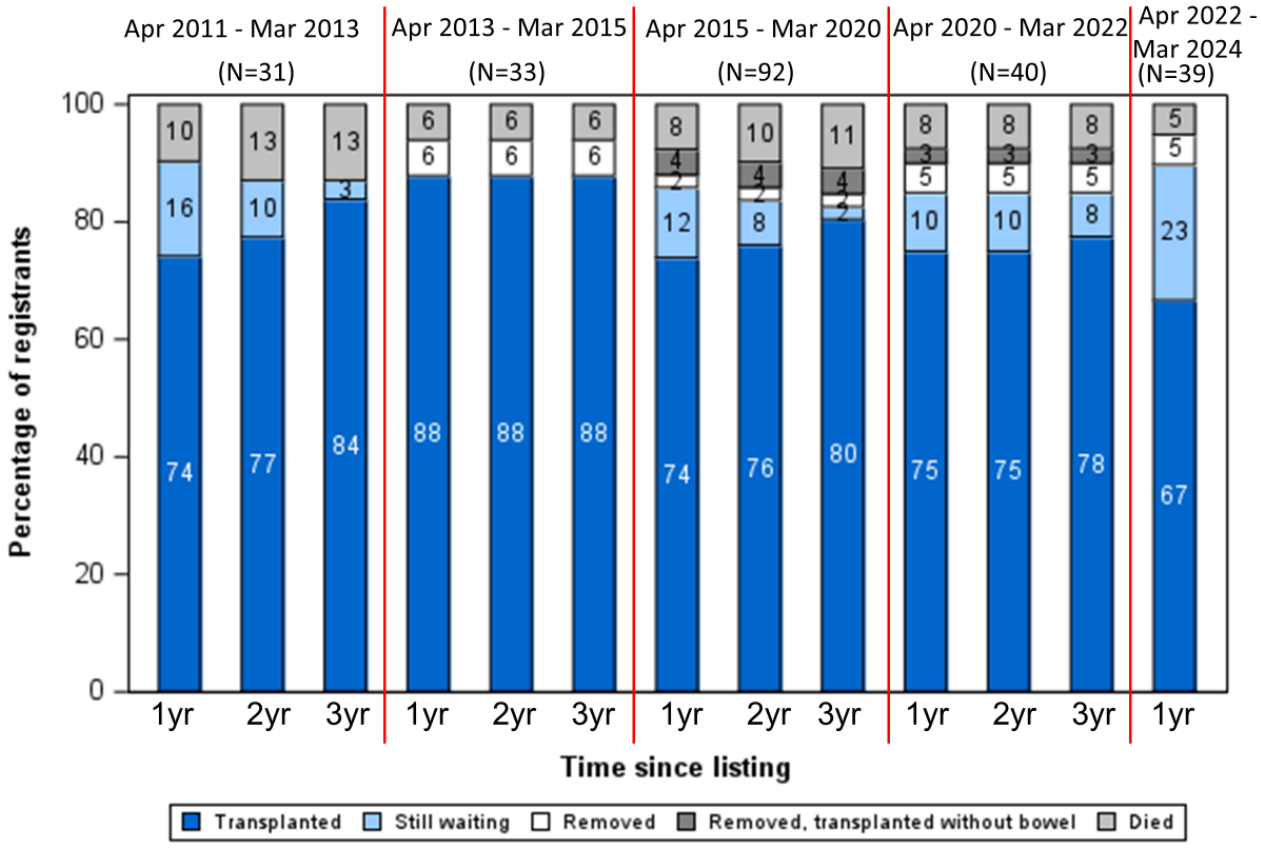

Table 2 **Median waiting time to elective intestine transplant in the UK, for adult registrations between 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2024, by era and registration type**

Registration era	Registration type	Number of patients registered	Total waiting time (days)		Active waiting time (days)	
			Median	95% Confidence interval	Median	95% Confidence interval
Apr 2011-Mar 2013	Liver required	15	272	0 – 641	268	0 – 572
	No liver required	16	66	13 – 119	66	13 - 119
	Total in era	**31**	**80**	**0 – 188**	**73**	**0 – 176**
Apr 2013-Mar 2015	Liver required	16	46	19 – 73	46	18 – 74
	No liver required	17	41	0 – 83	41	9 – 73
	Total in era	**33**	**46**	**30 - 62**	**46**	**30 – 62**
Apr 2015-Mar 2020	Liver required	37	146	65 – 227	137	63 – 211
	No liver required	55	72	30 – 114	58	30 – 86
	Total in era	**92**	**91**	**62 - 120**	**183**	**43 – 123**
Apr 2020-Mar 2022	Liver required	19	158	21 – 295	143	73 – 213
	No liver required	21	215	28 – 402	138	22 – 254
	Total in era	**40**	**215**	**59 - 371**	**143**	**75 - 211**
Apr 2022-Mar 2024	Liver required	9	54	0 – 112	54	0 – 112
	No liver required	30	136	75 – 197	131	60 – 202
	Total in era	**39**	**133**	**63 – 203**	**112**	**31 – 193**

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

Table 3 **Median waiting time to elective intestine transplant in the UK, for paediatric registrations between 1 April 2011 – 31 March 2024, by era and registration type**

Registration era	Registration type	Number of patients registered	Total waiting time (days)		Active waiting time (days)	
			Median	95% Confidence interval	Median	95% Confidence interval
Apr 2011-Mar 2013	Liver required	8	550	233 - 867	550	233 - 867
	No liver required	6	183	150 – 216	183	150 – 216
	Total in era	**14**	**188**	**129 – 247**	**188**	**129 – 247**
Apr 2013-Mar 2015	Liver required	12	221	0 – 448	221	0 – 448
	No liver required	4	134	36 – 232	134	36 – 232
	Total in era	**16**	**179**	**91 – 267**	**178**	**92 – 264**
Apr 2015-Mar 2020	Liver required	29	333	203 – 463	333	184 – 482
	No liver required	6	632	108 – 1156	629	108 – 1150
	Total in era	**35**	**333**	**184 - 482**	**333**	**162 - 504**
Apr 2020-Mar 2022	Liver required	9	71	0 – 869	71	0 – 831
	No liver required	5	118	51 – 185	118	51 – 185
	Total in era	**14**	**118**	**43 – 193**	**118**	**43 – 193**
Apr 2022-Mar 2024	Liver required	13	327	113 – 541	250	14 – 486
	No liver required[1]	4	788	-	730	-
	Total in era	**17**	**250**	**20 – 480**	**250**	**0 – 510**

[1] Unable to determine 95% confidence intervals

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

Caution: small numbers

Table 4 **Prolonged registrations on the UK intestinal transplant list, as at 16 June 2025**

Listing status	Transplant centre	Number of patients	Number of years
Active	Birmingham	1	4.8
	King's College	2	1.2, 0.7
	Cambridge	2	3, 1.8
	Oxford	1	0.9
Suspended	Cambridge	9	2.5, 3.9, 0.4, 0.4, 1.3, 0.8, 0.9, 0.7, 0.4
	Oxford	3	3.2, 3.2, 0.3