NHS
Blood and Transplant

Organ and tissue donation and transplantation

Activity Report 2025/2026

Caring Expert Quality

Preface

This report has been produced by Statistics and Clinical Research, NHS Blood and Transplant.

All figures quoted in this report are as reported to NHS Blood and Transplant by 18 May 2026 for the UK Transplant Registry, maintained on behalf of the transplant community and National Health Service (NHS), or for the NHS Organ Donor Register, maintained on behalf of the UK Health Departments.

The information provided in the tables and figures given in Chapters 2-10 does not always distinguish between adult and paediatric transplantation. For the most part, the data also do not distinguish between patients entitled to NHS treatment (Group 1 patients) and those who are not (Group 2 patients).

The UK definition of an organ donor is any donor from whom at least one organ has been retrieved with the intention to transplant. Organs retrieved solely for research purposes have not been counted in this Activity Report. Organ donation has been recorded to reflect the number of organs retrieved. For example, if both lungs were retrieved, two lungs are recorded even if they were both used in one transplant. Similarly, if one liver is donated, one liver is recorded even if it results in two or more transplants.

The number of donors after brain death (DBD) and donors after circulatory death (DCD) by hospital are documented in **Appendix I**. Donation and transplant rates in this report are presented per million population (pmp): population figures used throughout this report are mid-2025 estimates based on ONS 2021 Census figures and are given in **Appendix III**.

All charts presented in this report are available as an accompanying slide set available from http://www.odt.nhs.uk.

A supplementary report on organ donation and transplantation activity for Black, Asian and ethnic minority groups is published alongside this Activity Report – *Annual report on ethnicity differences in Organ Donation and Transplantation*. It provides additional information on trends in organ donation and transplantation by ethnicity.

The COVID-19 pandemic led to unprecedented challenges for UK transplantation. Concerns about the ability to care for transplant recipients, lack of access to resource because it is being used for patients in the pandemic, and the risk versus benefit for immunosuppressed transplant recipients, resulted in a major reduction in the number of organ transplants undertaken and the impact of the pandemic is still evident.

Waiting list figures at 31 March 2020, 2021 and 2022 do not accurately reflect the need for an organ transplant due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Different practices were established across the UK and across organ groups with regards to waiting list management.

Acknowledgement

NHS Blood and Transplant would like to thank all those in the donation and transplantation communities responsible for providing data to the UK Transplant Registry and the Potential Donor Audit, without whom this report would not be possible. Thanks also go to NHS Blood and Transplant staff responsible for data entry, accuracy and completeness.

Foreword

Organ and tissue donation remains one of the most profound acts of generosity in our healthcare system. Each year, thousands of people depend on the courage of donors, the compassion of families, and the dedication of clinical teams to give them a second chance at life. This year's *Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplantation Activity Report* describes the progress we have made and the challenges we must urgently address if we are to meet the needs of patients across the UK.

The data shows a system under increasing pressure. Family support for organ donation has fallen steadily over the last five years - from 69% in 2020/21 to 57% in 2025/26 - at a time when more people than ever are waiting for a life-saving transplant. Despite strong public support for donation in principle, this decline in family support is resulting in lost opportunities for transplant and, tragically, lost lives. Last year alone, more than 2,000 potential transplant opportunities could not proceed because families did not support donation.

The reasons are complex, arising at a time of immense family grief, and cannot be reduced to a single cause or simple solution. However, the report also highlights reasons for optimism. Almost 29 million people in the UK have now recorded their decision to donate on the NHS Organ Donor Register. We know most people, when asked, agree that organ donation is a positive thing – yet not all have registered their decision on the NHS Organ Donor Register. We hope to increase the number of people on the register to 30 million by 2027. When someone has registered their decision to be a donor, families support donation going ahead in nearly 90% of cases - a powerful reminder of the importance of clarity, conversation, and personal decision-making.

The report also reflects the dedication of clinical teams across the UK. Over the past year, we have seen modest but meaningful increases in deceased donation, as well as a rise in corneal transplants, offering the gift of sight to thousands. Living donation has reached its highest level since before the pandemic. The total number of patients whose lives were potentially saved or improved by an organ transplant increased by 2%.

New technologies continue to drive improvements in lung and heart transplants, including the highest number ever of paediatric heart transplants following donation after circulatory death. Similarly, the use of normothermic regional perfusion has contributed to a record number of adult liver transplants following donation after circulatory death.

However, with 8,296 patients - including 241 children - waiting for an organ transplant, the need for continued improvement is clear.

Looking ahead, we are committed to modernising systems. The Organ Donation Joint Working Group published its findings in January 2026 and set out a bold agenda for change, calling for greater societal action, a stronger clinical donation culture, and improved performance monitoring and ethical guidance. These actions will strengthen clinical practice, and better support families through compassionate, skilled conversations at the most difficult of times.

In 2026 the UK opened its first Assessment and Recovery Centres (ARCs), which use machine perfusion on donated organs to provide extra time for organ testing and assessment, enabling more organs to be safely accepted for transplant. This coming together of NHSBT, government, universities and researchers, and transplant hospitals represents a seminal moment and a breakthrough in the UK's organ donation and transplantation network.

Behind every statistic in this report is a person - someone waiting, someone hoping, someone whose life could be transformed. Their stories remind us why this work matters and why we must continue to strive for a system where every potential donor is honoured, every family is supported, and every patient has the best possible chance of receiving the transplant they need.

Together, with renewed ambition and collective commitment, we will save more lives.

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Summary of Donor and Transplant Activity

In the financial year to 31 March 2026, compared with the previous year:

- There was a 2% increase in the number of deceased donors to 1,428
- The number of donors after brain death decreased by 6% to 636, while the number of donors after circulatory death increased by 9% to 792
- The number of living donors increased by 2% to 1,017, accounting for 42% of the total number of organ donors
- The total number of patients whose lives were potentially saved or improved by an organ transplant increased by 2% to 4,666

The total number of patients registered for a transplant has increased (by 2%), so that:

- There were 8,296 patients waiting for a transplant at the end of March 2026, with a further 4,139 temporarily suspended from transplant lists. While kidney and pancreas lists rose, those for liver and cardiothoracic organs fell by 7% and 4%, respectively
- 434 patients died while on the active list waiting for their transplant compared with 463 in the previous year, a decrease of 6%. A further 899 patients were removed from the transplant list. The removals were mostly as a result of deteriorating health and ineligibility for transplant and many of these patients are likely to have died shortly afterwards

Some of the other key messages from this report are that, compared with last year, there has been:

- A decrease of 1% in the total number of kidney transplants
- An increase of 6% in the total number of transplants involving a pancreas
- An increase of 4% in the total number of liver transplants
- An increase of 8% in the total number of heart transplants
- An increase of 26% in the total number of lung or heart-lung transplants
- No change in the total number of intestinal transplants
- An increase of 12% in the total number of corneas retrieved to NHSBT Eye Banks and an increase of 6% in the total number of corneal transplants
- A continuation of the high overall referral rate of potential donors at 95%
- A consistently high proportion of approaches to donor families where a Specialist Nurse - Organ Donation was present at 93%
- A decrease in the overall consent/authorisation rate for organ donation from 59% to 57%
- Just over 28.7 million opt-in registrations and just over 2.9 million opt-out registrations on the Organ Donor Register (ODR) at the end of March 2026

Overview of Organ Donation and Transplantation

A summary of organ donation and transplantation activity in the UK during the financial year from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

2.1 Summary of activity

Many patients became suspended from the active transplant list as transplant centres reacted to the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 and 2021, hence the dip in the waiting list numbers at that time. There has since followed an increase in waiting list numbers and there were 200 more active patients at 31 March 2026 than at the end of the previous financial year. The change in donor and transplant numbers (1 April 2016 to 31 March 2026) and the number of patients active on the transplant lists at 31 March each year are shown in **Figure 2.1**. There were 57 more deceased donor transplants in 2025-2026 than in the previous year, representing a 2% increase. There was a 2% increase in the number of deceased donors. Unfortunately, donor and transplant numbers still remain lower than pre-pandemic levels.

Figure 2.1 Number of deceased donors and transplants in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026, and patients on the active transplant list at 31 March

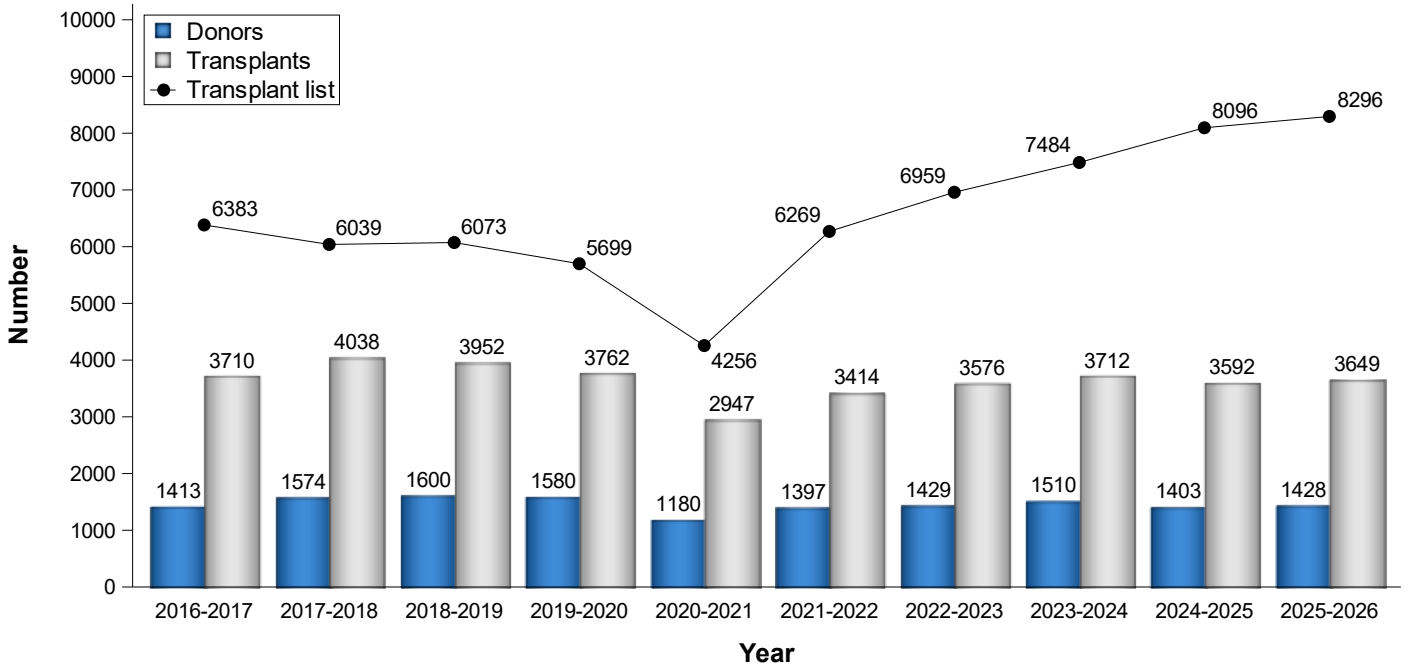


Figure 2.2 shows the number of deceased and living donors for 2016-2026. The number of deceased donors after circulatory death (DCD) has increased over the decade, while numbers of donors after brain death (DBD) have largely fallen, such that DCD donors made up over half of all deceased donors last year. In 2025-2026, the numbers of DBD donors decreased while the number of DCD donors increased compared to the previous year, to 636 and 792, respectively. The number of living donors has increased from 994 in 2024-2025 to 1,017 in 2025-2026, which represents an increase of 2%. However, it has not returned to its peak of 1,066 donors in 2017-2018.

Figure 2.2 Number of deceased and living donors in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026

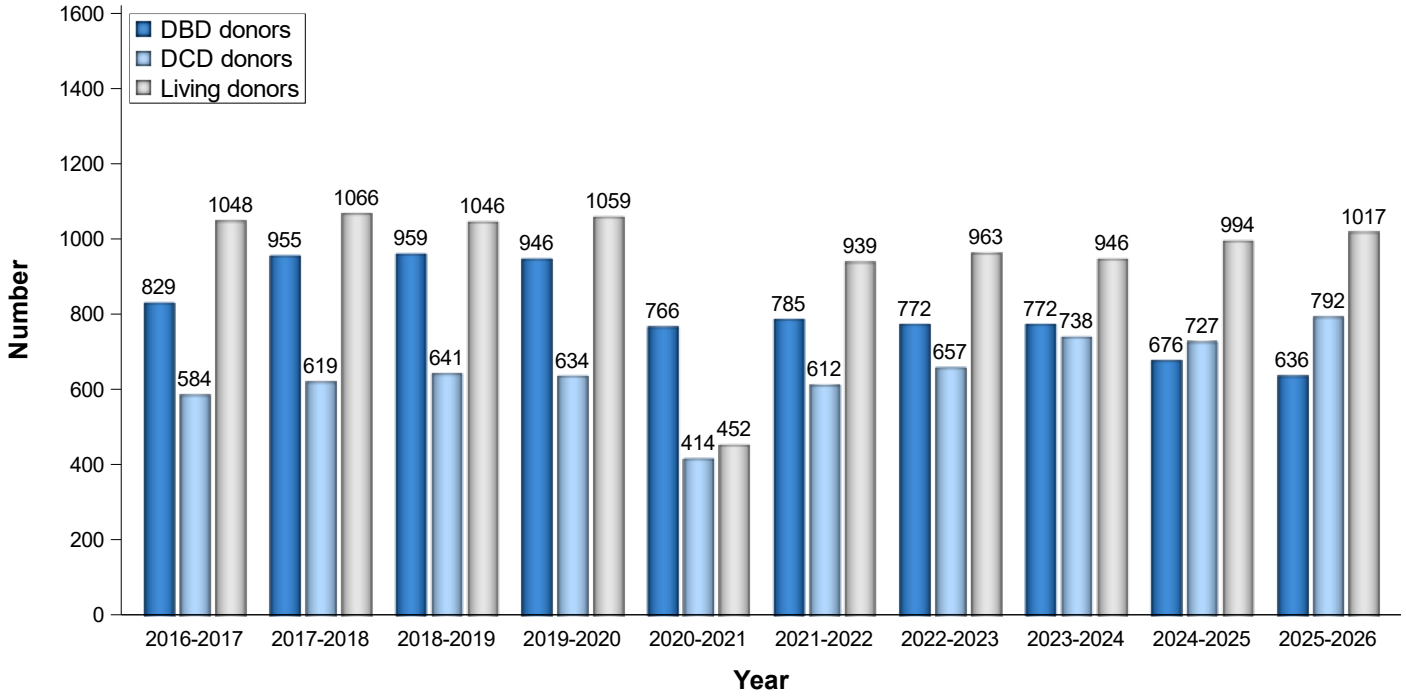
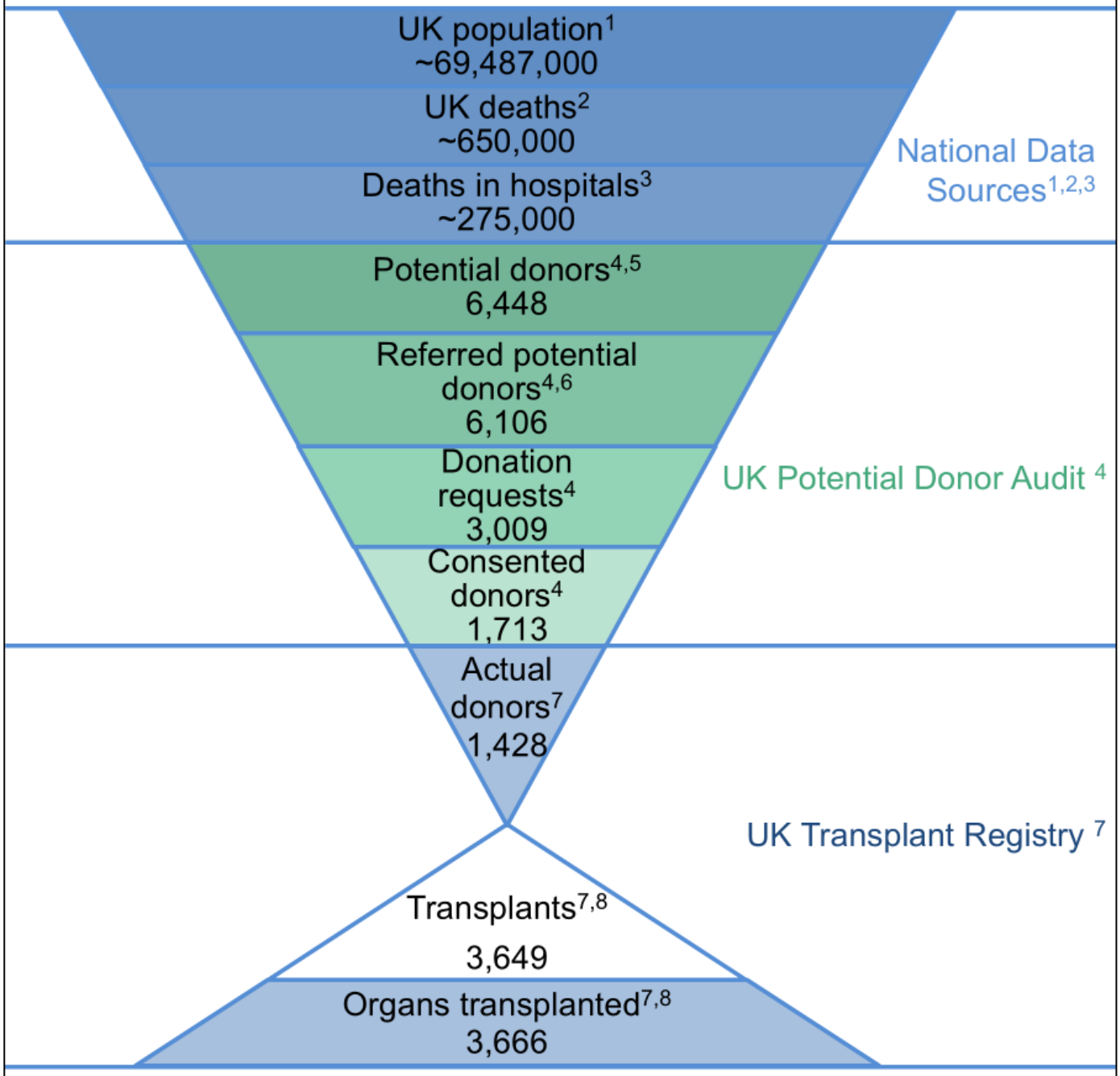


Figure 2.3 shows the potential deceased organ donor population in the UK. Not everyone can be a deceased organ donor and this figure highlights the small proportion of deaths in the UK that represent potential donors. *Please note that the information presented comes from several different sources. The NHSBT Potential Donor Audit collects information on most, but not all, actual donors and the potential for donation could therefore be slightly underestimated. The quoted numbers of transplants and organs transplanted are those achieved using organs from deceased actual donors in the UK, which may include some transplants performed overseas, and these transplant numbers do not reflect the number of deceased donor transplants in the UK reported elsewhere in this report, which may have used organs from overseas donors.*

Figure 2.3 UK potential deceased organ donor population, 1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026



[1] Mid 2025 estimates: www.ons.gov.uk
[2] 2025 data: England & Wales www.ons.gov.uk; Scotland www.nrscotland.gov.uk; Northern Ireland www.nisra.gov.uk
[3] 2025 data: England & Wales www.ons.gov.uk; Scotland www.nrscotland.gov.uk; Northern Ireland www.nisra.gov.uk
[4] 2025-2026 data, NHSBT, Potential Donor Audit as at 7 May 2026
[5] Potential donor - patients for whom death was confirmed following neurological tests or patients who had treatment withdrawn and death was anticipated within a time frame to allow donation to occur
[6] Referred potential donor – Potential donor who was discussed with a Specialist Nurse – Organ Donation
[7] 2025-2026 deceased donor data: NHSBT, UK Transplant Registry
[8] Using organs from actual donors in the UK

Table 2.1 shows the number of deceased donors and transplants in 2025-2026 and patients on the transplant list at 31 March 2026 for each country in the UK and overall.

Table 2.1 Deceased donors and transplants 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, and transplant lists as at 31 March 2026, by Country of residence

	Country of residence[1]									
	England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		TOTAL[2]	
Organ	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)
Kidney										
Deceased donors	1067	(18.2)	72	(22.4)	84	(15.0)	49	(25.0)	1350	(19.4)
Transplants	1997	(34.0)	111	(34.5)	148	(26.4)	24	(12.2)	2294	(33.0)
Transplant list	6248	(106.4)	290	(90.1)	530	(94.6)	98	(50.0)	7203	(103.6)
Pancreas										
Deceased donors	257	(4.4)	19	(5.9)	20	(3.6)	12	(6.1)	329	(4.7)
Transplants	116	(2.0)	10	(3.1)	26	(4.6)	1	(0.5)	153	(2.2)
Transplant list	306	(5.2)	23	(7.1)	44	(7.9)	6	(3.1)	379	(5.5)
Heart										
Deceased donors	157	(2.7)	12	(3.7)	18	(3.2)	12	(6.1)	216	(3.1)
Transplants[3]	155	(2.6)	10	(3.1)	45	(8.0)	3	(1.5)	215	(3.1)
Transplant list[3]	231	(3.9)	15	(4.7)	22	(3.9)	19	(9.7)	293	(4.2)
Lung										
Deceased donors	185	(3.2)	6	(1.9)	14	(2.5)	8	(4.1)	227	(3.3)
Transplants	145	(2.5)	17	(5.3)	20	(3.6)	8	(4.1)	191	(2.7)
Transplant list	159	(2.7)	13	(4.0)	9	(1.6)	5	(2.6)	187	(2.7)
Liver										
Deceased donors	897	(15.3)	55	(17.1)	70	(12.5)	42	(21.4)	1127	(16.2)
Transplants	745	(12.7)	41	(12.7)	80	(14.3)	38	(19.4)	911	(13.1)
Transplant list	481	(8.2)	30	(9.3)	69	(12.3)	22	(11.2)	610	(8.8)
Intestinal										
Deceased donors	14	(0.2)	1	(0.3)	2	(0.4)	0	(0.0)	18	(0.3)
Transplants	12	(0.2)	1	(0.3)	1	(0.2)	1	(0.5)	17	(0.2)
Transplant list	11	(0.2)	1	(0.3)	1	(0.2)	0	(0.0)	14	(0.2)
Total[4]										
Deceased donors	1134	(19.3)	74	(23.0)	87	(15.5)	52	(26.5)	1428	(20.5)
Transplants	3065	(52.2)	180	(55.9)	304	(54.3)	74	(37.8)	3649	(52.5)
Transplant list	7118	(121.2)	349	(108.4)	634	(113.2)	143	(73.0)	8296	(119.4)

[1] Country of residence of donor given for deceased donor numbers, and residence of recipient given for transplant and waiting list numbers
[2] Includes patients resident in Channel Islands, Isle of Man, overseas and in the Republic of Ireland
[3] Excludes heart-lung recipients
[4] Organ numbers do not add up to total due to multi-organ donors and patients waiting for a multi-organ transplant

2.2 Transplant list

At 31 March 2026, 8,296 patients were registered for an organ transplant in the UK on the active transplant list. A further 4,139 patients were temporarily suspended from the active national transplant list because they were unfit or otherwise unavailable for transplant. Details of numbers of patients on each of the organ transplant lists are given in **Table 2.2** for 31 March 2025 and 2026. Between these dates the total number increased by 200 (2%). This is mostly due to the increase in the kidney transplant list, while the number of patients on other organ lists fell, in particular the cardiothoracic (4%) and liver (7%) transplant lists.

Table 2.2 Active transplant lists in the UK at 31 March 2025 and 2026

	2025	2026	% Change
Kidney & pancreas patients	**6927**	**7193**	**+4**
Kidney	6557	6814	+4
Kidney & pancreas	316	329	+4
Kidney & pancreas islets	28	26	-7
Pancreas	7	5	-
Pancreas islets	19	19	0
Cardiothoracic patients	**497**	**477**	**-4**
Heart	303	290	-4
Heart-lung	11	9	-
Lung(s)	183	178	-3
Liver patients	**623**	**577**	**-7**
Intestinal patients	**8**	**14**	**-**
Other multi-organ patients[1]	**41**	**35**	**-15**
ALL PATIENTS	**8096**	**8296**	**+2**

Percentages not reported when fewer than 10 in either year
[1] Includes patients waiting for kidney and liver transplants (36 in 2025, 32 in 2026), kidney and heart transplants (2 in 2025, 2 in 2026), liver and heart transplants (3 in 2025, 1 in 2026)

During 2025-2026, 434 patients died whilst active/suspended on the transplant list or within one year of removal from the list. For comparison, in 2024-2025, 463 patients died. This information is shown by organ and age group in **Table 2.3**.

Table 2.3 Number of patient deaths on transplant lists in the UK, 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2026

	2024-2025	2025-2026		
	Total	Total	Adult[1]	Paediatric[1]
Kidney & pancreas patients	**337**	**341**	**340**	**1**
Kidney	313	316	315	1
Kidney & pancreas	23	23	23	0
Kidney & pancreas islets	0	0	0	0
Pancreas	0	2	2	0
Pancreas islets	1	0	0	0
Cardiothoracic patients	**64**	**46**	**41**	**5**
Heart	27	17	12	5
Heart-lung	2	1	1	0
Lung(s)	35	28	28	0
Liver patients	**53**	**38**	**36**	**2**
Intestinal patients	**4**	**1**	**1**	**0**
Other multi-organ patients[2]	**5**	**8**	**8**	**0**
ALL PATIENTS	**463**	**434**	**426**	**8**

Includes all deaths whilst patient active/suspended on the transplant list or within one year of removal from the list

[1] Age group based on patient age at death

[2] Includes patients waiting for kidney and liver transplants (1 adult in 2024-2025, 1 adult in 2025-2026) and liver and lung transplant (4 adults in 2024-2025, 7 adults in 2025-2026)

2.3 Transplants

There was a 2% increase in the total number of organ transplants (from deceased and living donors) last year: 4,666 transplants were performed in 2025-2026 compared with 4,587 in 2024-2025 (**Table 2.4**). All multi-organ transplants are identified separately as are transplants from living donors.

The total number of kidney transplants decreased in 2025-2026; kidney only transplants from donors after circulatory death and living donors increased by 7% and 2% respectively, while the number of DBD transplants fell by 11%. The number of heart transplants increased by 8%, the number of lung and heart-lung transplants increased by 26%, the number of liver transplants increased by 4%, and the number of pancreas transplants (including pancreas only, intestinal, kidney/pancreas and pancreas islets) increased by 6%.

Table 2.4 Transplants performed in the UK, 1 April 2024 - 31 March 2026

Transplant	2024-2025	2025-2026	% Change
DBD kidney	1074	953	-11
DCD kidney	1134	1210	+7
Living donor kidney	968	984	+2
DBD kidney and pancreas	77	70	-9
DCD kidney and pancreas	36	45	+25
DBD kidney and pancreas islets	7	5	-
DCD kidney and pancreas islets	2	3	-
DBD pancreas	3	3	-
DCD pancreas	3	6	-
DBD Pancreas Islets	9	11	-
DCD Pancreas Islets	5	10	-
DBD heart	143	128	-10
DCD heart	57	86	+51
Heart-lung	2	4	-
DBD single lung	2	1	-
DCD single lung	1	2	-
DBD bilateral lung	88	107	+22
DCD bilateral lung	58	77	+33
DBD liver	471	451	-4
DCD liver	309	370	+20
DBD liver lobe	86	79	-8
DCD liver lobe	1	2	-
Living donor liver lobe	27	33	+22
Bowel only	2	4	-
Liver, bowel & pancreas	2	0	-
Multivisceral	6	4	-
Modified multivisceral[1]	7	9	-
DBD kidney & liver	4	6	-
DCD kidney & liver	3	2	
Heart & liver	0	1	-
TOTAL ORGAN TRANSPLANTS	**4587**	**4666**	**+2**
Total kidney transplants	**3306**	**3278**	**-1**
Total pancreas transplants[2]	**157**	**166**	**+6**
Total cardiothoracic transplants	**351**	**406**	**+16**
Total liver transplants[2]	**909**	**948**	**+4**
Total intestinal transplants	**17**	**17**	**0**

Percentage not reported when fewer than 10 in either year
[1] Including a kidney (1 in 2024-2025)
[2] Includes intestinal transplants

The total approximate number of patients with a functioning transplant on 31 March 2026 is 64,800 (**Table 2.5**). This reflects information held on the UK Transplant Registry database and excludes those patients who are known to be lost to follow-up.

Table 2.5 Number of transplants reported as functioning at 31 March 2026

	Functioning transplants[1]
Kidney	47,200
Pancreas	2,300
Cardiothoracic	4,500
Liver	12,800
Intestinal	180
ALL PATIENTS	64,800

[1] Approximate number of patients with a functioning transplant being followed up. Multi-organ transplants (excluding intestinal transplants) are counted in each organ. Excludes those patients known to be lost to follow-up

Organ Donation Activity

Key messages

- **There has been a 2% increase in deceased donors (to 1,428) and a 2% increase in living organ donors (to 1,017), compared with last year**
- **There has been a decrease of 6% in donors after brain death to 636 and an increase of 9% in donors after circulatory death to 792, compared with last year**
- **On average, compared to two donors after circulatory death, two donors after brain death donate one additional organ for transplantation**
- **Following changes observed in 2020-2021, donor characteristics have returned to those similar to pre-pandemic and the long term trend towards more donors being affected by obesity has continued**

3.1 Summary of activity

There was a 2% increase in the number of deceased organ donors in 2025-2026 (1,428) when compared to the previous year. There was an increase of 9% in donors after circulatory death (DCD) and a decrease of 6% in donors after brain death (DBD).

The 1,428 deceased organ donors donated 4,807 organs, compared with 1,403 donors and 4,605 organs in 2024-2025. This represents a 4% increase in organs donated. **Table 3.1** shows deceased, as well as living, organ donors according to the organs they donated.

Nearly all deceased donors (95%) gave a kidney and of these, the majority (82%) also donated at least one other organ. Only 11% of donors after brain death were single organ donors, with the majority being liver only donors. By contrast, 30% of donors after circulatory death were single organ donors, the majority (88%) of these donating just their kidneys.

Although the vast majority of living organ donors donated a kidney, 33 donated part of their liver. All living donations are approved by the Human Tissue Authority.

Table 3.1 Solid organ donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by organ types donated

	DBD	DCD	Living donor	**TOTAL**
Kidney only	33	211	984	**1228**
Kidney & thoracic	10	17	-	**27**
Kidney & liver	279	333	-	**612**
Kidney & pancreas	4	8	-	**12**
Kidney, thoracic & liver	89	52	-	**141**
Kidney, thoracic & pancreas	3	5	-	**8**
Kidney, liver & pancreas	72	65	-	**137**
Kidney, liver, pancreas & bowel	3	-	-	**3**
Kidney, thoracic, liver & pancreas	85	66	-	**151**
Kidney, thoracic, liver, pancreas & bowel	15	-	-	**15**
Thoracic only	4	6	-	**10**
Thoracic & liver	3	4	-	**7**
Thoracic, liver & pancreas	1	1	-	**2**
Liver only	35	23	33	**91**
Liver & pancreas	-	1	-	**1**
TOTAL	**636**	**792**	**1017**	**2445**

Bowel may include abdominal wall/colon/stomach/spleen

3.2 Organ donors

Organ donor rates per million population (pmp) for 2025-2026 are given by country and NHS region according to where the donor lived in **Table 3.2**, while the numbers of deceased donors are shown based on location of the hospital in which they died in **Table 3.3**. **Table 3.4** shows the number of deceased donors by Organ Donation Services Team. **Appendix I** shows a more detailed breakdown of the number of donors from the donating hospitals and **Appendix III** details the populations used. Number and rates of utilised donors are given in Chapter 4.

Table 3.2 Organ donation rates per million population (pmp), in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by country/ NHS region of donor residence

Country/ NHS region of residence	DBD		DCD		**TOTAL**		Living	
	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)
North East and Yorkshire	83	(9.8)	99	(11.7)	182	(21.5)	98	(11.6)
North West	55	(7.1)	61	(7.9)	116	(15.0)	81	(10.5)
Midlands	93	(8.3)	100	(8.9)	193	(17.1)	101	(9.0)
East of England	71	(10.8)	114	(17.3)	185	(28.1)	56	(8.5)
London	68	(7.5)	54	(5.9)	122	(13.4)	82	(9.0)
South East	72	(7.5)	118	(12.2)	190	(19.7)	126	(13.1)
South West	60	(10.1)	86	(14.5)	146	(24.7)	75	(12.7)
England	**502**	**(8.5)**	**632**	**(10.8)**	**1134**	**(19.3)**	**619**	**(10.5)**
Isle of Man	**1**	**(12.5)**	**2**	**(25.0)**	**3**	**(37.5)**	**1**	**(12.5)**
Channel Islands	**3**	**(17.6)**	**2**	**(11.8)**	**5**	**(29.4)**	**1**	**(5.9)**
Wales	**35**	**(10.9)**	**39**	**(12.1)**	**74**	**(23.0)**	**40**	**(12.4)**
Scotland	**29**	**(5.2)**	**58**	**(10.4)**	**87**	**(15.5)**	**61**	**(10.9)**
Northern Ireland	**26**	**(13.3)**	**26**	**(13.3)**	**52**	**(26.5)**	**48**	**(24.5)**
TOTAL[1]	**636**	**(9.2)**	**792**	**(11.4)**	**1428**	**(20.5)**	**997**	**(14.3)**

[1] Includes 300 donors (40 DBD, 33 DCD and 227 living) with an unknown UK postcode and excludes 20 living donors resident outside the UK

Table 3.2 shows variation in the number of DBD and DCD donors pmp across the UK. There were 9.2 DBD donors pmp for the UK as a whole, but across NHS regions this ranged between 7.1 and 10.8 pmp. Across the four countries of the UK, Northern Ireland had the highest rate of 13.3 pmp. However, the number of eligible donors pmp also varies and further information can be seen in Chapter 13. It should be noted that these figures are not directly comparable, since not all donors are reported in the Potential Donor Audit. For DCD donors the UK rate is 11.4 pmp, and Northern Ireland had the highest rate of 13.3 pmp across countries of the UK, and across NHS regions it ranged from 5.9 to 17.3 pmp. No adjustment has been made for any differences in demographics of the populations across countries or NHS regions.

Table 3.3 Deceased organ donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by country/ NHS region of hospital of donor death

Country of donation/ NHS region	DBD N	DCD N	**TOTAL** N
North East and Yorkshire	85	104	189
North West	57	64	121
Midlands	91	102	193
East of England	71	109	180
London	103	83	186
South East	59	116	175
South West	68	84	152
England	**534**	**662**	**1196**
Isle of Man	**1**	**1**	**2**
Channel Islands	**3**	**2**	**5**
Wales	**38**	**37**	**75**
Scotland	**33**	**63**	**96**
Northern Ireland	**27**	**27**	**54**
TOTAL	**636**	**792**	**1428**

Table 3.4	Deceased organ donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 by Organ Donation Services Team		
Team	DBD N	DCD N	**TOTAL** N
Eastern	83	124	207
London	74	54	128
Midlands	67	88	155
North West	65	71	136
Northern	40	45	85
Northern Ireland	27	27	54
Scotland	33	63	96
South Central	44	63	107
South East	51	85	136
South Wales	35	31	66
South West	64	77	141
Yorkshire	53	64	117
TOTAL	**636**	**792**	**1428**

The mean number of organs retrieved per donor in 2025-2026 is given by country in **Table 3.5**. Overall, an average of 3.6 organs were donated per DBD donor and 3.1 per DCD donor. These rates ranged from 3.5 (DBD) and 3.0 (DCD) organs per donor in Wales, to 4.1 (DBD) and 3.2 (DCD) in Scotland.

Table 3.5 **Organs retrieved per donor, in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by country of donor residence**

Country	Adult			Paediatric			All		
	DBD	DCD	TOTAL	DBD	DCD	TOTAL	DBD	DCD	TOTAL
England	3.6	3.1	**3.3**	5.4	4.8	**5.0**	3.6	3.1	**3.4**
Wales	3.5	2.9	**3.2**	-	6.0	**6.0**	3.5	3.0	**3.3**
Scotland	4.0	3.2	**3.5**	8.0	1.0	**4.5**	4.1	3.2	**3.5**
Northern Ireland	3.9	3.0	**3.4**	-	-	**-**	3.9	3.0	**3.4**
TOTAL	**3.6**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**5.6**	**4.6**	**5.0**	**3.6**	**3.1**	**3.4**

3.3 Demographic characteristics

It is important to be aware that there have been changes over time with regard to donor characteristics, summarised for 2025-2026 in **Table 3.6**. In 2025-2026, the number of DCD donors exceeded DBD donors and 43% of deceased donors were aged 60 years or more (**Figure 3.1**). The proportion of clinically obese donors (Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 or higher) has increased from 24% to 31% of deceased donors in the last 10 years (**Figure 3.2**). In absolute numbers, this represents approximately 100 more donors in the 30+ BMI category in 2025-2026 than in 2016-2017. In addition, the proportion of all deceased donors after a trauma death has remained the same at 3% over the same time period. Trends towards more obese deceased donors and those with non-trauma related deaths may all have an adverse impact on the quality and utilisation of the organs, and the subsequent transplant outcome for the recipient.

Table 3.6 also indicates the ethnicity of deceased organ donors, highlighting that 7% of donors are from the Black, Asian and minority ethnic community. By contrast, these communities are estimated to represent 18% of the UK population.

Table 3.6 Demographic characteristics of organ donors in the UK 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

		DBD		DCD		TOTAL	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Age	0-17	12	2	18	2	30	2
	18-49	259	41	222	28	481	34
	50-59	127	20	177	22	304	21
	60-69	148	23	210	27	358	25
	70+	90	14	165	21	255	18
	Mean (SD)	52	(16)	56	(16)	54	(16)
BMI	0-19	43	7	50	6	93	7
	20-29	403	63	495	63	898	63
	30+	190	30	247	31	437	31
	Mean (SD)	28	(6)	28	(6)	28	(6)
Cause of death	Intracranial	586	92	668	84	1254	88
	Trauma	7	1	24	3	31	2
	Other	43	7	100	13	143	10
Ethnicity	White	550	90	723	95	1273	93
	Asian	34	6	21	3	55	4
	Black	14	2	10	1	24	2
	Other	14	2	7	1	21	2
	Unknown	24	0	31	0	55	0
Blood group	O	281	44	376	48	657	46
	A	263	41	329	42	592	42
	B	72	11	66	8	138	10
	AB	19	3	20	3	39	3
	Unknown	1	0	1	0	2	0
Donor sex	Male	346	54	503	64	849	59
	Female	290	46	289	38	579	41
TOTAL		**636**	**100**	**792**	**100**	**1428**	**100**

Figure 3.1 Age of deceased donors in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026

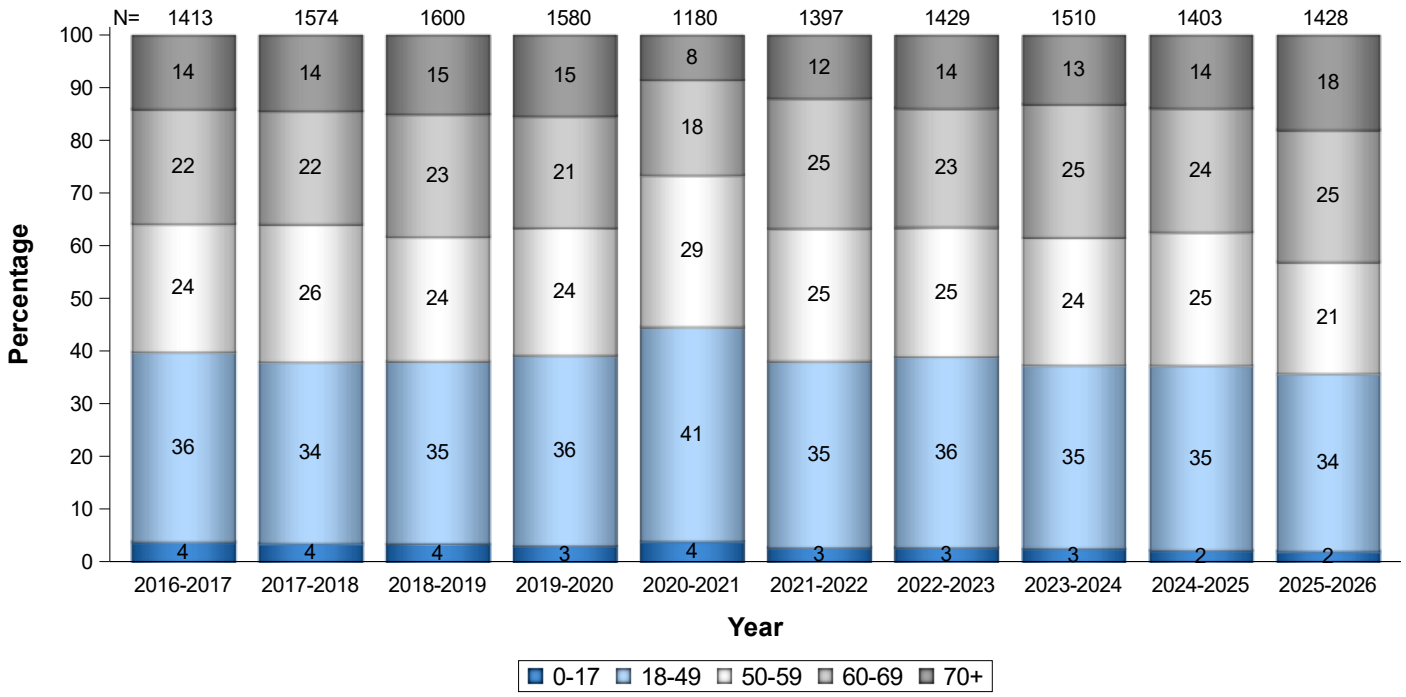
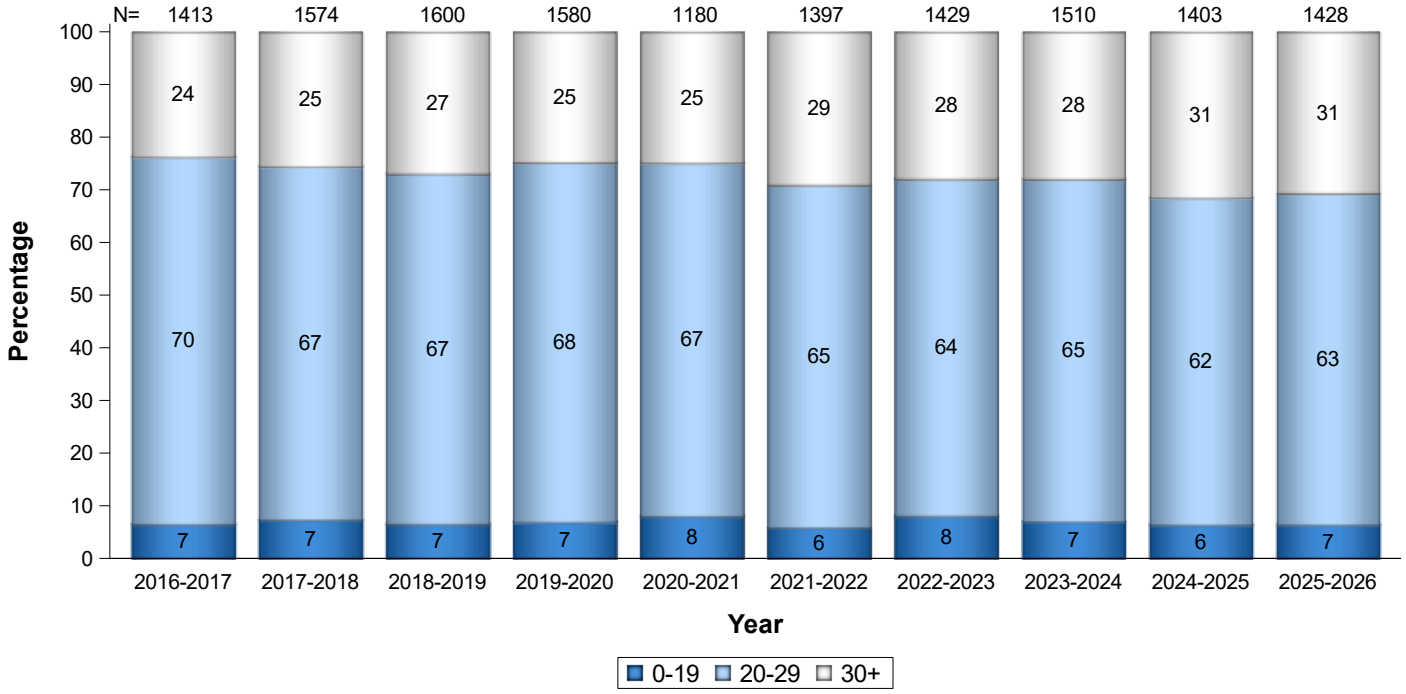


Figure 3.2 BMI of deceased donors in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026



The National Organ Retrieval Service and Usage of Organs

Key messages

- **National Organ Retrieval Service teams attended 643 possible DBD donors and 991 possible DCD donors; 99% of these DBD donors and 80% of these DCD donors proceeded to donation**
- **Overall, 59% of organs offered from those donors that did proceed were transplanted, but individually, these rates were 84% for kidneys, 64% for livers, 26% for pancreases, 41% for hearts, 30% for lungs and 9% for bowels**
- **Overall, 83% of organs retrieved were transplanted, but individually, these rates were 87% for kidneys, 77% for livers, 51% for pancreases, 97% for hearts, 88% for lungs and 94% for bowels**
- **The number of deceased donors per million of population was 20.5, however 6% of actual donors resulted in no organ transplants, an increase on the previous year (5%)**

4.1 The National Organ Retrieval Service (NORS)

There are 16 NORS teams in total, ten abdominal and six cardiothoracic. Since January 2020, the abdominal aspect of the service increased capacity to eight abdominal NORS teams available to retrieve organs from deceased donors in the UK for transplantation, at any given time. Three cardiothoracic NORS teams are available at any given time, an arrangement that has been in place since April 2016.

NORS teams are mobilised using a sequence. The first and second teams in the sequence are defined for each UK hospital (largely based on travel times but adjusted to give a more even workload across NORS teams), while subsequent teams in the sequence are ordered based on travel time and availability, known as 'closest available'.

If a team is first in sequence for a particular donor hospital, they are required to attend possible donors at that hospital within an agreed timescale if at least one organ has been accepted for transplantation. If the team is already retrieving when they are called to attend, then a second team is called in to retrieve and so on.

The number of possible DBD and DCD donors that were attended by each of the teams in 2025-2026 is shown in **Table 4.1**. The geographical distribution of donors and the on-call arrangements lead to variation in these numbers across teams. The figures are broken down by whether the possible donor proceeded to organ donation (proceeding donors) or not. Non-proceeding donors are more common in the pool of potential DCD donors as prolonged time to death after treatment withdrawal can result in unsuitability of organs for transplantation. A small number of possible donors may be attended by local kidney transplant teams. This is typically for DCD donors when only the kidneys have been accepted for transplantation and the teams are appropriately reimbursed if they are willing and able to retrieve.

Table 4.1 Number of proceeding and non-proceeding donors attended by each NORS team in the UK, 1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026

NORS team	DBD Proceeding[2]	DBD Non-proceeding	DBD % non-proc	DBD No. attended	DCD Proceeding[2]	DCD Non-proceeding	DCD % non-proc	DCD No. attended
Abdominal								
Birmingham[1]	79	-	-	79	84	18	18	102
Cambridge	86	-	-	86	115	33	22	148
Cardiff[1]	25	-	-	25	33	7	18	40
Edinburgh	40	2	5	42	87	17	16	104
King's	97	-	-	97	116	20	15	136
Leeds[1]	64	1	2	65	70	19	21	89
Manchester[1]	66	-	-	66	65	13	17	78
Newcastle	52	-	-	52	59	17	22	76
Oxford[1]	64	3	4	67	67	30	31	97
Royal Free[1]	59	1	2	60	90	24	21	114
Abdominal total	**632**	**7**	**1**	**639**	**786**	**198**	**20**	**984**
Cardiothoracic[1]								
Birmingham	57	24	30	81	11	16	59	27
Glasgow	20	14	41	34	30	10	25	40
Harefield	24	28	54	52	39	27	41	66
Manchester	56	18	24	74	8	15	65	23
Newcastle	33	15	31	48	8	11	58	19
Papworth	20	13	39	33	56	25	31	81
Cardiothoracic total	**210**	**112**	**35**	**322**	**152**	**104**	**41**	**256**
Total donors attended	**636**	**7**	**1**	**643**	**792**	**199**	**20**	**991**

[1] Part-time teams
[2] For abdominal, at least one abdominal organ retrieved. For cardiothoracic, at least one cardiothoracic organ retrieved

For more detailed information regarding the National Organ Retrieval Service and individual team activity, an annual NORS report is available here: https://www.odt.nhs.uk/statistics-and-reports/annual-national-organ-retrieval-service-report/

4.2 Retrieval and usage of organs

The number of ‘consented’ donors (‘authorised’ donors in Scotland) and 'offered' donors (where at least one organ was offered for transplant) are shown in **Table 4.2**. Note that organs are not always offered from ‘consented’ donors, e.g. because the donor’s condition deteriorates, or it is discovered the donor is unsuitable for organ donation. The number of organs offered from 'offered' donors is also shown. Each year a number of actual organ donors result in no transplants. Donors resulting in at least one transplant are termed 'utilised' donors and the number of actual and utilised donors is shown in **Table 4.2**. The number of donors per million of population (pmp) is also shown. In 2025-2026, 6% of actual donors resulted in no organ transplants, an increase of 1% compared to the previous year.

Table 4.2 Consented, offered, actual and utilised deceased donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

	DBD (pmp)		DCD (pmp)		Total (pmp)	
Consented donors[1]	689	(9.9)	1139	(16.4)	1828	(26.3)
Offered donors[2]	657	(9.5)	1049	(15.1)	1706	(24.5)
Kidneys offered	*1248*		*2011*		*3259*	
Livers offered	*632*		*973*		*1605*	
Pancreases offered	*354*		*358*		*712*	
Bowels offered	*191*		*0*		*191*	
Hearts offered	*353*		*215*		*568*	
Lungs offered	*770*		*778*		*1548*	
Actual donors[3]	636	(9.2)	792	(11.4)	1428	(20.5)
Utilised donors[4]	609	(8.8)	729	(10.5)	1338	(19.3)

[1] Consented donors defined as patients where consent for at least one organ was given
[2] Offered donors defined as donors where one or more organs were offered for transplantation
[3] Actual donors defined as donors where one or more organs were retrieved
[4] Utilised donors defined as donors where one or more organs were retrieved and transplanted

There were 1,428 actual deceased organ donors in 2025-2026, but not all organs from these donors were offered for transplantation. **Table 4.3** shows the number of organs offered, retrieved and transplanted from the 636 DBD and 792 DCD actual donors. The number of organs from these donors that were subsequently used for research purposes is also shown. The number of organs offered for transplantation excludes those where the donor did not meet the nationally agreed age criteria for suitability for donation of that specific organ. There are no nationally agreed age criteria for kidney and liver donation.

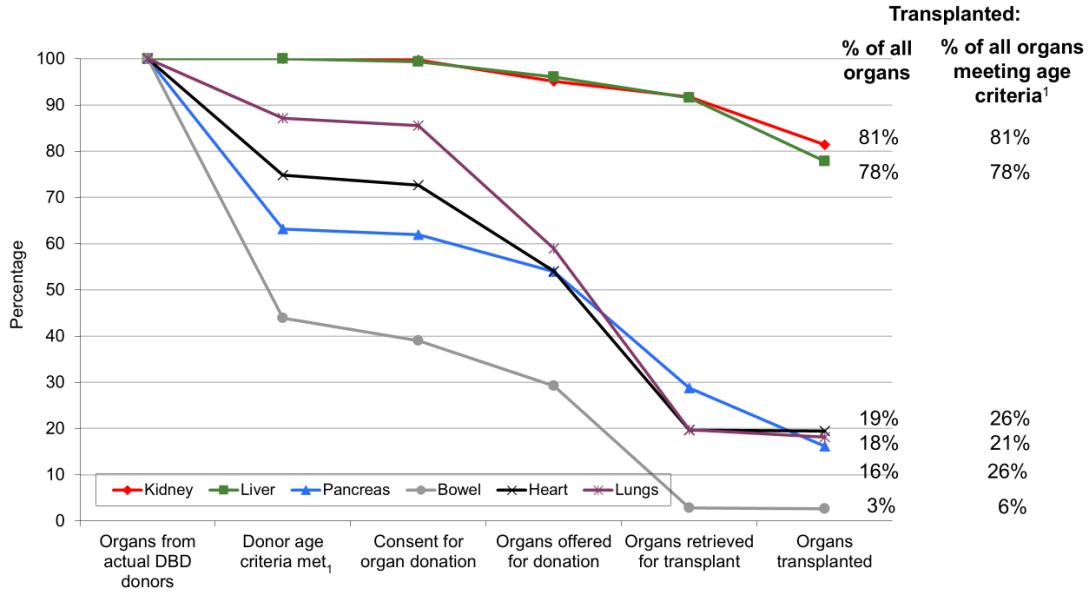
Table 4.3 Donation and transplantation of organs from 1428 deceased donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Organ	Organs meeting initial suitability criteria and offered for transplantation	Organs retrieved for transplantation		Organs transplanted			Organs used for research (from actual organ donors)
		N	% of offered	N	% of retrieved	% of offered	
DBD donor organs							
Kidney	1210	1167	96	1035	89	86	62
Liver	611	582	95	495	85	81	44
Pancreas	342	183	54	103	56	30	25
Bowel	186	18	10	17	94	9	0
Heart	342	125	37	124	99	36	0
Lung	750	251	33	231	92	31	18
Total	**3441**	**2326**	**68**	**2005**	**86**	**58**	**149**
DCD donor organs							
Kidney	1533	1497	98	1275	85	83	93
Liver	742	545	73	373	68	50	75
Pancreas	287	146	51	64	44	22	28
Heart	150	91	61	86	95	57	3
Lung	598	202	34	167	83	28	26
Total	**3310**	**2481**	**75**	**1965**	**79**	**59**	**225**
Deceased donor organs							
Kidney	2743	2664	97	2310	87	84	155
Liver	1353	1127	83	868	77	64	119
Pancreas	629	329	52	167	51	26	53
Bowel	186	18	10	17	94	9	0
Heart	492	216	44	210	97	41	3
Lung	1348	453	34	398	88	30	44
Total	**6751**	**4807**	**71**	**3970**	**83**	**59**	**374**

Suitability Criteria:
Pancreas: donors with a BMI < 40 and aged < 60 years (DBD) or aged < 55 years (DCD)
Bowel: donors aged < 60 years and weighing < 90kg
Heart: donors aged < 65 years (DBD) or aged < 50 years (DCD) and did not die due to myocardial infarction (DBD)
Lung: donors aged < 70 years

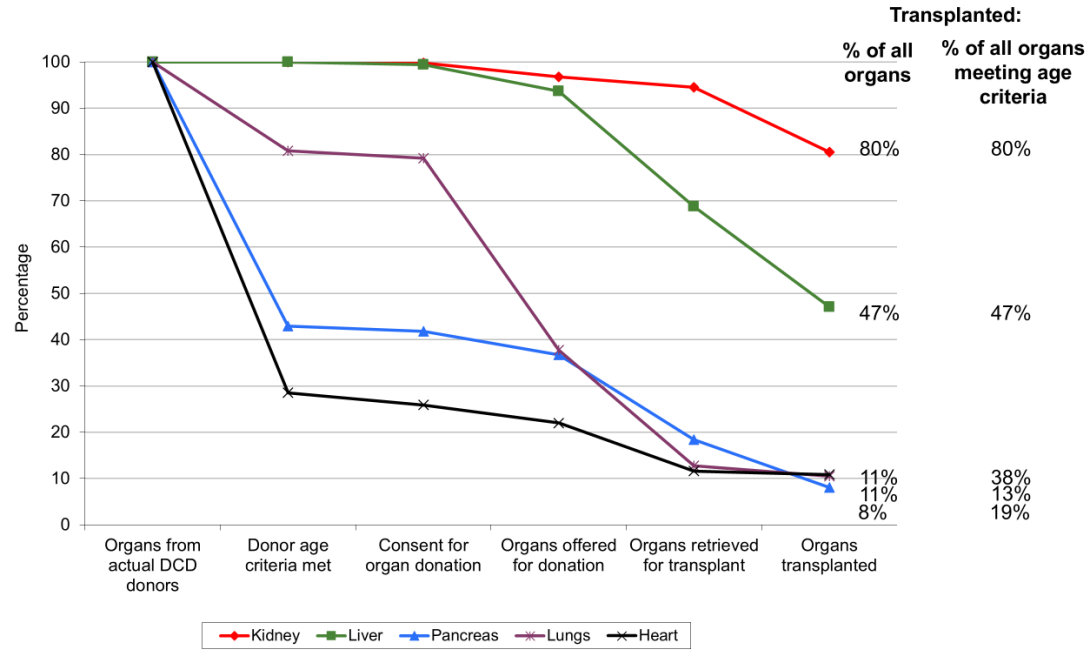
Figures 4.1 and 4.2 show line graphs of the pathway for all donor organs through to transplantation. The charts start at 100% for each organ, representing all organs from the 636 DBD and 792 DCD donors. The proportion of these organs where any national donor age criteria are met is then shown, followed by the proportion with consent, the proportion offered, the proportion retrieved and finally the proportion transplanted. For example, **Figure 4.2** shows that 80% of the kidneys from the 792 DCD donors were transplanted. Transplantation rates for kidneys and livers are generally high, while for other organs, even after allowing for the agreed age criteria, the rates are generally low.

Figure 4.1 Donation and transplantation rates of organs from DBD organ donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026



[1] Hearts – in addition to age criteria, donors who died due to myocardial infarction are excluded
Bowels – in addition to age criteria, donors who weigh >=90kg are excluded

Figure 4.2 Donation and transplantation rates of organs from DCD organ donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026



Reasons for organs not being offered for transplantation, being offered but not accepted and being retrieved but not subsequently transplanted are shown in **Table 4.4** and **Table 4.5** for abdominal organs from DBD and DCD donors, respectively. **Table 4.6** shows the same information for cardiothoracic organs. Reasons for the medical unsuitability of an organ include infections, tumours, anatomy and disease. Non-medical reasons include donor size and donor instability. Clinical unsuitability of an organ encompasses poor perfusion, prolonged ischaemia, past history of the donor and, in the case of pancreases for islet usage, insufficiency of viable islet yield. Reasons reported under 'other' primarily include recipient related issues (such as no suitable recipients), but may also include logistical reasons and un-coded reasons reported of a miscellaneous nature.

These tables also show how many of the transplanted organs from UK donors were transplanted overseas.
These organs were not accepted for transplantation by any UK transplant centre, but were accepted for suitable recipients identified elsewhere, usually in Europe. In 2025-2026 only a small number of livers and lungs were exported for transplantation outside the UK. Organs from outside the UK are occasionally imported for transplant. Further information on the import and export of organs can be found in **Appendix IV.**

The percentage of organs retrieved that were not transplanted are shown in **Figure 4.3**, **Figure 4.4, Figure 4.5, Figure 4.6** and **Figure 4.7** for kidneys, livers, pancreases, hearts, and lungs respectively. The rates are shown over the last decade. Some organs are found not to be suitable for transplantation after they have been retrieved. A number of organs retrieved but found not to be suitable for transplantation are instead used for research (with appropriate consent).

Table 4.4 Reasons for non-retrieval and non-use of abdominal organs from DBD donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

	Kidney		Liver		Pancreas		Bowel	
All actual DBD organ donors	**636**		**636**		**636**		**636**	
Donors from whom organs not offered for donation	31		25		293		450	
Reasons for organs not being offered[1]								
Family permission refused	2		4		8		31	
Permission refused by coroner	1		2		2		1	
Permission refused other	0		1		4		4	
Donor unsuitable - medical	0		0		0		2	
Donor unsuitable - non-medical	0		0		13		2	
Donor unsuitable - age	0		0		204		5	
Organ unsuitable - clinical	19		14		51		22	
Poor function	9		4		3		1	
Donor age>=60 or donor weight >=90kg	0		0		0		357	
Other	0		0		8		25	
Organs offered for donation	**1210**		**611**		**343**		**186**	
Organs not retrieved (% of organs offered for donation)	**43**	**(4)**	**29**	**(5)**	**160**	**(47)**	**168**	**(90)**
Donor unsuitable - medical	8		5		14		7	
Donor unsuitable - non-medical	0		2		12		52	
Donor unsuitable - age	2		0		9		4	
Organ unsuitable - clinical	17		17		77		65	
Poor function	15		3		14		5	
Other	1		2		34		35	
Organs retrieved (% of organs offered for donation)	**1167**	**(96)**	**582**	**(95)**	**183**	**(53)**	**18**	**(10)**
Organs transplanted in the UK	1035		493		103		17	
Organs transplanted overseas	0		2		0		0	
Organs not transplanted	132		87		80		1	
Reasons for organ not being transplanted								
Donor unsuitable - medical	32		11		6		0	
Donor unsuitable - non-medical	3		3		2		0	
Donor unsuitable - age	1		0		0		0	
Organ unsuitable - clinical	69		60		58		0	
Poor function	15		8		3		0	
Other	12		5		11		1	
TOTAL ORGANS RETRIEVED, NOT TRANSPLANTED (Number used for research)	**132**	**(62)**	**87**	**(44)**	**80**	**(25)**	**1**	**(0)**

[1] Includes donors whose organ may have been offered but are outside of organ specific criteria

Table 4.5 Reasons for non-retrieval and non-use of abdominal organs from DCD donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

	Kidney		Liver		Pancreas	
All actual DCD organ donors	**792**		**792**		**792**	
Donors from whom organs not offered for donation	28		50		501	
Reasons for organs not being offered[1]						
Family permission refused	2		5		9	
Permission refused by coroner	0		4		0	
Permission refused other	2		1		6	
Donor unsuitable - medical	4		0		2	
Donor unsuitable - non-medical	1		0		15	
Donor unsuitable - age	1		1		399	
Organ unsuitable - clinical	7		33		61	
Poor function	10		5		3	
Other	1		1		6	
Organs offered for donation	**1533**		**742**		**291**	
Organs not retrieved (% of organs offered for donation)	**36**	**(2)**	**197**	**(27)**	**145**	**(50)**
Donor unsuitable - medical	2		34		12	
Donor unsuitable - non-medical	0		6		14	
Donor unsuitable - age	4		26		10	
Organ unsuitable - clinical	16		97		71	
Poor function	14		19		11	
Other	0		15		27	
Organs retrieved (% of organs offered for donation)	**1497**	**(98)**	**545**	**(73)**	**146**	**(50)**
Organs transplanted in the UK	1275		373		64	
Organs transplanted overseas	0		0		0	
Organs not transplanted	222		172		82	
Reasons for organ not being transplanted						
Donor unsuitable - medical	74		18		22	
Donor unsuitable - non-medical	0		4		0	
Donor unsuitable - age	0		4		3	
Organ unsuitable - clinical	106		99		48	
Poor function	14		35		1	
Other	28		12		8	
TOTAL ORGANS RETRIEVED, NOT TRANSPLANTED (Number used for research)	**222**	**(93)**	**172**	**(75)**	**82**	**(28)**

[1] Includes donors whose organ may have been offered but are outside of organ specific criteria

Table 4.6 Reasons for non-retrieval and non-use of cardiothoracic organs from deceased donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

	Heart (DBD)		Lung (DBD)		Heart (DCD)		Lung (DCD)	
All actual organ donors	636		636		792		792	
Donors from whom organs not offered for donation	292		261		618		493	
Reasons for organs not being offered[1]								
Family permission refused	14		10		21		13	
Permission refused by coroner	20		14		17		15	
Permission refused other	3		3		4		6	
Donor unsuitable - medical	4		11		2		15	
Donor unsuitable - non-medical	0		0		7		0	
Donor unsuitable - age	153		93		459		237	
Organ unsuitable - clinical	68		52		57		111	
Poor function	23		76		27		94	
Other	7		2		24		2	
Organs offered for donation	**344**		**750**		**174**		**598**	
Organs not retrieved (% of organs offered for donation)	**219**	**(64)**	**499**	**(67)**	**83**	**(48)**	**396**	**(66)**
Reasons for non-retrieval								
Donor unsuitable - medical	9		42		6		46	
Donor unsuitable - non-medical	23		60		4		54	
Donor unsuitable - age	16		6		1		6	
Organ unsuitable - clinical	80		104		36		88	
Poor function	73		188		18		100	
Other	18		99		18		102	
Organs retrieved (% of organs offered for donation)	**125**	**(36)**	**251**	**(33)**	**91**	**(52)**	**202**	**(34)**
Organs transplanted in the UK	124		221		86		157	
Organs transplanted overseas	0		10		0		10	
Organs not transplanted	1		20		5		35	
Reasons for organ not being transplanted								
Donor unsuitable - medical	0		4		2		0	
Donor unsuitable - non-medical	0		0		0		0	
Donor unsuitable - age	0		0		0		0	
Organ unsuitable - clinical	0		6		0		10	
Poor function	0		8		3		18	
Other	1		2		0		7	
TOTAL ORGANS RETRIEVED, NOT TRANSPLANTED (Number used for research)	**1**	**(0)**	**20**	**(18)**	**5**	**(3)**	**35**	**(26)**

[1] Includes donors whose organ may have been offered but are outside of organ specific criteria

Figure 4.3 Percentage of kidneys retrieved that were not transplanted from deceased organ donors in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026

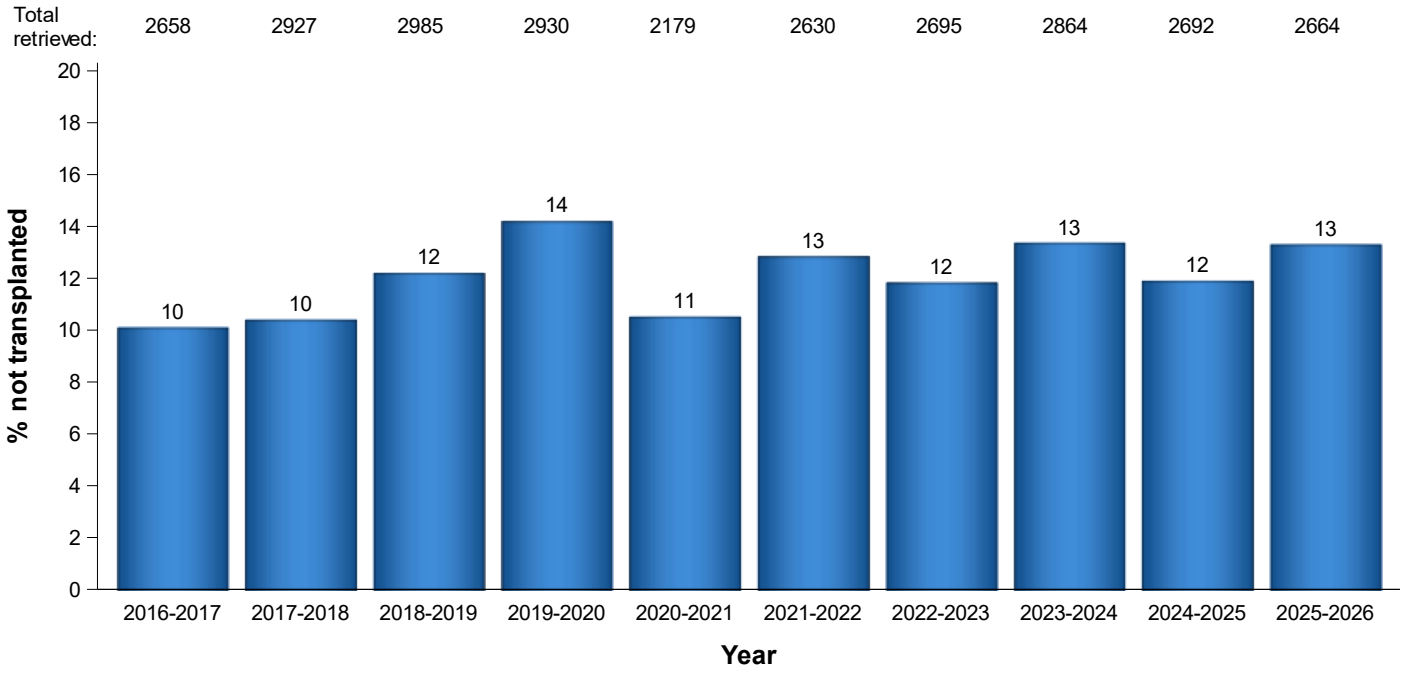


Figure 4.4 Percentage of livers retrieved that were not transplanted from deceased organ donors in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026

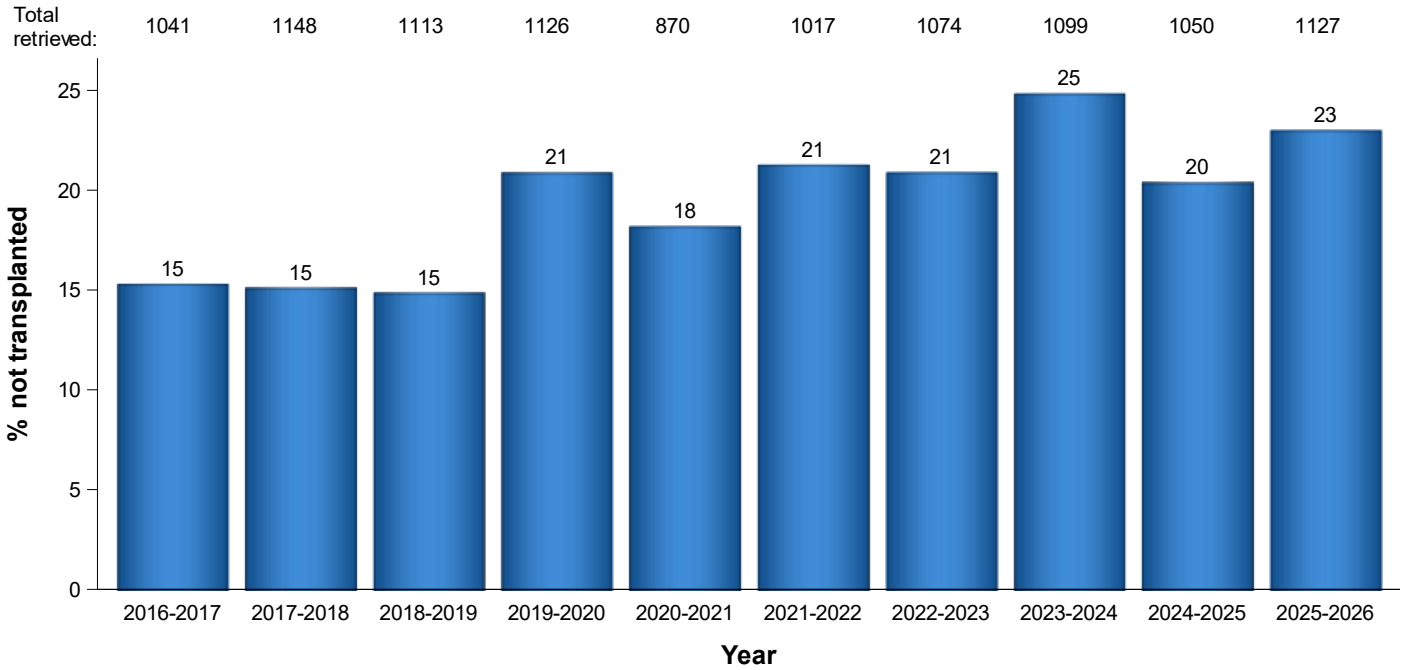
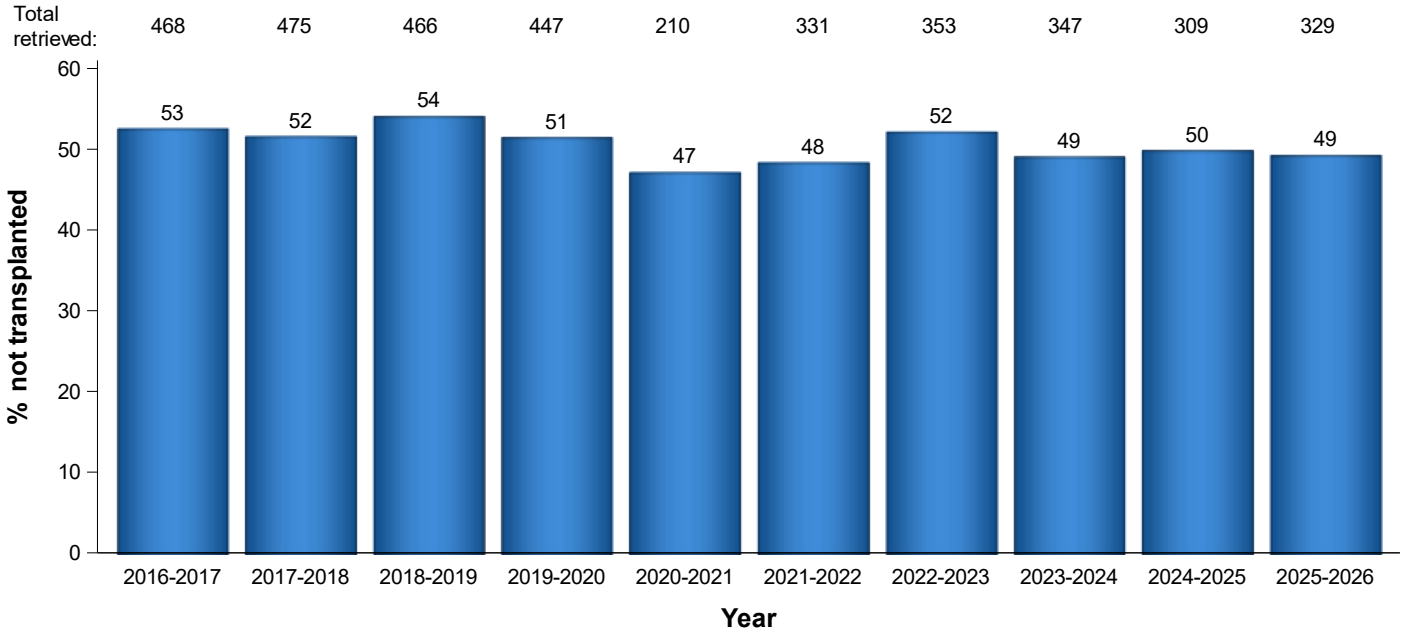


Figure 4.5 Percentage of pancreases[1] retrieved that were not transplanted from deceased organ donors in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026



[1]Includes pancreases retrieved for islet transplantation and not transplanted due to the outcome of the islet isolation

Figure 4.6 Percentage of hearts retrieved that were not transplanted from deceased organ donors in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026

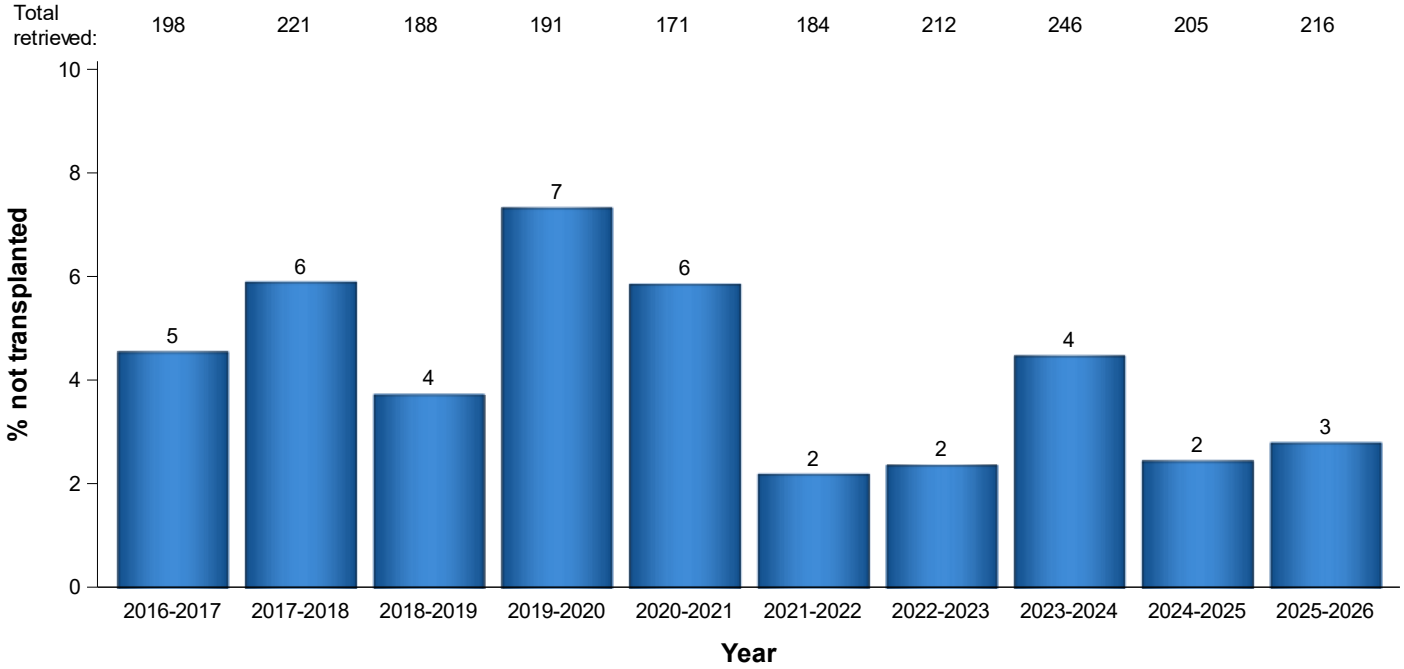
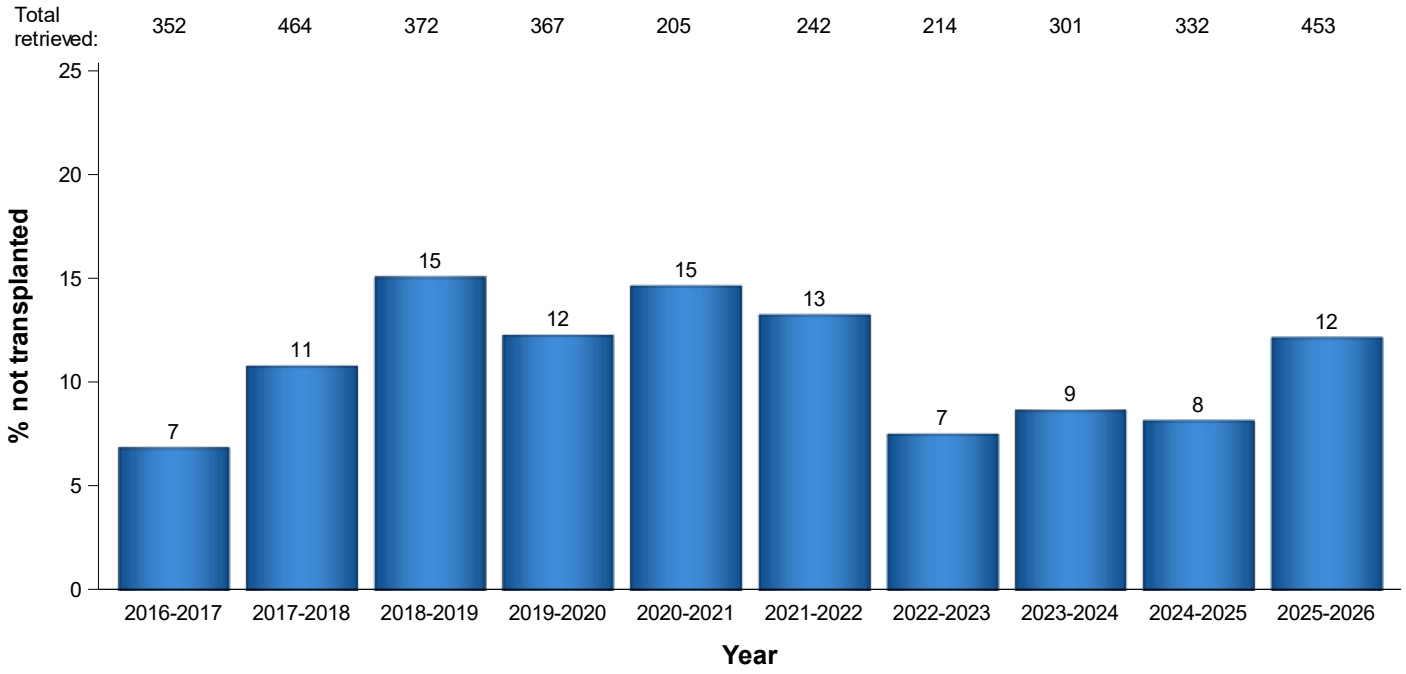


Figure 4.7 Percentage of lungs retrieved that were not transplanted from deceased organ donors in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026



Kidney Activity

Key messages

- **The number of patients active on the kidney transplant list as at 31 March increased to 7,203**
- **The number of deceased kidney donors decreased by 1% to 1,350**
- **Kidney transplants from living donors increased by 2% to 984, while transplants from deceased donors decreased by 2% to 2,294**
- **117 kidney transplants were made possible by the paired/pooled exchanges with the UK Living Kidney Sharing Scheme (27 2-transplant cycles and 21 3-transplant cycles)**
- **There were 58 non-directed altruistic living kidney donors, leading to 102 patients benefitting from a living donor transplant**

5.1 Overview

The number of deceased kidney donors decreased by 1% in 2025-2026 compared to 2024-2025 and the number of deceased donor kidney transplants decreased by 2%. There were 7,203 patients waiting for a kidney transplant at 31 March 2026.

A summary of activity for deceased donor kidney transplants and the transplant list at year end for the last ten years is shown in **Figure 5.1**. The number of patients registered on the active transplant list at 31 March 2026 for a kidney only or multi-organ kidney transplant has increased by 38% since 31 March 2017. These registrations include patients suspended on the kidney waiting list but active on the liver waiting list for a combined liver and kidney transplant.

The National Kidney Offering Scheme offers kidneys from both donors after brain death and donors after circulatory death. The scheme has two tiers, with priority going to patients who are the most difficult to match or who have waited over 7 years for a transplant. It replace the previous scheme in 2019,

Table 5.1 shows the number of deceased and living donor kidney transplants carried out in 2025-2026 at each centre. Donation figures for centres in London are not reported individually as they have shared designated areas and donor populations. Multi-organ transplants including a kidney are included in the table. Many of the transplant centres work as part of collaborative partnerships with other centres. Where a centre has performed a transplant on behalf of another centre, the transplant is attributed to the centre where the transplant was performed.

The total number of deceased kidney donors decreased to 1,350 in 2025-2026 from 1,360 in 2024-2025 and the number of transplants decreased from 2,337 to 2,294. The number of kidney donors after circulatory death increased to 757 from 710 in 2024-2025 and the number of transplants from such donors increased by 7% to 1,260.

Throughout this chapter, intestinal transplants involving a kidney are not included in the kidney transplant activity reported. Any kidneys retrieved and used for such transplants are however reported in the kidney donor activity. Intestinal transplant activity is reported in Chapter 9.

Figure 5.1 Deceased donor kidney programme in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026, Number of donors, transplants and patients on the active transplant list at 31 March

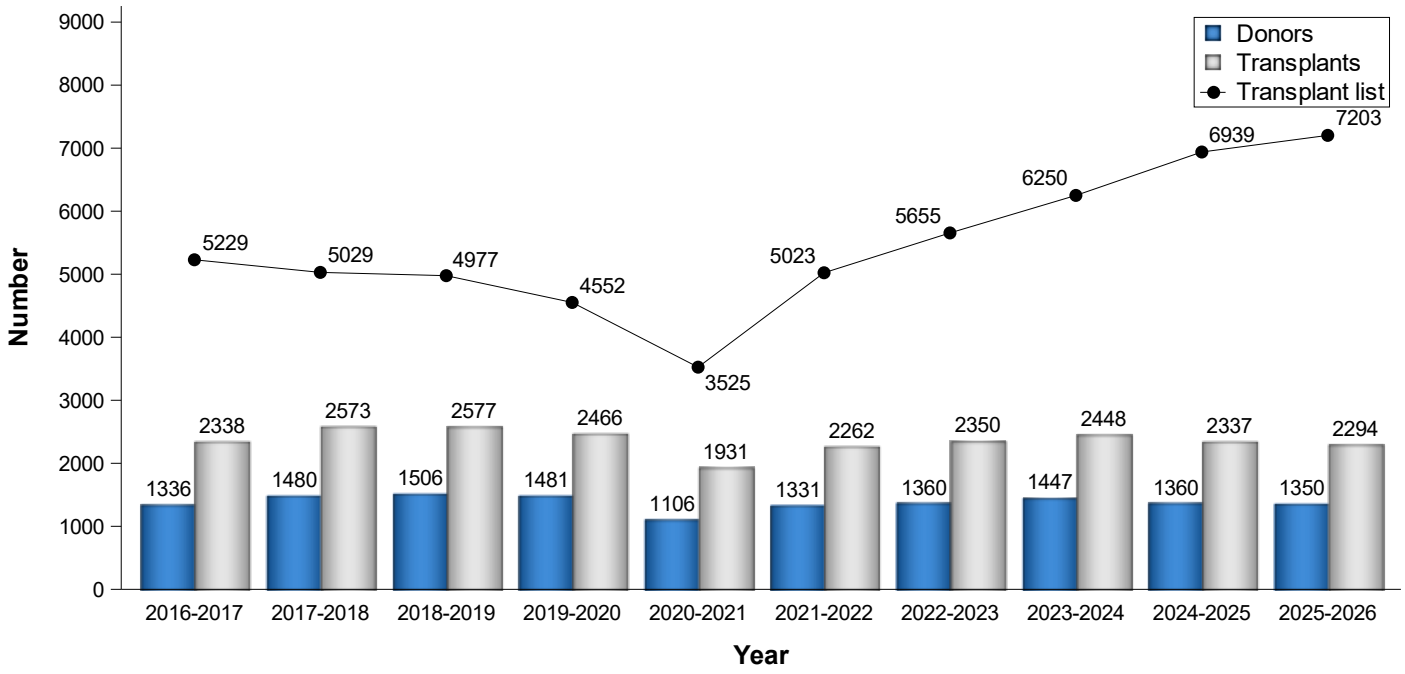


Table 5.1 **Kidney donors and transplants, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 (2024-2025) and transplant list at 31 March 2026 (2025) in the UK, by centre**

Centre	Deceased kidney donors				Deceased donor transplants				Living donor transplants		Active transplant list	
	DBD		DCD		DBD		DCD					
Belfast	25	(25)	25	(18)	7	(13)	16	(15)	67	(62)	91	(90)
Birmingham	29	(44)	42	(54)	68	(81)	108	(82)	55	(54)	593	(545)
Bristol	30	(32)	49	(38)	29	(39)	43	(40)	43	(47)	235	(258)
Cambridge	26	(16)	45	(52)	68	(52)	97	(111)	29	(22)	292	(260)
Cardiff	30	(29)	31	(25)	37	(36)	51	(52)	37	(48)	220	(192)
Coventry	14	(18)	12	(13)	24	(21)	22	(29)	25	(18)	183	(166)
Edinburgh	11	(13)	23	(24)	46	(40)	22	(29)	40	(43)	251	(262)
Glasgow	23	(36)	40	(36)	33	(47)	48	(29)	51	(52)	284	(277)
Leeds	41	(35)	51	(43)	54	(63)	78	(69)	51	(53)	415	(432)
Leicester	15	(19)	23	(27)	31	(44)	51	(52)	19	(26)	271	(302)
Liverpool	16	(15)	22	(21)	26	(45)	37	(41)	30	(32)	220	(205)
London[1]	170	(195)	208	(184)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Ormond Street	-	-	-	-	7	(3)	3	(2)	16	(21)	17	(23)
Guy's	-	-	-	-	99	(95)	105	(89)	90	(74)	412	(404)
Royal Free	-	-	-	-	43	(63)	57	(51)	35	(24)	328	(305)
Royal London	-	-	-	-	66	(58)	65	(67)	49	(33)	374	(384)
St George's	-	-	-	-	51	(52)	61	(58)	27	(41)	313	(272)
ICHNT	-	-	-	-	69	(69)	65	(59)	35	(37)	386	(399)
Manchester	46	(50)	49	(43)	97	(100)	130	(97)	80	(67)	742	(718)
Newcastle	27	(27)	24	(21)	42	(47)	36	(48)	48	(39)	383	(335)
Nottingham	21	(19)	18	(19)	15	(29)	21	(16)	28	(24)	215	(185)
Oxford	19	(19)	30	(25)	65	(84)	81	(77)	63	(63)	429	(406)
Plymouth	19	(14)	17	(27)	11	(12)	17	(16)	16	(24)	114	(119)
Portsmouth	20	(29)	28	(29)	27	(42)	32	(23)	28	(28)	260	(248)
Sheffield	11	(15)	20	(11)	19	(27)	14	(23)	15	(21)	175	(152)
TOTAL	**593**	**(650)**	**757**	**(710)**	**1034**	**(1162)**	**1260**	**(1175)**	**984[2,4]**	**(968[3,5])**	**7203**	**(6939)**

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[1] Donor figures in this area cannot be linked to individual transplant centres due to shared retrieval areas.
[2] Includes an additional 2 transplants performed at London, Cromwell Hospital, 3 transplants performed at London, London Bridge Hospital and 2 transplants performed at London, The London Clinic
[3] Includes an additional 8 transplants performed at London, Cromwell Hospital, 4 transplants performed at London, London Bridge Hospital and 3 transplants performed at London, The London Clinic
[4] Includes 1 domino donor
[5] Includes 1 domino donor

5.2 Transplant list

The number of patients registered on the kidney or kidney and pancreas transplant list increased in the year: on 31 March 2026, 7,203 patients were registered as active, compared with 6,939 at the end of March 2025.

Of the 7,203 patients on the active transplant list at 31 March 2026, 355 required a kidney and pancreas/islet transplant (344 at 31 March 2025).

The outcome of patients registered on the UK kidney and kidney/pancreas transplant list at 1 April 2025, or subsequently registered during the financial year, is shown in **Table 5.2**. A total of 4,435 patients joined the kidney transplant list last year, while a further 195 joined the kidney/pancreas transplant list.

Table 5.2 Kidney transplant list and new registrations in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Outcome of patient at 31 March 2026	Active and suspended patients at 1 April 2025		New registrations in 2025-2026[1]		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kidney transplant list						
Remained active/suspended	7087	71	3438	78	10525	73
Transplanted	2134	21	925	21	3059	21
Removed[2]	509	5	35	1	544	4
Died	267	3	37	1	304	2
TOTAL	**9997**		**4435**		**14432**	
Kidney/pancreas transplant list						
Remained active/suspended	355	69	175	90	530	74
Transplanted	105	20	18	9	123	17
Removed[3]	33	6	2	1	35	5
Died	24	5	0	0	24	3
TOTAL	**517**		**195**		**712**	

[1] Includes re-registrations for second or subsequent patients
[2] Includes 2 patients removed from kidney list and made active on kidney/pancreas list
[3] Includes 11 patients removed from kidney/pancreas list and made active on kidney/islet list

Table 5.3 shows the active transplant list in the UK at 31 March 2026 and 2025 by country/NHS region of patient's residence. In 2026, the overall kidney transplant list rate was 103.6 pmp with rates across NHS regions ranging from 80.4 pmp to 139.3 pmp.

Table 5.3 Active kidney transplant list at 31 March, by Country/ NHS region of patient residence

Country/ NHS region of residence	Kidney transplant list (pmp) 2026		2025	
North East and Yorkshire	987	(116.8)	924	(109.3)
North West	810	(104.8)	781	(101.0)
Midlands	1340	(118.9)	1282	(113.8)
East of England	542	(82.4)	482	(73.3)
London	1270	(139.3)	1280	(140.4)
South East	775	(80.4)	725	(75.2)
South West	524	(88.5)	533	(90.0)
England	**6248**	**(106.4)**	**6007**	**(102.3)**
Isle of Man	**18**	**(225.0)**	**12**	**(150.0)**
Channel Islands	**9**	**(52.9)**	**10**	**(58.8)**
Wales	**290**	**(90.1)**	**264**	**(82.0)**
Scotland	**530**	**(94.6)**	**533**	**(95.2)**
Northern Ireland	**98**	**(50.0)**	**98**	**(50.0)**
TOTAL[1]	**7203**	**(103.6)**	**6939**	**(99.8)**

[1]Includes patients in 2026 (2025) residing in: Unspecified UK 6 (10); Republic of Ireland 2 (2); Overseas 2 (3)

An indication of outcomes for adult patients listed for a kidney only transplant is summarised in **Figure 5.2**. This shows the proportion of patients transplanted or still waiting one, three and five years after joining the list. It also shows the proportion removed from the transplant list (typically because they become too unwell for transplant) and those dying while on the transplant list. Only 38% of patients are transplanted within one year, while five years after listing 77% of patients have received a transplant.

The median (average) waiting time for a kidney only transplant has increased from 503 days reported last year to 547 days for an adult patient and is shown by blood group in **Table 5.4** and patient ethnicity in **Table 5.5**. Because of the need to match donor and recipient blood groups and tissue types, waiting times to transplant differ according to patient blood groups and ethnicity due to differences between the donor pool and patients awaiting a kidney transplant. 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.

Figure 5.2 Post-registration outcome for 2329 new adult kidney only registrations made in the UK, 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021

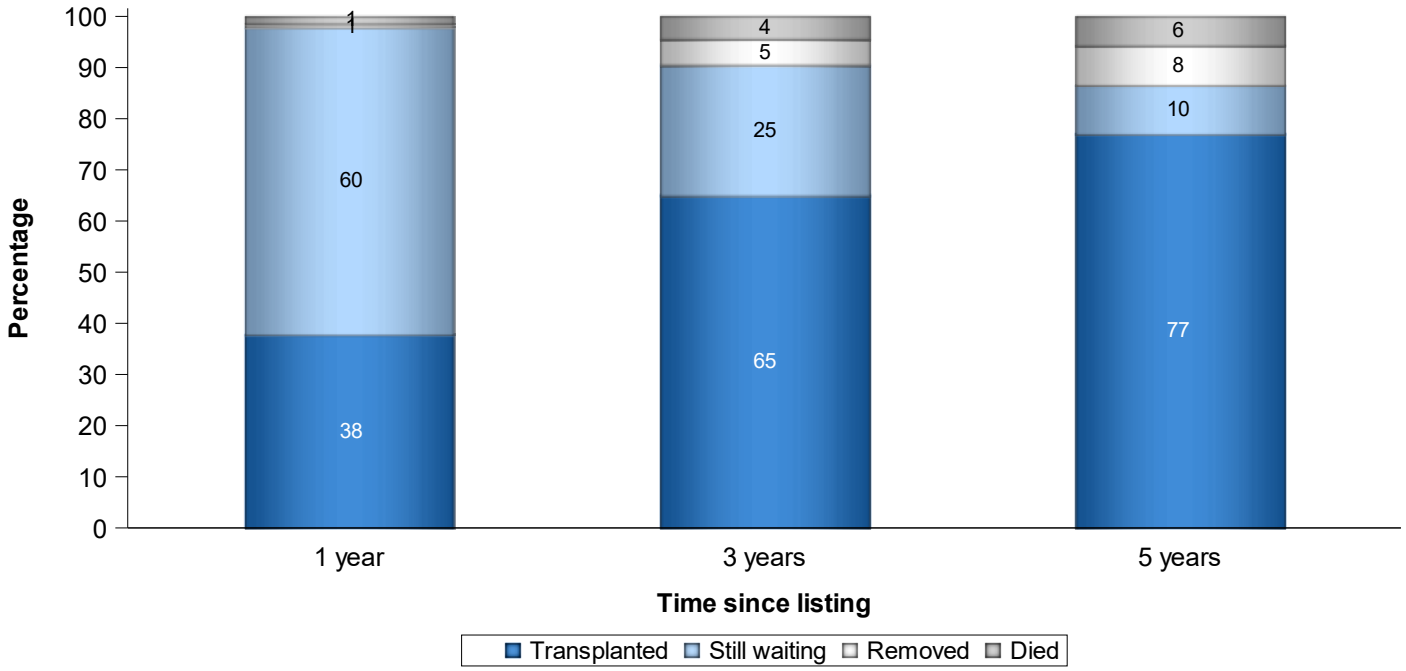

Table 5.4 Median waiting time to kidney only transplant in the UK, for patients registered 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2023

Blood group	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days) Median	95% Confidence interval
Adult			
O	5190	826	792 - 860
A	4147	290	274 - 306
B	1787	1029	969 - 1089
AB	504	156	127 - 185
TOTAL	**11628**	**547**	**528 - 566**
Paediatric			
O	130	558	413 - 703
A	83	301	238 - 364
B	39	763	681 - 845
AB	17	309	0 - 657
TOTAL	**269**	**450**	**347 - 553**

Table 5.5 Median waiting time to kidney only transplant in the UK, for patients registered 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2023

Ethnicity	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days) Median	95% Confidence interval
Adult			
White	7445	501	479 - 523
Asian	2167	648	598 - 698
Black	1329	593	534 - 652
Other	396	577	463 - 691
TOTAL[1]	**11628**	**547**	**528 - 566**
Paediatric			
White	144	347	283 - 411
Asian	69	709	612 - 806
Black	25	350	275 - 425
Other	19	761	597 - 925
TOTAL[2]	**269**	**450**	**347 - 553**

[1] Includes 291 patients whose ethnicity was not reported
[2] Includes 12 patients whose ethnicity was not reported

5.3 Donor and organ supply

Of the 636 organ donors after brain death in the UK in 2025-2026, 593 (93%) were kidney donors. From these donors, 1,167 kidneys were retrieved. There were 757 kidney donors after circulatory death in 2025-2026. From these donors, 1,497 kidneys were retrieved. **Table 5.6** shows this activity by donor country/NHS region of donor's residence. No adjustments have been made for potential demographic differences in populations.

The overall rate for kidney donors after brain death is 8.5 pmp, with rates across NHS regions ranging from 6.7 to 9.9 pmp. The number of kidneys retrieved from donors after brain death in the UK is 16.8 pmp and varies from 13.3 to 19.3 pmp.

The overall rate for kidney donors after circulatory death is 10.9 pmp, with rates across NHS regions ranging from 5.6 to 16.4 pmp. The number of kidneys retrieved from donors after circulatory death is 21.5 pmp and varies from 11.1 to 32.7 pmp.

Table 5.6 Kidney donation and retrieval rates for deceased donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by Country/ NHS region

Country/ NHS region of residence	Kidney donors (pmp)				Kidneys retrieved (pmp)			
	DBD		DCD		DBD		DCD	
North East and Yorkshire	74	(8.8)	95	(11.2)	144	(17.0)	188	(22.2)
North West	52	(6.7)	58	(7.5)	103	(13.3)	113	(14.6)
Midlands	87	(7.7)	98	(8.7)	174	(15.4)	195	(17.3)
East of England	65	(9.9)	108	(16.4)	127	(19.3)	215	(32.7)
London	62	(6.8)	51	(5.6)	121	(13.3)	101	(11.1)
South East	68	(7.1)	111	(11.5)	130	(13.5)	220	(22.8)
South West	55	(9.3)	83	(14.0)	110	(18.6)	164	(27.7)
England	**463**	**(7.9)**	**604**	**(10.3)**	**909**	**(15.5)**	**1196**	**(20.4)**
Isle of Man	**1**	**(12.5)**	**2**	**(25.0)**	**2**	**(25.0)**	**4**	**(50.0)**
Channel Islands	**3**	**(17.6)**	**2**	**(11.8)**	**6**	**(35.3)**	**4**	**(23.5)**
Wales	**34**	**(10.6)**	**38**	**(11.8)**	**68**	**(21.1)**	**75**	**(23.3)**
Scotland	**29**	**(5.2)**	**55**	**(9.8)**	**57**	**(10.2)**	**109**	**(19.5)**
Northern Ireland	**24**	**(12.2)**	**25**	**(12.8)**	**48**	**(24.5)**	**49**	**(25.0)**
TOTAL[1]	**593**	**(8.5)**	**757**	**(10.9)**	**1167**	**(16.8)**	**1497**	**(21.5)**

[1] Includes 70 donors with unknown UK postcode (39 DBD and 31 DCD)

5.4 Transplants

The number of kidney only transplants by recipient country/NHS region of residence is shown in **Table 5.7**. No adjustments have been made for potential demographic differences in populations. The deceased donor transplant rate ranged from 23.1 to 52.7 pmp across NHS regions and overall was 31.1 pmp. The living donor transplant rate ranged from 11.1 to 15.2 pmp across NHS regions and overall was 13.9 pmp.

Table 5.7 Kidney only transplant rates per million population (pmp), in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by country and NHS region

Country/ NHS region of residence	DBD		DCD		**TOTAL**		Living	
	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)
North East and Yorkshire	115	(13.6)	127	(15.0)	242	(28.6)	116	(13.7)
North West	88	(11.4)	140	(18.1)	228	(29.5)	103	(13.3)
Midlands	142	(12.6)	210	(18.6)	352	(31.2)	129	(11.4)
East of England	88	(13.4)	125	(19.0)	213	(32.4)	73	(11.1)
London	231	(25.3)	250	(27.4)	481	(52.7)	139	(15.2)
South East	110	(11.4)	130	(13.5)	240	(24.9)	126	(13.1)
South West	54	(9.1)	83	(14.0)	137	(23.1)	84	(14.2)
England	**828**	**(14.1)**	**1065**	**(18.1)**	**1893**	**(32.2)**	**770**	**(13.1)**
Isle of Man	**1**	**(12.5)**	**2**	**(25.0)**	**3**	**(37.5)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Channel Islands	**4**	**(23.5)**	**2**	**(11.8)**	**6**	**(35.3)**	**2**	**(11.8)**
Wales	**45**	**(14.0)**	**56**	**(17.4)**	**101**	**(31.4)**	**44**	**(13.7)**
Scotland	**66**	**(11.8)**	**66**	**(11.8)**	**132**	**(23.6)**	**90**	**(16.1)**
Northern Ireland	**7**	**(3.6)**	**16**	**(8.2)**	**23**	**(11.7)**	**59**	**(30.1)**
TOTAL[1,2]	**952**	**(13.7)**	**1210**	**(17.4)**	**2162**	**(31.1)**	**968**	**(13.9)**

[1] Excludes 16 recipients of a living donor kidney who reside outside of the UK
[2] Includes 7 recipients with an unknown UK postcode (1 DBD, 3 DCD and 3 living)

The number of kidney only transplants at each transplant centre is shown in **Table 5.8** for adult patients only. Kidney transplants from donors after brain death include 0 en bloc kidneys and 6 double kidney transplants in 2025-2026 (2 and 15 in 2024-2025, respectively). Kidney transplants from donors after circulatory death include 1 en bloc and 14 double kidney transplants in 2025-2026 (3 and 12 in 2024-2025, respectively). This table excludes multi-organ transplants: 7 (7) kidney and liver, 115 (113) kidney and pancreas, and 8 (9) kidney and islets in 2025-2026 (2024-2025).

Table 5.8 Adult kidney only transplants in the UK, 1 April 2024 - 31 March 2026, by transplant centre

	2024-2025				2025-2026			
Transplant centre	DBD	DCD	Living donor	TOTAL	DBD	DCD	Living donor	TOTAL
Belfast	13	15	61	89	6	16	65	87
Birmingham	75	79	49	203	64	106	50	220
Bristol	37	39	36	112	27	43	35	105
Cambridge	41	99	21	161	58	87	29	174
Cardiff	33	47	47	127	35	46	37	118
Coventry	21	29	18	68	24	22	25	71
Edinburgh	30	25	43	98	33	18	40	91
Glasgow	45	28	47	120	32	48	47	127
Great Ormond Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Guy's	83	84	63	230	83	97	70	250
ICHNT	64	58	37	159	65	64	35	164
Leeds	62	68	51	181	50	76	43	169
Leicester	44	52	25	121	31	51	19	101
Liverpool	45	41	32	118	26	37	30	93
Manchester	74	90	58	222	72	112	71	255
Newcastle	43	47	37	127	39	36	44	119
Nottingham	27	15	17	59	13	17	19	49
Oxford	59	66	63	188	46	68	63	177
Plymouth	12	16	24	52	11	17	16	44
Portsmouth	42	23	28	93	27	32	28	87
Sheffield	27	23	21	71	19	14	15	48
St George's	52	58	41	151	51	61	27	139
The Royal Free	63	51	24	138	42	57	35	134
The Royal London	58	67	33	158	66	65	49	180
TOTAL	**1050**	**1120**	**891[1]**	**3061[1]**	**920**	**1190**	**900[2]**	**3010[2]**

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[1] Includes 8 transplants performed at London Cromwell Hospital, 4 transplants performed at London Bridge Hospital and 3 transplants performed at London, The London Clinic
[2] Includes 2 transplants performed at London Cromwell Hospital and 3 transplants performed at London Bridge Hospital and 2 transplants performed at London, The London Clinic

Living donor kidney only transplants increased by 2% to 984 in 2025-2026, representing 30% of the total kidney transplant programme. The total number of living donor adult transplants performed by each transplant centre is shown in **Table 5.9**. Also shown is the number as a percentage of patients listed at the end of the year, to indicate the size of the living donor programme relative to the centre's transplant list.

Most living donor transplants are 'directed'. This means that a kidney is donated to a specific recipient known to the donor - a close family member or friend. There has been a 3% increase in these transplants. In addition, there are a number of transplants from non-directed altruistic donors. Last year 58 such donors donated a kidney to a recipient, 58 of which were transplanted into an adult recipient. Of the 58 non-directed altruistic donors, 28 donated into a non-directed altruistic donor chain (12 2-transplant chains and 16 3-transplant chains), benefiting 44 patients in the UK Living Kidney Sharing Scheme. The kidneys from the paired donors of these recipients led to 28 adult patients on the deceased donor transplant list receiving a transplant. Thus 58 non-directed altruistic donors created chains benefiting 102 patients in total (102 adult and 0 paediatric patients).

When a potential living donor and recipient are biologically incompatible (blood group or tissue type), they may consider joining a list of others in the same situation with the hope that an exchange of kidneys between them can lead to a compatible living donor transplant via the UK Living Kidney Sharing Scheme. The scheme also includes compatible pairs that would like a better match. This type of exchanges are known as transplant cycles and exchanges are between two pairs (i.e. two donors and their respective incompatible recipients), or between three pairs. In 2025-2026, there were 117 paired living kidney donor transplants (111 adult and 6 paediatric recipients).

As a percentage of the number of patients on the active transplant list at 31 March 2026, the number of living donor adult transplants in the year was 13% nationally and ranged from 0% to 71% at individual transplant centres.

Table 5.9 Adult living donor kidney transplants in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, and percentage of active transplant list at 31 March, by transplant centre

Transplant centre	Directed	Non-directed (altruistic) to waiting list	Paired/ pooled exchanges	Non-directed altruistic donor chain	TOTAL N	TOTAL % list
Belfast	46	1	14	4	**65**	**71**
Birmingham	37	0	6	7	**50**	**9**
Bristol	31	0	3	1	**35**	**15**
Cambridge	26	0	1	2	**29**	**10**
Cardiff	32	0	4	1	**37**	**17**
Coventry	17	3	3	2	**25**	**14**
Edinburgh	34	0	3	3	**40**	**16**
Glasgow	33	3	6	5	**47**	**17**
Great Ormond Street	1	0	0	0	**1**	**0**
Guy's	53	3	9	5	**70**	**18**
ICHNT	26	0	3	6	**35**	**9**
Leeds	28	5	10	0	**43**	**11**
Leicester	16	0	2	1	**19**	**7**
Liverpool	21	0	4	5	**30**	**14**
Manchester	60	1	5	5	**71**	**10**
Newcastle	30	0	9	5	**44**	**12**
Nottingham	12	1	3	3	**19**	**10**
Oxford	43	4	9	7	**63**	**15**
Plymouth	12	0	2	2	**16**	**14**
Portsmouth	22	3	2	1	**28**	**11**
Sheffield	13	1	0	1	**15**	**9**
St George's	22	2	2	1	**27**	**9**
The Royal Free	31	1	1	2	**35**	**11**
The Royal London	31	3	10	5	**49**	**13**
TOTAL[1]	**684**	**31[2]**	**111**	**74**	**900**	**13**

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[1] Includes 2 transplants performed at The London Clinic, 2 at London Cromwell and 3 at London Bridge
[2] Includes 1 domino donor transplant

Non-directed altruistic donor kidneys are matched to a suitable recipient on a national basis and thus are rarely used in the transplant centre responsible for the 'work-up' of the donor. The number of non-directed donors according to donor hospital (rather than transplant hospital) and whether the altruistic donor donated as part of a chain within the UK Living Kidney Sharing Scheme or directly to the deceased donor list is shown in **Table 5.10**.

Table 5.10 Non-directed altruistic kidney donors in the UK, 1 April 2024 - 31 March 2026, by donor centre

	2024-2025				2025-2026			
Donor centre	Transplant list	Donation to Chain	**Total**	**%**	Transplant list	Donation to Chain	**Total**	**%**
Belfast	4	1	5	8	2	0	2	3
Birmingham	1	4	5	8	2	2	4	7
Bristol	4	0	4	7	2	4	6	10
Cambridge	2	1	3	5	0	0	0	0
Cardiff	2	0	2	3	2	1	3	5
Coventry	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	2
Edinburgh	2	0	2	3	3	1	4	7
Glasgow	2	2	4	7	0	0	0	0
Guy's	1	3	4	7	1	1	2	3
ICHNT	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	2
Leeds	0	2	2	3	4	0	4	7
Leicester	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Liverpool	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Manchester	5	1	6	10	0	2	2	3
Newcastle	2	2	4	7	1	0	1	2
Nottingham	2	0	2	3	1	0	1	2
Oxford	1	1	2	3	4	4	8	14
Plymouth	2	2	4	7	1	0	1	2
Portsmouth	2	1	3	5	2	8	10	17
Sheffield	1	1	2	3	0	4	4	7
St George's	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
The Royal Free	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
The Royal London	0	2	2	3	2	0	2	3
Total donors	**36**	**25**	**61**	**100**	**30**	**28**	**58**	**100**

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The number of deceased donor and living donor transplants in paediatric patients (<18 years) performed by each paediatric transplant centre is shown in **Table 5.11**. There were 84 living donor transplants and 53 deceased donor transplants in paediatric patients in 2025-2026. The paediatric transplant list has decreased by 9% from 151 patients at 31 March 2025 to 138 at the end of March 2026.

Table 5.11 Paediatric kidney only transplants in the UK, 1 April 2024 - 31 March 2026, by transplant centre

	2024-2025				2025-2026			
Transplant centre	DBD	DCD	Living donor	TOTAL	DBD	DCD	Living donor	TOTAL
Belfast	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	3
Birmingham	5	3	5	13	3	2	5	10
Bristol	2	1	11	14	2	0	8	10
Glasgow	2	1	5	8	1	0	4	5
Great Ormond Street	3	2	21	26	7	3	15	25
Guy's	1	1	11	13	6	3	20	29
Leeds	1	1	2	4	4	2	8	14
Manchester	7	3	9	19	6	6	9	21
Newcastle	0	0	2	2	1	0	4	5
Nottingham	2	1	7	10	2	4	9	15
Adult centres	1	1	3	5	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**24**	**14**	**77[1]**	**115**	**33**	**20**	**84[2]**	**137**

[1] Includes 5 as part of transplant cycles and 2 as part of transplant chains in the UK Living Kidney Sharing Scheme
[2] Includes 6 as part of transplant cycles and 0 as part of transplant chains in the UK Living Kidney Sharing Scheme

At 31 March 2026, there were approximately 47,200 recipients with a functioning kidney transplant (including multi-organ transplants) being followed-up as reported to the UK Transplant Registry.

Rates of pre-emptive kidney only transplantation are shown in **Table 5.12**. Of the 3,147 kidney only transplant recipients in 2025-2026, dialysis status at time of transplant was reported for 2,810 (89%). Of these 2,810 transplants, 564 (20%) were carried out in pre-dialysis patients.

Pre-emptive transplants accounted for 26% of all paediatric kidney only transplants with reported dialysis status, compared with 20% of those in adults. Overall, living donor transplants are more likely to be carried out before the need for dialysis than deceased donor transplants: 37% and 13% respectively. This is because a living donor transplant can often be carried out more quickly than a deceased donor kidney transplant as the latter often necessitates a long waiting time.

Table 5.12 Pre-emptive kidney only transplants in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026				
	Number of kidney only transplants	Number of transplants with known dialysis status at transplant (% of all)		Percentage of patients transplanted prior to the need for dialysis (of those with known status)
Adult				
Deceased donor transplant	2110	1891	(89.6)	(12.4)
Living donor transplant	900	790	(87.8)	(37.5)
Paediatric				
Deceased donor transplant	53	51	(96.2)	(19.6)
Living donor transplant	84	78	(92.9)	(29.5)

The length of time that elapses between a kidney being removed from the donor to its transplantation into the recipient is called total preservation time. Generally, the shorter this time, the more likely the kidney is to work immediately and the better the long-term outcome. The factors which determine this time include a) transportation of the kidney from the retrieval hospital to the hospital where the transplant is performed, b) the need to tissue type the donor and cross-match the donor and potential recipients, c) the occasional necessity of moving the kidney to another hospital if a transplant cannot go ahead, d) contacting and preparing the recipient for the transplant and e) access to the operating theatre. Median total preservation times are shown in addition to inter-quartile ranges in **Table 5.13**.

Table 5.13 Median cold ischaemia time for kidney only transplants in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026				
	Number of kidney only transplants[1]	Median (hours)	Inter-quartile range[2] Q1	Q3
Adult				
DBD donor transplant	920	12.4	10.0	16.7
DCD donor transplant	1190	12.4	9.9	16.5
Total	**2110**	**12.4**	**9.9**	**16.6**
Paediatric				
DBD donor transplant	33	11.6	9.8	13.6
DCD donor transplant	20	10.8	9.7	12.3
Total	**53**	**10.9**	**9.8**	**12.8**
TOTAL	**2163**	**12.4**	**9.9**	**16.5**

[1] Not all cold ischaemia times are reported
[2] 25% of times are shorter than Q1, 25% are longer than Q3

Kidneys from donors after brain death and donors after circulatory death are allocated on the basis of a national Kidney Offering Scheme which incorporates HLA matching between donor and recipient. These HLA matches are based on four levels which are described in **Table 5.14**. Prior to 11 September 2019 patients with 000 HLA-A, B, DR mismatch (Level 1) were prioritised in the scheme, whereas kidneys were rarely transplanted as a Level 4 mismatch. Under the current scheme, Level 4 mismatches are only permitted for difficult to match patients. More information about the allocation scheme can be found at www.odt.nhs.uk. **Table 5.15** gives the HLA mismatch group for adult and paediatric patients for DBD donor transplants but also for DCD and living donor transplants.

Table 5.14 HLA mismatch groups

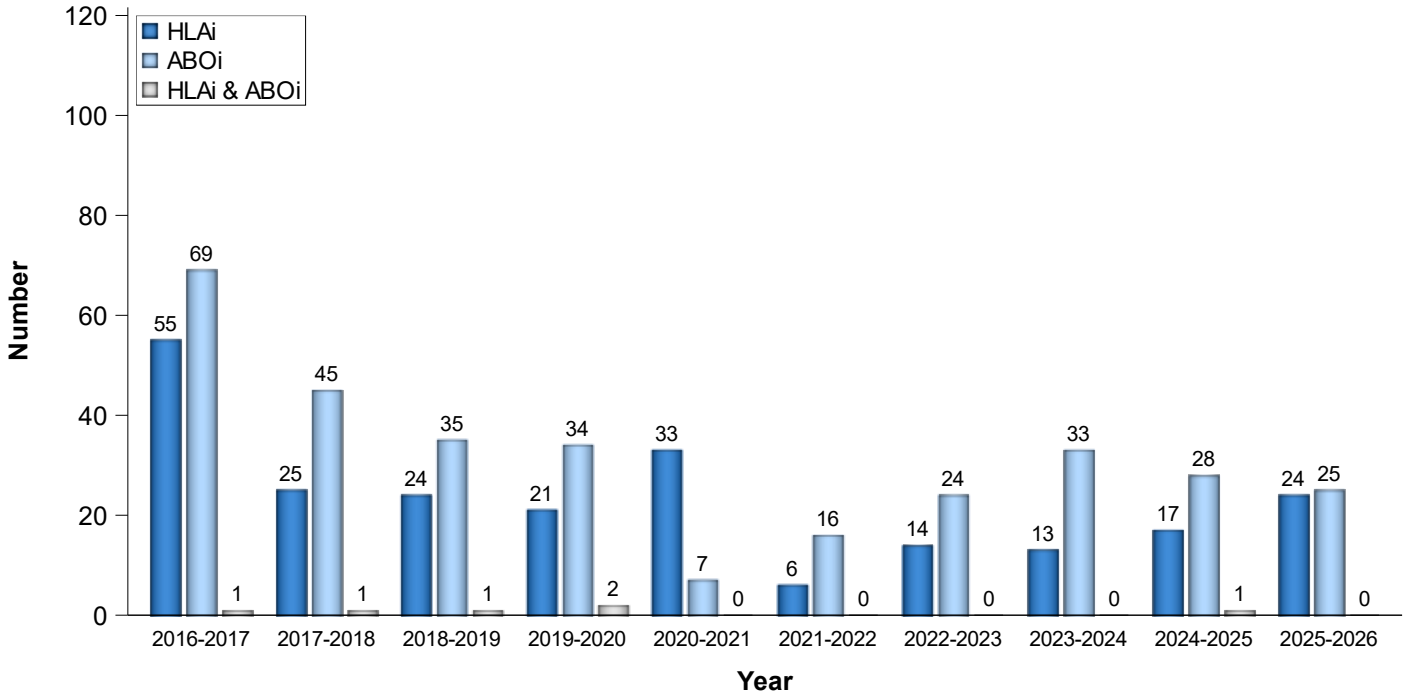
Level	HLA mismatch summary	HLA mismatch combinations included
1	000	000
2	[0 DR and 0/1 B]	100, 010, 110, 200, 210, 001, 101, 201
3	[0 DR and 2 B] or [1 DR and 0/1 B]	020, 120, 220, 011, 111, 211
4	[1 DR and 2 B] or [2 DR]	021, 121, 221, 002, 102, 202, 012, 112, 212, 022, 122, 222

Table 5.15 HLA matching for kidney only transplants in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

	DBD		DCD		Living	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adult						
Level 1 (Best match)	27	(3)	21	(2)	67	(10)
Level 2	206	(22)	236	(20)	76	(11)
Level 3	356	(39)	518	(44)	337	(48)
Level 4	329	(36)	413	(35)	216	(31)
Not reported	2	-	2	-	204	-
Paediatric						
Level 1 (Best match)	2	(6)	0	(0)	3	(5)
Level 2	18	(55)	16	(80)	7	(12)
Level 3	11	(33)	2	(10)	42	(71)
Level 4	2	(6)	2	(10)	7	(12)
Not reported	0	-	0	-	25	-

Often potential living donors and their recipients are HLA or blood group incompatible. Increasingly it is possible to proceed with transplantation across the incompatibilities with appropriate management. The number of HLA and ABO blood group incompatible transplants over the last ten years is shown in **Figure 5.3**. Of the 238 HLA incompatible (HLAi) transplants performed; 123 were deceased donor transplants and 115 were living donor transplants, whilst the vast majority of ABO incompatible (ABOi) transplants were living donor transplants (319 of 322). The UK Living Kidney Sharing Scheme has contributed to the decrease in incompatible transplants over the past ten years, through the potential for incompatible pairs to receive a compatible transplant via paired exchanges. Due to the nature of reporting HLA incompatible transplants, the numbers presented may be subject to change over time.

Figure 5.3 Incompatible kidney only transplants in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026



5.5 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 5.16** and for living donors and transplants in **Table 5.17**. Note that all percentages quoted are based only on data where relevant information was available.

Table 5.16 Demographic characteristics of deceased kidney donors and transplant recipients, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, and transplant list patients at 31 March

		Donors		Transplant recipients		Active transplant list patients	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Age	0-17	27	(2)	54	(2)	138	(2)
	18-34	145	(11)	268	(12)	777	(11)
	35-49	310	(23)	540	(24)	2063	(29)
	50-59	290	(21)	534	(23)	2062	(29)
	60-69	342	(25)	618	(27)	1667	(23)
	70+	236	(17)	280	(12)	496	(7)
	Mean (SD)	54	(16)	53	(15)	51	(14)
Sex	Male	799	(59)	1415	(62)	4440	(62)
	Female	551	(41)	879	(38)	2738	(38)
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	25	-
Ethnicity	White	1215	(94)	1350	(62)	4349	(64)
	Asian	47	(4)	431	(20)	1386	(21)
	Black	16	(1)	345	(16)	813	(12)
	Other	19	(1)	52	(2)	205	(3)
	Unknown	53	-	116	-	450	-
Blood group	O	621	(46)	912	(40)	3938	(55)
	A	564	(42)	962	(42)	1805	(25)
	B	127	(9)	307	(13)	1326	(18)
	AB	37	(3)	113	(5)	134	(2)
	Unknown	1	-	-	-	-	-
Graft number	First graft	-	-	1906	(83)	6097	(85)
	Re-graft	-	-	388	(17)	1106	(15)
TOTAL		**1350**	**(100)**	**2294**	**(100)**	**7203**	**(100)**

Table 5.17 Demographic characteristics of living kidney donors and transplant recipients, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

		Donors		Transplant recipients	
		N	(%)	N	(%)
Age	0-17	0	(0)	84	(9)
	18-34	155	(16)	176	(18)
	35-49	362	(37)	255	(26)
	50-59	254	(26)	223	(23)
	60-69	173	(18)	193	(20)
	70+	40	(4)	53	(5)
	Mean (SD)	49	(13)	45	(17)
Sex	Male	447	(45)	591	(60)
	Female	537	(55)	389	(40)
	Unknown	-	-	4	-
Ethnicity	White	863	(88)	776	(84)
	Asian	74	(8)	88	(10)
	Black	27	(3)	39	(4)
	Other	20	(2)	21	(2)
	Unknown	0	-	60	-
Blood group	O	578	(59)	422	(43)
	A	291	(30)	387	(39)
	B	99	(10)	134	(14)
	AB	16	(2)	41	(4)
	Unknown	-	-	-	-
Graft number	First graft	-	-	850	(86)
	Re-graft	-	-	134	(14)
TOTAL		**984**	**(100)**	**984**	**(100)**

Pancreas Activity

Key messages

- **The number of patients waiting on the pancreas transplant list increased by 2% during the year, to 379 at 31 March 2026**
- **The number of pancreas donors after brain death fell by 11% to 183, while transplants from donors after brain death decreased by 7% to 89**
- **The number of pancreas donors after circulatory death increased by 42% to 146, while transplants from donors after circulatory death increased by 39% to 64**
- **29 islet transplants were made possible by the pancreas islet transplant programme**

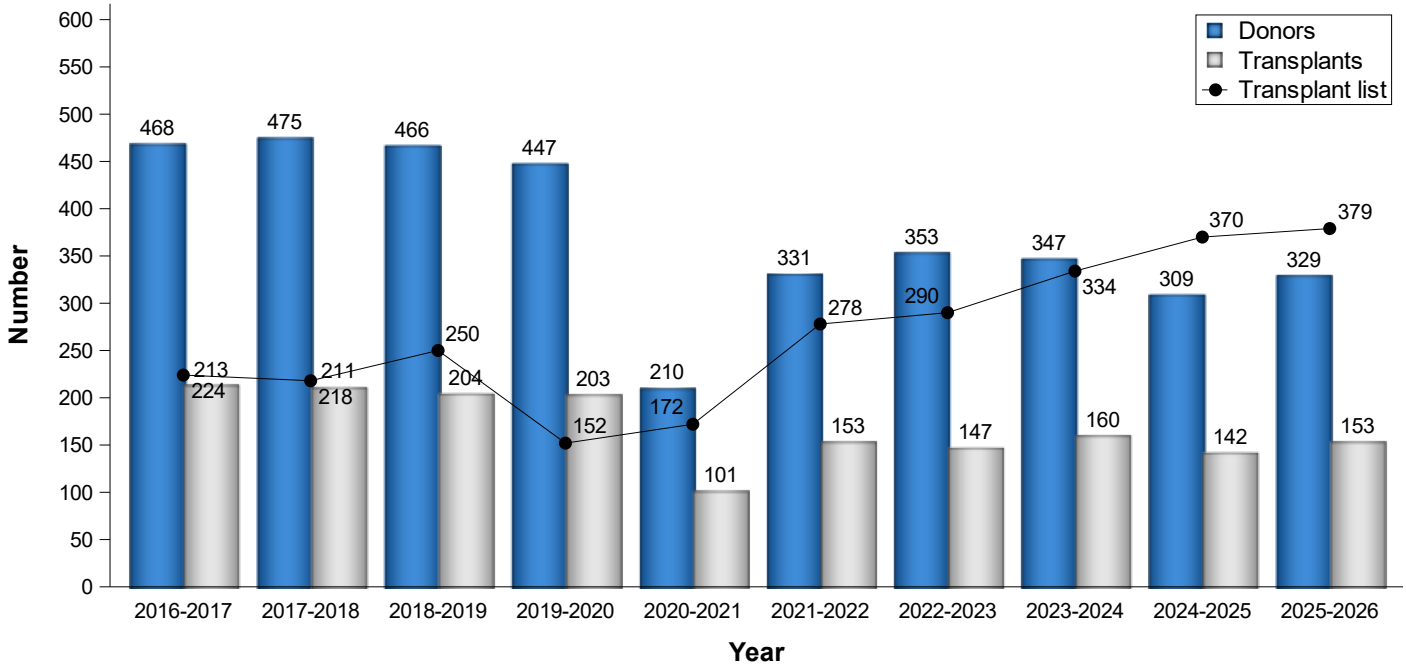
6.1 Overview

The number of patients registered on the active transplant list for a pancreas, simultaneous pancreas/kidney (SPK), simultaneous islet/kidney (SIK), or islet transplant has increased over the last ten years from 224 patients at 31 March 2017 to 379 patients at 31 March 2026. The number of pancreas donors decreased from 468 to 329 in the last ten years and the number of transplants decreased from 213 to 153 in the same period. A summary of activity for deceased donor pancreas transplants and the transplant list for 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026 is shown in **Figure 6.1**.

The National Pancreas Offering Scheme has a top tier of patients who are either categorised as very difficult to HLA match to a donor, or have been waiting for more than 3 years for a pancreas or islet transplant. All other patients appear in subsequent tiers and are prioritised according to a point system based on a range of clinical factors. A score is calculated for every potentially suitable patient, and the pancreas is offered preferentially to the patient with the most points after those in the top tier. Pancreases from donors after brain death and donors after circulatory death are offered through this scheme, which was introduced in 2019. Patients listed for a vascularised pancreas or islet transplant are prioritised through one combined national transplant list.

Throughout this chapter, intestinal transplants involving a pancreas are not included in the pancreas transplant activity reported. Any pancreases retrieved and used for such transplants are however included in the pancreas donor activity. In 2025-2026 there were 13 intestinal transplants including a pancreas. Intestinal transplant activity is reported in Chapter 9.

Figure 6.1 Deceased pancreas and islet programme in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026, Number of donors, transplants and patients on the active transplant list at 31 March



6.2 Transplant list

Table 6.1 shows the number of patients on the active transplant lists at 31 March 2026 by centre. The number of patients registered on the pancreas transplant list increased by 2% in the last year: on 31 March 2026, 379 patients were registered as active, compared with 370 at the end of March 2025.

Of the 379 patients on the active transplant list at 31 March 2026, 329 (87%) required a SPK transplant (316 at 31 March 2025), 5 (1%) patients required a pancreas only transplant (7 at 31 March 2025) and 45 (12%) were registered for a pancreas islet transplant (including 26 for a SIK transplant).

The outcome of patients registered on the UK whole pancreas transplant list at 1 April 2025, or subsequently registered during the financial year, is shown in **Table 6.2**. Eight patients joined the pancreas transplant list while 195 joined the list for a kidney and pancreas.

Patients listed for a routine islet transplant are generally waiting for their first islet graft. The majority of islet transplant recipients are likely to require more than one graft to complete their treatment. To optimise transplant outcome the follow-up graft should be performed within six to twelve months of the first. Patients requiring follow-up grafts are priority listed.

Table 6.1 Patients on the pancreas transplant lists at 31 March 2026 (2025) in the UK, by centre

Centre	Active transplant lists: Kidney/ pancreas		Kidney/islet		Pancreas alone		Islet: Routine		Islet: Priority		TOTAL	
Cambridge	30	(26)	0	(0)	1	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	**31**	**(27)**
Cardiff	7	(16)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	**7**	**(16)**
Edinburgh	40	(37)	6	(8)	0	(0)	1	(4)	3	(1)	**50**	**(50)**
Guy's	45	(35)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	**45**	**(35)**
ICHNT	10	(8)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	**10**	**(8)**
King's College	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	**1**	**(0)**
Manchester	111	(111)	12	(14)	3	(4)	3	(4)	2	(2)	**131**	**(135)**
Newcastle	19	(17)	1	(0)	0	(0)	3	(4)	1	(1)	**24**	**(22)**
Oxford	67	(66)	7	(6)	1	(2)	4	(3)	1	(0)	**80**	**(77)**
TOTAL	**329**	**(316)**	**26**	**(28)**	**5**	**(7)**	**12**	**(15)**	**7**	**(4)**	**379**	**(370)**

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Table 6.2 Whole pancreas transplant list and new registrations in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Outcome of patient at 31 March 2026	Active and suspended patients at 1 April 2025		New registrations in 2025-2026[1]		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pancreas transplant list						
Remained active/suspended	47	80	1	13	48	72
Transplanted	3	5	6	75	9	13
Removed	7	12	1	13	8	12
Died	2	3	0	0	2	3
TOTAL	**59**		**8**		**67**	
Kidney/pancreas transplant list						
Remained active/suspended	355	69	175	90	530	74
Transplanted	105	20	18	9	123	17
Removed[2]	33	6	2	1	35	5
Died	24	5	0	0	24	3
TOTAL	**517**		**195**		**712**	

[1] Includes re-registrations for second or subsequent patients
[2] Includes 11 patients removed from kidney/pancreas list and made active on kidney/islet list

The active pancreas transplant list rates by country/NHS region of patient's residence are shown in **Table 6.3**. At 31 March 2026, the overall transplant list rate was 5.5 pmp and across NHS regions ranged from 3.2 to 8.0 pmp.

Table 6.3 Active pancreas, kidney/pancreas, and islet transplant list at 31 March, by Country/ NHS region of patient residence

Country/ NHS region of residence	Pancreas/Islet transplant list (pmp) 2026		2025	
North East and Yorkshire	65	(7.7)	57	(6.7)
North West	62	(8.0)	69	(8.9)
Midlands	46	(4.1)	48	(4.3)
East of England	29	(4.4)	24	(3.6)
London	42	(4.6)	40	(4.4)
South East	31	(3.2)	28	(2.9)
South West	31	(5.2)	22	(3.7)
England	**306**	**(5.2)**	**288**	**(4.9)**
Isle of Man	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Channel Islands	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Wales	**23**	**(7.1)**	**31**	**(9.6)**
Scotland	**44**	**(7.9)**	**43**	**(7.7)**
Northern Ireland	**6**	**(3.1)**	**7**	**(3.6)**
TOTAL[1]	**379**	**(5.5)**	**370**	**(5.3)**

[1]Includes patients in 2026 (2025) residing in: Unspecified UK 0 (1)

An indication of longer-term outcomes for patients listed for a pancreas or kidney/pancreas transplant is shown in **Figure 6.2**. This shows the proportion of patients transplanted or still waiting six months, one year, two years, and three years after joining the list. It also shows the proportion removed from the transplant list (typically because they become too unwell for transplant) and those dying while on the transplant list. 18% of patients are transplanted within one year, while three years after listing 44% of patients have received a transplant.

The median (average) waiting time for a pancreas alone or SPK transplant is 598 days and is shown by blood group in **Table 6.4** and ethnicity in **Table 6.5**. These tables include the median (average) waiting time for an islet alone or SIK transplant which is 441 days. Patients are categorised by their initial registration on the transplant waiting list, even if they subsequently move between pancreas and islet lists. 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. Equivalent breakdowns are not presented for islet transplants as the numbers are too small to provide reliable estimates.

Figure 6.2 **Post-registration outcome for 209 new pancreas only and kidney/pancreas registrations made in the UK, 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023**

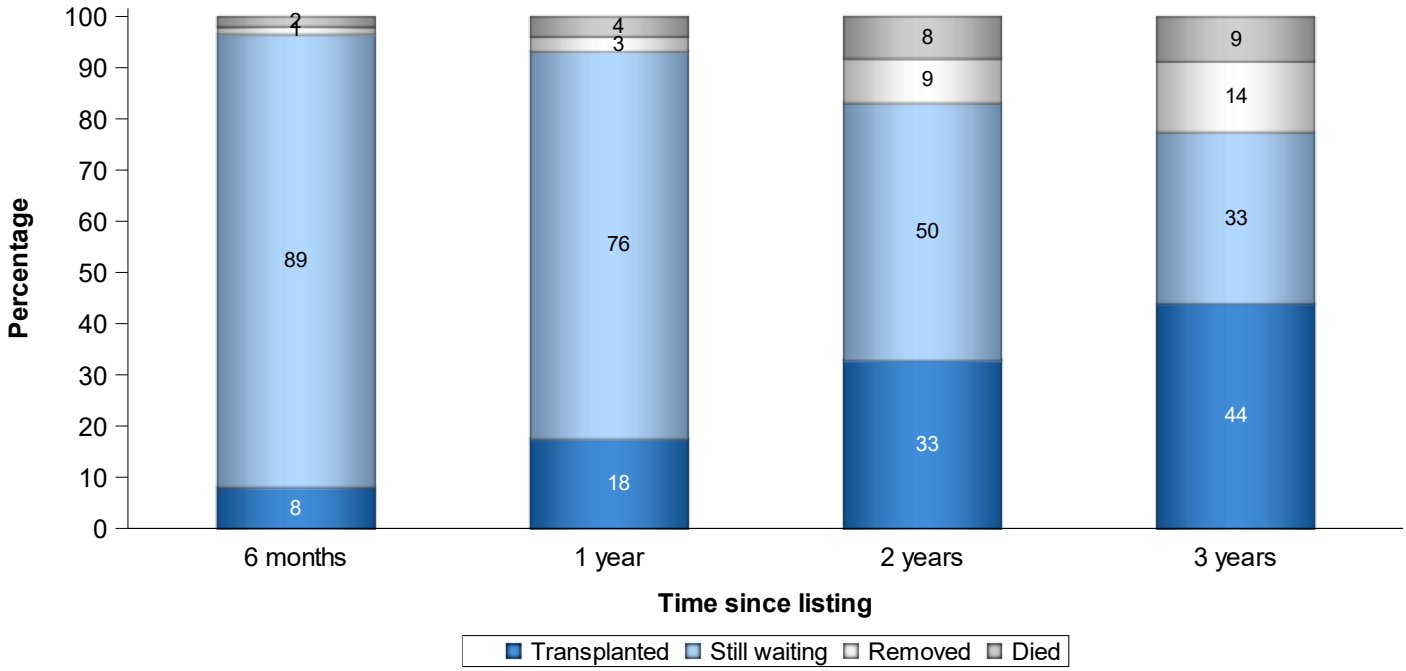

Table 6.4 **Median waiting time to pancreas only, kidney/pancreas, islet only and kidney/islet transplant in the UK, for patients registered 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2024**

Blood group	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days) Median	95% Confidence interval
Pancreas/SPK			
O	382	1028	959 - 1097
A	323	446	403 - 489
B	103	500	419 - 581
AB	31	176	124 - 228
TOTAL	**839**	**598**	**551 - 645**
Islet/SIK	**108**	**441**	**188 - 694**

Table 6.5 **Median waiting time to pancreas only, kidney/pancreas, islet only and kidney/islet transplant in the UK, for patients registered 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2024**

Ethnicity	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days) Median	95% Confidence interval
Pancreas/SPK			
White	711	625	582 - 668
Asian	46	464	384 - 544
Black	45	549	423 - 675
Other	15	469	182 - 756
TOTAL[1]	**839**	**598**	**551 - 645**
Islet/SIK	**108**	**441**	**188 - 694**

[1] Includes 22 recipients with unknown ethnicity

6.3 Donor and organ supply

Of the 636 organ donors after brain death in the UK in 2025-2026, 183 (29%) donated a pancreas. Of the 792 organ donors after circulatory death in the UK, 146 (18%) donated a pancreas. **Table 6.6** shows this activity by country/NHS region of the donor's residence. No adjustments have been made for potential demographic differences in populations.

The overall rate for pancreas donors after brain death is 2.6 pmp, with rates ranging from 2.0 to 3.6 pmp across NHS regions and for donors after circulatory death is 2.1 pmp, with rates ranging from 0.9 to 2.7 pmp across NHS regions.

Table 6.6 Pancreas donation rates for deceased donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by Country/ NHS region

Country/ NHS region of residence	Pancreas donors (pmp) DBD		DCD		TOTAL	
North East and Yorkshire	21	(2.5)	21	(2.5)	42	(5.0)
North West	16	(2.1)	14	(1.8)	30	(3.9)
Midlands	26	(2.3)	21	(1.9)	47	(4.2)
East of England	24	(3.6)	17	(2.6)	41	(6.2)
London	18	(2.0)	8	(0.9)	26	(2.9)
South East	19	(2.0)	17	(1.8)	36	(3.7)
South West	19	(3.2)	16	(2.7)	35	(5.9)
England	**143**	**(2.4)**	**114**	**(1.9)**	**257**	**(4.4)**
Isle of Man	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Channel Islands	**1**	**(5.9)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**1**	**(5.9)**
Wales	**11**	**(3.4)**	**8**	**(2.5)**	**19**	**(5.9)**
Scotland	**9**	**(1.6)**	**11**	**(2.0)**	**20**	**(3.6)**
Northern Ireland	**7**	**(3.6)**	**5**	**(2.6)**	**12**	**(6.1)**
TOTAL[1]	**183**	**(2.6)**	**146**	**(2.1)**	**329**	**(4.7)**

[1] Includes 20 donors with unknown UK postcode (12 DBD and 8 DCD)

6.4 Transplants

The number of pancreas and islet transplants by recipient country/NHS region of residence is shown in **Table 6.7**. No adjustments have been made for potential demographic differences in populations. For donors after brain death, the transplant rate ranged from 0.7 to 1.6 pmp across NHS regions and overall was 1.3 pmp. For donors after circulatory death, the overall rate was 0.9 pmp and ranged from 0.5 to 1.2 pmp across NHS regions.

Table 6.7 Pancreas and islet transplant rates per million population (pmp), in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by country and English NHS region

Country/ NHS region of residence	DBD		DCD		TOTAL	
	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)
North East and Yorkshire	13	(1.5)	4	(0.5)	17	(2.0)
North West	8	(1.0)	9	(1.2)	17	(2.2)
Midlands	18	(1.6)	12	(1.1)	30	(2.7)
East of England	9	(1.4)	8	(1.2)	17	(2.6)
London	6	(0.7)	9	(1.0)	15	(1.6)
South East	5	(0.5)	5	(0.5)	10	(1.0)
South West	6	(1.0)	4	(0.7)	10	(1.7)
England	**65**	**(1.1)**	**51**	**(0.9)**	**116**	**(2.0)**
Isle of Man	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Channel Islands	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Wales	**4**	**(1.2)**	**6**	**(1.9)**	**10**	**(3.1)**
Scotland	**19**	**(3.4)**	**7**	**(1.3)**	**26**	**(4.6)**
Northern Ireland	**1**	**(0.5)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**1**	**(0.5)**
TOTAL	**89**	**(1.3)**	**64**	**(0.9)**	**153**	**(2.2)**

There were 153 deceased donor pancreas and islet transplants in 2025-2026, more than the 142 transplants performed in 2024-2025. Of these 153, 115 (75%) were SPK transplants, 9 (6%) were pancreas only transplants (pancreas alone (PTA) or pancreas after kidney (PAK)) and 29 (19%) were islet transplants (including 8 SIK). The number of transplants performed at each centre is shown in **Table 6.8** by transplant type and **Table 6.9** by transplant and donor type. Note that King's College only perform islet transplants. Cambridge, Guy's, ICHNT and Cardiff only perform pancreas transplants.

The length of time that elapses between a pancreas being removed from the donor to its transplantation into the recipient is called the total preservation time. Generally, the shorter this time, the more likely the pancreas is to work immediately and the better the long-term outcome. In 2025-2026, the median time for a DBD donor whole pancreas transplant was 10.8 hours (Inter-Quartile (IQ) range 9.6 – 11.6) and for a DCD donor transplant was 10.7 hours (IQ range 9.3 – 12.3) and overall was 10.7 hours (IQ range 9.5 – 11.7).

At 31 March 2026, there were approximately 2,300 recipients with a functioning pancreas transplant (including multi-organ transplants) being followed-up, as reported to the UK Transplant Registry.

Table 6.8 Pancreas and islet transplants, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 (2024-2025) by centre

Centre	Transplant type											
	SPK		SIK		PTA		PAK		Islet			
									Routine		Priority	
Cambridge	18	(21)	0	(0)	0	(0)	4	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Cardiff	7	(7)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Edinburgh	13	(10)	4	(3)	0	(0)	0	(0)	3	(4)	7	(5)
Guy's	11	(12)	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
ICHNT	5	(6)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Manchester	28	(20)	3	(3)	1	(1)	0	(0)	1	(0)	2	(2)
Newcastle	2	(4)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(2)	2	(1)	1	(0)
Oxford	31	(33)	1	(3)	1	(2)	1	(0)	3	(1)	2	(1)
TOTAL	**115**	**(113)**	**8**	**(9)**	**3**	**(3)**	**6**	**(3)**	**9**	**(6)**	**12**	**(8)**

ICHNT – Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust

Table 6.9 Pancreas and islet transplants, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 by centre and donor type

Centre	Transplant and donor type									
	SPK		SIK		PTA/PAK		Islet		TOTAL	
	DBD	DCD	DBD	DCD	DBD	DCD	DBD	DCD	DBD	DCD
Cambridge	9	9	-	-	2	2	-	-	11	11
Cardiff	2	5	-	-	0	0	-	-	2	5
Edinburgh	11	2	2	2	0	0	7	3	20	7
Guy's	7	4	-	-	0	2	-	-	7	6
ICHNT	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Manchester	17	11	2	1	0	1	1	2	20	15
Newcastle	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	1
Oxford	18	13	1	0	1	1	1	4	21	18
TOTAL	**70**	**45**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**11**	**10**	**89**	**64**

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6.5 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 6.10**.

Table 6.10 Demographic characteristics of deceased pancreas donors and transplant recipients, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, and transplant list patients at 31 March

		Donors		Transplant recipients		Active transplant list patients	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Age	0-17	17	(5)		-		-
	18-34	90	(27)	20	(13)	86	(23)
	35-49	147	(45)	88	(58)	206	(54)
	50-59	71	(22)	38	(25)	76	(20)
	60-69	4	(1)	7	(5)	10	(3)
	70+		-		-	1	(0)
	Mean (SD)	40	(12)	44	(9)	42	(9)
Sex	Male	196	(60)	90	(59)	206	(55)
	Female	133	(40)	63	(41)	169	(45)
	Unknown		-		-	4	-
Ethnicity	White	294	(93)	121	(85)	286	(86)
	Asian	9	(3)	11	(8)	19	(6)
	Black	1	(0)	10	(7)	22	(7)
	Other	11	(3)	1	(1)	6	(2)
	Unknown	14	-	10	-	46	-
Blood group	O	134	(41)	49	(32)	237	(63)
	A	143	(44)	63	(41)	105	(28)
	B	45	(14)	35	(23)	35	(9)
	AB	6	(2)	6	(4)	2	(1)
	Unknown	1	-		-		-
Graft number	First graft		-	126	(82)	345	(91)
	Re-graft		-	27	(18)	34	(9)
TOTAL		**329**	**(100)**	**153**	**(100)**	**379**	**(100)**

Cardiothoracic Activity

Key messages

- **At 31 March 2026, there were 293 patients on the active heart transplant list, 178 on the lung list and 9 on the heart-lung list, a decrease of 5% and 4% on active heart and lung/heart-lung lists from 2025**
- **Of the 636 organ donors after brain death during 2025-2026, 125 (20%) donated their heart and 126 (20%) donated at least one lung**
- **Of the 792 organ donors after circulatory death during 2025-2026, 91 (11%) donated their heart and 101 (13%) donated at least one lung**
- **The number of heart transplants increased by 8% to 215; 40% of these were urgent heart transplants, 37% were super-urgent, and 22% were non-urgent**
- **The number of lung and heart-lung transplants increased by 26% this year to 191; 44% of these were urgent lung transplants, 4% were super-urgent, and 52% were non-urgent.**

7.1 Overview

Last year the number of heart transplants increased by 8% to 215 compared with 2024-2025, and the number of lung or heart-lung transplants increased by 26% to 191. There was a 4% decrease in the lung transplant list and a 5% decrease in the heart transplant list compared with 2024-2025. The number of patients active on the heart transplant list at year end has increased by 18% since 2017, while the number of patients active on the lung or heart-lung transplant list has fallen by 51% since 2017.

A summary of the deceased donor cardiothoracic activity from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2026 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**.

Figure 7.1 Deceased donor heart programme in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026, Number of donors, transplants and patients on the active transplant list at 31 March

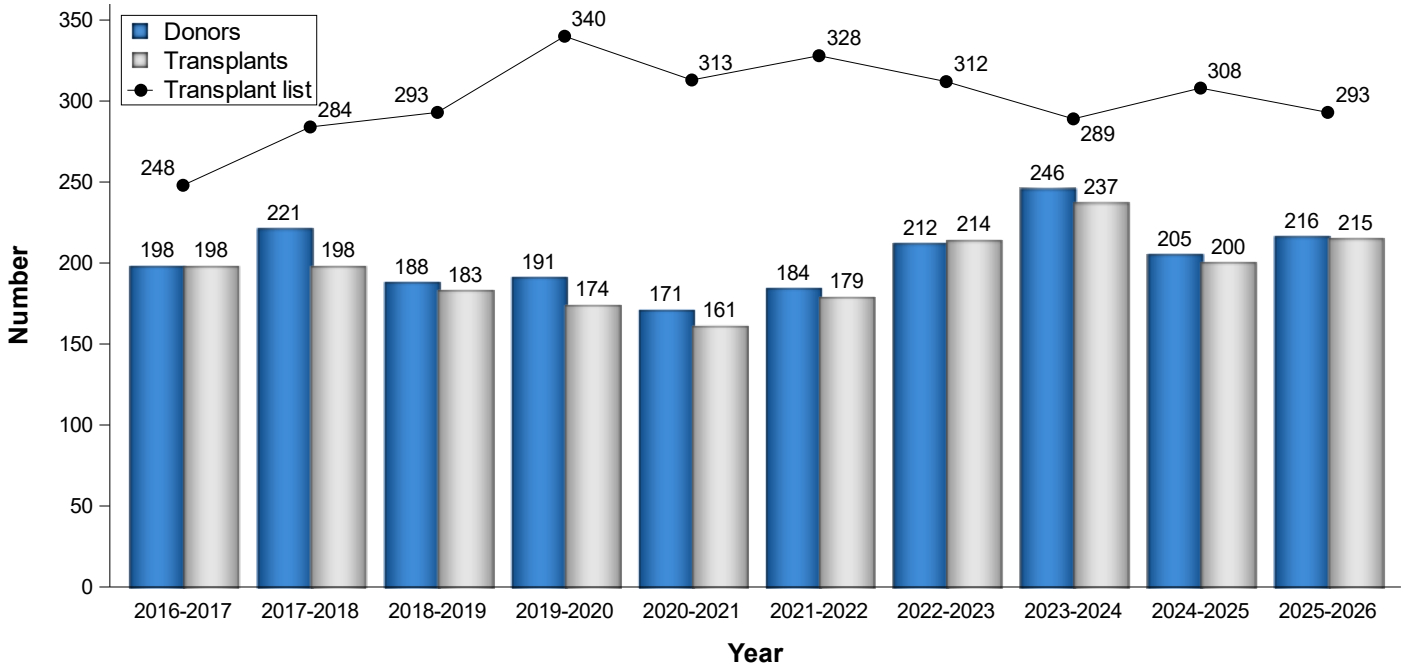
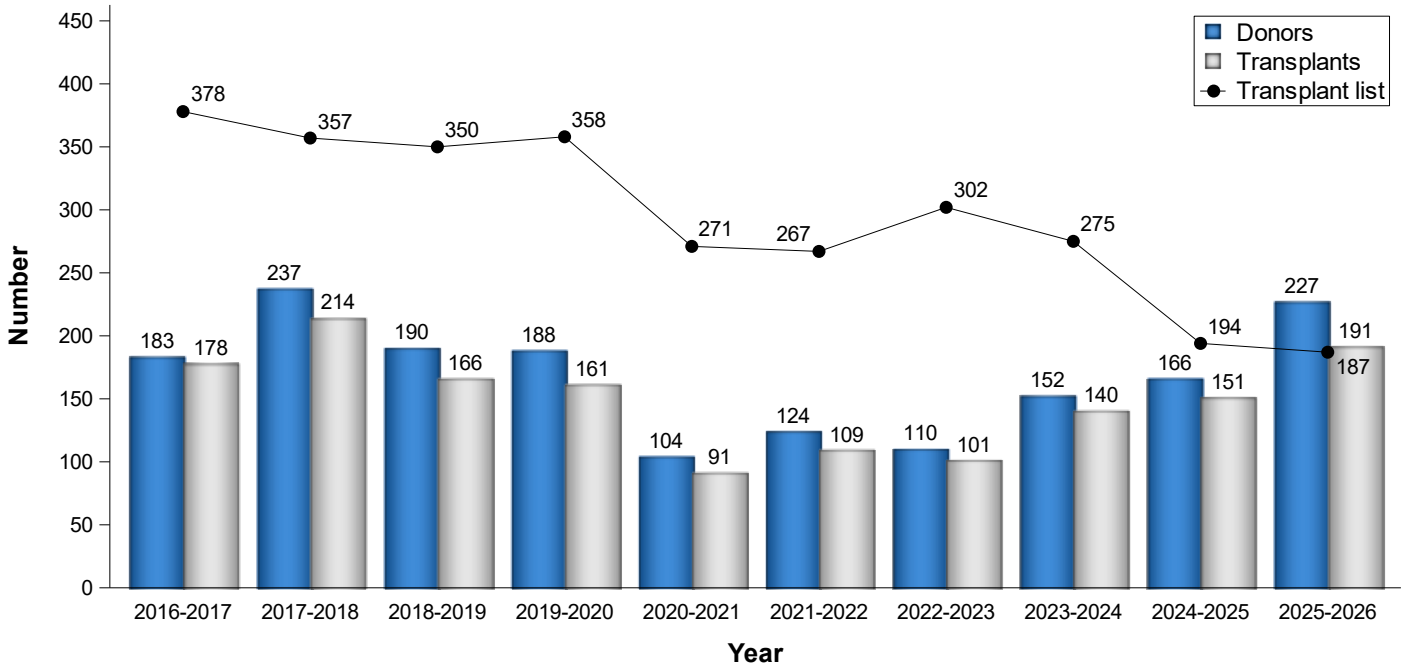


Figure 7.2 Deceased donor lung and heart-lung programme in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026, Number of donors, transplants and patients on the active transplant list at 31 March



7.2 Transplant list

Table 7.1 shows the number of patients on the active transplant lists at 31 March 2026 by centre. There were four patients waiting on the super-urgent heart transplant list, and 42 patients waiting on the urgent heart transplant list. There were no patients waiting on the super-urgent lung transplant list, and 20 patients waiting on the urgent lung transplant list. Overall, Newcastle and Birmingham had the largest cardiothoracic transplant waiting lists on 31 March 2026.

Table 7.1 Patients on the cardiothoracic transplant lists at 31 March 2026 (2025) in the UK, by centre

Centre	Active transplant lists															
	Heart						Heart-lung		Lung						TOTAL	
	Non-urgent		Urgent		Super-urgent				Non-urgent		Urgent		Super-urgent			
Adult																
Birmingham	42	(43)	2	(2)	1	(1)	2	(1)	33	(35)	9	(7)	0	(0)	**89**	**(89)**
Glasgow	17	(18)	1	(4)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	**18**	**(22)**
Great Ormond Street	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(1)	1	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	**1**	**(2)**
Harefield	46	(45)	9	(7)	2	(1)	0	(0)	28	(40)	2	(5)	0	(0)	**87**	**(98)**
Manchester	23	(28)	2	(2)	1	(0)	1	(1)	50	(38)	3	(3)	0	(0)	**80**	**(72)**
Newcastle	59	(58)	9	(14)	0	(1)	2	(4)	18	(26)	4	(7)	0	(0)	**92**	**(110)**
Papworth	43	(41)	3	(2)	0	(2)	3	(4)	24	(13)	1	(1)	0	(0)	**74**	**(63)**
TOTAL	**230**	**(234)**	**26**	**(31)**	**4**	**(5)**	**8**	**(11)**	**154**	**(152)**	**19**	**(23)**	**0**	**(0)**	**441**	**(456)**
Paediatric																
Great Ormond Street	5	(7)	9	(8)	0	(0)	1	(0)	4	(6)	1	(2)	0	(0)	**20**	**(23)**
Newcastle	12	(14)	7	(9)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	**19**	**(23)**
TOTAL	**17**	**(21)**	**16**	**(17)**	**0**	**(0)**	**1**	**(0)**	**4**	**(6)**	**1**	**(2)**	**0**	**(0)**	**39**	**(46)**

During 2025-2026, there were 291 registrations onto the heart transplant list, 5 registrations onto the heart-lung transplant list and 241 onto the lung transplant list. Registration outcomes as at 31 March 2026 for patients on the list at 1 April 2025 and those joining the list during the year are shown in **Table 7.2**.

Table 7.2 Cardiothoracic organ transplant lists and new registrations in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Outcome of patient at 31 March 2026	Active and suspended patients at 1 April 2025		New registrations in 2025-2026[1]		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	**N**	**%**
Heart transplant list						
Remained active/suspended	233	62	119	41	352	53
Transplanted	78	21	137	47	215	32
Removed	38	10	15	5	53	8
Died[2]	28	7	20	7	48	7
TOTAL	**377**		**291**		**668**	
Heart-lung transplant list						
Remained active/suspended	7	58	4	80	11	65
Transplanted[3]	3	25	1	20	4	24
Removed	1	8	0	0	1	6
Died[2]	1	8	0	0	1	6
TOTAL	**12**		**5**		**17**	
Lung transplant list						
Remained active/suspended	81	41	106	44	187	43
Transplanted	69	35	115	48	184	42
Removed	15	8	1	0	16	4
Died[2]	31	16	19	8	50	11
TOTAL	**196**		**241**		**437**	

[1] Includes re-registrations for second or subsequent patients
[2] Includes removals due to deteriorating condition and patients who died within 30 days of removal
[3] Patients may have received heart, lung, or heart-lung

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 31 March 2026 was 4.2 pmp and ranged from 2.9 to 4.9 across NHS regions. The overall UK lung transplant list rate was 2.7 pmp and ranged from 1.6 to 5.2 across NHS regions.

Table 7.3 Active cardiothoracic transplant list at 31 March, by country/NHS region of patient residence

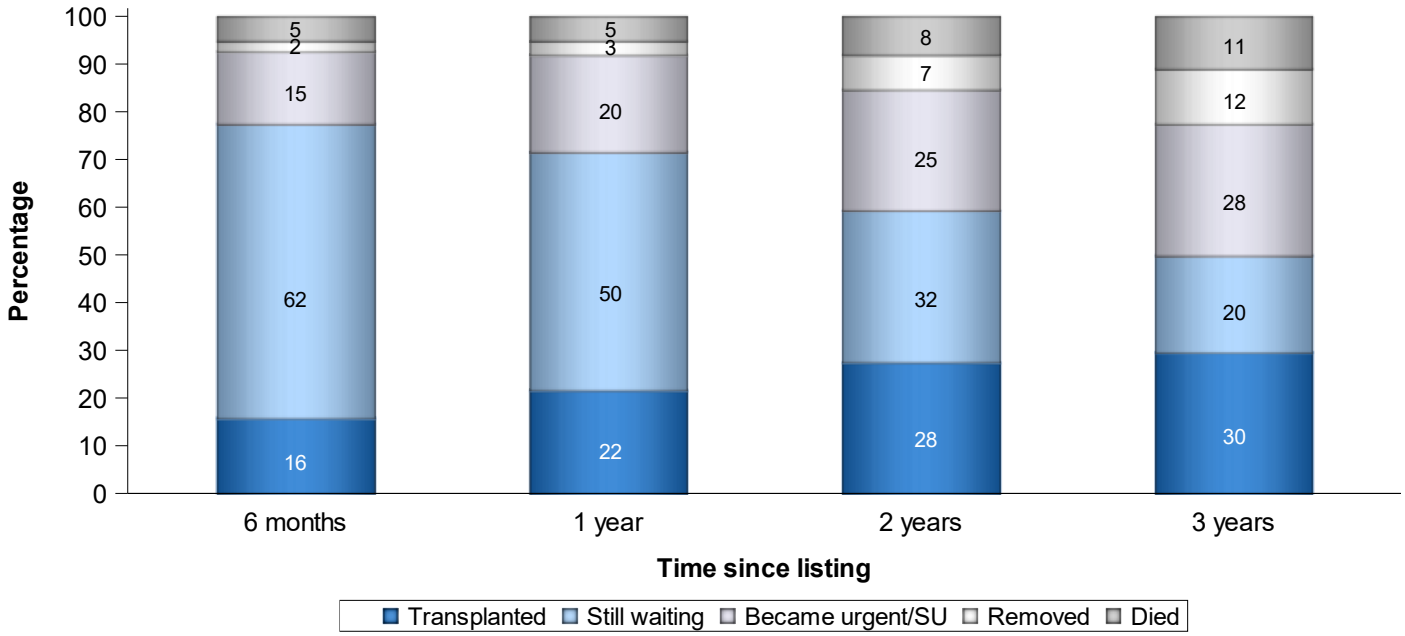
Country/ NHS region of residence	Heart transplant list (pmp) 2026		Heart transplant list (pmp) 2025		Lung transplant list (pmp) 2026		Lung transplant list (pmp) 2025	
North East and Yorkshire	37	(4.4)	41	(4.9)	18	(2.1)	18	(2.1)
North West	26	(3.4)	33	(4.3)	40	(5.2)	30	(3.9)
Midlands	50	(4.4)	52	(4.6)	45	(4.0)	42	(3.7)
East of England	22	(3.3)	19	(2.9)	11	(1.7)	10	(1.5)
London	26	(2.9)	34	(3.7)	15	(1.6)	21	(2.3)
South East	47	(4.9)	45	(4.7)	17	(1.8)	15	(1.6)
South West	23	(3.9)	20	(3.4)	13	(2.2)	17	(2.9)
England	**231**	**(3.9)**	**244**	**(4.2)**	**159**	**(2.7)**	**153**	**(2.6)**
Isle of Man	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Channel Islands	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**1**	**(5.9)**
Wales	**15**	**(4.7)**	**14**	**(4.3)**	**13**	**(4.0)**	**16**	**(5.0)**
Scotland	**22**	**(3.9)**	**30**	**(5.4)**	**9**	**(1.6)**	**16**	**(2.9)**
Northern Ireland	**19**	**(9.7)**	**18**	**(9.2)**	**5**	**(2.6)**	**8**	**(4.1)**
TOTAL[1,2]	**293**	**(4.2)**	**308**	**(4.4)**	**187**	**(2.7)**	**194**	**(2.8)**

[1]Includes heart patients in 2026 (2025) residing in: Unspecified UK 1 (1); Republic of Ireland 5 (1)
[2]Includes lung patients in 2026 (2025) residing in: Republic of Ireland 1 (0)

The transplant list outcomes for adult patients listed for a cardiothoracic organ transplant between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 are summarised in **Figure 7.3**, **Figure 7.4** and **Figure 7.5**, for non-urgent heart, urgent heart and non-urgent lung registrations, respectively. 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. Deaths on the list include those patients removed due to condition deteriorated or dying within 30 days of removal. Within six months of listing, 16% of non-urgent heart patients were transplanted while 5% had died, compared with 54% transplanted and 9% died for urgent heart patients. Of those listed for a non-urgent lung transplant, 20% were transplanted within six months, rising to 40% after three years, however at three years, 28% had died.

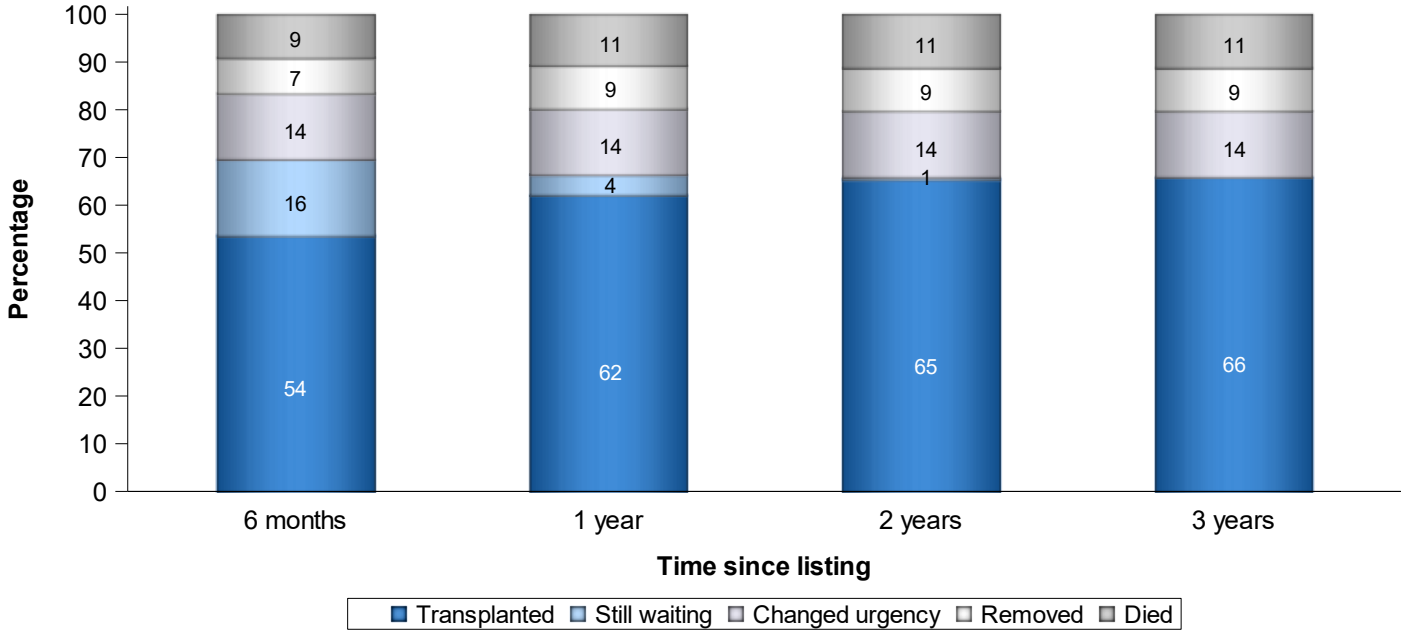
The post-registration outcomes of super-urgent heart, super-urgent lung, urgent lung, and paediatric registrations are not presented due to the relatively small number of patients in these groups.

Figure 7.3 Post-registration outcome for 138 first non-urgent heart only registrations made in the UK, 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023



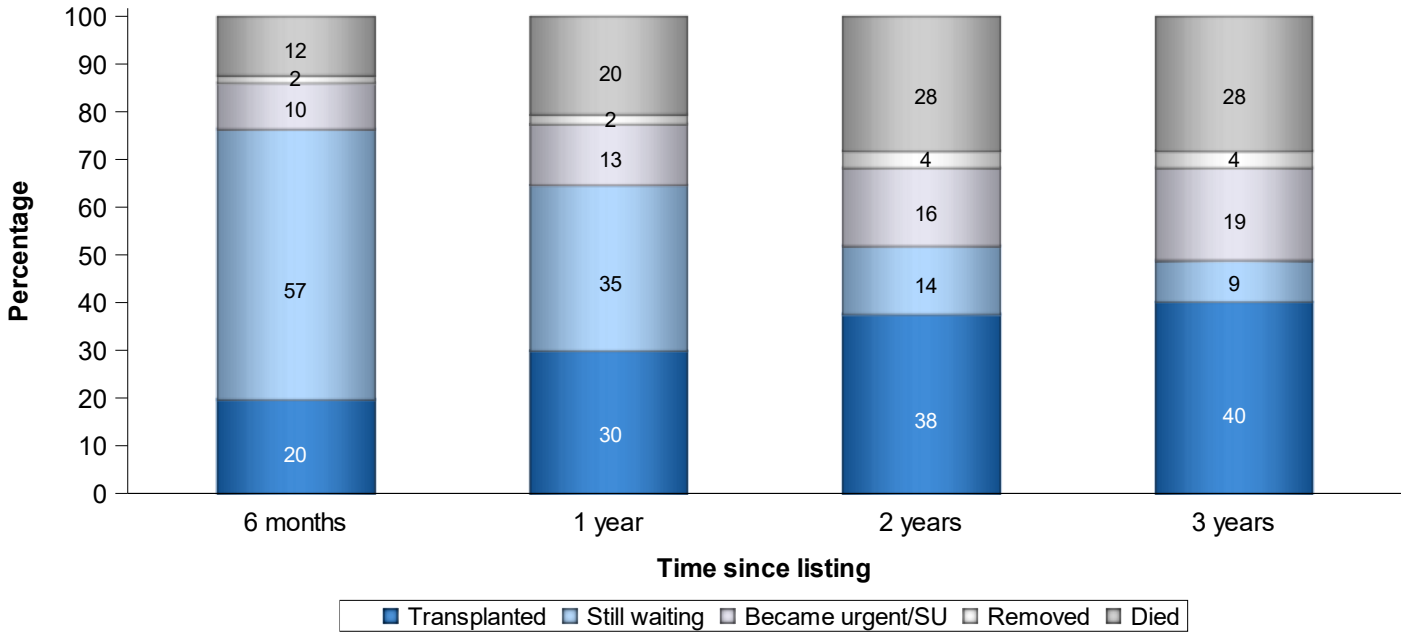
Deaths include removals due to deteriorating condition and patients who died within 30 days of removal

Figure 7.4 Post-registration outcome for 188 first urgent heart only registrations made in the UK, 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023



Deaths include removals due to deteriorating condition and patients who died within 30 days of removal

Figure 7.5 Post-registration outcome for 196 first non-urgent lung only registrations made in the UK, 1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023



Deaths include removals due to deteriorating condition and patients who died within 30 days of removal

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 2017 and 31 March 2023. The overall median waiting time to non-urgent heart transplant for adult patients who were never on the urgent or super-urgent list was 4.7 years. For adult patients who had been on the urgent list, the overall median time on the urgent list to transplant was 50 days. For adult patients who had been on the super-urgent list ('ever super-urgent'), the overall median time on the super-urgent list to transplant was 14 days.

The overall median waiting time to non-urgent lung transplant for adult patients who were never on the urgent or super-urgent list, was 558 days, but for blood group O patients was longer, at 751 days. The overall median time to urgent adult lung transplant was 24 days. Median waiting time is not calculated for adult super-urgent lung patients due to the small number of registrations.

For paediatric heart patients, the median waiting time to transplant was 762 days for non-urgent registrations and 155 days for urgent registrations (this is not broken down by blood group or ethnicity and is not presented for super-urgent patients due to low numbers). The overall median waiting time to non-urgent lung transplantation for paediatric patients who were never on the urgent or super-urgent list, was 361 days. Median waiting time is not calculated for paediatric urgent or super-urgent lung patients due to the small number of registrations. Note that these waiting time estimates are not adjusted for other relevant factors which may be influential and which may differ across blood or ethnic groups.

Table 7.4 Median waiting time to cardiothoracic transplant in the UK, for patients registered 1 April 2017 - 31 March 2023

Blood group	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days) Median	95% Confidence interval
Adult non-urgent heart[1]			
O	221	-	-
A	244	788	339 - 1237
B	67	1146	700 - 1592
AB	18	325	172 - 478
TOTAL	**550**	**1710**	**1217 - 2203**
Adult urgent heart[2]			
O	294	77	58 - 96
A	282	34	28 - 40
B	89	63	49 - 77
AB	30	30	11 - 49
TOTAL	**695**	**50**	**43 - 57**
Adult super-urgent heart	**258**	**14**	**11 - 17**
Paediatric non-urgent heart[1]	**64**	**762**	**339 - 1185**
Paediatric urgent heart[2]	**196**	**155**	**103 - 207**
Adult non-urgent lung[1]			
O	455	751	576 - 926
A	462	364	269 - 459
B	101	581	286 - 876
AB	35	292	143 - 441
TOTAL	**1053**	**558**	**491 - 625**
Adult urgent lung[2]	**212**	**24**	**17 - 31**
Paediatric non-urgent lung[1]	**19**	**361**	**0 - 1137**

- Median and/or 95% confidence interval cannot be estimated due to insufficient numbers of patients transplanted
[1] Excludes patients that were moved to the urgent/super-urgent lists
[2] Excludes patients that were moved to the super-urgent list

Table 7.5 Median waiting time to cardiothoracic transplant in the UK, for patients registered 1 April 2017 - 31 March 2023

Ethnicity	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days) Median	95% Confidence interval
Adult non-urgent heart[1]			
White	460	1665	1176 - 2154
Asian	56	-	-
Black	15	-	-
Other	10	1146	0 - 2474
TOTAL[2]	**550**	**1710**	**1217 - 2203**
Adult urgent heart[3]			
White	565	48	41 - 55
Asian	80	66	33 - 99
Black	35	33	14 - 52
Other	10	59	13 - 105
TOTAL[4]	**695**	**50**	**43 - 57**
Adult super-urgent heart	**258**	**14**	**11 - 17**
Paediatric non-urgent heart[1]	**64**	**762**	**339 - 1185**
Paediatric urgent heart[3]	**196**	**155**	**103 - 207**
Adult non-urgent lung[1]			
White	950	553	483 - 623
Asian	65	1689	0 - 3497
Black	25	709	409 - 1009
Other	9	-	-
TOTAL[5]	**1053**	**558**	**491 - 625**
Adult urgent lung[3]	**212**	**24**	**17 - 31**
Paediatric non-urgent lung[1]	**19**	**361**	**0 - 1137**

- Median and/or 95% confidence interval cannot be estimated due to insufficient numbers of patients transplanted
[1] Excludes patients that were moved to the urgent/super-urgent lists
[2] Includes 9 patients whose ethnicity was not reported
[3] Excludes patients that were moved to the super-urgent list
[4] Includes 5 patients whose ethnicity was not reported
[5] Includes 4 patients whose ethnicity was not reported

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 where the heart was 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 636 DBD donors during 2025-2026, 125 (20%) donated their heart, with 124 transplanted ("utilised"). Of the 792 DCD donors, 91 (11%) donated their heart, with 86 transplanted ("utilised").

Table 7.7 shows the number of deceased organ donors identified in each lung allocation zone, and the number of donors where at least one lung was 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 636 DBD donors, 126 (20%) donated at least one lung, with 116 proceeding to transplantation ("utilised"). Of the 792 DCD donors, 101 (13%) donated at least one lung, with 84 proceeding to transplantation ("utilised").

Table 7.6 Heart organ donation and retrieval rates in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by heart allocation zone and donor type

Heart Allocation Zone	DBD Number of donors	DBD Number of heart donors (utilised)		DBD Number donated heart and lungs	DCD Number of donors	DCD Number of heart donors (utilised)		DCD Number donated heart and lungs
Birmingham	123	25	(25)	9	131	18	(18)	11
Glasgow	61	18	(18)	6	100	16	(14)	5
Harefield	160	21	(20)	8	192	17	(16)	8
Manchester	77	17	(17)	4	101	15	(13)	5
Newcastle	88	19	(19)	6	106	14	(14)	9
Papworth	127	25	(25)	8	162	11	(11)	3
TOTAL	**636**	**125**	**(124)**	**41**	**792**	**91**	**(86)**	**41**

Table 7.7 Lung organ donation and retrieval rates in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by lung allocation zone and donor type

Lung Allocation Zone	DBD Number of donors	DBD Number of lung donors (utilised)		DBD Number donated heart and lungs	DCD Number of donors	DCD Number of lung donors (utilised)		DCD Number donated heart and lungs
Birmingham	123	18	(17)	6	158	22	(20)	12
Harefield	139	26	(23)	8	166	21	(16)	6
Manchester	97	15	(14)	6	114	15	(14)	8
Newcastle	122	28	(25)	10	157	18	(15)	10
Papworth	155	39	(37)	11	197	25	(19)	5
TOTAL	**636**	**126**	**(116)**	**41**	**792**	**101**	**(84)**	**41**

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 3.1 pmp in 2025-2026 and varied across NHS regions from 1.6 pmp to 3.6 pmp. For lungs, the overall donor rate was 3.3 pmp in 2025-2026 and varied across NHS regions from 2.1 pmp to 4.1 pmp.

Table 7.8 Cardiothoracic donation rates for deceased donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by country/ NHS region

Country/ NHS region of residence	Heart (pmp)						Lung(s) (pmp)					
	DBD		DCD		**TOTAL**		DBD		DCD		**TOTAL**	
North East and Yorkshire	17	(2.0)	12	(1.4)	29	(3.4)	15	(1.8)	18	(2.1)	33	(3.9)
North West	13	(1.7)	11	(1.4)	24	(3.1)	11	(1.4)	7	(0.9)	18	(2.3)
Midlands	16	(1.4)	12	(1.1)	28	(2.5)	22	(2.0)	12	(1.1)	34	(3.0)
East of England	15	(2.3)	9	(1.4)	24	(3.6)	14	(2.1)	13	(2.0)	27	(4.1)
London	11	(1.2)	4	(0.4)	15	(1.6)	15	(1.6)	4	(0.4)	19	(2.1)
South East	10	(1.0)	12	(1.2)	22	(2.3)	13	(1.3)	17	(1.8)	30	(3.1)
South West	6	(1.0)	9	(1.5)	15	(2.5)	11	(1.9)	13	(2.2)	24	(4.1)
England	**88**	**(1.5)**	**69**	**(1.2)**	**157**	**(2.7)**	**101**	**(1.7)**	**84**	**(1.4)**	**185**	**(3.2)**
Isle of Man	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**1**	**(12.5)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**1**	**(12.5)**
Channel Islands	**1**	**(5.9)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**1**	**(5.9)**	**2**	**(11.8)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**2**	**(11.8)**
Wales	**8**	**(2.5)**	**4**	**(1.2)**	**12**	**(3.7)**	**2**	**(0.6)**	**4**	**(1.2)**	**6**	**(1.9)**
Scotland	**7**	**(1.3)**	**11**	**(2.0)**	**18**	**(3.2)**	**8**	**(1.4)**	**6**	**(1.1)**	**14**	**(2.5)**
Northern Ireland	**10**	**(5.1)**	**2**	**(1.0)**	**12**	**(6.1)**	**5**	**(2.6)**	**3**	**(1.5)**	**8**	**(4.1)**
TOTAL[1]	**125**	**(1.8)**	**91**	**(1.3)**	**216**	**(3.1)**	**126**	**(1.8)**	**101**	**(1.5)**	**227**	**(3.3)**

[1] Includes 27 donors with unknown UK postcode (11 DBD heart, 5 DCD heart, 7 DBD lung(s) and 4 DCD lung(s))

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 1.9 to 3.3 pmp across NHS regions and overall was 3.1 pmp. The lung transplant rate ranged from 1.6 to 3.3 pmp across NHS regions and overall was 2.7 pmp. Lung transplant rates include a small number of heart-lung transplants.

Table 7.9 Cardiothoracic transplant rates per million population (pmp) in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by country/ NHS region

Country/ NHS region of residence	Heart (pmp)						Lung(s) (pmp)					
	DBD		DCD		**TOTAL**		DBD		DCD		**TOTAL**	
North East and Yorkshire	15	(1.8)	7	(0.8)	22	(2.6)	8	(0.9)	12	(1.4)	20	(2.4)
North West	10	(1.3)	12	(1.6)	22	(2.8)	11	(1.4)	5	(0.6)	16	(2.1)
Midlands	19	(1.7)	11	(1.0)	30	(2.7)	19	(1.7)	18	(1.6)	37	(3.3)
East of England	14	(2.1)	6	(0.9)	20	(3.0)	11	(1.7)	11	(1.7)	22	(3.3)
London	19	(2.1)	11	(1.2)	30	(3.3)	11	(1.2)	4	(0.4)	15	(1.6)
South East	10	(1.0)	8	(0.8)	18	(1.9)	15	(1.6)	6	(0.6)	21	(2.2)
South West	6	(1.0)	7	(1.2)	13	(2.2)	11	(1.9)	3	(0.5)	14	(2.4)
England	**93**	**(1.6)**	**62**	**(1.1)**	**155**	**(2.6)**	**86**	**(1.5)**	**59**	**(1.0)**	**145**	**(2.5)**
Isle of Man	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Channel Islands	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**1**	**(5.9)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**1**	**(5.9)**
Wales	**8**	**(2.5)**	**2**	**(0.6)**	**10**	**(3.1)**	**9**	**(2.8)**	**8**	**(2.5)**	**17**	**(5.3)**
Scotland	**26**	**(4.6)**	**19**	**(3.4)**	**45**	**(8.0)**	**12**	**(2.1)**	**8**	**(1.4)**	**20**	**(3.6)**
Northern Ireland	**1**	**(0.5)**	**2**	**(1.0)**	**3**	**(1.5)**	**4**	**(2.0)**	**4**	**(2.0)**	**8**	**(4.1)**
TOTAL[1]	**128**	**(1.9)**	**86**	**(1.2)**	**214**	**(3.1)**	**112**	**(1.6)**	**79**	**(1.1)**	**191**	**(2.7)**

[1]Excludes 1 DBD heart recipient who resides in the Republic of Ireland and includes 1 DCD heart recipient whose postcode was unknown

Table 7.10 and **Table 7.11** show cardiothoracic organ transplant activity for each centre by urgency status and donor type, respectively. In 2025-2026, a total of 406 transplants were carried out; an increase of 16% on 2024-2025. Of these, 215 were heart transplants, of which 167 (78%) were urgent or super-urgent. There was a total of 191 lung or heart-lung transplants, of which 90 (47%) were urgent or super-urgent transplants. Of the 215 heart transplants, 129 (60%) were from donors after brain stem death and 86 (40%) from donors after circulatory death. Of the total number of lung or heart-lung transplants, 112 (59%) were from donors after brain stem death and 79 (41%) from donors after circulatory death.

Table 7.10 Cardiothoracic transplants from deceased donors, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 (2024 - 2025) by age group, centre, transplant type and urgency

Transplant centre	Transplant type															
	Heart						Heart-lung		Lung						TOTAL	
	Non-urgent		Urgent		Super-urgent				Non-urgent		Urgent		Super-urgent			
Adult																
Birmingham	6	(5)	7	(12)	18	(9)	0	(1)	13	(18)	15	(8)	0	(0)	**59**	**(53)**
Glasgow	6	(2)	20	(18)	14	(9)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	**40**	**(29)**
Great Ormond Street	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	0	(2)	0	(0)	**1**	**(3)**
Harefield	7	(6)	12	(11)	11	(19)	0	(0)	27	(18)	13	(7)	1	(1)	**71**	**(62)**
Manchester	3	(8)	8	(13)	10	(6)	0	(0)	9	(19)	13	(8)	1	(0)	**44**	**(54)**
Newcastle	9	(5)	15	(15)	8	(4)	1	(1)	16	(12)	25	(12)	4	(0)	**78**	**(49)**
Papworth	12	(10)	12	(12)	10	(9)	2	(0)	29	(30)	15	(9)	1	(2)	**81**	**(72)**
TOTAL	**43**	**(37)**	**74**	**(81)**	**71**	**(56)**	**4**	**(2)**	**94**	**(97)**	**81**	**(46)**	**7**	**(3)**	**374**	**(322)**
Paediatric[1]																
Great Ormond Street	1	(2)	7	(6)	8	(7)	0	(0)	3	(0)	2	(2)	0	(0)	**21**	**(17)**
Newcastle	4	(0)	6	(7)	1	(3)	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	**11**	**(11)**
Papworth	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	**0**	**(1)**
TOTAL	**5**	**(2)**	**13**	**(13)**	**9**	**(11)**	**0**	**(0)**	**3**	**(1)**	**2**	**(2)**	**0**	**(0)**	**32**	**(29)**

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

Table 7.11 Cardiothoracic transplants from deceased donors, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 (2024 - 2025) by age group, centre, transplant type and donor type

Transplant centre	Transplant type: Heart DBD		Heart DCD		Heart-lung DBD		Heart-lung DCD		Lung DBD		Lung DCD		TOTAL	
Adult														
Birmingham	22	(18)	9	(8)	0	(1)	0	(0)	14	(19)	14	(7)	**59**	**(53)**
Glasgow	20	(21)	20	(8)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	**40**	**(29)**
Great Ormond Street	0	(0)	0	(1)	1	(0)	0	(0)	0	(2)	0	(0)	**1**	**(3)**
Harefield	17	(28)	13	(8)	0	(0)	0	(0)	30	(17)	11	(9)	**71**	**(62)**
Manchester	12	(17)	9	(10)	0	(0)	0	(0)	14	(18)	9	(9)	**44**	**(54)**
Newcastle	21	(18)	11	(6)	1	(1)	0	(0)	23	(11)	22	(13)	**78**	**(49)**
Papworth	19	(23)	15	(8)	2	(0)	0	(0)	26	(21)	19	(20)	**81**	**(72)**
TOTAL	**111**	**(125)**	**77**	**(49)**	**4**	**(2)**	**0**	**(0)**	**107**	**(88)**	**75**	**(58)**	**374**	**(322)**
Paediatric[1]														
Great Ormond Street	13	(11)	3	(4)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(1)	4	(1)	**21**	**(17)**
Newcastle	5	(6)	6	(4)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(0)	**11**	**(11)**
Papworth	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	**0**	**(1)**
TOTAL	**18**	**(18)**	**9**	**(8)**	**0**	**(0)**	**0**	**(0)**	**1**	**(2)**	**4**	**(1)**	**32**	**(29)**

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

At 31 March 2026 there were approximately 4,500 recipients with a functioning cardiothoracic organ transplant being followed-up by 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 preservation time. 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 2025-2026, the median total preservation time for a DBD heart transplant was 3.4 hours (Inter-Quartile (IQ) range 3.1 – 4.0) and for a DCD heart transplant was 5.3 hours (IQ range 4.7 – 6.0) and overall was 4.0 hours (IQ range 3.3 – 5.1).

The median total preservation time for a DBD donor lung transplant was 9.4 hours (IQ range 7.2 – 11.6) and for a DCD donor lung transplant was 9.4 hours (IQ range 8.1 – 12.9) and overall was 9.4 hours (IQ range 7.6 – 12.0).

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 2025 - 31 March 2026, and transplant list patients at 31 March

		Donors		Transplant recipients		Active transplant list patients	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Age	0-17	24	(7)	38	(9)	45	(9)
	18-34	95	(26)	45	(11)	28	(6)
	35-49	136	(38)	98	(24)	109	(23)
	50-59	73	(20)	124	(31)	136	(28)
	60-69	33	(9)	100	(25)	158	(33)
	70+	-	-	1	(0)	4	(1)
	Mean (SD)	41	(14)	47	(16)	49	(17)
Sex	Male	199	(55)	261	(64)	296	(62)
	Female	162	(45)	145	(36)	183	(38)
	Unknown		-		-	1	-
Ethnicity	White	327	(93)	332	(83)	384	(82)
	Asian	16	(5)	39	(10)	55	(12)
	Black	3	(1)	21	(5)	19	(4)
	Other	5	(1)	7	(2)	9	(2)
	Unknown	10	-	7	-	13	-
Blood group							
	O	186	(52)	170	(42)	275	(57)
	A	123	(34)	151	(37)	142	(30)
	B	45	(12)	68	(17)	53	(11)
	AB	7	(2)	17	(4)	9	(2)
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	1	-
Graft number	First graft	-	-	404	(100)	471	(98)
	Re-graft	-	-	2	(0)	9	(2)
TOTAL		**361**	**(100)**	**406**	**(100)**	**480**	**(100)**

Liver Activity

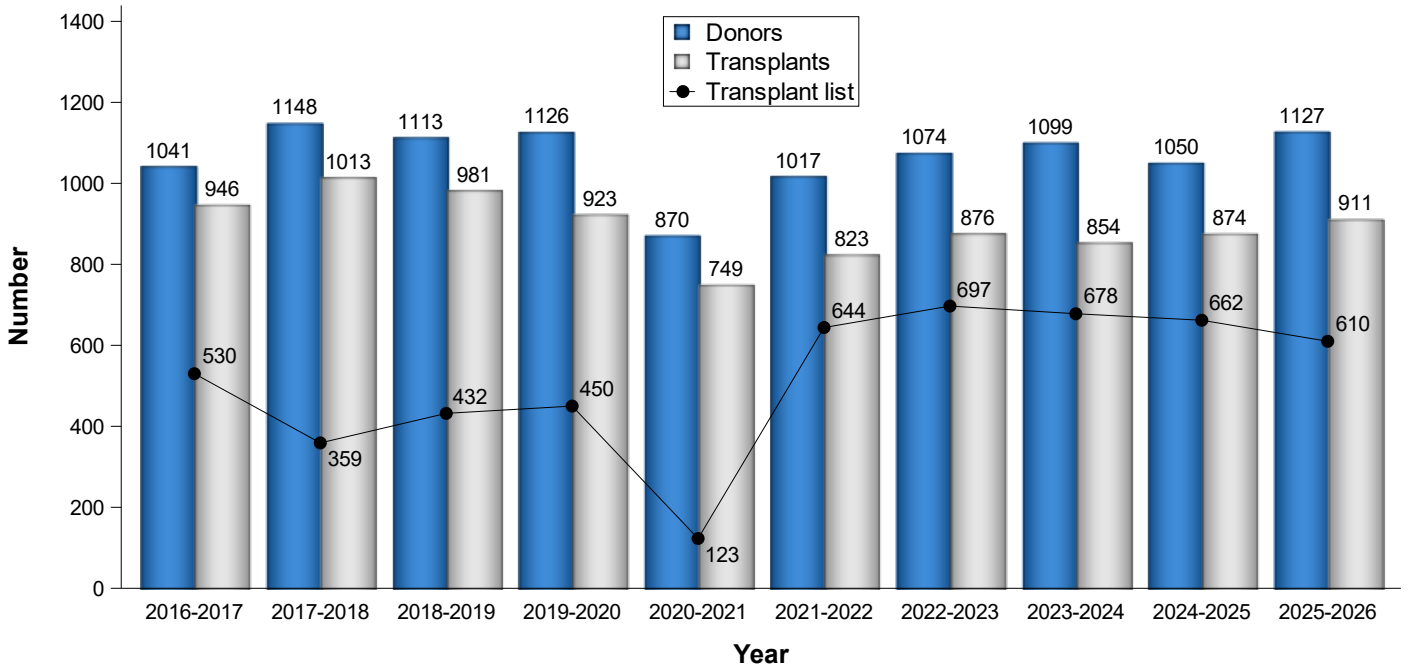
Key messages

- **The number of patients on the active liver transplant list at 31 March 2026 was 610, a decrease of 8% from 2025**
- **The number of liver donors after brain death fell by 5% to 582, while transplants from donors after brain death fell by 4% to 537**
- **The number of liver donors after circulatory death increased by 24% to 545, while transplants from donors after circulatory death increased by 19% to 374 which was the highest ever number of DCD liver transplants performed in a financial year**

8.1 Overview

The number of deceased liver donors and transplants in the UK in the last ten years is shown in **Figure 8.1**. There has been a decrease in the number of patients registered on the active liver transplant list between 2022-2023 and 2025-2026 but the number of patients active remains higher than pre-pandemic levels. An increase in donors was seen last year and in the previous three years the numbers of donors had steadily increased to similar numbers pre pandemic.

Figure 8.1 Deceased donor liver programme in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026, Number of donors, transplants and patients on the active transplant list at 31 March



Intestinal transplants that used a liver are not included in the liver transplant activity reported. However, any livers retrieved and used for such transplants are included in the liver donor activity. Liver only transplants in intestinal failure patients are included in the liver transplant activity. Intestinal transplant activity is reported in Chapter 9.

The number of deceased donors, deceased and living donor transplants, and patients on the active transplant list, by centre, is shown in **Table 8.1**. The numbers of liver donors reflect the number of organs retrieved from within each centre's allocation zone (by any retrieval team) rather than the number of retrievals made by that centre. In 2025-2026, 1,127 organ donors donated their liver for transplant: 582 donors after brain death and 545 donors after circulatory death. There were 610 patients on the active transplant list at 31 March 2026, a decrease of 8% from 31 March 2025.

Overall, the number of liver transplants (either whole liver or liver lobe transplants) from donors after brain death fell by 4% to 537 whilst the number of liver transplants from donors after circulatory death increased by 19% to 374, compared with the previous financial year. Additionally, there were 33 living liver lobe donor transplants (NHS Group 1: 22 and Group 2: 11).

Patients are prioritised as super-urgent if they require a new liver as soon as possible due to rapid failure of the organ. Other patients are referred to as elective. In 2025-2026, there were 73 deceased donor adult super-urgent transplants, representing 9% of all adult deceased donor transplants and 5 deceased donor paediatric super-urgent transplants, representing 8% of all paediatric deceased donor transplants.

Table 8.1 Deceased and living liver donors and transplants, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 (2024-2025) and transplant list patients at 31 March 2026 (2025) in the UK, by age group and centre

Allocation zone/ transplant centre	Deceased donors[1]						Deceased transplants						Living donor transplants		Active transplant list	
	DBD		DCD		TOTAL		DBD		DCD		TOTAL					
Adult																
Birmingham	109	(134)	102	(94)	211	(228)	99	(96)	65	(87)	164	(183)	0	(0)	146	(160)
Cambridge	70	(50)	75	(66)	145	(116)	50	(52)	63	(59)	113	(111)	0	(0)	45	(43)
Edinburgh	62	(71)	72	(57)	134	(128)	43	(40)	36	(26)	79	(66)	0	(0)	64	(62)
King's College	131	(152)	125	(100)	256	(252)	123	(103)	114	(53)	237	(156)	5	(0)	146	(189)
Leeds	107	(97)	83	(65)	190	(162)	71	(87)	33	(19)	104	(106)	5	(3)	78	(75)
Newcastle	30	(39)	27	(16)	57	(55)	15	(29)	15	(21)	30	(50)	0	(0)	10	(9)
Royal Free	68	(59)	51	(35)	119	(94)	76	(84)	43	(44)	119	(128)	0	(1)	55	(46)
TOTAL	**577**	**(602)**	**535**	**(433)**	**1112**	**(1035)**	**477**	**(491)**	**369**	**(309)**	**846**	**(800)**	**14[2,6]**	**(9)[3,7]**	**544**	**(584)**
Paediatric																
Birmingham	0	(3)	3	(1)	3	(4)	14	(21)	3	(1)	17	(22)	0	(0)	17	(24)
Cambridge	1	(0)	0	(1)	1	(1)	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(0)	-	-
Edinburgh	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's College	1	(1)	1	(1)	2	(2)	30	(36)	2	(2)	32	(38)	16	(12)	38	(44)
Leeds	2	(4)	5	(1)	7	(5)	16	(13)	0	(0)	16	(13)	3	(6)	11	(10)
Newcastle	0	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Free	0	(2)	0	(0)	0	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**5**	**(10)**	**10**	**(5)**	**15**	**(15)**	**60**	**(70)**	**5**	**(4)**	**65**	**(74)**	**19[4]**	**(18)[5]**	**66**	**(78)**

[1] Includes donors whose livers were retrieved by other teams
[2] Includes 9 and 5 living liver lobe transplants in NHS Group 1 and Group 2 recipients, respectively
[3] Includes 4 and 5 living liver lobe transplants in NHS Group 1 and Group 2 recipients, respectively
[4] Includes 13 and 6 living liver lobe transplants in NHS Group 1 and Group 2 recipients, respectively
[5] Includes 12 and 6 living liver lobe transplants in NHS Group 1 and Group 2 recipients, respectively
[6] Includes 1 transplant at London Cromwell and 3 transplants at London Bridge involving private patients
[7] Includes 1 transplant at London Cromwell and 4 transplants at London Bridge involving private patients

8.2 Transplant list

During 2025-2026, 1,127 patients joined the liver transplant list. Outcomes for patients on the list at 1 April 2025 and those joining the list during the year are shown in **Table 8.2**. There have been 109 (10%) new registrations that were super-urgent.

Table 8.2 Liver transplant list and new registrations in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

Outcome of patient at 31 March 2026	Active and suspended patients at 1 April 2025		New registrations in 2025-2026[1]		**TOTAL**	
	N	%	N	%	**N**	**%**
Remained active/suspended	292	37	430	38	722	38
Transplanted	343	44	598	53	941	49
Removed[2]	83	11	37	3	120	6
Died[3]	61	8	62	6	123	6
TOTAL	**779**		**1127**		**1906**	

[1] Includes re-registrations for second or subsequent patients
[2] Includes 26 patients removed and re-registered at a different centre or on different pathway
[3] Includes removals due to deteriorating condition and patients who died within 30 days of removal

Table 8.3 shows the active transplant list in the UK at 31 March 2026 and 2025 by country/NHS region of patient's residence. At 31 March 2026, the overall rate was 8.8 pmp and ranged from 5.7 to 9.6 pmp across English NHS regions.

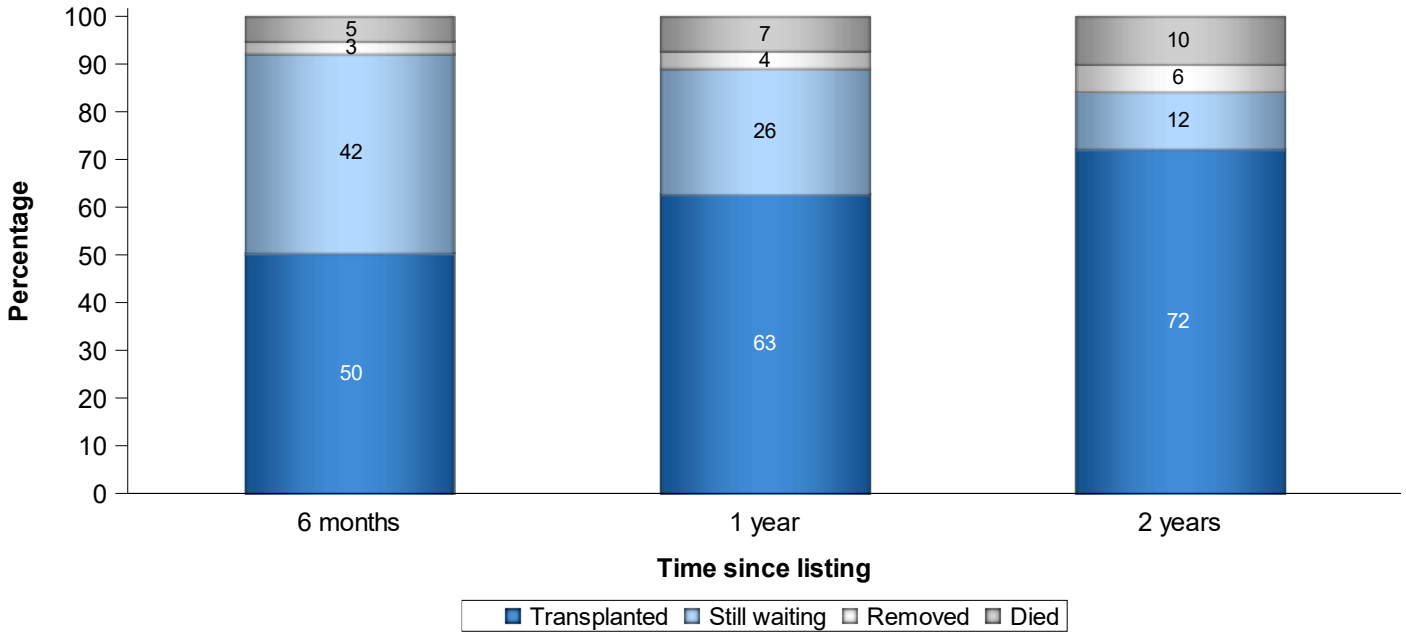
Table 8.3 Active liver transplant list at 31 March by Country/NHS region of patient residence

Country/ NHS region of residence	Liver transplant list (pmp) 2026		2025	
North East and Yorkshire	48	(5.7)	51	(6.0)
North West	74	(9.6)	75	(9.7)
Midlands	102	(9.1)	121	(10.7)
East of England	61	(9.3)	45	(6.8)
London	71	(7.8)	85	(9.3)
South East	69	(7.2)	73	(7.6)
South West	56	(9.5)	64	(10.8)
England	**481**	**(8.2)**	**514**	**(8.8)**
Isle of Man	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Channel Islands	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Wales	**30**	**(9.3)**	**33**	**(10.2)**
Scotland	**69**	**(12.3)**	**67**	**(12.0)**
Northern Ireland	**22**	**(11.2)**	**39**	**(19.9)**
TOTAL[1]	**610**	**(8.8)**	**662**	**(9.5)**

[1]Includes patients in 2026 (2025) residing in: Unspecified UK 0 (1); Republic of Ireland 8 (8)

An indication of longer term outcomes for patients listed for a liver transplant is summarised in **Figure 8.2**. This shows the proportion of patients transplanted or still waiting six months, one year and two years after joining the transplant list. It also shows the proportion removed from the transplant list and those dying while on the transplant list (which includes those patients removed due to condition deteriorated). At one year post-registration, 63% of patients had received a liver transplant while 7% of patients had died whilst waiting or had been removed due to their condition deteriorating. 4% had been removed for other reasons such as the patient's condition improving, or as a result of non-compliance or at the request of the patient or family.

Figure 8.2 Post-registration outcome for 1008 new elective liver only registrations made in the UK, 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024



Deaths include removals due to deteriorating condition and patients who died within 30 days of removal

Table 8.4 and **Table 8.5** show the median waiting time to liver transplant for adult and paediatric elective registrations, separately, including a breakdown by blood group and ethnicity for adult elective registrations only. On average, adult patients wait 130 days for a transplant while paediatric patients wait an average of 254 days. Note that these waiting times are not adjusted for other relevant factors which may be influential and differ across blood or ethnic groups.

Table 8.4 Median waiting time to liver transplant in the UK, for patients registered 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2025

Blood group	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days) Median	95% Confidence interval
Adult			
O	841	177	147 - 207
A	687	114	97 - 131
B	213	140	99 - 181
AB	74	46	30 - 62
TOTAL	**1815**	**130**	**115 - 145**
Paediatric	**146**	**254**	**160 - 348**

Table 8.5 Median waiting time to liver transplant in the UK, for patients registered 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2025

Ethnicity	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days) Median	95% Confidence interval
Adult			
White	1573	126	110 - 142
Asian	141	145	95 - 195
Black	53	84	13 - 155
Other	21	136	38 - 234
TOTAL[1]	**1815**	**130**	**115 - 145**
Paediatric	**146**	**254**	**160 - 348**

[1] Includes 27 patients whose ethnicity was not reported

8.3 Donor and organ supply

Of the 1,428 actual organ donors, 1,127 (79%) donated their liver and 868 (77%) of these donated livers were used; see **Table 8.6**. Of livers retrieved from donors after brain death and donors after circulatory death, 85% and 68% were transplanted, respectively. Segments from one liver can be used in more than one transplant, see **Table 8.9**.

Table 8.6 Deceased liver donation and retrieval in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by allocation zone

Allocation zone	Number of donors						Number of livers retrieved (used)					
	Solid organ			Liver								
	DBD	DCD	**TOTAL**	DBD	DCD	**TOTAL**	DBD		DCD		**TOTAL**	
Birmingham	120	158	**278**	109	105	**214**	109	(99)	105	(73)	**214**	**(172)**
Cambridge	75	106	**181**	71	75	**146**	71	(57)	75	(53)	**146**	**(110)**
Edinburgh	65	103	**168**	63	72	**135**	63	(55)	72	(49)	**135**	**(104)**
King's College	146	186	**332**	132	126	**258**	132	(108)	126	(85)	**258**	**(193)**
Leeds	122	131	**253**	109	88	**197**	109	(91)	88	(62)	**197**	**(153)**
Newcastle	35	36	**71**	30	28	**58**	30	(28)	28	(15)	**58**	**(43)**
Royal Free	73	72	**145**	68	51	**119**	68	(57)	51	(36)	**119**	**(93)**
TOTAL	**636**	**792**	**1428**	**582**	**545**	**1127**	**582**	**(495)**	**545**	**(373)**	**1127**	**(868)**

The rates per million population (pmp) for liver donors are shown in **Table 8.7** by donor country/NHS region of residence. No adjustments have been made for potential demographic differences in populations. The overall deceased liver donor rate was 16.2 pmp in 2025-2026 and ranged from 10.9 pmp to 22.3 pmp across English NHS regions.

Table 8.7 Liver donation rates for deceased donors in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by Country/ NHS region

Country/ NHS region of residence	Liver donors (pmp) DBD		DCD		TOTAL	
North East and Yorkshire	71	(8.4)	78	(9.2)	149	(17.6)
North West	47	(6.1)	38	(4.9)	85	(11.0)
Midlands	89	(7.9)	72	(6.4)	161	(14.3)
East of England	67	(10.2)	80	(12.2)	147	(22.3)
London	61	(6.7)	38	(4.2)	99	(10.9)
South East	65	(6.7)	78	(8.1)	143	(14.8)
South West	55	(9.3)	58	(9.8)	113	(19.1)
England	**455**	**(7.7)**	**442**	**(7.5)**	**897**	**(15.3)**
Isle of Man	**1**	**(12.5)**	**2**	**(25.0)**	**3**	**(37.5)**
Channel Islands	**3**	**(17.6)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**3**	**(17.6)**
Wales	**32**	**(9.9)**	**23**	**(7.1)**	**55**	**(17.1)**
Scotland	**28**	**(5.0)**	**42**	**(7.5)**	**70**	**(12.5)**
Northern Ireland	**26**	**(13.3)**	**16**	**(8.2)**	**42**	**(21.4)**
TOAL[1]	**582**	**(8.4)**	**545**	**(7.8)**	**1127**	**(16.2)**

[1] Includes 57 donors with unknown UK postcode (37 DBD and 20 DCD)

8.4 Transplants

The number of liver transplants by recipient country/NHS region of residence are shown in **Table 8.8**. No adjustments have been made for potential demographic differences in populations. The deceased donor transplant rate ranged from 10.5 to 14.2 pmp across English NHS regions and overall was 13.0 pmp.

Table 8.8 Liver transplant rates per million population (pmp), in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by country and English NHS region

Country/ NHS region of residence	DBD		DCD		**TOTAL**		Living	
	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)
North East and Yorkshire	58	(6.9)	31	(3.7)	89	(10.5)	4	(0.5)
North West	70	(9.1)	26	(3.4)	96	(12.4)	2	(0.3)
Midlands	65	(5.8)	60	(5.3)	125	(11.1)	2	(0.2)
East of England	45	(6.8)	42	(6.4)	87	(13.2)	1	(0.2)
London	80	(8.8)	49	(5.4)	129	(14.1)	6	(0.7)
South East	76	(7.9)	59	(6.1)	135	(14.0)	2	(0.2)
South West	46	(7.8)	38	(6.4)	84	(14.2)	0	(0.0)
England	**440**	**(7.5)**	**305**	**(5.2)**	**745**	**(12.7)**	**17**	**(0.3)**
Isle of Man	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Channel Islands	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Wales	**27**	**(8.4)**	**14**	**(4.3)**	**41**	**(12.7)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Scotland	**44**	**(7.9)**	**36**	**(6.4)**	**80**	**(14.3)**	**2**	**(0.4)**
Northern Ireland	**22**	**(11.2)**	**16**	**(8.2)**	**38**	**(19.4)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
TOTAL[1,2]	**534**	**(7.7)**	**371**	**(5.3)**	**905**	**(13.0)**	**19**	**(0.3)**

[1] Excludes 20 recipients who reside outside of the UK (3 DBD, 3 DCD and 14 Living)
[2] Includes 1 DBD recipient with an unknown UK postcode

The number of whole, reduced and split liver transplants by urgency status of the transplant (elective, super-urgent) in 2025-2026 is shown in **Table 8.9**. The term 'reduced' is used when only one lobe of the liver is transplanted and the term 'split' applies when both lobes of the liver are transplanted into two different recipients.

Overall, the number of deceased donor liver transplants increased by 4% in 2025-2026. There were 911 deceased donor liver transplants performed in 2025-2026: 902 liver only transplants (821 whole liver, 65 split liver and 16 reduced liver lobes), 8 simultaneous liver and kidney and 1 simultaneous heart and liver. Split liver transplants accounted for 80% of liver lobe only transplant activity.

Table 8.9 Deceased liver transplants performed in the UK, 1 April 2024 - 31 March 2026

Transplant centre	2024-2025 Whole liver		2024-2025 Reduced liver		2024-2025 Split liver		2024-2025 TOTAL		2025-2026 Whole liver		2025-2026 Reduced liver		2025-2026 Split liver		2025-2026 TOTAL	
	E	SU	E	SU	E	SU	E	SU	E	SU	E	SU	E	SU	E	SU
Birmingham	162	15	5	1	18	4	**185**	**20**	151	12	2	0	16	0	**169**	**12**
Cambridge	96	10	0	0	6	0	**102**	**10**	97	12	0	0	4	0	**101**	**12**
Edinburgh	60	6	0	0	0	0	**60**	**6**	69	10	0	0	0	0	**69**	**10**
King's College	139	16	9	5	21	4	**169**	**25**	218	15	5	1	30	0	**253**	**16**
Leeds	97	9	3	0	9	1	**109**	**10**	89	10	6	2	12	1	**107**	**13**
Newcastle	42	8	0	0	0	0	**42**	**8**	28	2	0	0	0	0	**28**	**2**
Royal Free	114	11	0	0	3	0	**117**	**11**	103	13	0	0	3	0	**106**	**13**
TOTAL	**710**	**75**	**17**	**6**	**57**	**9**	**784**	**90**	**755**	**74**	**13**	**3**	**65**	**1**	**833**	**78**

E=Elective, SU=Super-urgent
Birmingham, King's College and Leeds transplant paediatric patients

The length of time that elapses between a liver being removed from the donor to its transplantation into the recipient is called the total preservation time. Generally, the shorter this time, the more likely the liver is to work immediately and the better the long-term outcome. In 2025-2026, the median total preservation time for a DBD donor whole liver only transplant was 8.5 hours (Inter-Quartile (IQ) range 6.9 – 10.3) and for a DCD donor whole liver only transplant was 6.7 hours (IQ range 5.2 – 8.6) and overall was 7.8 hours (IQ range 6.0 – 9.6). Please note some of the reported total preservation times may include the use of donor organ maintenance systems.

At 31 March 2026 there were approximately 12,800 recipients with a functioning liver transplant (or multi-organ including the liver) being followed-up as reported to the UK Transplant Registry.

8.5 Demographic characteristics

The age group, sex, ethnicity and blood group of liver donors, transplant recipients and transplant list patients are shown in **Table 8.10** along with the liver graft number for transplant recipients and patients active on the transplant list.

Table 8.10 Demographic characteristics of deceased liver donors and transplant recipients, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, and transplant list patients at 31 March

		Donors		Transplant recipients		Active transplant list patients	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Age	0-17	23	(2)	70	(8)	68	(11)
	18-34	135	(12)	92	(10)	95	(16)
	35-49	276	(24)	198	(22)	166	(27)
	50-59	230	(20)	243	(27)	156	(26)
	60-69	282	(25)	287	(32)	123	(20)
	70+	181	(16)	21	(2)	2	(0)
	Mean (SD)	53	(16)	49	(18)	44	(18)
Sex	Male	651	(58)	541	(59)	331	(54)
	Female	476	(42)	370	(41)	279	(46)
Ethnicity	White	998	(92)	752	(85)	505	(84)
	Asian	45	(4)	79	(9)	64	(11)
	Black	20	(2)	46	(5)	22	(4)
	Other	20	(2)	12	(1)	8	(1)
	Unknown	44	-	22	-	11	-
Blood group	O	507	(45)	375	(41)	368	(60)
	A	484	(43)	380	(42)	156	(26)
	B	110	(10)	113	(12)	79	(13)
	AB	24	(2)	43	(5)	7	(1)
	Unknown	2	-		-		-
Graft number	First graft		-	815	(89)	543	(89)
	Re-graft		-	96	(11)	67	(11)
TOTAL		**1127**	**(100)**	**911**	**(100)**	**610**	**(100)**

Intestinal Activity

Key messages

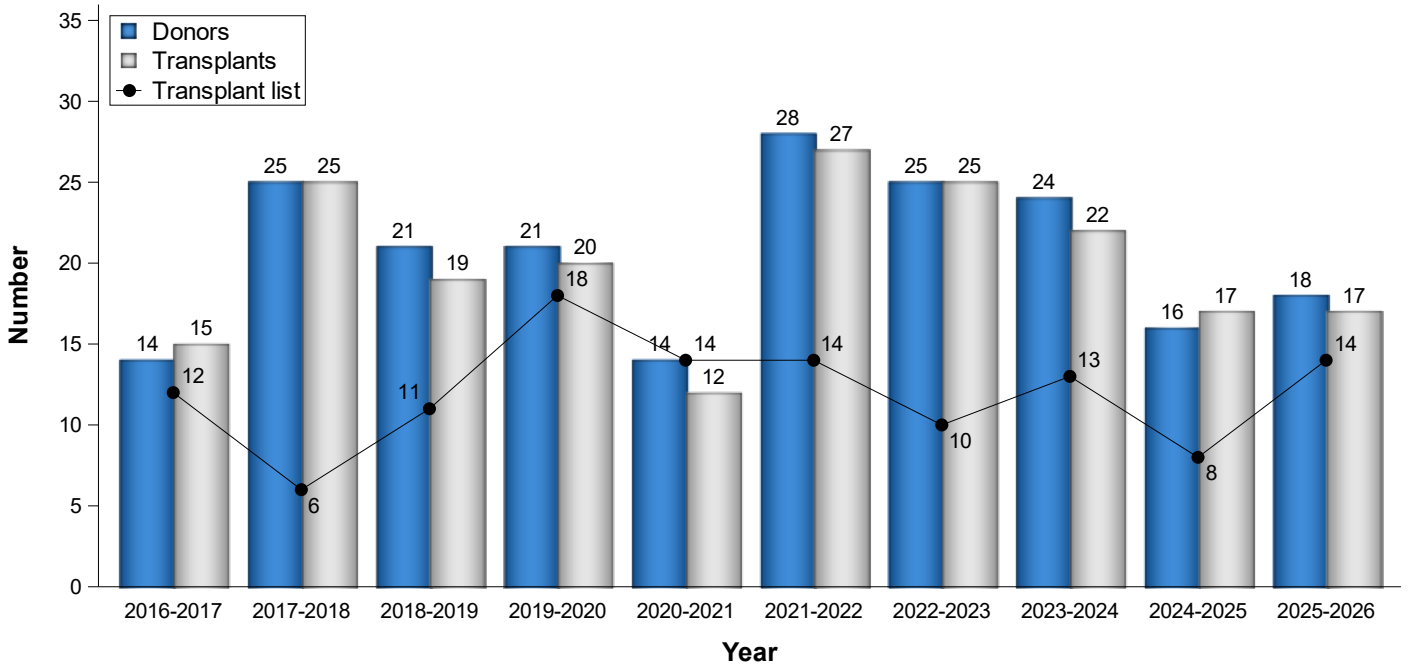
- **There were 14 patients on the active intestinal transplant list at 31 March 2026 in total**
- **There were 24 registrations for an intestinal transplant during 2025-2026**
- **17 intestinal transplants were carried out in 2025-2026 (17 in the previous year)**
- **On average, patients wait 5 months for a transplant**

9.1 Overview

Patients waiting for an intestinal transplant are prioritised according to a points system based on a range of clinical factors including donor-recipient age matching, loss of intravenous line access, liver failure, diagnosis of malignancy, in-hospital status, additional organs required, sensitisation and waiting time. A score is calculated for every potentially suitable patient on the national active transplant list and donor organs are allocated preferentially to the patient with the most points.

A summary of activity for deceased donor intestinal transplants and the transplant list at year end for the last ten years is shown in **Figure 9.1**. The number of patients registered on the active transplant list for an intestinal transplant has increased to 14. The number of donors has increased since last year whereas the number of transplants have stayed the same.

Figure 9.1 Deceased donor intestinal programme in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026, Number of donors, transplants and patients on the active transplant list at 31 March



9.2 Transplant list

In 2025-2026, there were 24 registrations for an intestinal transplant corresponding to 24 patients. The outcome of these registrations for paediatric (aged <18 years) and adult patients, as at 31 March 2026, broken down by transplant centre, can be found in **Table 9.1**. Overall, 12 (50%) were active/suspended on 31 March 2026, 9 (33%) resulted in a transplant, and 4 (17%) died or were removed. Note that removals due to condition deterioration are included in the removal group and patients who died within 30 days of removal are included in the death group.

Table 9.1 Outcome of intestinal registrations in the UK, 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026

Transplant centre	Outcome of registrations as at 31 March 2026								
	Transplanted		Died[1]		Removed[2]		Active/Susp		TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Adult									
Cambridge	5	29	1	6	2	12	9	53	17
Oxford	2	67	0	0	1	33	0	0	3
TOTAL	**7**	**35**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**15**	**9**	**45**	**20**
Paediatric									
Birmingham	1	33	0	0	0	0	2	67	3
King's College	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1
TOTAL	**1**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**75**	**4**

[1] Includes patients who died within 30 days of removal
[2] Includes removals due to condition deteriorated

Table 9.2 shows the active intestinal transplant list in the UK at 31 March 2026 and 2025 by country/NHS region of patient's residence. At 31 March 2026, the overall transplant list rate was 0.2 pmp and ranged from 0.0 to 0.6 pmp across NHS regions, although these numbers are very small, so these are not meaningful differences.

Table 9.2 Active intestinal transplant list at 31 March by Country/NHS region of patient residence

Country/ NHS region of residence	Intestinal transplant list (pmp) 2026		2025	
North East and Yorkshire	1	(0.1)	2	(0.2)
North West	1	(0.1)	0	(0.0)
Midlands	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
East of England	4	(0.6)	0	(0.0)
London	1	(0.1)	1	(0.1)
South East	2	(0.2)	0	(0.0)
South West	2	(0.3)	3	(0.5)
England	**11**	**(0.2)**	**6**	**(0.1)**
Isle of Man	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Channel Islands	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Wales	**1**	**(0.3)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Scotland	**1**	**(0.2)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Northern Ireland	**0**	**(0.0)**	**1**	**(0.5)**
TOTAL[1]	**14**	**(0.2)**	**8**	**(0.1)**

[1] Include patients in 2026 (2025) residing in: Republic of Ireland 1 (0); Overseas 0 (0)

Table 9.3 shows median waiting time to elective intestinal transplant by registration type. On average, patients wait 144 days. For patients requiring a bowel and pancreas, patients who also require a liver wait slightly longer than patients who do not require a liver. Note that these waiting times are not adjusted for other relevant factors which may be influential. Note that removals from the intestinal list for a transplant excluding the bowel are censored at time of removal.

Table 9.3 Median waiting time to intestinal transplant in the UK, for patients registered 1 April 2021 - 31 March 2025, by registration type

Registration type	Number of patients registered	Waiting time (days) Median	95% Confidence interval
Bowel only[1]	10	131	0 - 280
Liver, bowel and pancreas[1]	47	158	62 - 254
Bowel and pancreas[1]	55	118	60 - 176
TOTAL	**112**	**144**	**105 - 183**

[1] May also include any of: stomach, spleen, abdominal wall, kidney

9.3 Donor and organ supply

The rates per million population (pmp) for intestinal donors are shown in **Table 9.4** by donor country/NHS region of residence. The overall DBD intestinal donor rate was 0.3 pmp and ranged from 0.1 to 0.5 pmp across NHS regions. Of the 636 DBD solid organ donors, 18 (3%) donated their small bowel. The majority of DBD solid organ donors are not offered to intestinal patients because they are outside of the age and weight criteria for bowel donation. The next most common reason for non-offering is lack of consent for bowel donation. Of those donors with consent for bowel donation, the most common reason for non-offering is no suitable recipient on the transplant list followed by donor history. Of those donors that are offered, a large number are not accepted, most commonly, due to donor virology, donor history and unsuitable size.

Table 9.4 Intestinal donation rates for deceased donors after brain death, in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by Country/ NHS region

Country/ NHS region of residence	Solid organ donors (pmp)		Intestinal donors (pmp)		% of solid organ donors	Organs used
North East and Yorkshire	83	(9.8)	2	(0.2)	2.4	1
North West	55	(7.1)	3	(0.4)	5.5	3
Midlands	93	(8.3)	1	(0.1)	1.1	1
East of England	71	(10.8)	3	(0.5)	4.2	3
London	68	(7.5)	3	(0.3)	4.4	3
South East	72	(7.5)	1	(0.1)	1.4	1
South West	60	(10.1)	1	(0.2)	1.7	1
England	**502**	**(8.5)**	**14**	**(0.2)**	**2.8**	**13**
Isle of Man	**1**	**(12.5)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**-**	**0**
Channel Islands	**3**	**(17.6)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**-**	**0**
Wales	**35**	**(10.9)**	**1**	**(0.3)**	**2.9**	**1**
Scotland	**29**	**(5.2)**	**2**	**(0.4)**	**6.9**	**2**
Northern Ireland	**26**	**(13.3)**	**0**	**(0.0)**	**-**	**0**
TOTAL[1]	**636**	**(9.2)**	**18**	**(0.3)**	**2.8**	**17**

[1] Includes 40 donors and 1 intestinal donor with unknown UK postcode

9.4 Transplants

Table 9.5 shows intestinal transplant activity by transplant centre and transplant type, 2024-2025 and 2025-2026. In 2025-2026, there were a total of 17 transplants, 15 adult and 2 paediatric transplants.

At 31 March 2026 there were approximately 180 recipients with a functioning intestinal transplant (or multi-organ including intestine) being followed-up as reported to the UK Transplant Registry.

Table 9.5 Intestinal transplants in the UK, by age group, centre and type, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 (2024 - 2025)

Transplant centre	Transplant type											
	BO		LBP		MV		MMV		LB		**TOTAL**	
Adult												
Cambridge	1	(0)	0	(0)	3	(4)	7	(6)	0	(0)	**11**	**(10)**
Oxford	2	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	2	(0)	0	(0)	**4**	**(1)**
TOTAL	**3**	**(1)**	**0**	**(0)**	**3**	**(4)**	**9**	**(6)**	**0**	**(0)**	**15**	**(11)**
Paediatric												
Birmingham	1	(0)	0	(1)	1	(1)	0	(1)	0	(0)	**2**	**(3)**
King's College	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	**0**	**(3)**
TOTAL	**1**	**(1)**	**0**	**(2)**	**1**	**(2)**	**0**	**(1)**	**0**	**(0)**	**2**	**(6)**

BO = Bowel only (may also include stomach/spleen/abdominal wall/kidney/colon)
BP = Bowel and pancreas
LBP = Liver, bowel and pancreas
MV = Multivisceral – liver, bowel and pancreas plus stomach/spleen/abdominal wall/kidney/colon
MMV = Modified multivisceral – bowel and pancreas plus stomach/spleen/abdominal wall/kidney/colon
LB = Liver and bowel

9.5 Demographic characteristics

The age group, sex, ethnicity and blood group of intestinal donors, transplant recipients and transplant list patients are shown in **Table 9.6**.

Table 9.6 Demographic characteristics of deceased intestinal donors and transplant recipients, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, and transplant list patients at 31 March

		Donors		Transplant recipients		Active transplant list patients	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Age	0-17	3	(17)	2	(12)	4	(29)
	18-34	9	(50)	2	(12)	3	(21)
	35-49	6	(33)	6	(35)	5	(36)
	50-59	0	(0)	4	(24)	2	(14)
	60-69	0	(0)	3	(18)	0	(0)
	Mean (SD)	31	(12)	42	(17)	32	(18)
Sex	Male	5	(28)	6	(35)	6	(43)
	Female	13	(72)	11	(65)	8	(57)
Ethnicity	White	14	(88)	17	(100)	11	(79)
	Asian	0	(0)	0	(0)	2	(14)
	Black	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
	Other	2	(13)	0	(0)	1	(7)
	Unknown	2	-		-		-
Blood group	O	10	(56)	6	(35)	7	(50)
	A	7	(39)	9	(53)	5	(36)
	B	1	(6)	2	(12)	0	(0)
	AB	0	(0)	0	(0)	2	(14)
Graft number	First graft	-	-	17	(100)	14	(100)
	Re-graft	-	-	0	(0)	0	(0)
TOTAL		**18**	**(100)**	**17**	**(100)**	**14**	**(100)**

Cornea Activity

Key messages

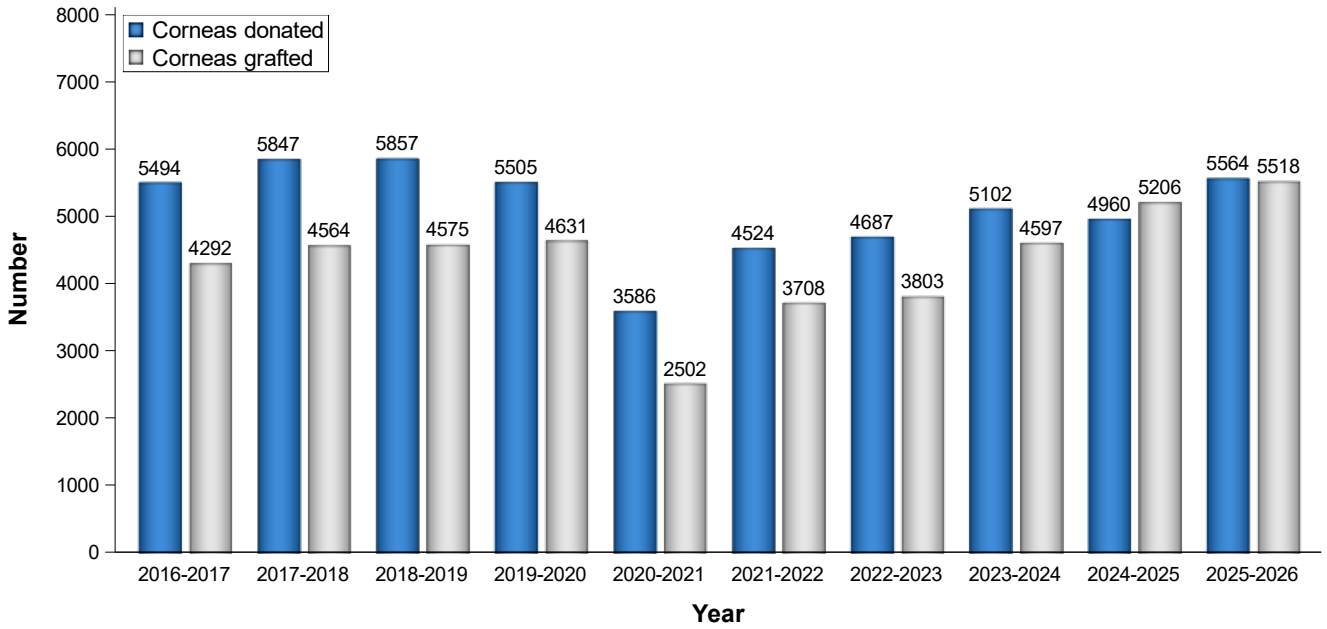
- **5,564 corneas were retrieved to NHSBT Eye Banks**
- **Corneas were retrieved from 2,417 cornea-only donors and from 376 solid organ donors after brain death (50%) or after circulatory death (50%)**
- **The number of transplants increased by 6% to 5,518, Of those transplants, 1531 (28%) used tissue supplied by sources other than NHSBT.**
- **9%, 40% and 13% of corneal transplants were for keratoconus, Fuchs endothelial dystrophy and pseudophakic bullous keratopathy patients, respectively**
- **Descemet membrane endothelial keratoplasty transplants are the most popular technique for corneal transplantation (41% of all transplants)**

10.1 Overview

In the financial year 2025-2026, the number of corneal transplants has increased by 6% to 5,518 representing the highest number of transplants reported to NHSBT to date. Of those transplants, 1531 (28%) used tissue supplied by sources other than NHSBT. These figures are an underestimate due to delays in reporting the transplant outcome to NHSBT.

The number of corneas donated in 2025-2026 was 5,564, representing an increase of 12% compared with the previous year as shown in **Figure 10.1**. It should be noted that not all corneas donated in the UK are reported to NHSBT. Consequently, the donation data reported are not the full national data.

Figure 10.1 Cornea programme in the UK, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026, Number of corneas retrieved to NHSBT Eye Banks and corneas grafted



In 2025-2026, of 2,793 donors whose corneas were retrieved to NHSBT Eye Banks, 2,417 were cornea-only donors and 376 were cornea and solid organ donors: see **Table 10.1**. Compared to 2024-2025, the number of cornea-only donors increased by 13%, and the number of cornea and solid organ donors increased by 6%. In 2025-2026, corneas were retrieved from 188 organ donors after brain death and 188 organ donors after circulatory death.

Table 10.1 also shows the number and rate per million population (pmp) of donors whose corneas were retrieved to NHSBT Eye Banks in 2025-2026, by country and NHS region. Information for 2024-2025 is shown for comparison. No adjustments have been made for potential demographic differences in populations.

In 2025-2026, the corneal donor rate has increased across three of the four nations. England (44.5 pmp) had the highest corneal donor rate of countries in the UK. Across the NHS regions, the corneal donor rate ranged from 21.3 pmp to 75.7 pmp. This variation is largely attributed to the location of NHSBT Eye Retrieval Schemes, NHSBT Eye Banks and non-NHSBT Eye Banks (East Grinstead).

Table 10.1 Corneal donation rates per million population (pmp) in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 (2024 - 2025), by country/ NHS region for donors whose corneas were retrieved to NHSBT Eye Banks

Country of residence/ NHS region	Cornea-only		Solid organ and cornea		TOTAL		TOTAL pmp	
North East and Yorkshire	276	(293)	44	(35)	320	(328)	37.9	(38.8)
North West	414	(456)	31	(27)	445	(483)	57.6	(62.5)
Midlands	497	(320)	54	(66)	551	(386)	48.9	(34.3)
East of England	456	(288)	42	(40)	498	(328)	75.7	(49.8)
London	150	(149)	48	(51)	198	(200)	21.7	(21.9)
South East	154	(145)	51	(67)	205	(212)	21.3	(22.0)
South West	340	(374)	55	(44)	395	(418)	66.7	(70.6)
England	**2287**	**(2025)**	**325**	**(330)**	**2612**	**(2355)**	**44.5**	**(40.1)**
Isle of Man	**0**	**(0)**	**0**	**(0)**	**0**	**(0)**	**0.0**	**(0.0)**
Channel Islands	**0**	**(0)**	**0**	**(0)**	**0**	**(0)**	**0.0**	**(0.0)**
Wales	**89**	**(69)**	**22**	**(6)**	**111**	**(75)**	**34.5**	**(23.3)**
Scotland	**35**	**(28)**	**19**	**(13)**	**54**	**(41)**	**9.6**	**(7.3)**
Northern Ireland	**6**	**(10)**	**10**	**(7)**	**16**	**(17)**	**8.2**	**(8.7)**
TOTAL	**2417**	**(2132)**	**376**	**(356)**	**2793**	**(2488)**	**40.2**	**(35.8)**

10.2 NHSBT Eye Bank activity

NHSBT Eye Bank activity levels for Filton (Bristol) and David Lucas (in Liverpool) Eye Banks are shown in **Table 10.2**. In 2025-2026, a total of 5,564 corneas were retrieved to NHSBT, of which 4,405 (79%) were subsequently issued for transplantation. In some instances, corneas are deemed to be unsuitable for transplantation and are not issued by the Eye Bank.

Table 10.2 Corneas retrieved into NHSBT Eye Banks, by year 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 (2024-2025)

Eye bank	Total retrieved		Number issued[1]		% issued		Difference between number retrieved and issued	
Filton	2840	(2437)	2253	(1826)	79	(75)	587	(611)
David Lucas	2724	(2523)	2152	(1961)	79	(78)	572	(562)
Total	**5564**	**(4960)**	**4405**	**(3787)**	**79**	**(76)**	**1159**	**(1173)**

[1] Number issued of those retrieved in each year

10.3 Transplants

Corneal transplant activity in the UK by country of residence and NHS regions for the years 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 is detailed in **Table 10.3**. Corneas were supplied by NHSBT and non-NHSBT Eye Banks for corneal transplants in the UK. No adjustments have been made for potential demographic differences in populations.

The overall transplant rate was 74.9 pmp in 2024-2025 which increased to 79.4 pmp in 2025-2026. Transplant rates increased in England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. England had the highest transplant rate in the UK: 84.3 pmp, and this ranged from 59.7 pmp to 107.8 pmp across the NHS regions.

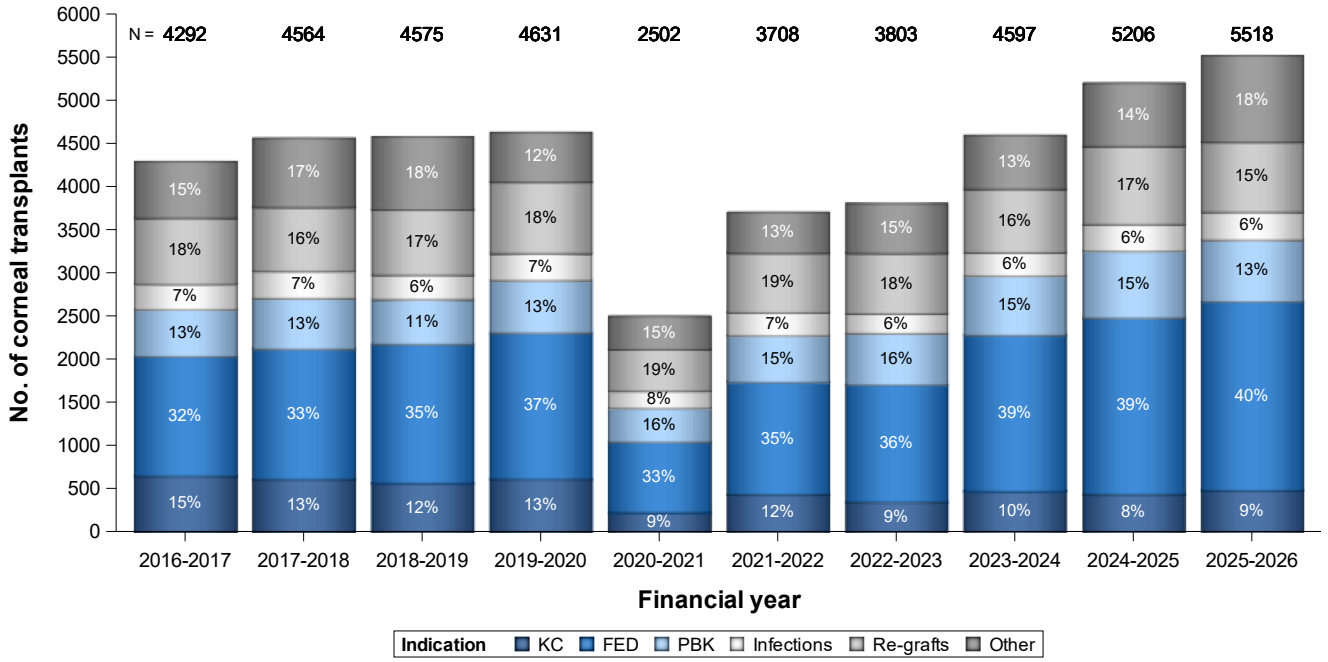
Table 10.3 Cornea transplants performed per million population (pmp) in the UK, 1 April 2024 - 31 March 2026, by country/NHS region

Country of residence/ NHS region	Number of transplants (pmp) 2024-2025		2025-2026	
North East and Yorkshire	657	(77.8)	788	(93.3)
North West	671	(86.8)	686	(88.7)
Midlands	685	(60.8)	787	(69.8)
East of England	264	(40.1)	393	(59.7)
London	1032	(113.2)	919	(100.8)
South East	752	(78.0)	741	(76.9)
South West	637	(107.6)	664	(112.2)
England	**4698**	**(80.0)**	**4978**	**(84.8)**
Isle of Man	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Channel Islands	**0**	**(0.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Wales	**141**	**(43.8)**	**144**	**(44.7)**
Scotland	**295**	**(52.7)**	**302**	**(53.9)**
Northern Ireland	**71**	**(36.2)**	**94**	**(48.0)**
TOTAL[1]	**5206**	**(74.9)**	**5518**	**(79.4)**

[1] Includes 1 UK recipient where the postcode was unspecified

Figure 10.2 shows the number of corneal transplants in the UK by indication for transplant from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2026. For corneas transplanted in 2024-2025 and 2025-2026, a further breakdown by indication is shown in **Table 10.4**.

Figure 10.2 Number of corneal transplants in the UK by indication, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026



The most common indication for transplantation is FED, representing 40% of corneal transplants in 2025-2026, as shown in **Table 10.4**. A large number of transplants defined as "not reported" are attributable to delays in entering the transplant record form in the last financial year.

Table 10.4 Corneal transplants in the UK by indication and financial year, 1 April 2024 - 31 March 2026

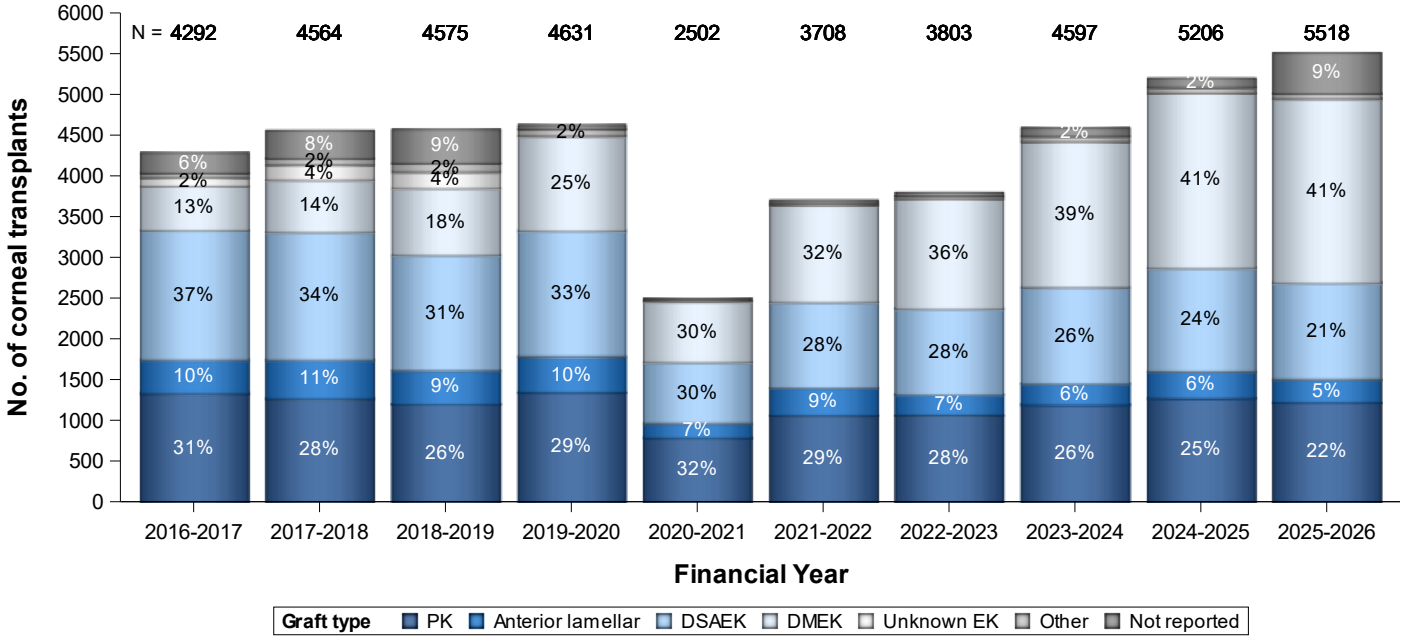
Indication for transplant	2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026	
	N	%	N	%
Keratoconus (KC)	**436**	**8.4**	**486**	**8.8**
Fuchs endothelial dystrophy (FED)	**2049**	**39.4**	**2186**	**39.6**
Pseudophakic bullous keratopathy (PBK)	**771**	**14.8**	**719**	**13.0**
Infections	**311**	**6.0**	**321**	**5.8**
Re-grafts	**906**	**17.4**	**807**	**14.6**
Other (listed below)	**733**	**14.1**	**999**	**18.1**
Ectasias	18	0.3	19	0.3
Dystrophies	79	1.5	72	1.3
Previous ocular surgery	151	2.9	133	2.4
Injury	64	1.2	43	0.8
Ulcerative keratitis	58	1.1	51	0.9
Opacification	121	2.3	91	1.6
Miscellaneous	179	3.4	142	2.6
Not reported	63	1.2	448	8.1
Total	**5206**	**100.0**	**5518**	**100.0**

Figure 10.3 shows the number of corneal transplants in the UK by graft type from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2026. Over the last 10 years, the proportion of penetrating keratoplasty (PK) grafts has reduced by nearly a third. Descemet Membrane Endothelial Keratoplasty (DMEK) transplants are now the most popular technique for corneal transplantation.

The type of EK graft, Descemet Stripping Automated EK (DSAEK) and DMEK transplants, were first collected as free text on the form. This meant that all EK transplants were often reported as EK unknown. In April 2019, the form changed so that ‘EK unknown’ was no longer specified.

Between January 2014 and March 2019, unknown EK graft types have been imputed such that grafts by surgeons that have never reported a DMEK transplant are assumed to be Descemet Stripping Automated EK (DSAEK) transplants and all transplants prior to the first reported DMEK are considered DSAEK transplants. A further breakdown by graft type for corneas transplanted in 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 is shown in **Table 10.5**.

Figure 10.3 Number of corneal transplants in the UK by graft type, 1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026



Between April 2016 to March 2019, unknown EK grafts have been imputed such that historic grafts and grafts by surgeons that have never reported a DMEK transplant are assumed to be DSAEK transplants

In 2025-2026, 22% of grafts were DSAEK and 41% were DMEK grafts. PK grafts are still a popular choice for corneal transplantation accounting for 22% of all transplants in 2025-2026. A large number of "not reported" graft types are attributable to delays in entering the transplant record form in the last financial year.

Table 10.5 Corneal transplants in the UK by graft type and financial year, 1 April 2024 - 31 March 2026

Graft type	2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026	
	N	%	N	%
PK	1276	24.5	1225	22.2
Anterior lamellar	331	6.4	285	5.2
DSAEK	1268	24.4	1185	21.5
DMEK	2149	41.3	2257	40.9
Other	66	1.3	68	1.2
Not reported	116	2.2	498	9.0
All grafts	**5206**	**100.0**	**5518**	**100.0**

10.4 Demographic characteristics

The age, sex and ethnicity of cornea donors and transplant recipients are shown in **Table 10.6**.

Table 10.6 Demographic characteristics of donors whose corneas were retrieved to NHSBT Eye Banks and transplant recipients in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026

		Cornea-only donors		Solid organ and cornea donors		Transplant recipients	
		N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Age	0-17	4	(0)	3	(1)	30	(1)
	18-34	16	(1)	23	(6)	320	(6)
	35-49	99	(4)	68	(18)	468	(8)
	50-59	237	(10)	88	(23)	546	(10)
	60-69	492	(20)	104	(28)	1080	(20)
	70-79	931	(39)	86	(23)	1804	(33)
	80+	638	(26)	4	(1)	1270	(23)
	Mean (SD)	71	(11)	58	(14)	67	(16)
Sex	Male	1370	(57)	208	(55)	2717	(49)
	Female	1047	(43)	168	(45)	2801	(51)
Ethnicity	White	49	(94)	348	(96)	4033	(89)
	Asian	3	(6)	9	(2)	318	(7)
	Black	0	0	4	(1)	161	(4)
	Other	0	0	2	(1)	41	(1)
	Not reported	2365	-	13	-	965	-
TOTAL		**2417**	**100.0**	**376**	**100.0**	**5518**	**100.0**

Survival Rates Following Transplantation

This chapter shows graft survival rates over time for kidney, pancreas and corneal transplants, and patient survival estimates for kidney, pancreas, cardiothoracic, liver, and intestinal transplants, performed in the UK. Separate estimates are presented for adult and paediatric patients (using organ-specific age definitions) and for transplants from donors after brain death and donors after circulatory death.

In all cases, the Kaplan-Meier estimate of the survivor function was used to provide the survival rate and groups (years) were compared using the log-rank test. The analyses do not take account of risk factors which may change over time. Graft survival is defined as time from transplant to graft failure, censoring for death with a functioning graft and grafts still functioning at time of analysis. Patient survival is defined as time from transplant to patient death, censoring for patients still alive at time of analysis. Both analyses consider only first transplants.

11.1 Kidney graft and patient survival

11.1.1 Adult kidney recipients – donor after brain death (DBD)

Figure 11.1 shows long-term graft survival in adult (≥18 years) recipients for first kidney only transplant from donors after brain death. **Table 11.1** shows the graft survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant changes in graft survival over time (p>0.2). **Table 11.2** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant. There was a statistically significant difference in patient survival over time at two- and five-year post-transplant (p<0.05).

Figure 11.1 Long-term graft survival after first adult kidney only transplant from donors after brain death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

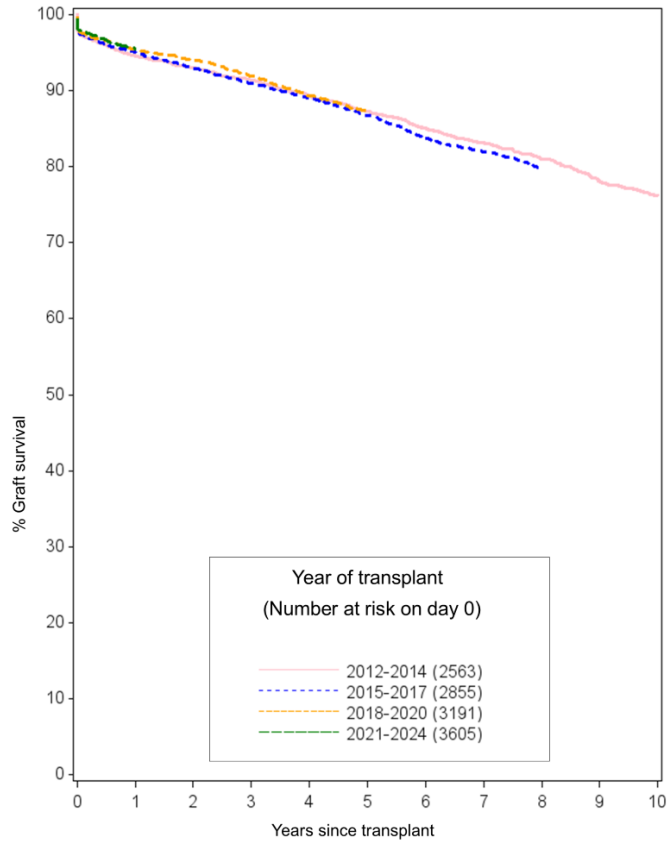


Table 11.1 Graft survival after first adult kidney only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	2563	95	(94-95)	93	(92-94)	87	(86-89)	76	(74-78)
2015-2017	2855	95	(94-96)	93	(92-94)	87	(85-88)		
2018-2020	3191	95	(95-96)	94	(93-95)	87	(86-88)		
2021-2024	3605	96	(95-96)						

Table 11.2 Patient survival after first adult kidney only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	2565	96	(95-97)	94	(93-95)	89	(87-90)	72	(70-74)
2015-2017	2855	97	(97-98)	95	(95-96)	88	(86-89)		
2018-2020	3192	96	(95-97)	94	(93-95)	85	(84-86)		
2021-2024	3605	96	(96-97)						

11.1.2 Adult kidney recipients – donor after circulatory death (DCD)

Long-term graft survival in adult recipients for kidney transplants from donors after circulatory death is shown in **Figure 11.2**. **Table 11.3** shows the graft survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant. There has been a significant improvement in two-year graft survival over the time periods shown (p<0.05). **Table 11.4** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for each time period analysed. There was a statistically significant difference in patient survival over time at one-, two- and five-year post-transplant (p<0.05).

Figure 11.2 Long-term graft survival after first adult kidney only transplant from donors after circulatory death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

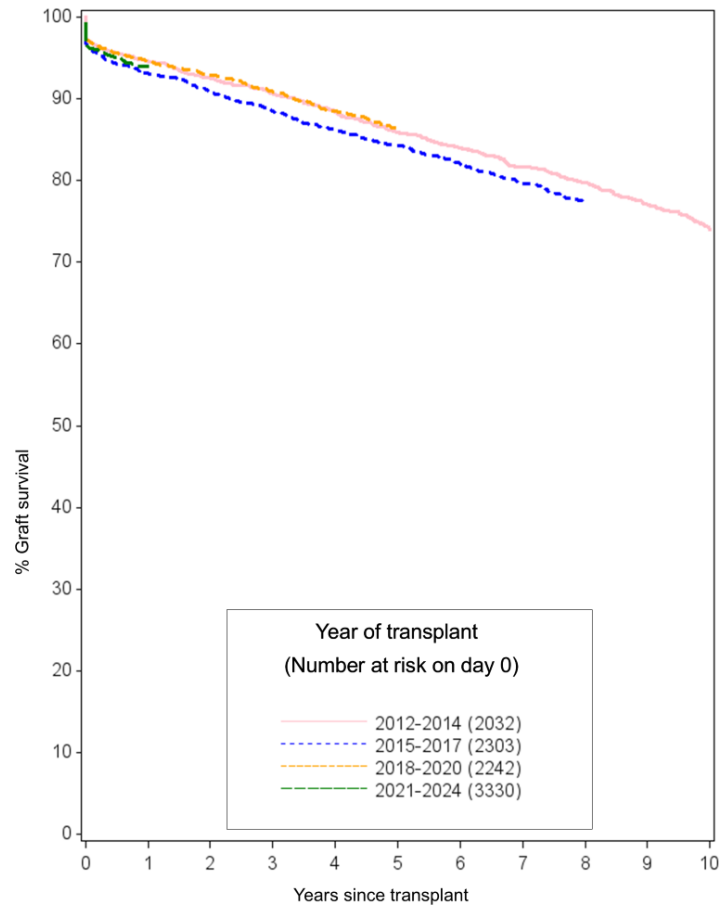


Table 11.3 Graft survival after first adult kidney only transplant from a DCD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	2032	95	(94-95)	93	(91-94)	86	(84-87)	74	(72-76)
2015-2017	2303	93	(92-94)	91	(90-92)	84	(83-86)		
2018-2020	2242	95	(94-95)	93	(92-94)	86	(85-88)		
2021-2024	3330	94	(93-95)						

Table 11.4 Patient survival after first adult kidney only transplant from a DCD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	2033	96	(95-97)	94	(93-95)	86	(84-87)	66	(64-69)
2015-2017	2304	97	(96-98)	95	(94-96)	85	(83-87)		
2018-2020	2244	96	(96-97)	93	(92-94)	83	(81-84)		
2021-2024	3330	95	(94-96)						

11.1.3 Adult kidney recipients – living donor

Long-term graft survival in adult recipients for living donor kidney transplants in the UK is shown in **Figure 11.3**. **Table 11.5** shows graft survival estimates and confidence intervals for each time period analysed. There has been a significant improvement in one-, two-, and five-year graft survival over the time periods shown (p<0.01). **Table 11.6** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant changes in patient survival over time (p>0.07).

Figure 11.3 Long-term graft survival after first adult living donor kidney only transplant in the UK, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2023

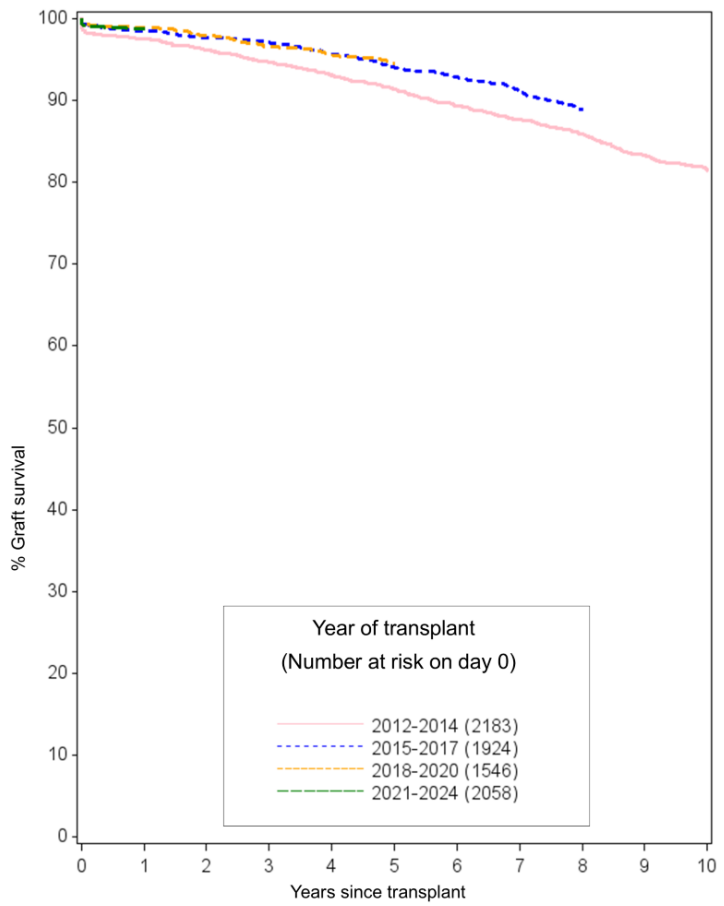


Table 11.5 Graft survival after first adult living donor kidney transplant

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	2183	98	(97-98)	96	(95-97)	91	(90-93)	81	(80-83)
2015-2017	1924	98	(98-99)	98	(97-98)	94	(93-95)		
2018-2020	1546	99	(98-99)	98	(97-99)	95	(93-96)		
2021-2024	2058	99	(98-99)						

Table 11.6 Patient survival after first adult living donor kidney transplant

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	2183	99	(98-99)	98	(97-99)	95	(94-96)	85	(83-87)
2015-2017	1924	99	(98-99)	98	(98-99)	95	(93-95)		
2018-2020	1549	99	(98-99)	97	(97-98)	93	(92-94)		
2021-2024	2058	99	(99-100)						

11.1.4 Paediatric kidney recipients – donor after brain death (DBD)

Figure 11.4 shows long-term graft survival in paediatric (<18 years) recipients for first kidney only transplants from donors after brain death. Graft survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown for each time period analysed in **Table 11.7**. There were no statistically significant changes in graft survival over time (p>0.1). **Table 11.8** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant changes in patient survival over time (p>0.4). There were insufficient paediatric recipients of first kidney only transplants from donors after circulatory death to permit reliable analysis.

Figure 11.4 Long-term graft survival after first paediatric kidney only transplant from donors after brain death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

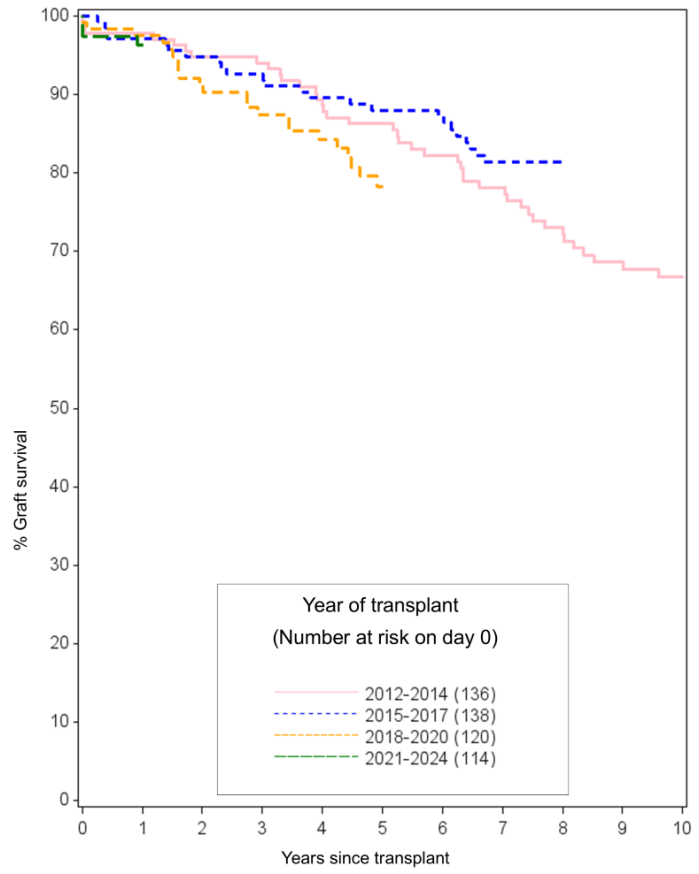


Table 11.7 Graft survival after first paediatric kidney only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	136	98	(93-99)	95	(89-97)	86	(79-91)	67	(58-74)
2015-2017	138	97	(92-99)	95	(89-98)	88	(81-92)		
2018-2020	120	97	(92-99)	91	(84-95)	78	(69-85)		
2021-2024	114	96	(90-99)						

Table 11.8 Patient survival after first paediatric kidney only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	136	99	(95-100)	99	(95-100)	97	(92-99)	94	(87-97)
2015-2017	138	99	(95-100)	99	(95-100)	99	(95-100)		
2018-2020	120	99	(94-100)	99	(94-100)	98	(93-100)		
2021-2024	114	100	-						

11.1.5 Paediatric kidney recipients - living donor

Long-term graft survival in paediatric recipients for living donor kidney transplants in the UK is shown in **Figure 11.5**. **Table 11.9** shows graft survival estimates and confidence intervals for each time period analysed. There were no statistically significant changes in graft survival over time (p>0.5). **Table 11.10** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant changes in patient survival over time (p>0.4).

Figure 11.5 Long-term graft survival after first paediatric living donor kidney only transplant in the UK, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

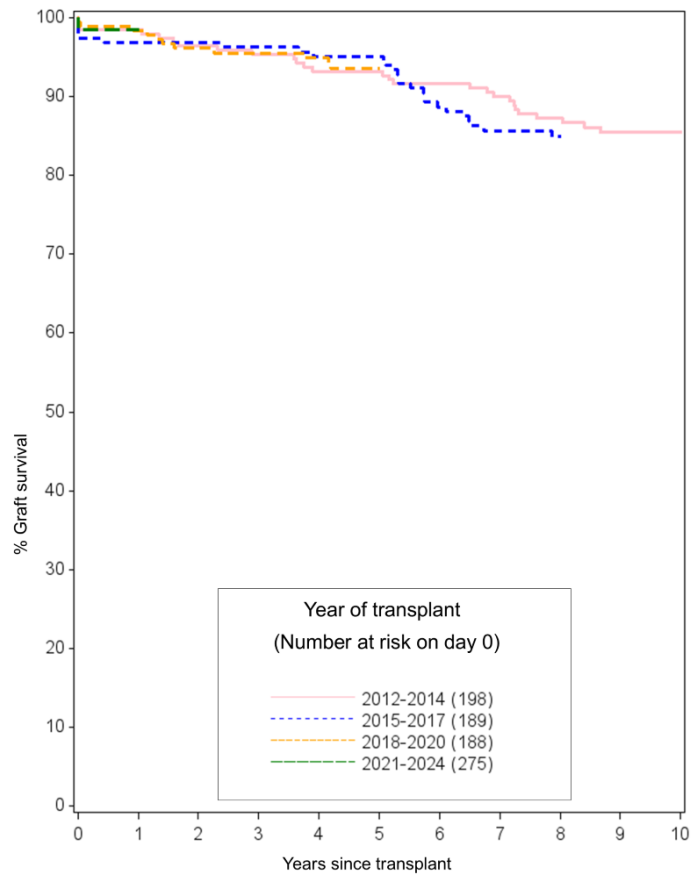


Table 11.9 Graft survival after first paediatric living donor kidney transplant

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	198	98	(95-100)	96	(93-98)	93	(89-96)	86	(80-90)
2015-2017	189	97	(93-99)	97	(93-99)	95	(91-97)		
2018-2020	188	98	(95-99)	96	(92-98)	94	(89-96)		
2021-2024	275	99	(96-99)						

Table 11.10 Patient survival after first paediatric living donor kidney transplant

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	198	99	(96-100)	99	(96-100)	99	(96-100)	99	(96-100)
2015-2017	189	99	(96-100)	98	(95-99)	97	(94-99)		
2018-2020	188	98	(95-99)	98	(95-99)	98	(94-99)		
2021-2024	275	99	(96-100)						

11.2 Pancreas graft and patient survival

11.2.1 Simultaneous pancreas/kidney transplants - donor after brain death (DBD)

Figure 11.6 shows long-term pancreas graft survival in recipients receiving their first simultaneous pancreas/kidney (SPK) transplant performed from donors after brain death. Graft and patient survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown at one, two, five and ten years post-transplant in **Table 11.11** and **Table 11.12** respectively. Results relate to adults only as there are no paediatric pancreas transplant recipients. There were no statistically significant changes in graft or patient survival over time (p>0.1 and p>0.2, respectively).

Figure 11.6 Long-term graft survival after first SPK transplant from donors after brain death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

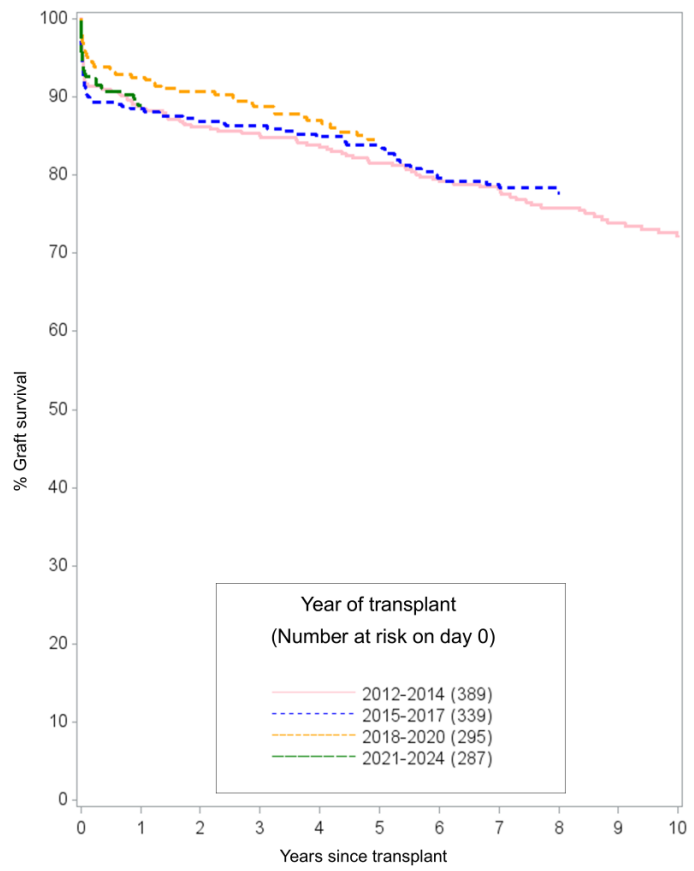


Table 11.11 Pancreas graft survival after first SPK transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	389	89	(85-91)	86	(82-89)	82	(77-85)	72	(67-77)
2015-2017	339	88	(85-91)	87	(83-90)	84	(79-87)		
2018-2020	295	93	(89-95)	91	(87-94)	85	(79-88)		
2021-2024	287	89	(85-92)						

Table 11.12 Patient survival after first SPK transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	389	97	(94-98)	96	(94-98)	89	(85-92)	74	(69-79)
2015-2017	341	98	(95-99)	96	(93-98)	92	(88-95)		
2018-2020	298	99	(96-99)	98	(95-99)	92	(87-95)		
2021-2024	289	96	(93-98)						

11.2.2 Simultaneous pancreas/kidney transplants - donor after circulatory death (DCD)

Figure 11.7 shows pancreas graft survival in recipients receiving their first SPK transplant performed from donors after circulatory death. Graft and patient survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown at one, two, five and ten years in **Table 11.13** and **Table 11.14** respectively. Results are for adult patients only. There has been a significant improvement in two- and five-year graft survival over the time periods shown ($p<0.05$). Differences in patient survival are not significant over time ($p>0.1$).

Figure 11.7 Pancreas graft survival after first SPK transplant from donors after circulatory death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

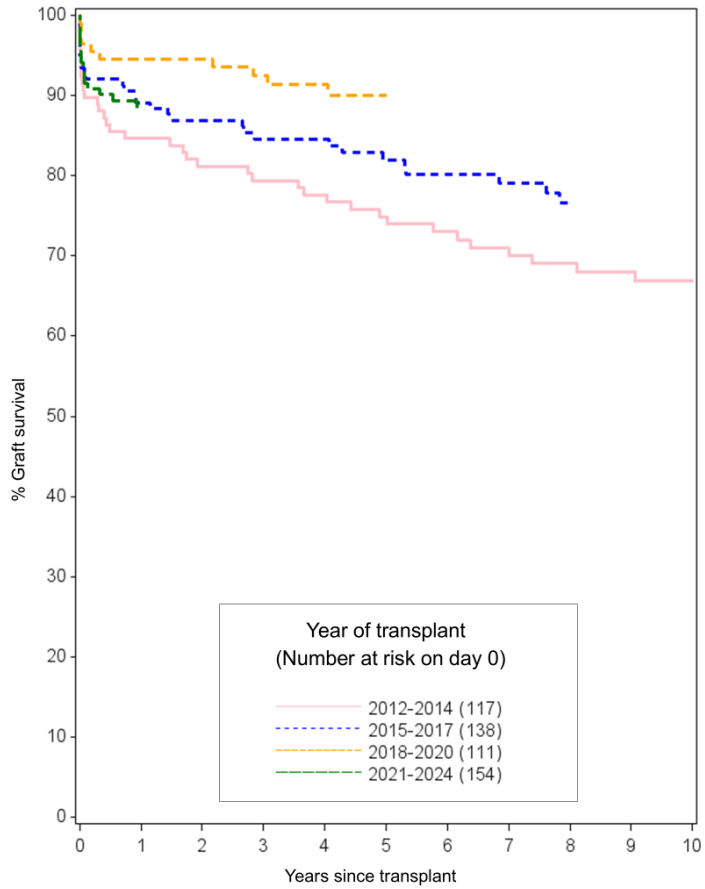


Table 11.13 Pancreas graft survival after first SPK transplant from a DCD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	117	85	(77-90)	81	(73-87)	75	(66-82)	67	(57-75)
2015-2017	138	89	(83-93)	87	(80-92)	82	(74-88)		
2018-2020	111	95	(88-98)	95	(88-98)	90	(82-95)		
2021-2024	154	88	(82-93)						

Table 11.14 Patient survival after first SPK transplant from a DCD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	118	99	(94-100)	97	(92-99)	92	(84-96)	76	(66-83)
2015-2017	138	98	(94-100)	97	(92-99)	93	(86-96)		
2018-2020	111	99	(93-100)	98	(93-100)	94	(86-97)		
2021-2024	155	96	(91-98)						

11.2.3 Pancreas only transplants - donor after brain death (DBD)

Figure 11.8 shows long-term graft survival in recipients receiving their first pancreas only transplant performed from donors after brain death. Graft and patient survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown at one, two, five and ten years in **Table 11.15** and **Table 11.16** respectively. Results are for adult patients only. There were no statistically significant changes in graft or patient survival over time (p>0.2). There were insufficient recipients of first pancreas only transplants from donors after circulatory death to permit reliable analysis.

Figure 11.8 Long-term graft survival after pancreas only transplant from donors after brain death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

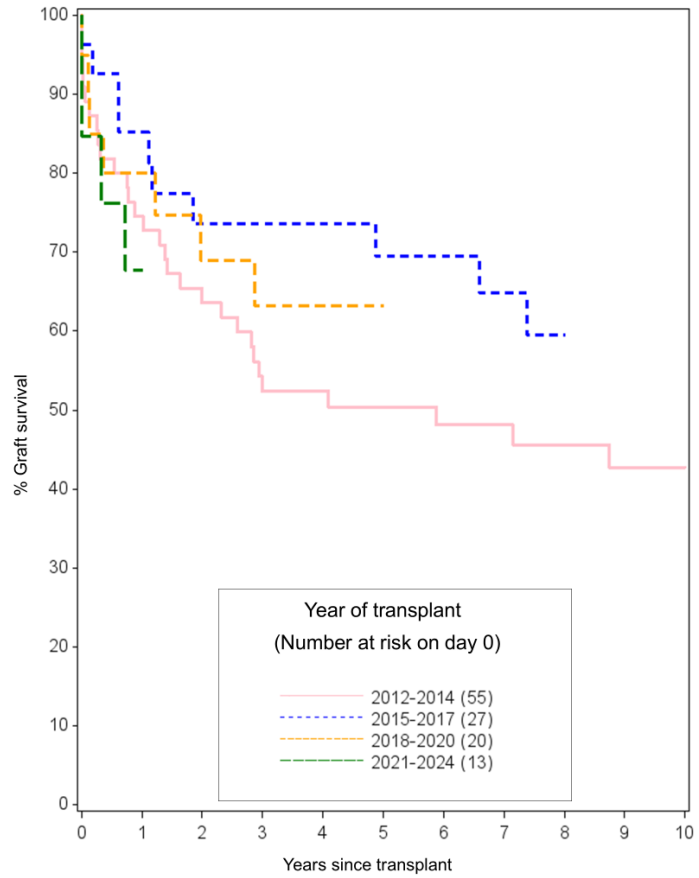


Table 11.15 Graft survival after first pancreas only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	55	75	(61-84)	64	(49-75)	50	(36-63)	43	(29-56)
2015-2017	27	85	(65-94)	74	(52-86)	69	(48-83)		
2018-2020	20	80	(55-92)	69	(43-85)	63	(38-81)		
2021-2024	13	68	(35-87)						

Table 11.16 Patient survival after first pancreas only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	55	98	(87-100)	98	(87-100)	83	(68-92)	62	(44-76)
2015-2017	27	96	(76-99)	92	(72-98)	88	(66-96)		
2018-2020	21	94	(67-99)	89	(61-97)	82	(54-94)		
2021-2024	13	100	-						

11.3 Cardiothoracic patient survival

11.3.1 Adult heart recipients – donors after brain death (DBD)

Long-term patient survival for adult (≥16 years) recipients after first heart only transplant performed from donors after brain death is shown in **Figure 11.9**. Super-urgent, urgent and non-urgent patients are included. **Table 11.17** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five and ten years post-transplant for each transplant era. There were no statistically significant differences in patient survival over time (p>0.1).

Figure 11.9 Long-term patient survival after first adult heart only transplant from donors after brain death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

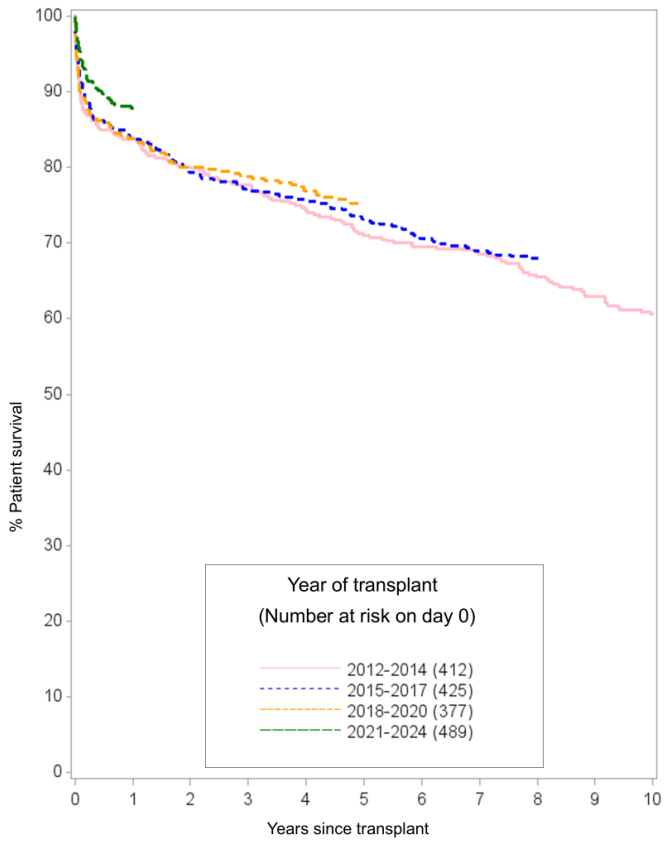


Table 11.17 Patient survival after first adult heart only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	412	84	(80-87)	80	(76-84)	71	(66-75)	61	(56-65)
2015-2017	425	84	(80-87)	79	(75-83)	73	(68-77)		
2018-2020	377	84	(80-87)	80	(76-84)	75	(70-79)		
2021-2024	489	88	(85-90)						

11.3.2 Adult heart recipients – donors after circulatory death (DCD)

Long-term patient survival for adult (≥16 years) recipients after first heart only transplant performed from donors after circulatory death is shown in **Figure 11.10**. Super-urgent, urgent, and non-urgent patients are included. **Table 11.18** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, and five years post-transplant for each transplant era.

Figure 11.10 Long-term patient survival after first adult heart only transplant from donors after circulatory death, 1 January 2015 – 31 December 2024

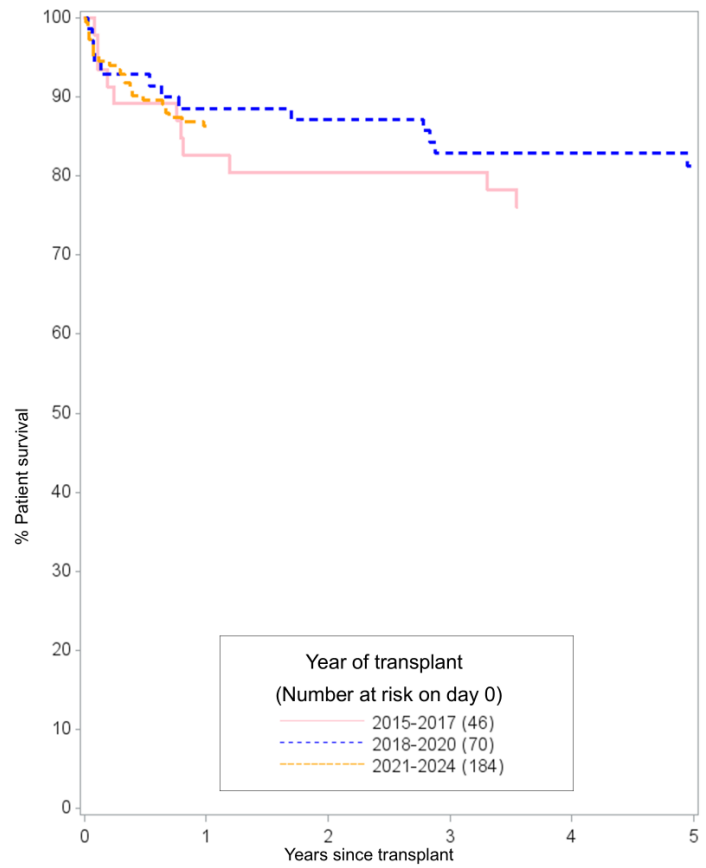


Table 11.18 Patient survival after first adult heart only transplant from a DCD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year	
2015-2017	46	83	(68-91)	80	(66-89)	76	(61-86)
2018-2020	70	89	(78-94)	87	(77-93)	81	(70-89)
2021-2024	184	86	(80-91)				

11.3.3 Adult heart-lung block recipients – donors after brain death (DBD)

Patient survival for adult recipients after first heart-lung block transplant from donors after brain death is shown in **Figure 11.11**. Patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for each time period analysed are shown in **Table 11.19**. There was a significant difference in patient survival at one year (p=0.04).

Figure 11.11 Long-term patient survival after first adult heart-lung block transplant from donors after brain death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

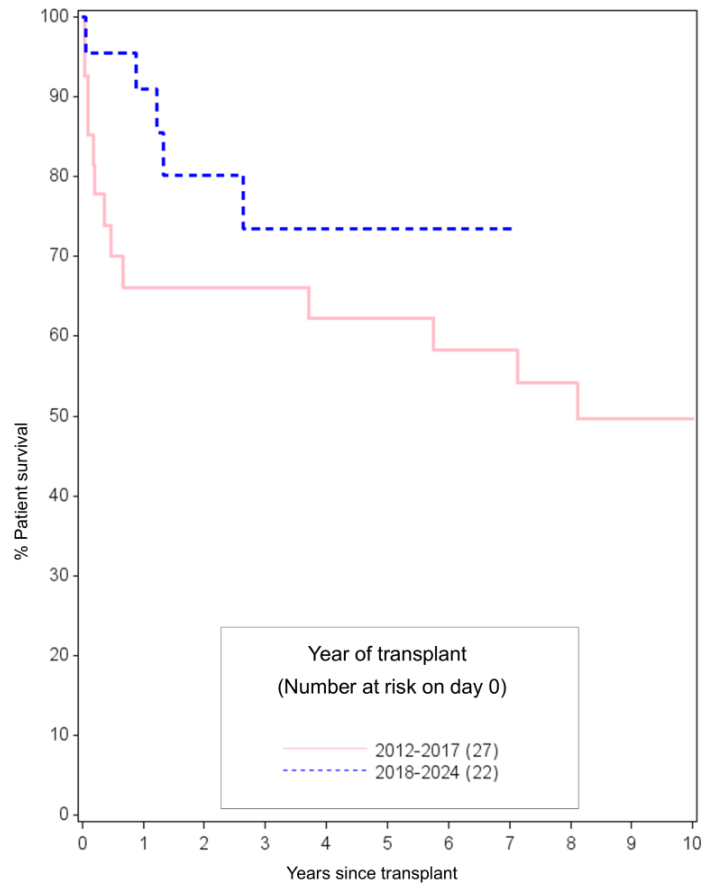


Table 11.19 Patient survival after first adult heart-lung block transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2017	27	66	(45-81)	66	(45-81)	62	(41-78)	50	(29-67)
2018-2024	22	91	(68-98)	80	(55-92)	74	(47-88)		

11.3.4 Adult lung recipients - donors after brain death (DBD)

Patient survival for adult recipients after first lung only transplant from donors after brain death is shown in **Figure 11.12**, with survival estimates and confidence intervals shown in **Table 11.20**. Super-urgent, urgent and non-urgent patients are included. There were no statistically significant differences in patient survival across eras (p>0.5).

Figure 11.12 Long-term patient survival after first adult lung only transplant from donors after brain death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

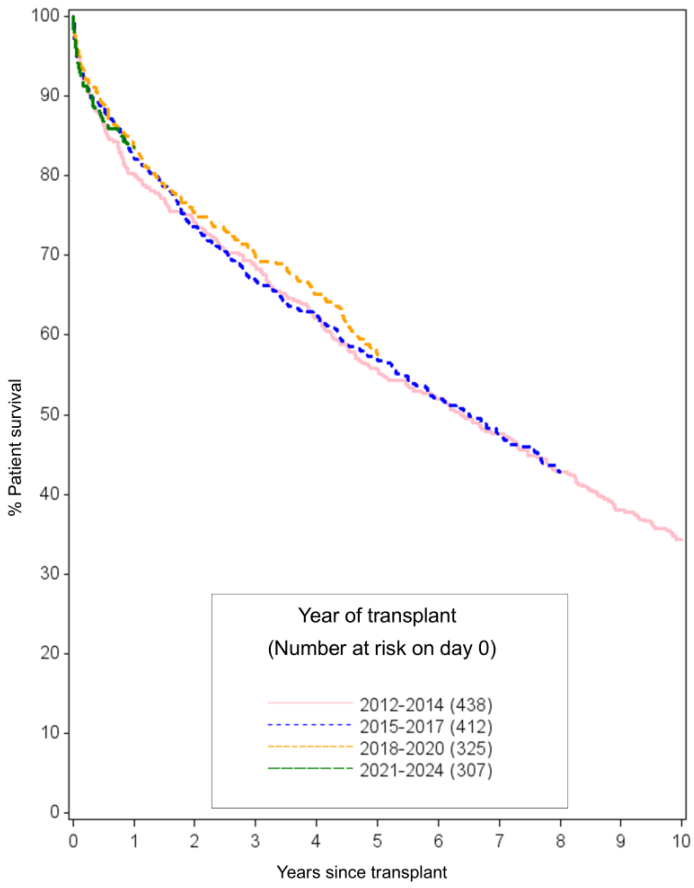


Table 11.20 Patient survival after first adult lung only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	438	80	(76-84)	74	(70-78)	56	(51-60)	34	(30-39)
2015-2017	412	82	(78-86)	74	(69-78)	57	(52-61)		
2018-2020	325	84	(79-87)	75	(70-80)	57	(52-63)		
2021-2024	307	84	(79-87)						

11.3.5 Adult lung recipients - donors after circulatory death (DCD)

Patient survival for adult recipients after first lung only transplant from donors after circulatory death is shown in **Figure 11.13**, by era, with survival estimates and confidence intervals shown in **Table 11.21**. Super-urgent, urgent and non-urgent patients are included. There was a significant difference in patient survival at one year (p=0.05).

Figure 11.13 Patient survival after first adult lung only transplant from donors after circulatory death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

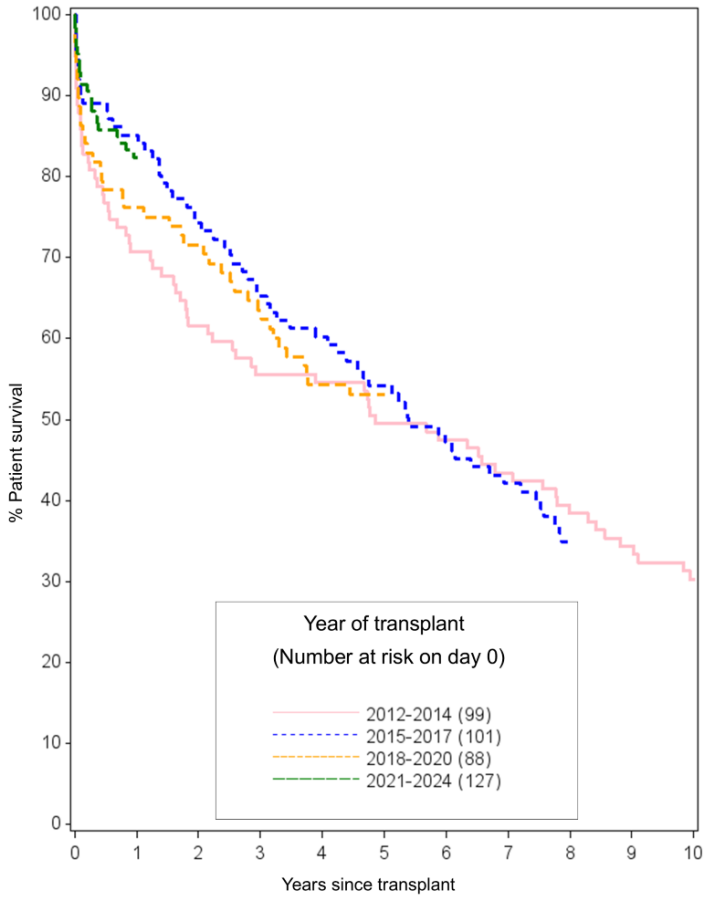


Table 11.21 Patient survival after first adult lung only transplant from a DCD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	99	71	(61-79)	62	(51-70)	49	(39-59)	30	(22-39)
2015-2017	101	85	(77-91)	74	(65-82)	54	(44-63)		
2018-2020	88	76	(66-84)	72	(61-80)	53	(42-63)		
2021-2024	127	82	(75-88)						

11.3.6 Paediatric heart recipients – donors after brain death (DBD)

Long-term patient survival for paediatric recipients after first heart only transplant from donors after brain death is shown in **Figure 11.14**. Super-urgent, urgent and non-urgent patients are included. **Table 11.22** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five, and ten years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant differences in patient survival across eras (p>0.2). The number of heart-lung transplant recipients was too small to analyse.

Figure 11.14 Long-term patient survival after first paediatric heart only transplant from donors after brain death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

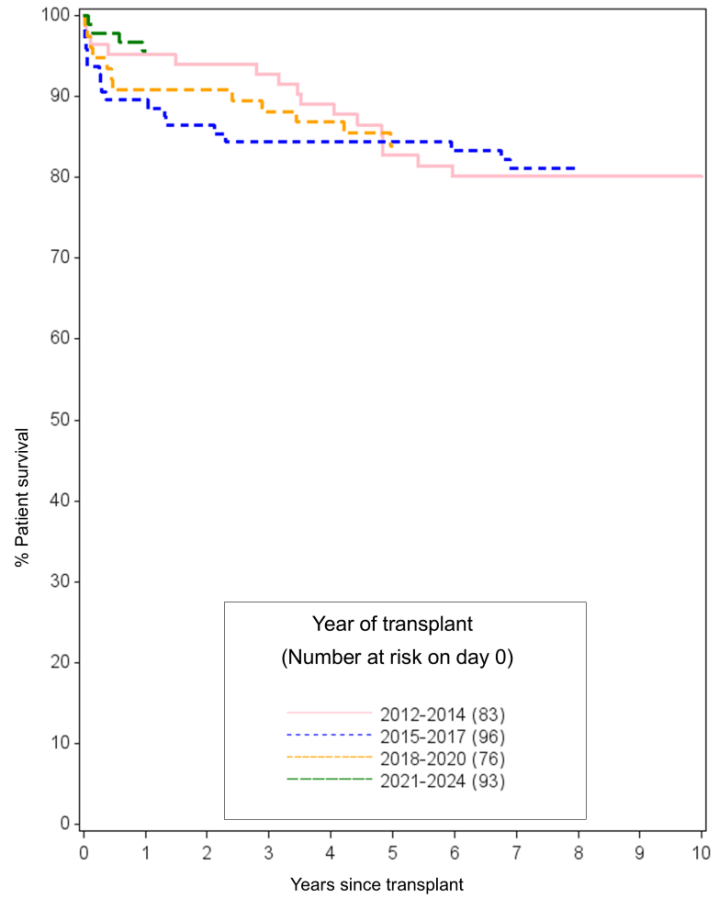


Table 11.22 Patient survival after first paediatric heart only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	83	95	(88-98)	94	(86-97)	83	(73-89)	80	(70-87)
2015-2017	96	90	(82-94)	86	(78-92)	84	(75-90)		
2018-2020	76	91	(82-95)	91	(82-95)	84	(73-91)		
2021-2024	93	96	(89-98)						

11.3.7 Paediatric lung recipients - donors after brain death (DBD)

Long-term patient survival for paediatric recipients after first lung only transplant from donors after brain death is shown in **Figure 11.15**. Super-urgent, urgent and non-urgent patients are included. **Table 11.23** shows the patient survival estimates and confidence intervals for one, two, five, and ten years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant differences in patient survival across eras (p>0.2).

Figure 11.15 Long-term patient survival after first paediatric lung only transplant from donors after brain death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

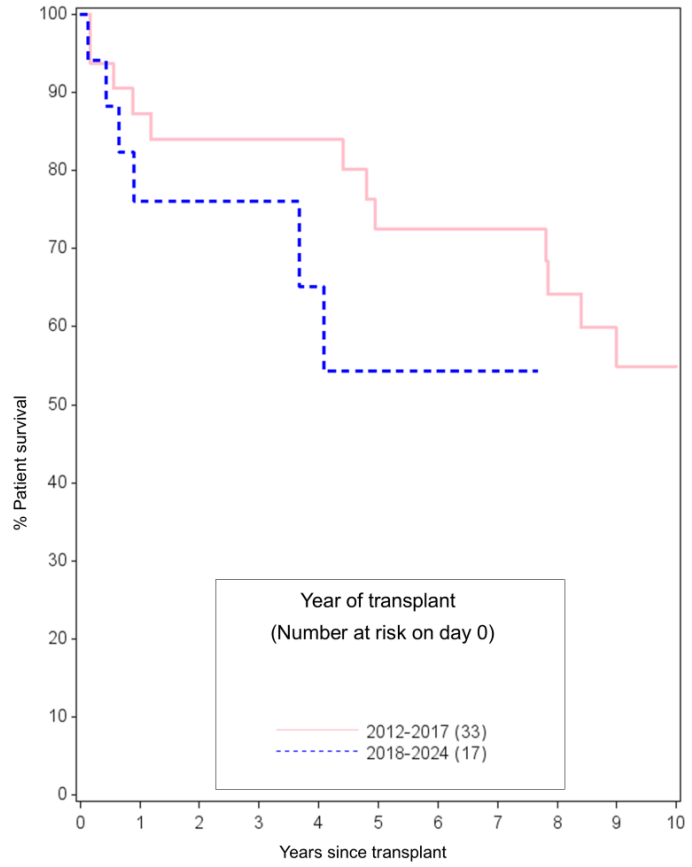


Table 11.23 Patient survival after first paediatric lung only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2017	33	87	(70-95)	84	(66-93)	72	(52-85)	55	(34-72)
2018-2024	17	76	(48-90)	76	(48-90)	54	(23-78)		

11.4 Liver patient survival

11.4.1 Adult liver recipients - donor after brain death (DBD)

Long-term patient survival for adult (≥17 years) recipients after first elective NHS Group 1 liver only transplants from donors after brain death is shown in **Figure 11.16**. **Table 11.24** shows patient survival estimates at one, two, five, and ten years post-transplant. There has been significant differences in one- and two-year patient survival over the time periods shown ($p<0.05$). Whole liver transplants are included as well as reduced and split liver transplants.

Figure 11.16 Long-term patient survival after first elective adult liver only transplant from donors after brain death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

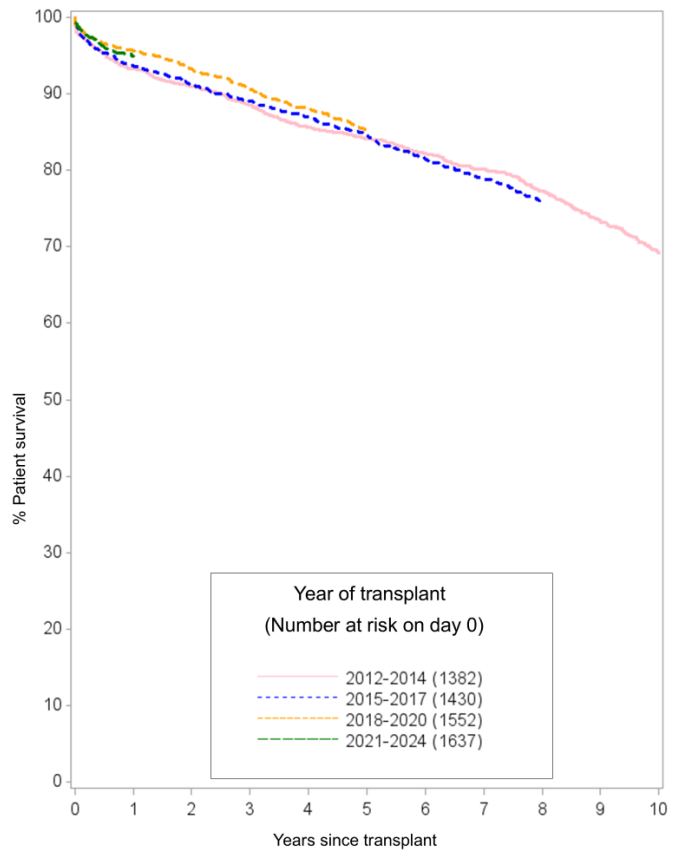


Table 11.24 Patient survival after first elective adult NHS Group 1 liver only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	1382	93	(92-95)	91	(89-92)	84	(82-86)	69	(67-72)
2015-2017	1430	94	(92-95)	91	(90-93)	85	(83-86)		
2018-2020	1552	96	(95-97)	93	(92-94)	85	(83-87)		
2021-2024	1637	95	(94-96)						

11.4.2 Adult liver recipients - donor after circulatory death (DCD)

Patient survival for adult (≥17 years) recipients after first elective NHS Group 1 liver only transplants from donors after circulatory death is shown in **Figure 11.17**. **Table 11.25** shows patient survival estimates at one, two and five years post-transplant. There were no statistically significant differences in patient survival across eras (p>0.4).

Figure 11.17 Long-term patient survival after first elective adult liver only transplant from donors after circulatory death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

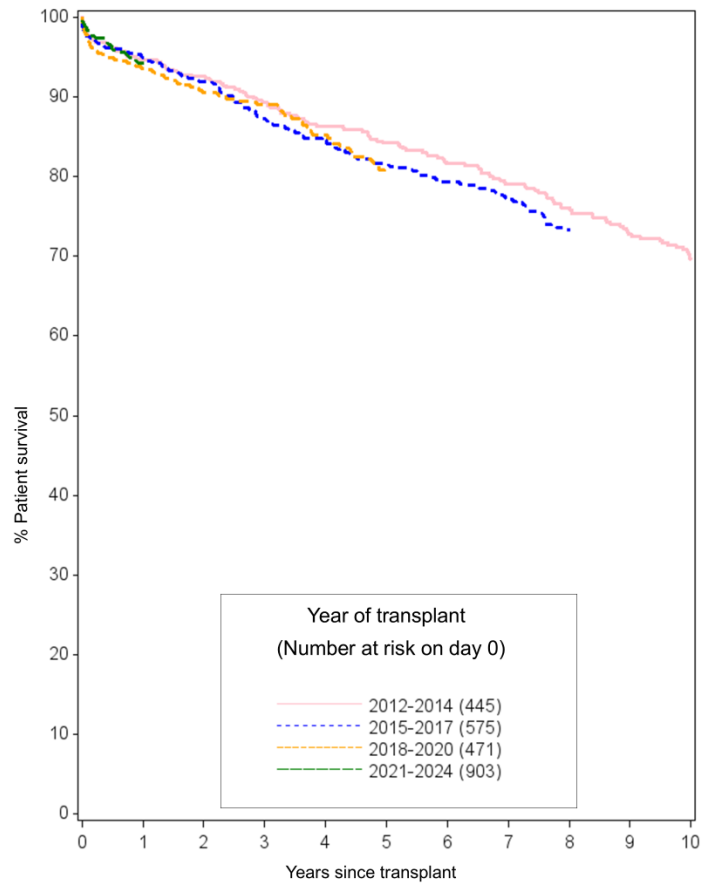


Table 11.25 Patient survival after first elective adult NHS Group 1 liver only transplant from a DCD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	445	95	(92-96)	93	(90-95)	84	(80-87)	70	(65-74)
2015-2017	575	95	(93-96)	92	(89-94)	82	(78-85)		
2018-2020	471	94	(91-95)	91	(88-93)	81	(77-84)		
2021-2024	903	94	(92-96)						

11.4.3 Paediatric liver recipients – donor after brain death (DBD)

Figure 11.18 and **Table 11.26** show long-term patient survival estimates for first elective liver only transplants from donors after brain death in paediatric (<17 years) recipients. There were no statistically significant differences in patient survival across eras (p>0.05). The number of paediatric transplants from donors after circulatory death was too small to estimate meaningful patient survival.

Figure 11.18 Long-term patient survival after first elective paediatric liver only transplant from donors after brain death, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

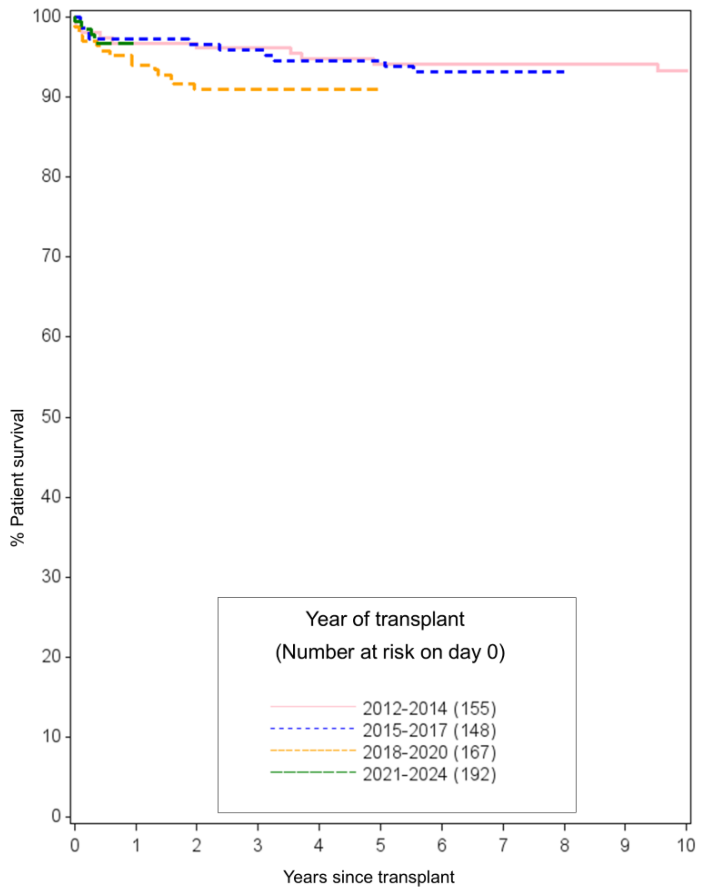


Table 11.26 Patient survival after first elective paediatric liver only transplant from a DBD

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year		Ten year	
2012-2014	155	97	(92-99)	96	(92-98)	94	(89-97)	93	(88-96)
2015-2017	148	97	(93-99)	97	(92-99)	95	(89-97)		
2018-2020	167	94	(89-97)	91	(86-94)	91	(86-94)		
2021-2024	192	97	(93-99)						

11.5 Intestinal patient survival

Figure 11.19 and **Table 11.27** show patient survival estimates for recipients receiving their first intestinal transplant, by recipient age group (adults aged ≥ 18 years) and transplant era. Results should be interpreted cautiously due to the small cohort and the heterogeneity of transplant types (both transplants that involve and do not involve the liver are included).

Figure 11.19 Patient survival after first intestinal graft in the UK, 1 January 2017 – 31 December 2024

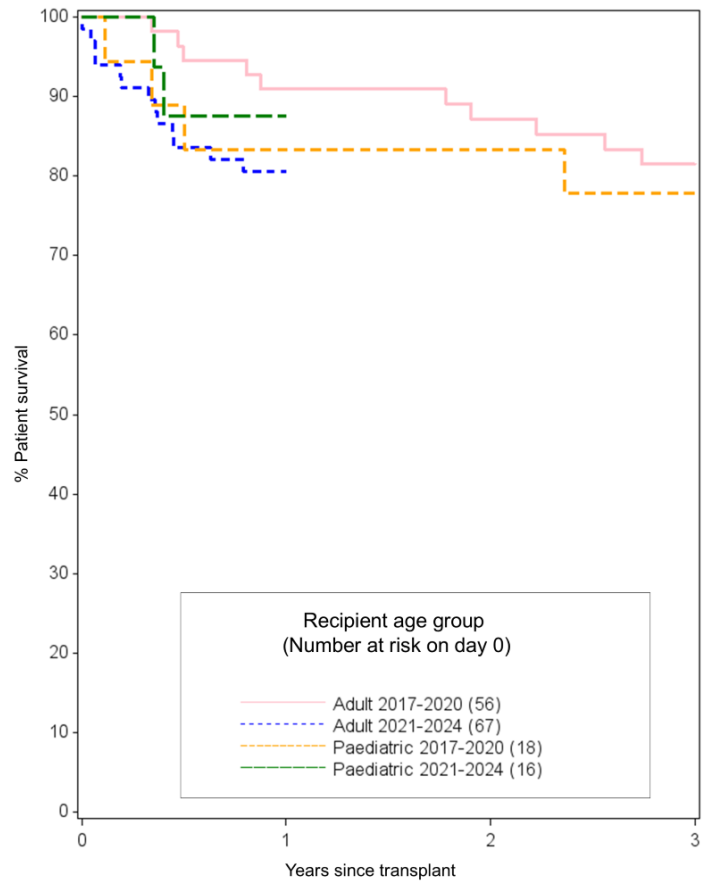


Table 11.27 Patient survival after first intestinal transplant

Recipient age group	No. at risk on day 0	% Patient survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Three year	
Adult							
2017-2020	56	91	(80-96)	87	(75-94)	81	(68-90)
2021-2024	67	81	(69-88)				
Paediatric							
2017-2020	18	83	(57-94)	83	(57-94)	78	(51-91)
2021-2024	16	88	(59-97)				

11.6 Corneal graft survival

11.6.1 Cornea grafts for keratoconus

Figure 11.20 shows graft survival estimates for first corneal transplant for keratoconus (KC). Graft survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown by transplant year at one, two and five years in **Table 11.28**. There were no statistically significant differences in graft survival across eras (p>0.1).

Figure 11.20 Graft survival after first corneal graft for KC in the UK, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

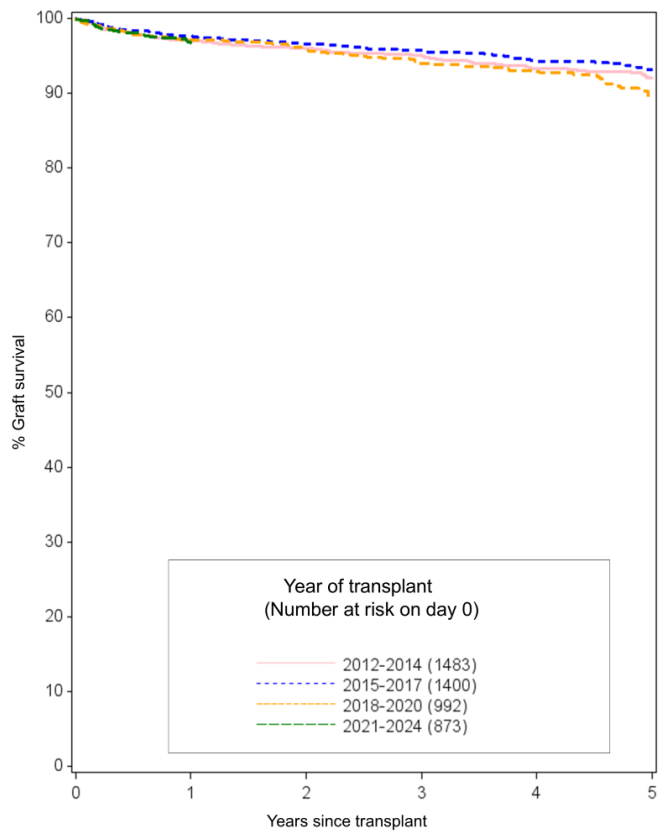


Table 11.28 Graft survival after first corneal graft for KC

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year	
2012-2014	1483	97	(96-98)	96	(95-97)	92	(90-94)
2015-2017	1400	98	(97-98)	97	(95-97)	93	(91-95)
2018-2020	992	97	(96-98)	96	(94-97)	89	(87-92)
2021-2024	873	97	(95-98)				

11.6.2 Cornea grafts for Fuchs endothelial dystrophy

Figure 11.21 shows graft survival estimates for first corneal transplant for Fuchs endothelial dystrophy (FED). Graft survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown by transplant year at one, two and five years in **Table 11.29**. There were no statistically significant differences in graft survival across eras (p>0.5).

Figure 11.21 Graft survival after first corneal graft for FED in the UK, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

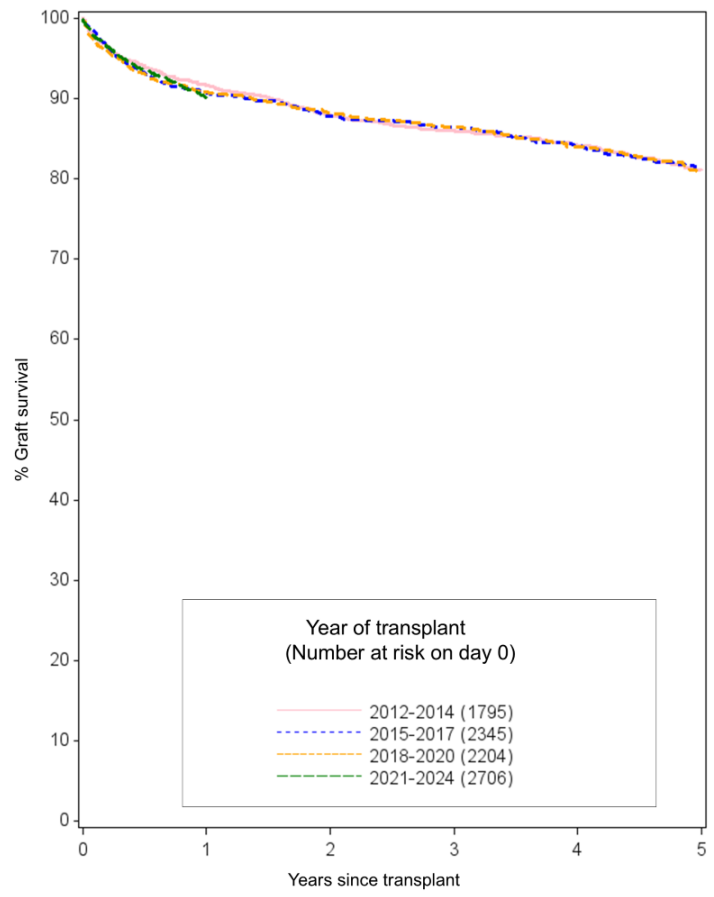


Table 11.29 Graft survival after first corneal graft for FED

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year	
2012-2014	1795	92	(90-93)	88	(86-89)	81	(79-83)
2015-2017	2345	91	(89-92)	88	(86-89)	81	(79-83)
2018-2020	2204	91	(90-92)	88	(87-89)	81	(78-83)
2021-2024	2706	90	(89-91)				

11.6.3 Cornea grafts for pseudophakic bullous keratopathy

Figure 11.22 shows graft survival estimates for first corneal transplant for pseudophakic bullous keratopathy (PBK). Graft survival estimates and confidence intervals are shown by transplant year at one, two and five years in **Table 11.30**. There was a significant difference in graft survival at one year (p<0.0001).

Figure 11.22 Graft survival after first corneal graft for PBK in the UK, 1 January 2012 – 31 December 2024

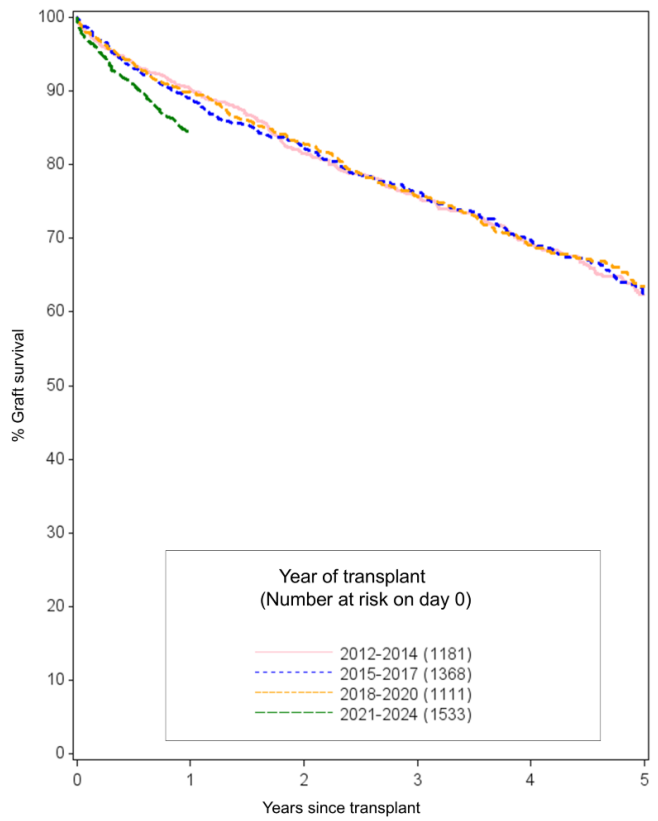


Table 11.30 Graft survival after first corneal graft for PBK

Year of transplant	No. at risk on day 0	% Graft survival (95% confidence interval) One year		Two year		Five year	
2012-2014	1181	90	(88-92)	82	(79-84)	62	(59-66)
2015-2017	1368	89	(87-90)	82	(80-84)	63	(59-66)
2018-2020	1111	90	(88-91)	83	(80-85)	64	(59-67)
2021-2024	1533	84	(82-86)				

NHS Organ Donor Register (ODR)

Key messages

- **Deemed consent/authorisation legislation has been implemented in Wales (2015), Jersey (2019), England (2020), Scotland (2021), Guernsey (2023), Northern Ireland (2023) and Isle of Man (2026)**
- **28.7 million people had recorded a decision to donate organs/tissues (opt-in) on the NHS ODR as at March 2026 (41% of the population)**
- **2.9 million people had recorded a decision not to donate organs/tissues (opt-out) on the NHS ODR as at March 2025 (4% of the population)**
- **171 people have recorded on the NHS ODR, a decision to appoint a representative to make their donation decision on their behalf as at March 2026**
- **57% of the 1,428 deceased organ donors last year had registered their decision to donate (opt-in) on the ODR**

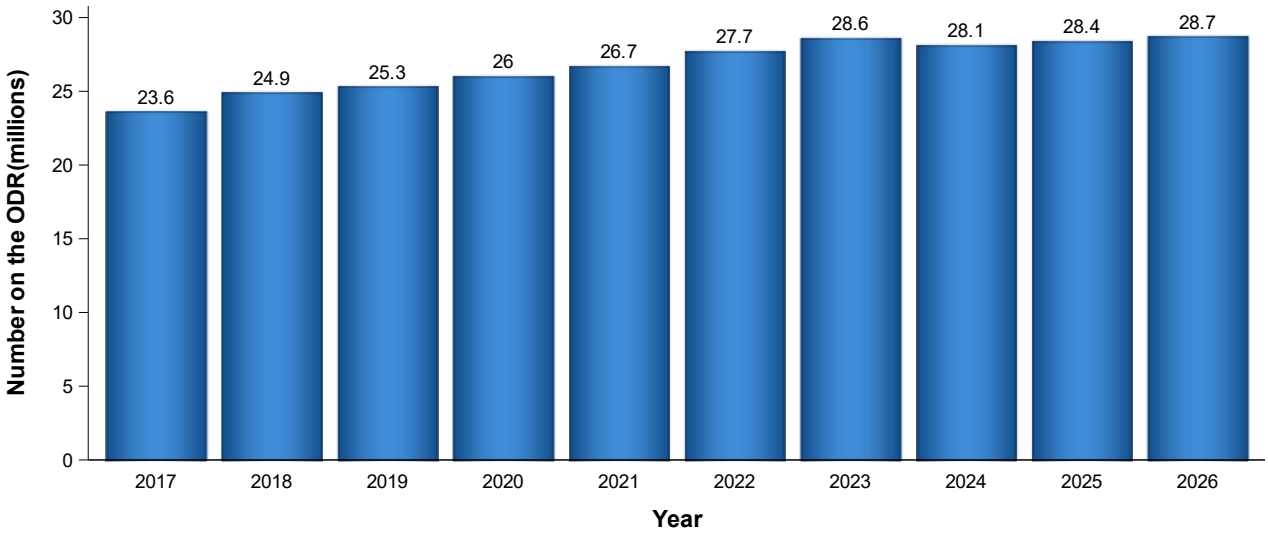
It should be noted that an improved method of recording registrant deaths was implemented in 2023, resulting in a significant reduction in the number of registrants recorded on the NHS Organ Donor Register (ODR), but more accurately reflecting the number of living registrants.

By the end of March 2026, the NHS ODR held just over 28.7 million opt-in registrations. A summary of the number of registrations at the end of each financial year from 31 March 2017 to 31 March 2026, is shown in **Figure 12.1**.

By the end of March 2026, the NHS ODR held just over 2.9 million opt-out registrations. A summary of the number of opt-out registrations at the end of each financial year from 31 March 2017 to 31 March 2026 is shown in **Figure 12.2**.

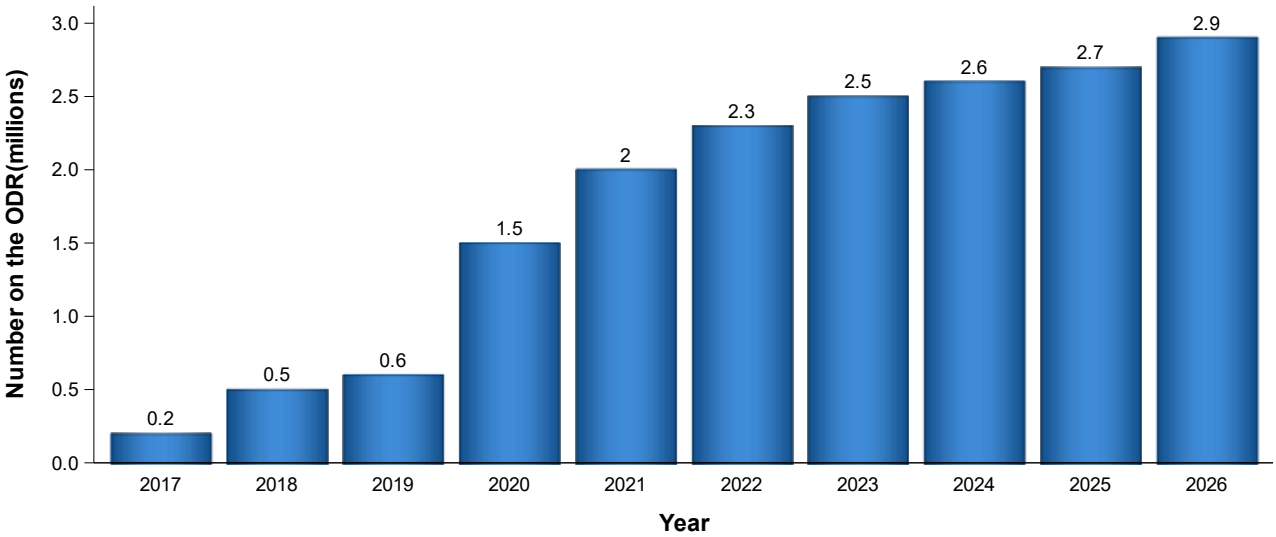
Of the 1,428 deceased organ donors in 2025-2026, 57% had registered a decision to donate (opt-in) on the ODR, representing a decrease of 2% from 2024-2025.

Figure 12.1 Number opted-in on the NHS Organ Donor Register at 31 March



Note: Method of recording registrant deaths improved in 2023, more accurately reflecting living registrants in recent years. Total numbers of registrants prior to 2024 do not include this amendment.

Figure 12.2 Number opted-out on the NHS Organ Donor Register at 31 March



Note: Method of recording registrant deaths improved in 2023, more accurately reflecting living registrants in recent years. Total numbers of registrants prior to 2024 do not include this amendment.

Those registered on the NHS ODR come from all parts of the UK. **Table 12.1** shows the number and percentage of the population who registered a decision to donate (opt-in) in each country/NHS region at 31 March 2026. 73% of the population of the Isle of Man have registered an opt-in decision, which is higher than all other countries and NHS regions. No adjustment has been made for any differences in demographics of the populations.

Table 12.2 shows the number and proportion of the population who registered a decision not to donate (opt-out) in each country/NHS region at 31 March 2026. The proportion of the population that registered an opt-out decision, was 6.0% in Wales, and less for other countries and most NHS regions. In addition, there have been 171 appointed representative registrations. An appointed representative(s), in circumstances where donation is possible, will be asked if organs should be donated.

Table 12.1 Opt-in registrations on the NHS Organ Donor Register by 31 March 2026, by country/ NHS region

Country/ NHS region of residence	Registrants N	Registrants pmp	Proportion registered
North East and Yorkshire	3,600,623	426,109	43%
North West	2,719,231	351,776	35%
Midlands	3,968,992	352,173	35%
East of England	2,844,312	432,266	43%
London	2,886,004	316,448	32%
South East	4,175,097	433,101	43%
South West	2,909,965	491,548	49%
England	**23,104,224**	**393,464**	**39%**
Isle of Man	**58,019**	**725,238**	**73%**
Channel Islands	**30,362**	**178,600**	**18%**
Wales	**1,428,990**	**443,786**	**44%**
Scotland	**2,917,845**	**521,044**	**52%**
Northern Ireland	**1,121,775**	**572,334**	**57%**
TOTAL[1]	**28,735,282**	**413,457**	**41%**

[1] Includes 74,067 registrants where the postcode was unknown

Table 12.2 Opt-out registrations on the NHS Organ Donor Register by 31 March 2026, by country/ NHS region

Country/ NHS region of residence	Registrants N	Registrants pmp	Proportion registered
North East and Yorkshire	349,440	41,354	4.1%
North West	326,808	42,278	4.2%
Midlands	519,337	46,081	4.6%
East of England	246,028	37,390	3.7%
London	634,646	69,588	7.0%
South East	280,966	29,146	2.9%
South West	150,028	25,343	2.5%
England	**2,507,253**	**42,698**	**4.3%**
Isle of Man	**2,147**	**26,838**	**2.7%**
Channel Islands	**2,535**	**14,912**	**1.5%**
Wales	**194,237**	**60,322**	**6.0%**
Scotland	**194,149**	**34,669**	**3.5%**
Northern Ireland	**32,139**	**16,397**	**1.6%**
TOTAL[1]	**2,934,030**	**42,216**	**4.2%**

[1] Includes 1,570 registrants where the postcode was unknown

At the end of March 2026, 82% of opt-in registrants, where the information was available, indicated a willingness to donate all organs and tissue (kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs, liver and corneas). However, of those who were not willing to donate all organs, the majority (66%) did not wish to donate their corneas. Of the restricted registrations, only 6% (1% of the total register) did not wish to donate their kidneys. Willingness to donate, by organ type, is shown in **Table 12.3**.

Table 12.3 Preparedness of those opted-in on the NHS Organ Donor Register at 31 March 2026 to donate different organs[1]

Registrants prepared to donate all organs 82%

Of those not prepared to donate all organs ('restricted donors'):

Not prepared to donate:	% of 'Restricted donors'	% of all registrants
Kidney	6	0.9
Pancreas	15	2.2
Heart	16	2.3
Lungs	15	2.2
Liver	10	1.4
Corneas	66	9.5

[1] Complete information was not available for approximately 3% of the total register

The gender and current age of all people registered on the NHS ODR is shown for opt-in registrations in **Figure 12.3** and opt-out registrations in **Figure 12.4**. The highest proportion of opt-in registrations (28.3% of females and 27.6% of males) are in the 35-49 years age group. The lowest proportions of opt-in registrations are aged under 18 years. Of all people who registered a decision to donate (opt-in) on the NHS ODR, 53% are female, 46% are male (1% not reported). For opt-out registrations, the highest proportion (27.5% of females and 24.9% of males) are in the 18-34 years age group. The lowest proportion of opt-out registrations are aged under 18 years. Of all people registered to opt-out on the NHS ODR, 53% are female, 43% are male (4% not reported).

Figure 12.3 Gender and current age of total people registered to donate (opt-in) on the NHS Organ Donor Register by 31 March 2026

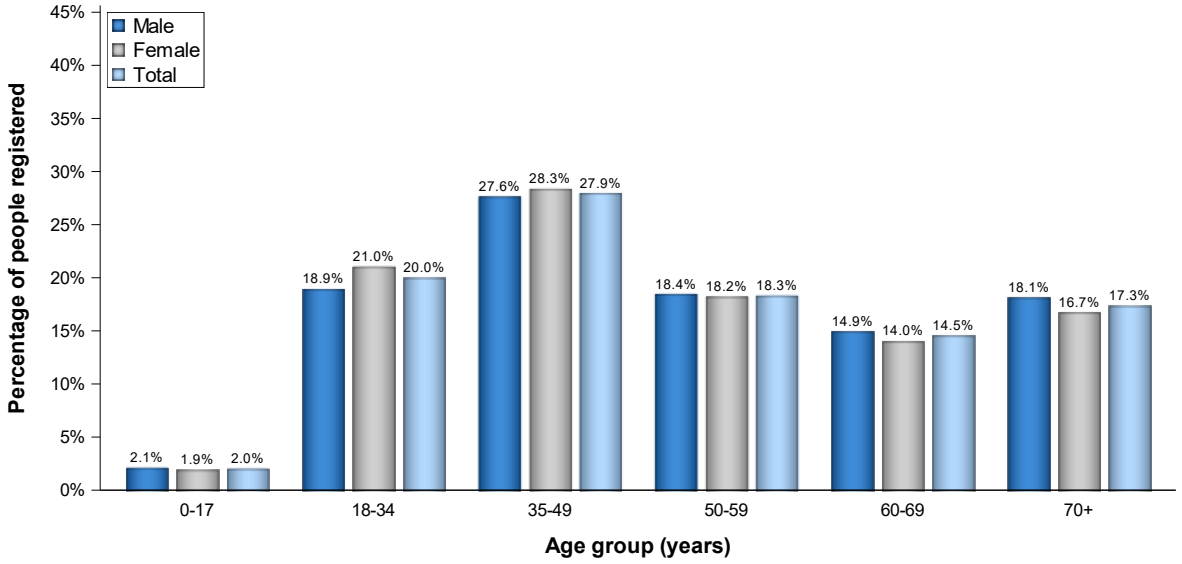
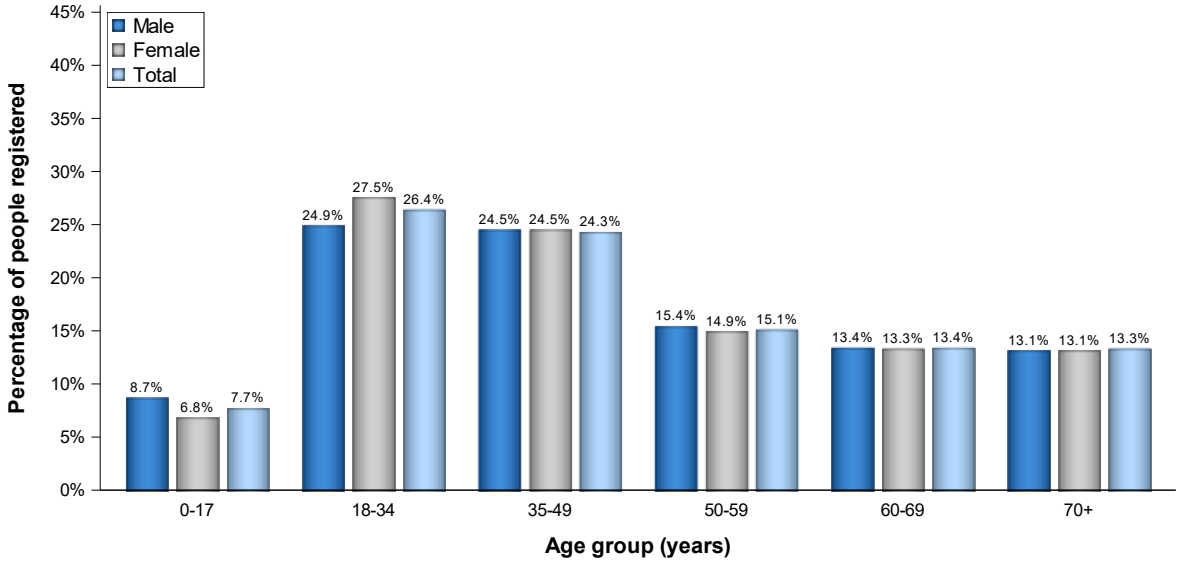


Figure 12.4 Gender and current age of total people registered not to donate (opt-out) on the NHS Organ Donor Register by 31 March 2026



The total number of registrations on the ODR can fluctuate, as individuals may register their donation decision for the first time, reaffirm or change a historical donation decision or remove themselves from the register. During 2025-2026, there were a total of 4 million ODR registrations processed, 3.6 million opt-in and 0.4 million opt-out. Of all opt-in registrations in 2025-2026, 21% were new registrations and 79% were reaffirming registrations. For all opt-out registrations, 52% were new and 48% reaffirming registrations.

The number of new opt-in registrations per year are shown in **Figure 12.5** and new opt-out registrations in **Figure 12.6**. Though steadily declining to 0.7 million new opt-in registrations in 2023-2024, the number of new opt-in registrations per year have increased to 0.8 million in 2025-2026. New opt-out registrations peaked in 2019-2020 prior to the law change and in 2025-2026 there were 0.2 million new opt-out registrations.

Figure 12.5 Number of new opt-in registrations on the NHS Organ Donor Register

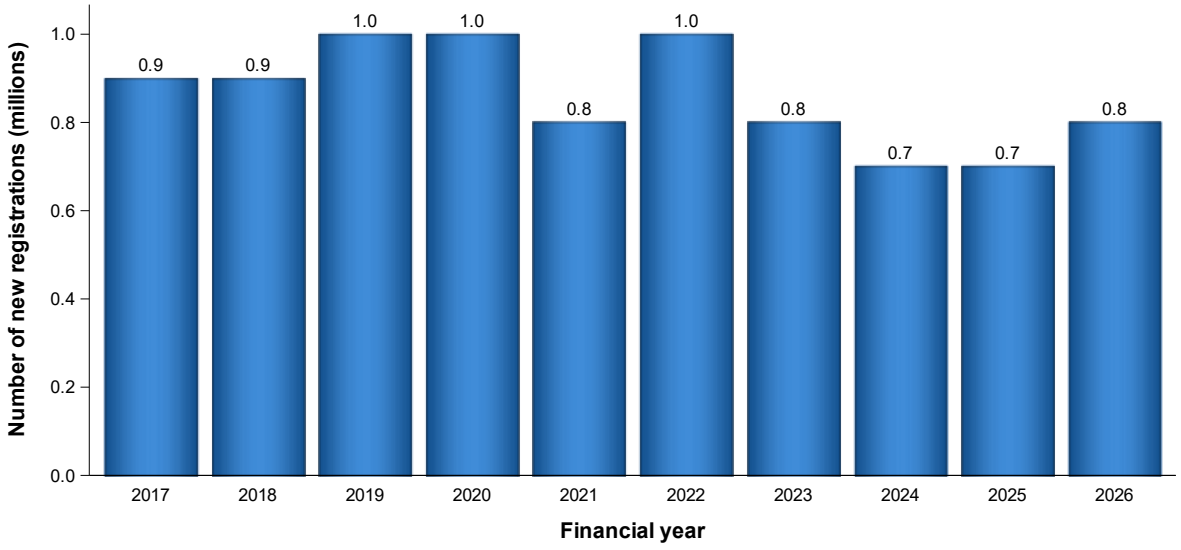
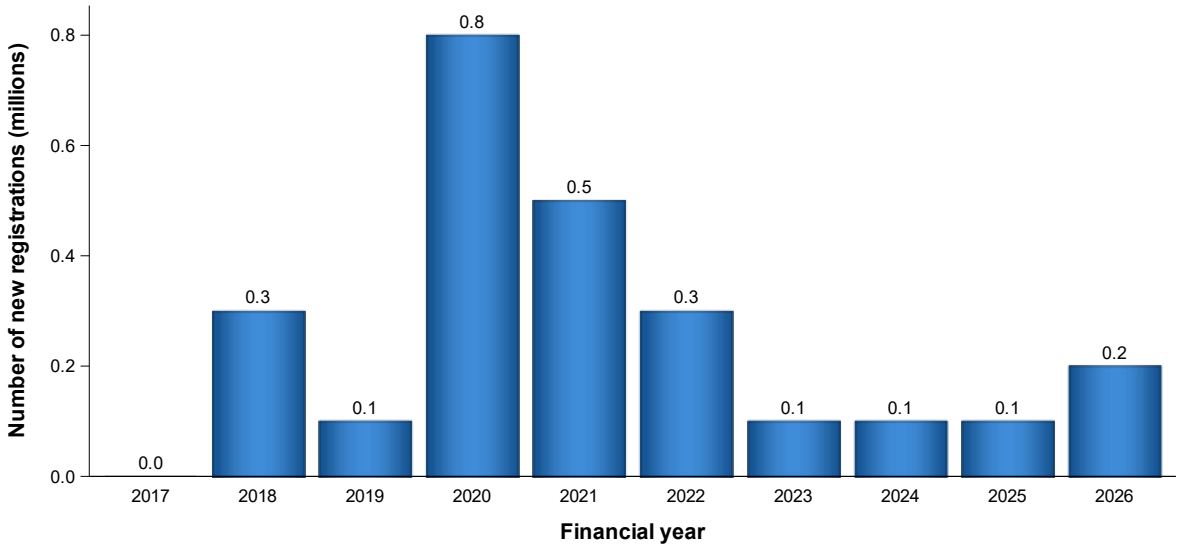
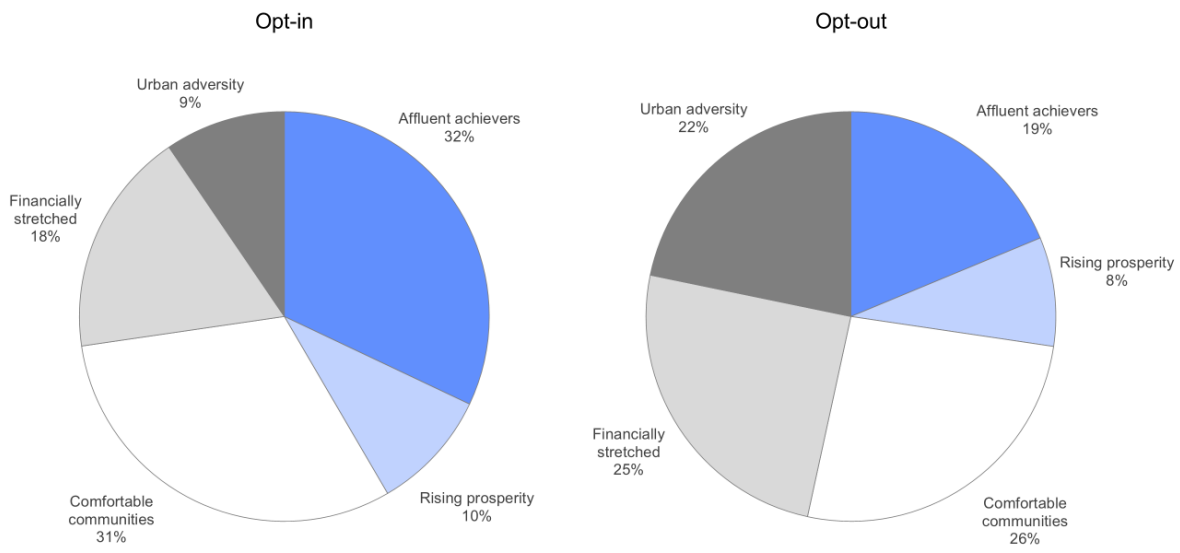


Figure 12.6 Number of new opt-out registrations on the NHS Organ Donor Register



The breakdown of opt-in and opt-out registrations on the ODR during 2025-2026 by socio-economic group (using the ACORN[1] classification, based on postcode) is shown in **Figure 12.7**, where it is compared with the general UK population. Though having similar distributions, there were proportionately more 'affluent achievers' and less 'urban adversity' or 'financially stretched' opt-in registrations than in the general population. Conversely, there were less 'affluent achievers' and more 'urban adversity' in the opt-out registrations than the general population.

Figure 12.7 Opt-in and opt-out registrants on the NHS Organ Donor Register, by socio-economic group[1], 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026



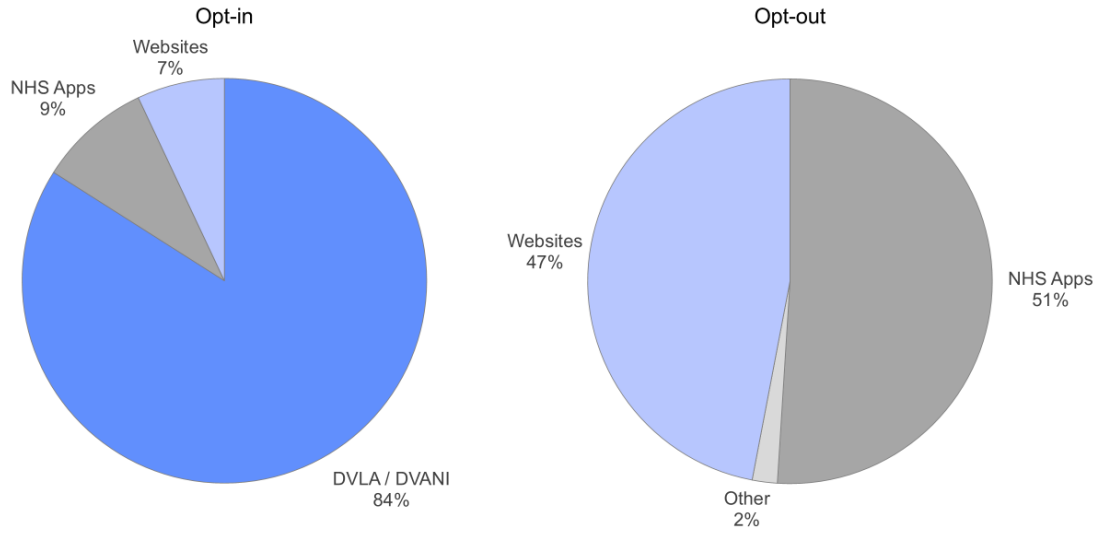
UK population: 23% Affluent achievers, 9% Rising prosperity, 27% Comfortable communities, 23% Financially stretched, 18% Urban adversity

[1] ACORN data supplied by CACI Ltd

There are a number of registration routes to register a decision to donate (opt-in) on the ODR: with driving licence applications and other driving services (via the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) and Driver and Vehicle Agency – Northern Ireland (DVANI)), the NHS England App and NHS Wales App, online registrations via the NHSBT Organ Donation website (www.organdonation.nhs.uk) and Wales and Scotland organ donation websites, NHSBT paper forms and by telephone. There are also various external links delivering traffic to the NHSBT Organ Donation website (such as passport applications, newspapers and radio). Routes to register decisions not to donate are broadly similar though it's not currently possible to register a decision not to donate (opt-out) via DVLA and DVANI.

The source of applications for opt-in and opt-out registrations on the ODR is illustrated in **Figure 12.8**. This figure shows that 84% of opt-in registrations in 2025-2026 arrived by means of registering through driving licence applications and renewals through the DVLA and DVANI, 9% via NHS Apps and 7% online through the organ donation websites. Over the same period, 51% of opt-out registrations arrived via NHS Apps and 47% through the organ donation websites.

Figure 12.8 Source of applications for opt-in and opt-out registrations on the NHS Organ Donor Register, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026



People of all ages are eligible for organ donor registration: the distribution of age of people registering an opt-in decision on the ODR during the latest financial year, 2025-2026, is shown in **Figure 12.9** and the age distribution of those registering an opt-out decision is presented in **Figure 12.10**. The highest proportion of opt-in registrations in this year was in the 35-49 years age group. Of the opt-in registrants in 2025-2026, 56% were female and 44% were male (<1% not reported). For opt-out registrations the highest proportion was in the 18-34 years age group and 61% of registrants were female and 36% were male (2% not reported).

Figure 12.9 Age and gender of people registering to donate (opt-in) on the NHS Organ Donor Register between 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026

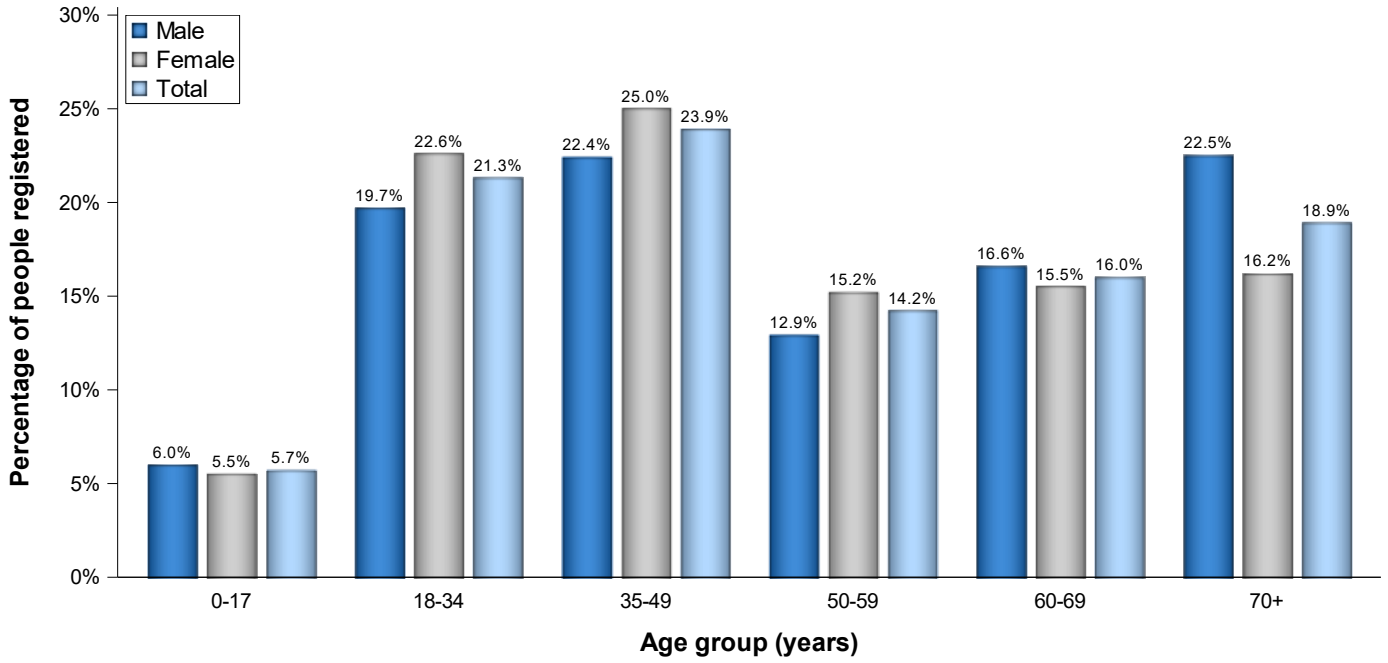
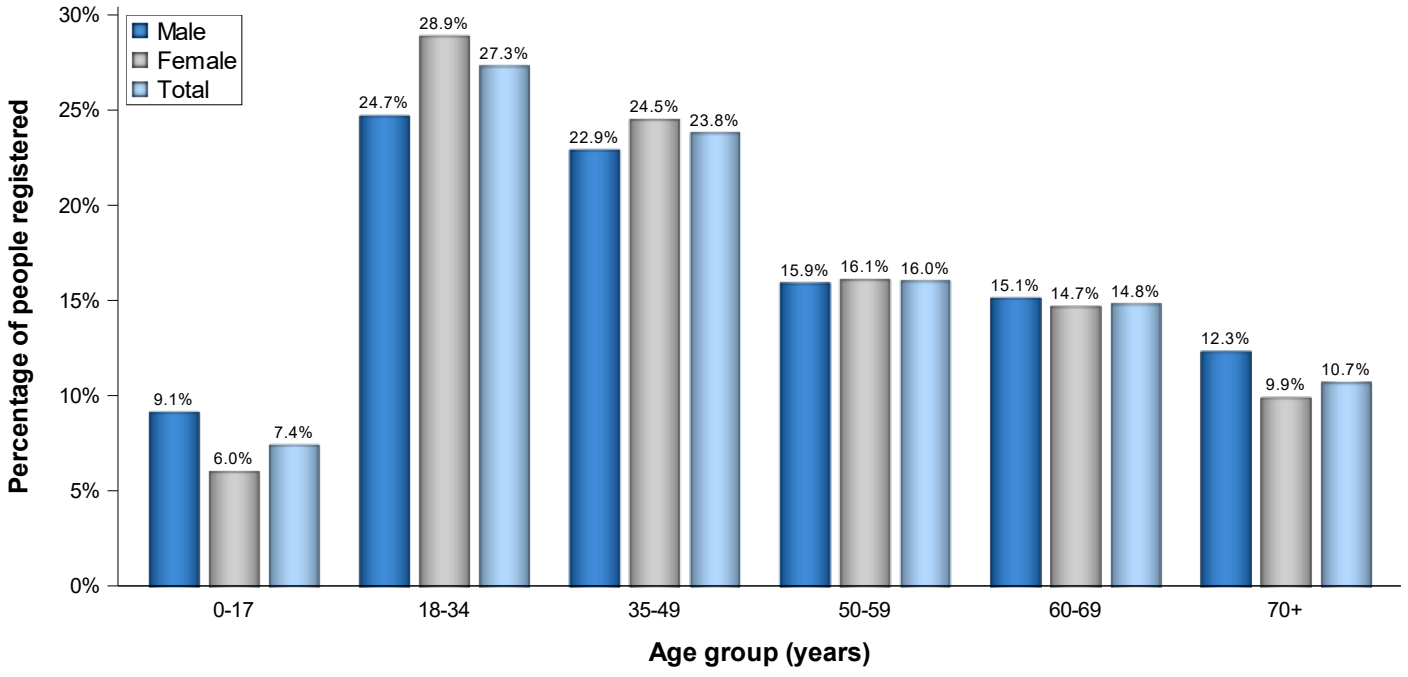


Figure 12.10 Age and gender of people registering not to donate (opt-out) on the NHS Organ Donor Register between 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026



National Potential Donor Audit

Key messages

- **There were 33,253 audited deaths reported through the Potential Donor Audit in the financial year to 31 March 2026, including 1,405 (98.4%) of the 1,428 deceased organ donors.**
- **Compared to the previous financial year, the overall referral rate of potential donors has increased slightly from 94% in 2024/25 to 95% in 2025/26. The proportion of donation decision conversations where a Specialist Nurse – Organ Donation was present has risen slightly in 2025/26 from 92% to 93%, and the overall consent/authorisation rate continues to decline in 2025/26, from 59% to 57%.**
- **The consent/authorisation rate was 87% when a patient had expressed an opt in decision, but 167 families overruled their loved one's decision to be an organ donor.**
- **A significant difference is still apparent in the consent/authorisation rates for white patients and patients from ethnic minority groups (62% and 29% respectively).**

13.1 Introduction

In this chapter, summary data from the National Potential Donor Audit (PDA) are shown for 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 and data from the previous three financial years are also provided for comparison purposes. The data comprise all audited patient deaths in UK Intensive Care Units (ICUs) and emergency departments, excluding wards and patients over 80 years of age, in the time period. Paediatric ICU data are included however neonatal ICU data have been excluded. The data are based on information received by 7 May 2026. **The number of solid organ donors reported in this chapter will differ from that shown in the rest of the report, due to the national PDA excluding specific patients**.

13.2 Definitions

All data shown in this chapter use the following definitions.

Eligible donors after brain death (DBD) are defined as patients for whom death was confirmed following neurological tests and who had no absolute medical contraindications to solid organ donation.

Eligible donors after circulatory death (DCD) are defined as patients who had treatment withdrawn and death was anticipated, with no absolute medical contraindications to solid organ donation.

Absolute medical contraindications to organ donation are listed here:
https://nhsbtdbe.blob.core.windows.net/umbraco-assets-corp/32650/pol188.pdf

Imminent death anticipated patients who are not confirmed dead using neurological criteria, receiving invasive ventilation, a clinical decision to withdraw treatment has been made and a controlled death is anticipated within a time frame to allow donation to occur.

Neurological death suspected patients who meet all of the following criteria: invasive ventilation, Glasgow Coma Scale 3 not explained by sedation, no respiratory effort, fixed pupils, no cough or gag reflex. Excluding those not tested as cardiac arrest occurred despite resuscitation, brain stem reflexes returned, or neonates less than 2 months post term.

Neurological death testing rate is the percentage of patients for whom neurological death was suspected who were tested.

Referral rate is the percentage of patients for whom neurological death was suspected or imminent death was anticipated, who were referred to the Specialist Nurse - Organ Donation (SNOD).

Donation decision conversation is where the family of eligible donors are asked to make or support patient's organ donation decision, this includes clarifying an opt out decision.

SNOD presence rate is the percentage of eligible donor donation decision conversations where a SNOD was present (includes telephone and video call conversations).

Deemed consent applies if a person who died in Wales, England, Jersey, Guernsey or Northern Ireland meets deemed consent criteria: aged 18 or over, has not expressed an organ donation decision either to opt in, opt out or appoint a representative, has lived for longer than 12 months and is ordinarily resident in the country in which they died, and had the capacity to understand the notion of deemed consent for a significant period before their death. Note that where a patient has verbally expressed an opt out or opt in decision deemed consent does not apply.

Deemed authorisation applies if a person, who died in Scotland, meets deemed authorisation criteria: aged 16 or over, has not registered or expressed, in writing, an organ donation decision either to opt in or opt out, has lived for longer than 12 months and is ordinarily resident in Scotland, and had the capacity to understand the notion of deemed authorisation for a significant period before their death. Note that, in Scotland, a patient who has verbally expressed an opt in decision is included as a deemed authorisation, whereas a patient who has verbally expressed an opt out decision is not included.

Consent/authorisation rate is the percentage of eligible donor donation decision conversations where consent/authorisation was ascertained. Note that consent/authorisation rates have not been provided where the number of donation decision conversations is less than ten.

13.3 Breakdown of audited deaths in ICUs and emergency departments, 1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026

In the 12-month period there were a total of 33,253 audited patient deaths in the UK. **Figures 13.1 and 13.2** show a detailed breakdown from the number of audited patient deaths to the number of solid organ donors for potential DBD and DCD donors, respectively. In total there were 1,405 solid organ donors reported through the PDA, 98.4% of the total 1,428 deceased solid organ donors.

Table 13.1 shows the key percentages calculated from the flow chart information and **Table 13.2** provides a breakdown by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST). Consent/authorisation rates have also been provided, in **Table 13.1**, for cases where the SNOD was/was not present for the donation decision conversation and by whether there was an expressed opt in decision or consent/authorisation was deemed. Details of expressed opt in decision and deemed consent/authorisation overrides are included in the footnote of the table.

An expressed opt in decision override is a case where the family overruled their loved one's known decision to donate and includes decisions registered on the ODR, those expressed verbally, or via an appointed/nominated representative. A deemed consent/authorisation override is a case where the family did not support deemed consent/authorisation.

Figure 13.1 Donation after brain death

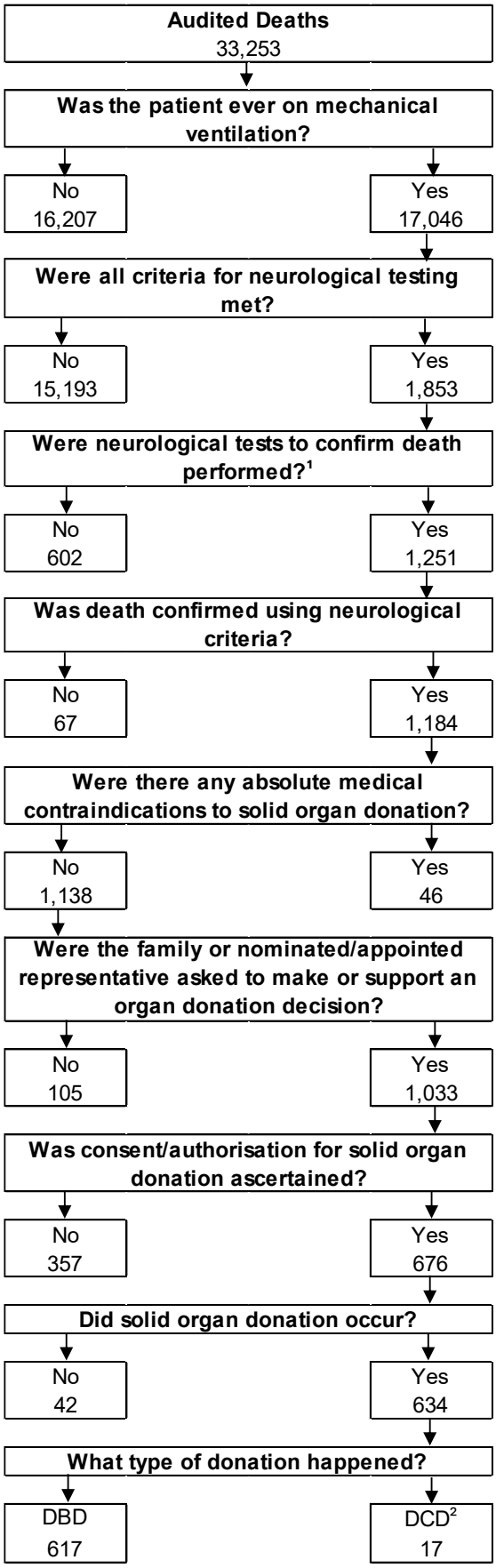
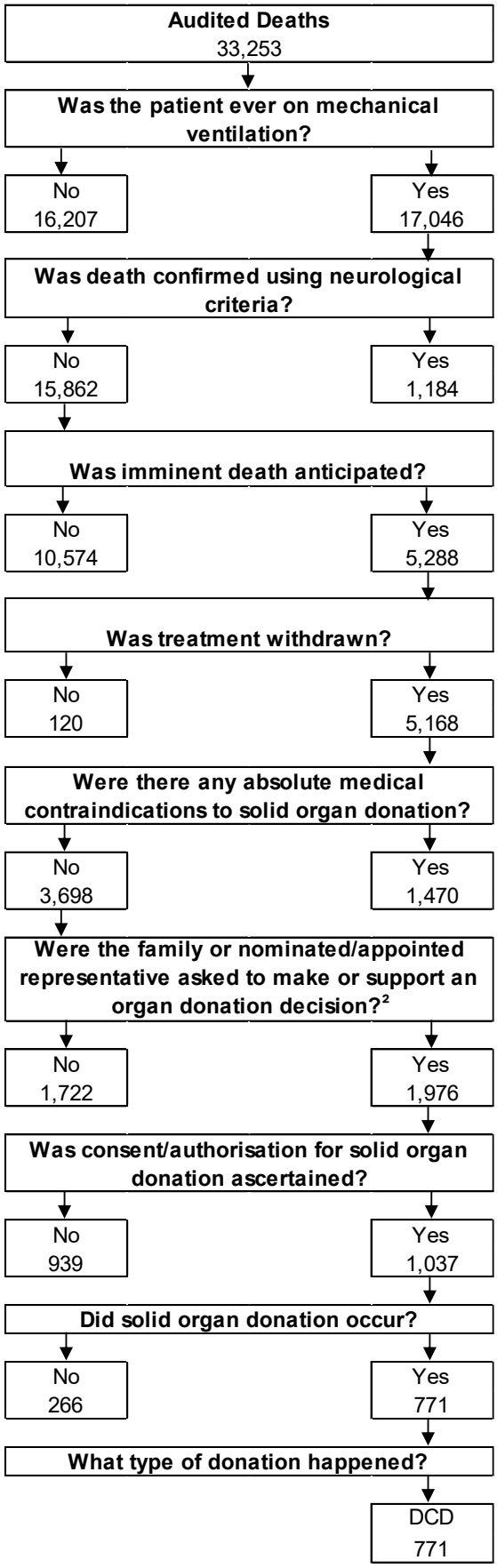


Figure 13.2 Donation after circulatory death



[1] Patients for whom tests were not performed due to; cardiac arrest despite resuscitation occurred or brainstem reflexes returned are excluded from the calculation of the neurological death testing rate

[2] A large number of DCD donors are not approached due to the DCD screening process which precludes them from solid organ donation

Table 13.1 Summary of key percentages, 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

	DBD	DCD	ALL
Neurological death testing rate	67.5		
Referral rate	99.3	93.5	94.7
SNOD presence rate	97.0	90.3	92.6
Consent/authorisation rate	65.4	52.5	56.9
- SNOD present for donation decision conversation	67.0	57.4	60.9
- SNOD not present for donation decision conversation	16.1	6.3	7.7
- All expressed opt in*	93.4	83.2	86.9
- Expressed ODR opt in (subset of all expressed opt in)	93.1	82.8	86.5
- Deemed consent/authorisation**	53.0	40.7	44.9
- Other***	51.5	32.0	38.5

* 167 families overruled their loved one's expressed opt in decision to be an organ donor
** There were 1092 cases where deemed consent/authorisation applied and in 602 cases the family did not support deemed consent/authorisation
*** Includes patients where nation specific deemed criteria are not met and the patient has not expressed a donation decision in accordance with relevant legislation

Table 13.2 Summary of all deceased donor key percentages by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST), 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

ODST	Testing rate	Referral rate	SNOD presence rate	Consent/authorisation rate
Eastern	62.6	94.2	93.4	59.6
London	66.2	93.7	93.7	43.8
Midlands	76.6	92.5	91.1	49.7
North West	62.2	96.8	96.9	65.8
Northern	78.8	95.4	93.1	62.9
Northern Ireland	69.9	94.3	99.0	63.9
Scotland	50.0	96.8	86.1	61.5
South Central	60.4	96.3	90.9	55.0
South East	66.5	93.6	94.9	54.1
South Wales	76.3	97.0	82.9	56.6
South West	69.7	89.2	91.1	68.2
Yorkshire	81.7	97.7	95.4	57.6
TOTAL	**67.5**	**94.7**	**92.6**	**56.9**

13.4 Eligible donors

The number of eligible donors (as defined earlier) and rates per million population (pmp) are shown in **Table 13.3**, by NHS region. The number of actual donors pmp can be found in Table 3.2 of Chapter 3. Within England, eligible DBD ranged from 11.5 pmp in the South East to 28.1 pmp in London. Eligible DCD ranged from 45.5 pmp in the North West to 69.0 pmp in the East of England.

Across the countries, there was a range of 47.1 eligible donors pmp in Scotland to 79.2 eligible donors pmp in Wales. Overall, there were 1,138 eligible DBD (16.4 pmp) and 3,698 eligible DCD (53.2 pmp) in the UK, resulting in a total of 69.6 eligible donors per million population. **Tables 13.4** and **13.5** show more detailed information by country/NHS region for DBD and DCD data, respectively.

Table 13.3 Eligible donor rates per million population (pmp), in the UK, 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, by country and NHS region

	Eligible DBD		Eligible DCD		**TOTAL**	
Country/ NHS region of donation	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)	**N**	**(pmp)**
North East and Yorkshire	137	(16.2)	454	(53.7)	**591**	**(69.9)**
North West	96	(12.4)	352	(45.5)	**448**	**(58.0)**
Midlands	175	(15.5)	553	(49.1)	**728**	**(64.6)**
East of England	107	(16.3)	454	(69.0)	**561**	**(85.3)**
London	256	(28.1)	530	(58.1)	**786**	**(86.2)**
South East	111	(11.5)	565	(58.6)	**676**	**(70.1)**
South West	94	(15.9)	307	(51.9)	**401**	**(67.7)**
England	**976**	**(16.6)**	**3215**	**(54.8)**	**4191**	**(71.4)**
Isle of Man	**2**	**(25.0)**	**3**	**(37.5)**	**5**	**(62.5)**
Channel Islands	**3**	**(17.6)**	**3**	**(17.6)**	**6**	**(35.3)**
Wales	**60**	**(18.6)**	**195**	**(60.6)**	**255**	**(79.2)**
Scotland	**53**	**(9.5)**	**211**	**(37.7)**	**264**	**(47.1)**
Northern Ireland	**44**	**(22.4)**	**71**	**(36.2)**	**115**	**(58.7)**
TOTAL	**1138**	**(16.4)**	**3698**	**(53.2)**	**4836**	**(69.6)**

Table 13.4 DBD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, by country and NHS region

Country/ NHS region of donation	Number of patients where neurological death was suspected	Neurological death testing rate (%)	DBD referral rate (%)	Number of eligible DBD donors	Number of eligible DBD donation decision conversations	DBD SNOD presence rate (%)	DBD consent/ authorisation rate (%)
North East and Yorkshire	191	80.1	99.5	137	126	98.4	70.6
North West	168	60.1	99.4	96	86	98.8	72.1
Midlands	244	78.7	100.0	175	155	98.7	64.5
East of England	186	61.3	97.3	107	102	93.1	72.5
London	430	65.6	99.3	256	226	97.3	46.0
South East	210	61.4	100.0	111	100	97.0	65.0
South West	146	69.2	99.3	94	90	92.2	78.9
England	**1575**	**68.1**	**99.3**	**976**	**885**	**96.8**	**63.8**
Isle of Man	**3**	**66.7**	**100.0**	**2**	**2**	**100.0**	**50.0**
Channel Islands	**3**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**3**	**3**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Wales	**89**	**76.4**	**100.0**	**60**	**53**	**98.1**	**73.6**
Scotland	**110**	**50.0**	**99.1**	**53**	**47**	**97.9**	**80.9**
Northern Ireland	**73**	**69.9**	**98.6**	**44**	**43**	**97.7**	**69.8**
TOTAL	**1853**	**67.5**	**99.3**	**1138**	**1033**	**97.0**	**65.4**

Table 13.5 DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, by country and NHS region

Country/ NHS region of donation	Number of patients for whom imminent death was anticipated	DCD referral rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors	Number of eligible DCD donation decision conversations	DCD SNOD presence rate (%)	DCD consent/ authorisation rate (%)
North East and Yorkshire	728	96.3	454	247	91.5	52.6
North West	624	96.0	352	145	95.9	62.1
Midlands	791	91.3	553	299	88.0	45.8
East of England	678	93.8	454	265	93.2	57.7
London	730	90.8	530	281	91.8	42.3
South East	757	94.3	565	270	90.4	53.7
South West	365	87.7	307	178	91.6	59.6
England	**4673**	**93.2**	**3215**	**1685**	**91.4**	**52.2**
Isle of Man	**5**	**100.0**	**3**	**1**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Channel Islands	**7**	**85.7**	**3**	**2**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Wales	**245**	**97.1**	**195**	**94**	**77.7**	**47.9**
Scotland	**253**	**96.0**	**211**	**140**	**82.1**	**55.0**
Northern Ireland	**105**	**92.4**	**71**	**54**	**100.0**	**59.3**
TOTAL	**5288**	**93.5**	**3698**	**1976**	**90.3**	**52.5**

Tables 13.6 and **13.7** show more detailed information on the key metrics by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST) for DBD and DCD data, respectively. Specialist Nurses for Organ Donation (SNODs) work within an ODST, which covers an area of the UK. As seen in **Table 13.6**, the neurological death testing rate was highest for the Yorkshire team and the DBD referral rate was 100% for 5 teams. The SNOD presence rate was highest for the North West team, where a SNOD was present for 99% of DBD donation decision conversations.

Table 13.6 DBD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST)

ODST	Number of patients where neurological death was suspected	Neurological death testing rate (%)	DBD referral rate (%)	Number of eligible DBD donors	Number of eligible DBD donation decision conversations	DBD SNOD presence rate (%)	DBD consent/ authorisation rate (%)
Eastern	219	62.6	97.3	129	124	94.4	71.0
London	308	66.2	99.4	183	162	97.5	44.4
Midlands	209	76.6	100.0	144	126	98.4	61.1
North West	188	62.2	99.5	111	99	99.0	71.7
Northern	99	78.8	99.0	67	63	98.4	66.7
Northern Ireland	73	69.9	98.6	44	43	97.7	69.8
Scotland	110	50.0	99.1	53	47	97.9	80.9
South Central	144	60.4	100.0	73	65	98.5	66.2
South East	191	66.5	100.0	117	102	96.1	54.9
South Wales	76	76.3	100.0	51	46	97.8	76.1
South West	132	69.7	99.2	86	83	91.6	80.7
Yorkshire	104	81.7	100.0	80	73	98.6	78.1
TOTAL	**1853**	**67.5**	**99.3**	**1138**	**1033**	**97.0**	**65.4**

Table 13.7 indicates that for DCD patients, the highest referral rate was 97.3% for the Yorkshire team and the highest proportion of DCD donation decision conversations for which a SNOD was present was 100% for the Northern Ireland team. No account has been taken of the demographics of the populations within the teams which may impact on the rates presented.

Table 13.7 DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST)

ODST	Number of patients for whom imminent death was anticipated	DCD referral rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors	Number of eligible DCD donation decision conversations	DCD SNOD presence rate (%)	DCD consent/ authorisation rate (%)
Eastern	791	93.4	543	314	93.0	55.1
London	470	91.1	333	185	90.3	43.2
Midlands	690	90.9	484	268	87.7	44.4
North West	705	96.3	416	158	95.6	62.0
Northern	257	94.2	175	96	89.6	60.4
Northern Ireland	105	92.4	71	54	100.0	59.3
Scotland	253	96.0	211	140	82.1	55.0
South Central	478	95.6	357	166	88.0	50.6
South East	531	91.9	393	194	94.3	53.6
South Wales	172	95.9	137	83	74.7	45.8
South West	313	86.3	268	153	90.8	61.4
Yorkshire	523	97.3	310	165	93.9	48.5
TOTAL	**5288**	**93.5**	**3698**	**1976**	**90.3**	**52.5**

Table 13.8 shows key metrics separately for patients meeting the PDA criteria who were referred in an ICU or an emergency department (irrespective of where the patient died), for DBD and DCD, respectively. Note that the total number of patients in this table and the associated rates do not match the other tables throughout this chapter as **Table 13.8** is based on the subset of patients who were referred to the ODST.

Table 13.9 shows key metrics separately for adult and paediatric patients, for DBD and DCD, respectively. Note that of the 72 paediatric patients for whom neurological death was suspected, tests were not performed on 37 patients.

Table 13.8 DBD and DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, by unit where patient referred from, for patients who met the PDA criteria and were referred

Eligible donor type	Unit where patient was referred from	Number of patients who were referred[1]	Neurological death testing rate (%)	Number of eligible donors	Number of eligible donor donation decision conversations	SNOD presence rate (%)	Consent/ authorisation rate (%)	Number of actual donors[2]
DBD	Critical care	1806	68.1	1122	1017	97.1	65.4	624
	Emergency dept.	24	62.5	13	13	92.3	76.9	9
	Other	10	70.0	3	3	100.0	33.3	1
	TOTAL	**1840**	**68.0**	**1138**	**1033**	**97.0**	**65.4**	**634**
DCD	Critical care	4835		3391	1920	90.8	53.2	763
	Emergency dept.	79		64	39	82.1	35.9	7
	Other	30		17	10	90.0	20.0	1
	TOTAL	**4944**		**3472**	**1969**	**90.7**	**52.7**	**771**

[1] DBD referral criteria: patients where neurological death was suspected; DCD referral criteria: patients for whom imminent death was anticipated

[2] Actual donors resulting from eligible DBD donors includes 17 DCD donors referred from critical care and 0 DCD donors referred from emergency departments

Table 13.9 DBD and DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, by age group

Eligible donor type	Age group	Number of patients who met referral criteria[1]	Neurological death testing rate (%)	Referral rate (%)	Number of eligible donors	Number of eligible donor donation decision conversations	SNOD presence rate (%)	Consent/ authorisation rate (%)	Number of actual donors[2]
DBD	Adult (>=18)	1781	68.3	99.4	1107	1006	97.0	66.0	623
	Paediatric (<18)	72	48.6	95.8	31	27	96.3	44.4	11
	TOTAL	**1853**	**67.5**	**99.3**	**1138**	**1033**	**97.0**	**65.4**	**634**
DCD	Adult (>=18)	5101		93.6	3537	1910	90.6	53.4	755
	Paediatric (<18)	187		91.4	161	66	81.8	25.8	16
	TOTAL	**5288**		**93.5**	**3698**	**1976**	**90.3**	**52.5**	**771**

[1] DBD referral criteria: patients where neurological death was suspected; DCD referral criteria: patients for whom imminent death was anticipated
[2] Actual donors resulting from eligible DBD donors includes 0 DCD donors under 18 and 17 DCD donors aged 18 and over

13.5 Consent/ authorisation rates

The overall DBD consent/authorisation rate was 65% and the 95% confidence limits for this percentage are 63% - 68%. For DCD, the overall rate was 53% and the 95% confidence limits are 50% - 55%.

Across the country/NHS region, the DBD consent/authorisation rates range from 46% in London to 79% in the South West. DCD consent/authorisation rates range from 42% in London to 62% in the North West (**Tables 13.4** and **13.5**).

The overall consent/authorisation rates (combining DBD and DCD) for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland were 56%, 57%, 61% and 64% respectively.

Consent/authorisation rates by Organ Donation Services Team are illustrated in **Figure 13.3** for both DBD and DCD. Caution should be applied when interpreting these consent/authorisation rates as no adjustment has been made for the mix of patients in terms of age, prior opt in decision and ethnicity.

Across the Organ Donation Services Teams, the DBD consent/authorisation rates range from 44% in the London team to 81% in the South West and Scotland teams. DCD consent/authorisation rates range from 43% in the London team to 62% in the North West team.

Figure 13.3 Consent/authorisation rates by Organ Donation Services Team

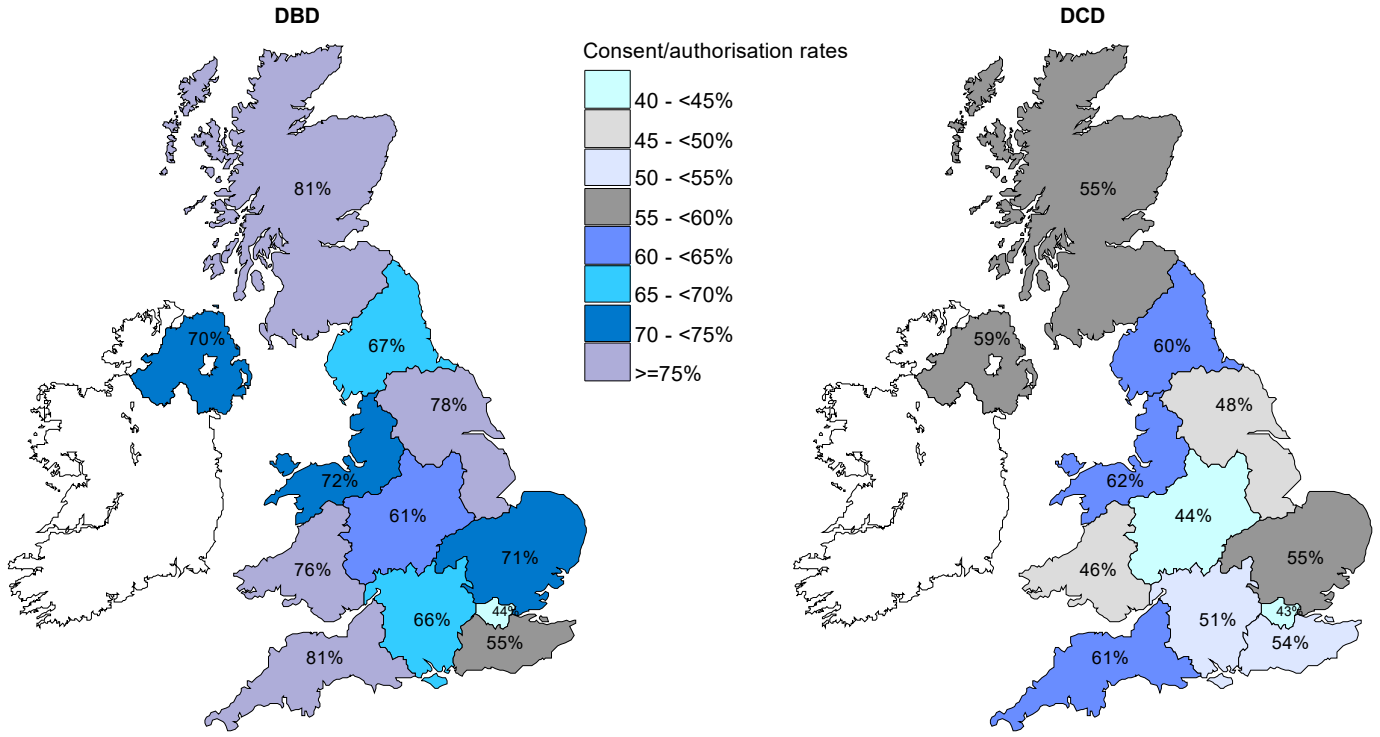


Table 13.10 shows the consent/authorisation rate separately for white patients and patients from ethnic minority groups. The national DBD consent/authorisation rates for white patients and patients from ethnic minority groups were 73% and 34%, respectively. A similar difference was observed for DCD consent/authorisation rates: 56% and 24%, respectively. Note that there were an additional 35 donation decision conversations where the ethnicity was not known or not reported.

The Northern, Northern Ireland, Scotland, South Wales, and South West teams each accounted for only 3% or less donation decision conversations where patients are from ethnic minority groups, whereas London accounted for 33%. Most teams had a very small proportion, therefore accounting for some of the variation observed in overall consent/authorisation rates between teams. Note that consent/authorisation rates have not been provided where the number of donation decision conversations is less than ten.

Table 13.10 DBD and DCD consent/authorisation rates from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST) and ethnicity

	White eligible donors					Eligible donors from ethnic minority groups					All
ODST	**Number of eligible DBD donation decision conversations**	**DBD consent/ authorisation rate (%)**	**Number of eligible DCD donation decision conversations**	**DCD consent/ authorisation rate (%)**	**Overall consent/ authorisation rate (%)**	**Number of eligible DBD donation decision conversations**	**DBD consent/ authorisation rate (%)**	**Number of eligible DCD donation decision conversations**	**DCD consent/ authorisation rate (%)**	**Overall consent/ authorisation rate (%)**	**Overall consent/ authorisation rate (%) [1]**
Eastern	104	76.9	278	59.7	**64.4**	19	42.1	35	20.0	**27.8**	**59.6**
London	87	57.5	123	52.8	**54.8**	75	29.3	60	25.0	**27.4**	**43.8**
Midlands	106	68.9	236	48.7	**55.0**	20	20.0	30	13.3	**16.0**	**49.7**
North West	88	73.9	146	65.1	**68.4**	11	54.5	12	25.0	**39.1**	**65.8**
Northern	60	70.0	92	60.9	**64.5**	3	-	3	-	**-**	**62.9**
Northern Ireland	41	73.2	52	59.6	**65.6**	2	-	1	-	**-**	**63.9**
Scotland	41	80.5	127	56.7	**62.5**	1	-	4	-	**-**	**61.5**
South Central	51	78.4	146	53.4	**59.9**	14	21.4	17	35.3	**29.0**	**55.0**
South East	69	60.9	164	56.7	**57.9**	33	42.4	26	34.6	**39.0**	**54.1**
South Wales	44	75.0	80	46.3	**56.5**	2	-	3	-	**-**	**56.6**
South West	73	86.3	145	64.8	**72.0**	7	-	5	-	**25.0**	**68.2**
Yorkshire	62	83.9	153	51.0	**60.5**	11	45.5	12	16.7	**30.4**	**57.6**
TOTAL	**826**	**73.0**	**1742**	**56.3**	**61.6**	**198**	**34.3**	**208**	**24.0**	**29.1**	**56.9**

[1] Includes 35 donation decision conversations where the ethnicity was not known or not reported

Table 13.11 shows the reasons why the family did not give consent/authorisation, by donor type. The most common reason reported for why the families of both eligible DBD and DCD families did not give consent/authorisation was that the patient had previously expressed a decision not to donate. Overall, this reason was reported in 19% of cases. In DCD donation, families also commonly cited the long length of the donation process as the reason for not supporting organ donation, accounting for a further 20% of DCD cases.

Table 13.11 Reasons why the family did not support organ donation, 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, by donor type

	Donor type					
	DBD		DCD		Total	
Primary reason why family did not support organ donation	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Patient had previously expressed a wish not to donate	73	20.4	172	18.3	245	18.9
Family felt the length of time for the donation process was too long	25	7.0	189	20.1	214	16.5
Family were not sure whether the patient would have agreed to donation	50	14.0	120	12.8	170	13.1
Family did not want surgery to the body	36	10.1	85	9.1	121	9.3
Family felt it was against their religious/cultural beliefs	49	13.7	44	4.7	93	7.2
Family felt patient had suffered enough	16	4.5	70	7.5	86	6.6
Patient had registered a decision to Opt Out	16	4.5	56	6.0	72	5.6
Strong refusal - probing not appropriate	19	5.3	31	3.3	50	3.9
Family felt that the body should be buried whole (unrelated to religious/cultural reasons)	17	4.8	24	2.6	41	3.2
Family divided over the decision	10	2.8	23	2.4	33	2.5
Family did not believe in donation	8	2.2	19	2.0	27	2.1
Family wanted to stay with the patient after death	2	0.6	13	1.4	15	1.2
Family concerned that organs may not be transplantable	5	1.4	6	0.6	11	0.8
Family concerned other people may disapprove/be offended	1	0.3	5	0.5	6	0.5
Family believe patient's treatment may have been limited to facilitate organ donation	0	0.0	2	0.2	2	0.2
Family concerned about organ allocation	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Family concerned donation may delay the funeral	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Other	29	8.1	79	8.4	108	8.3
TOTAL	**357**	**100**	**939**	**100**	**1296**	**100**

13.6 Specialist Nurse - Organ Donation (SNOD) presence

Table 13.12 shows the proportion of donation decision conversations where a SNOD was present, for DBD and DCD separately, and overall. Nationally, 97% of DBD and 90% of DCD donation decision conversation had a SNOD present. There is some variation between teams in the percentage of DCD donation decision conversations where a SNOD was present, however SNOD presence rates are good across all teams for DBD donation decision conversations.

Table 13.12 Donation decision conversations where a Specialist Nurse - Organ Donation (SNOD) was present from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST)

ODST	Number of eligible DBD donation decision conversations	Number of eligible DBD donation decision conversations where SNOD present	DBD SNOD presence rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donation decision conversations	Number of eligible DCD donation decision conversations where SNOD present	DCD SNOD presence rate (%)	Overall SNOD presence rate (%)
Eastern	124	117	94.4	314	292	93.0	**93.4**
London	162	158	97.5	185	167	90.3	**93.7**
Midlands	126	124	98.4	268	235	87.7	**91.1**
North West	99	98	99.0	158	151	95.6	**96.9**
Northern	63	62	98.4	96	86	89.6	**93.1**
Northern Ireland	43	42	97.7	54	54	100.0	**99.0**
Scotland	47	46	97.9	140	115	82.1	**86.1**
South Central	65	64	98.5	166	146	88.0	**90.9**
South East	102	98	96.1	194	183	94.3	**94.9**
South Wales	46	45	97.8	83	62	74.7	**82.9**
South West	83	76	91.6	153	139	90.8	**91.1**
Yorkshire	73	72	98.6	165	155	93.9	**95.4**
TOTAL	**1033**	**1002**	**97.0**	**1976**	**1785**	**90.3**	**92.6**

Table 13.13 shows the effect on the consent/authorisation rate when a SNOD is present or not present for the donation decision conversation. Evidence shows that the family is more likely to support organ donation when a trained SNOD is present for the donation decision conversation, and this is particularly apparent for eligible DCD donors. Again, there is wide variation between teams.

Caution should be applied when interpreting these rates as numbers of donation decision conversations are very small where a SNOD is not present and no account has been taken of donation decisions which were initiated by the family, a patient's prior opt in decision or ethnicity.

Table 13.13 DBD and DCD consent/authorisation rates with/without a SNOD present from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST)

	SNOD present for donation decision conversation					SNOD not present for donation decision conversation					All
ODST	Number of eligible DBD donation decision conversations	DBD consent/ authorisation rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donation decision conversations	DCD consent/ authorisation rate (%)	Overall consent/ authorisation rate (%)	Number of eligible DBD donation decision conversations	DBD consent/ authorisation rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donation decision conversations	DCD consent/ authorisation rate (%)	Overall consent/ authorisation rate (%)	Overall consent/ authorisation rate (%)
Eastern	117	73.5	292	57.5	**62.1**	7	28.6	22	22.7	**24.1**	**59.6**
London	158	45.6	167	47.9	**46.8**	4	0.0	18	0.0	**0.0**	**43.8**
Midlands	124	62.1	235	49.8	**54.0**	2	0.0	33	6.1	**5.7**	**49.7**
North West	98	72.4	151	64.9	**67.9**	1	0.0	7	0.0	**0.0**	**65.8**
Northern	62	67.7	86	67.4	**67.6**	1	0.0	10	0.0	**0.0**	**62.9**
Northern Ireland	42	71.4	54	59.3	**64.6**	1	0.0	0	0.0	**0.0**	**63.9**
Scotland	46	82.6	115	63.5	**68.9**	1	0.0	25	16.0	**15.4**	**61.5**
South Central	64	67.2	146	57.5	**60.5**	1	0.0	20	0.0	**0.0**	**55.0**
South East	98	56.1	183	56.3	**56.2**	4	25.0	11	9.1	**13.3**	**54.1**
South Wales	45	77.8	62	61.3	**68.2**	1	0.0	21	0.0	**0.0**	**56.6**
South West	76	85.5	139	67.6	**74.0**	7	28.6	14	0.0	**9.5**	**68.2**
Yorkshire	72	79.2	155	51.6	**60.4**	1	0.0	10	0.0	**0.0**	**57.6**
TOTAL	**1002**	**67.0**	**1785**	**57.4**	**60.9**	**31**	**16.1**	**191**	**6.3**	**7.7**	**56.9**

13.7 Comparison with previous years

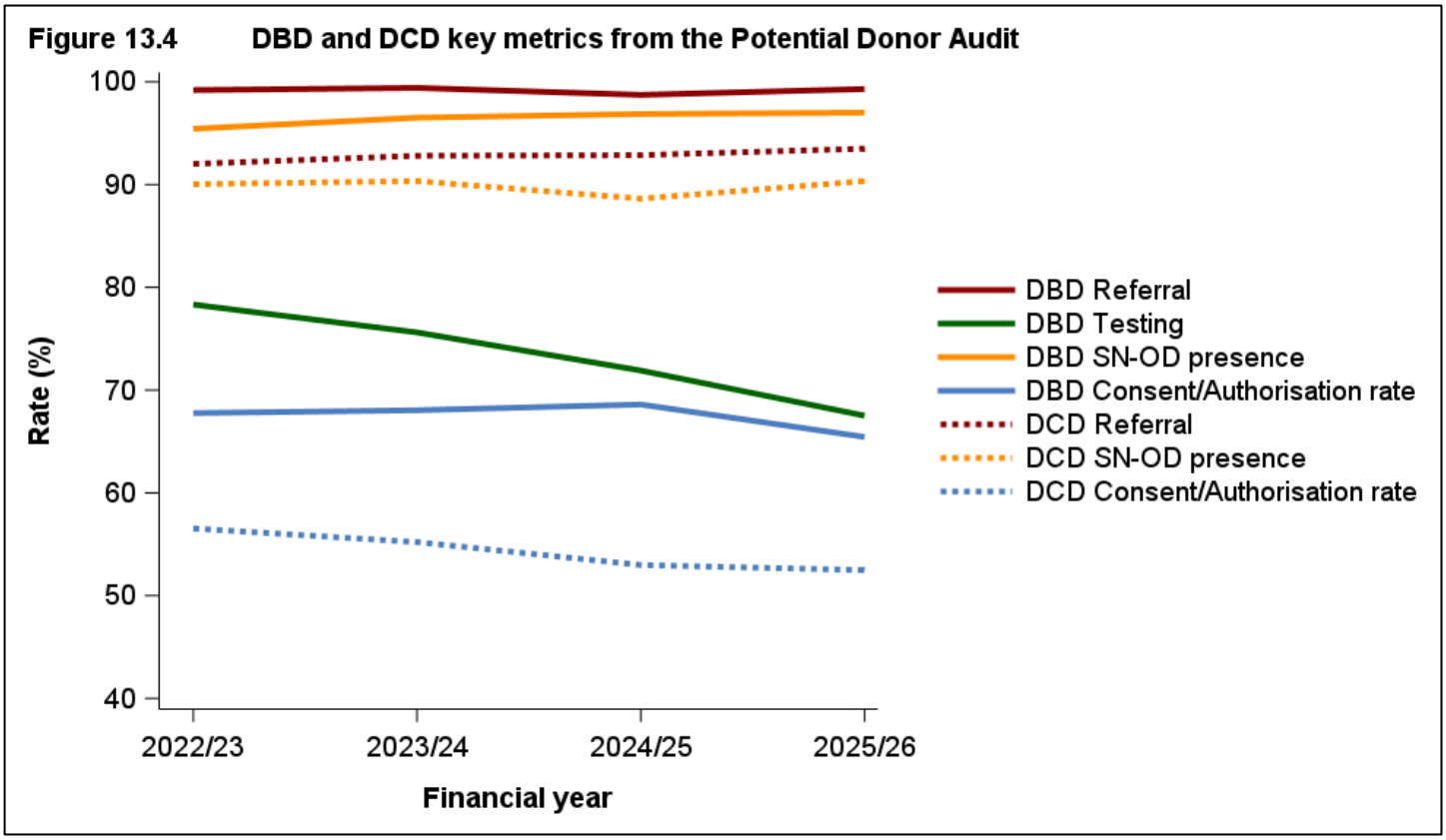
Table 13.14 and **Figure 13.4** show the key metrics from the PDA for the last four financial years.

Table 13.14 DBD and DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, by financial year

Eligible donor type	Financial year	Number of patients who met referral criteria [1]	Neurological death testing rate (%)	Referral rate (%)	Number of eligible donors	Number of eligible donor donation decision conversations	SNOD presence rate (%)	Number of families who consented to/ authorised donation	Consent/ authorisation rate (%)	Number of actual donors [2]
DBD[3]	**2022-2023**	1993	78.3	99.2	1442	1247	95.4	845	67.8	782
	2023-2024	2034	75.6	99.4	1428	1261	96.5	858	68.0	788
	2024-2025	1890	71.9	98.7	1250	1086	96.9	745	68.6	696
	2025-2026	1853	67.5	99.3	1138	1033	97.0	676	65.4	634
DCD[3]	**2022-2023**	5346		92.0	3493	1707	90.0	965	56.5	638
	2023-2024	5349		92.8	3648	1853	90.3	1023	55.2	710
	2024-2025	5524		92.9	3749	1829	88.6	969	53.0	703
	2025-2026	5288		93.5	3698	1976	90.3	1037	52.5	771
TOTAL[3]	**2022-2023**	6956		93.7	4935	2954	92.3	1810	61.3	1420
	2023-2024	6930		94.3	5076	3114	92.8	1881	60.4	1498
	2024-2025	6904		94.2	4999	2915	91.7	1714	58.8	1399
	2025-2026	6552		94.7	4836	3009	92.6	1713	56.9	1405

[1] DBD referral criteria: patients where neurological death was suspected (excluding those for which cardiac arrest occurred despite resuscitation or brain stem reflexes returned); DCD referral criteria: patients for whom imminent death was anticipated
[2] Actual donors resulting from eligible DBD donors includes 21 DCD donors in 2022-2023, 29 DCD donors in 2023-2024, 21 DCD donors in 2024-2025 and 17 DCD donors in 2025-2026
[3] Note that patients who met the referral criteria for both DBD and DCD donation will appear in both DBD and DCD totals but only once in the deceased donor total

DBD referral rates have remained unchanged, with DCD referral rates having risen since 2022/23. The DBD testing rate has been slowly decreasing whilst the SNOD presence rate has been increasing in both DBD and DCD. The consent/authorisation rate for DBD has remained unchanged in recent years, whilst for DCD it has continued to decrease.



13.8 Consented/authorised cases not proceeding to solid organ donation

Consent/authorisation for donation was ascertained for 676 eligible DBD donors and 1,037 eligible DCD donors; 634 (94%) and 771 (74%) of these cases proceeded to donate at least one solid organ, respectively. **Table 13.15** shows the reasons why donation did not proceed for the 42 eligible DBD and 266 eligible DCD cases where consent/authorisation was ascertained. The main reasons reported for consented/authorised eligible DBD donors not proceeding to donate was that the organs were deemed to be medically unsuitable on surgical inspection or by transplant centres. The main reason for consented/authorised DCD donors was prolonged time to asystole, meaning that the donor did not die in a timeframe suitable for organ donation.

Table 13.15 Reasons why consented/authorised eligible donors did not proceed to donate, 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, by donor type

	Donor type					
	DBD		DCD		Total	
Primary reason why donation did not proceed	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**%**
Clinical - PTA post WLST	0	-	138	51.9	138	44.8
Clinical - Organs deemed medically unsuitable by recipient centres	9	21.4	45	16.9	54	17.5
Consent / Auth - NOK withdraw consent / authorisation	5	11.9	17	6.4	22	7.1
Clinical - Patient actively dying	5	11.9	14	5.3	19	6.2
Clinical - Considered high risk donor	3	7.1	13	4.9	16	5.2
Consent / Auth - Coroner/Procurator fiscal refusal	6	14.3	10	3.8	16	5.2
Clinical - No transplantable organ	4	9.5	7	2.6	11	3.6
Clinical - Organs deemed medically unsuitable on surgical inspection	4	9.5	6	2.3	10	3.2
Clinical - Other	3	7.1	5	1.9	8	2.6
Clinical - Predicted PTA therefore not attended	0	-	4	1.5	4	1.3
Clinical - Absolute contraindication to organ donation	2	4.8	1	0.4	3	1.0
Clinical - Patient’s general medical condition	0	-	2	0.8	2	0.6
Clinical - DCD clinical exclusion	0	-	2	0.8	2	0.6
Logistical - Other	1	2.4	1	0.4	2	0.6
Consent / Auth - Other	0	-	1	0.4	1	0.3
TOTAL	**42**	**100**	**266**	**100**	**308**	**100**

Appendices

Appendix I provides details of the 1,428 deceased solid organ donors reported in 2025-2026. Details are given for each donating hospital and the hospitals have been grouped by NHS Region and country.

The number of donors by donor country/ NHS Region of residence is given for donors after brain death in **Appendix IIA** and donors after circulatory death in **Appendix IIB**.

The populations used for country / NHS Region per million population are given in **Appendix III** these populations are mid-2025 estimates based on ONS 2021 Census figures.

Appendix IV shows the import and export of organs to and from the UK in the last three financial years. **Appendix IVA** shows the number and type of transplants in the UK into non-UK residents. **Appendix IVB** and **Appendix IVC** show the number and type of transplants resulting from the import to and export from the UK, respectively. When organs are donated from deceased donors and cannot be used in that country, the organs are offered for use in other countries. This is usually because there is no suitable recipient because of blood group or size. The current EU Directive ensures that all organs that are imported into the UK are evaluated to the same high standards as in the UK. The UK has special arrangements with the Republic of Ireland so that some patients from Ireland will come to the UK for the transplant procedure where units in the UK have particular expertise. For those with fulminant hepatic failure, the UK and Ireland will also share livers. International sharing of organs represents a very small proportion of the UK transplant activity and is set up to ensure that all donated organs are used whenever appropriate.

Appendix I Deceased solid organ donors and donated organs in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 (2024-2025), by donating hospital

Donating hospital	DBD		DCD		All donors		Multi-organ donor		Kidney	Pancreas	Liver	Bowel	Heart	Lung
South West														
Barnstaple, North Devon District Hospital	2	(0)	1	(1)	3	(1)	3	(1)	3	0	3	0	0	0
Bath, Royal United Hospital	5	(3)	5	(3)	10	(6)	5	(3)	9	2	6	0	0	0
Bournemouth, Royal Bournemouth General Hospital	3	(5)	4	(5)	7	(10)	4	(8)	6	0	5	0	0	0
Bristol, Bristol Royal Hospital For Children	0	(1)	4	(3)	4	(4)	4	(3)	4	1	2	0	3	4
Bristol, Bristol Royal Infirmary	6	(5)	10	(6)	16	(11)	9	(10)	15	3	10	1	0	1
Bristol, Southmead Hospital	17	(17)	26	(21)	43	(38)	35	(31)	41	15	35	2	10	9
Cheltenham, Cheltenham General Hospital	0	(0)	0	(2)	0	(2)	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorchester, Dorset County Hospital	2	(5)	0	(1)	2	(6)	2	(5)	2	0	2	0	0	0
Exeter, Royal Devon And Exeter Hospital (Wonford)	2	(7)	3	(1)	5	(8)	4	(7)	5	1	4	0	0	0
Gloucester, Gloucestershire Royal Hospital	1	(4)	5	(6)	6	(10)	5	(8)	6	2	4	0	2	1
Plymouth, Derriford Hospital	10	(8)	9	(11)	19	(19)	17	(15)	19	7	16	0	2	5
Poole, Poole General Hospital	2	(0)	0	(3)	2	(3)	2	(2)	2	0	2	0	0	0
Salisbury, Salisbury District Hospital	2	(0)	1	(0)	3	(0)	3	(0)	3	0	3	0	0	1
Swindon, Great Western Hospital	1	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)	1	(0)	1	1	2	0	0	1
Taunton, Taunton And Somerset Hospital (Musgrove Park)	4	(3)	3	(3)	7	(6)	7	(4)	7	3	7	0	0	1
Torquay, Torbay Hospital	6	(2)	2	(8)	8	(10)	6	(6)	7	3	6	0	1	2
Truro, Royal Cornwall Hospital (Treliske)	5	(4)	6	(9)	11	(13)	8	(10)	10	1	7	0	2	2
Weston-Super-Mare, Weston General Hospital	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yeovil, Yeovil District Hospital	0	(0)	4	(2)	4	(2)	4	(0)	4	0	4	0	0	1
TOTAL	**68**	**(64)**	**84**	**(86)**	**152**	**(150)**	**119**	**(115)**	**144**	**39**	**118**	**3**	**20**	**28**
South East														
Ashford, William Harvey Hospital	6	(7)	3	(4)	9	(11)	8	(7)	9	1	8	0	1	1
Aylesbury, Stoke Mandeville Hospital	2	(0)	0	(2)	2	(2)	2	(0)	2	1	2	0	0	0
Basingstoke, Basingstoke And North Hampshire	2	(1)	2	(2)	4	(3)	3	(3)	4	0	3	0	0	0
Brighton, Royal Sussex County Hospital	3	(17)	24	(8)	27	(25)	15	(21)	25	4	15	0	2	3
Camberley, Frimley Park Hospital	3	(4)	6	(7)	9	(11)	8	(8)	8	2	8	0	1	2
Chertsey, St Peter's Hospital	5	(2)	2	(9)	7	(11)	6	(7)	7	0	5	0	0	2
Chichester, St Richard's Hospital	1	(1)	4	(2)	5	(3)	3	(2)	4	0	3	0	1	0
Dartford, Darent Valley Hospital	2	(2)	1	(2)	3	(4)	3	(3)	3	0	3	0	0	1
Eastbourne, Eastbourne District General Hospital	0	(5)	2	(2)	2	(7)	2	(4)	2	0	2	0	0	0
Gillingham, Medway Hospital	0	(6)	3	(3)	3	(9)	3	(8)	3	2	2	0	0	2
Guildford, Royal Surrey County Hospital	1	(1)	1	(0)	2	(1)	2	(1)	2	1	2	0	0	0
Hastings, Conquest Hospital	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix I Deceased solid organ donors and donated organs in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 (2024-2025), by donating hospital

Donating hospital	DBD		DCD		All donors		Multi-organ donor		Kidney	Pancreas	Liver	Bowel	Heart	Lung
Maidstone, Maidstone Hospital	0	(0)	5	(3)	5	(3)	5	(3)	5	1	5	0	0	0
Margate, The Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother Hospital	2	(0)	3	(2)	5	(2)	3	(0)	5	2	3	0	1	1
Newport, St Mary's Hospital	0	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)	0	(0)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oxford, John Radcliffe Hospital	6	(12)	17	(11)	23	(23)	20	(17)	22	5	20	0	4	5
Portsmouth, Queen Alexandra Hospital	3	(10)	6	(1)	9	(11)	6	(9)	8	2	7	0	1	0
Reading, Royal Berkshire Hospital	4	(1)	5	(6)	9	(7)	6	(4)	6	2	9	0	2	1
Redhill, East Surrey Hospital	3	(4)	3	(1)	6	(5)	4	(5)	5	2	4	0	1	0
Slough, Wexham Park Hospital	1	(1)	2	(2)	3	(3)	3	(2)	3	0	2	0	1	0
Southampton, Southampton University Hospitals	11	(10)	20	(19)	31	(29)	26	(19)	30	10	24	1	4	9
Tunbridge Wells, Tunbridge Wells Hospital	1	(0)	1	(3)	2	(3)	2	(1)	2	1	2	0	0	0
Winchester, Royal Hampshire County Hospital	2	(2)	2	(1)	4	(3)	4	(2)	4	0	4	0	0	0
Worthing, Worthing Hospital	1	(3)	2	(3)	3	(6)	3	(5)	3	1	3	0	0	1
Wycombe, Wycombe General Hospital	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**59**	**(89)**	**116**	**(95)**	**175**	**(184)**	**137**	**(132)**	**164**	**37**	**136**	**1**	**19**	**28**
London														
Barnet, Barnet General Hospital	2	(4)	0	(0)	2	(4)	1	(2)	1	0	2	0	0	0
Carshalton, St Helier Hospital	0	(2)	0	(0)	0	(2)	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chelsea, Chelsea And Westminster Hospital	0	(1)	1	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Croydon, Croydon University Hospital	1	(2)	1	(1)	2	(3)	1	(3)	2	0	1	0	1	0
Evelina Childrens Hospital	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harefield, Harefield Hospital	4	(1)	5	(3)	9	(4)	7	(1)	8	1	7	0	0	4
Harrow, Northwick Park Hospital	4	(6)	1	(3)	5	(9)	3	(5)	4	0	4	0	0	0
Ilford, King George Hospital	1	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)	2	(0)	2	0	2	0	1	1
Isleworth, West Middlesex University Hospital	5	(1)	3	(1)	8	(2)	7	(1)	7	1	8	0	3	3
Kingston, Kingston Hospital	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
London, Charing Cross Hospital	13	(7)	4	(3)	17	(10)	15	(8)	16	6	14	2	2	3
London, Great Ormond Street Hospital For Children	1	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)	1	(0)	1	1	1	0	1	0
London, Hammersmith Hospital	0	(3)	0	(1)	0	(4)	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
London, Homerton Hospital	1	(2)	0	(0)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	0	1	0	1	0
London, King's College Hospital	16	(27)	11	(16)	27	(43)	22	(36)	25	6	23	0	4	4
London, National Hospital For Neurology And Neurosurgery	4	(3)	1	(1)	5	(4)	3	(4)	4	2	4	0	0	2
London, Newham General Hospital	0	(3)	0	(1)	0	(4)	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
London, North Middlesex Hospital	0	(1)	1	(2)	1	(3)	1	(2)	1	0	1	0	0	0
London, Royal Brompton Hospital	1	(0)	0	(1)	1	(1)	0	(1)	1	0	0	0	0	0
London, St Bartholomew's Hospital	3	(2)	5	(2)	8	(4)	4	(3)	7	1	5	0	0	0

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Donating hospital	DBD		DCD		All donors		Multi-organ donor		Kidney	Pancreas	Liver	Bowel	Heart	Lung
London, St George's Hospital	14	(11)	18	(15)	32	(26)	25	(21)	32	4	21	0	4	3
London, St Mary's Hospital	4	(6)	3	(6)	7	(12)	6	(9)	6	4	7	0	3	0
London, St Thomas' Hospital	2	(4)	0	(3)	2	(7)	1	(5)	1	0	2	0	0	0
London, The Queen Elizabeth Hospital	3	(1)	1	(1)	4	(2)	3	(1)	3	0	3	0	0	1
London, The Royal Free Hospital	0	(1)	1	(1)	1	(2)	1	(1)	1	1	1	0	1	0
London, The Royal London Hospital (Whitechapel)	8	(12)	11	(11)	19	(23)	17	(19)	19	8	17	0	4	6
London, University College Hospital	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(2)	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
London, University Hospital Lewisham	1	(2)	1	(0)	2	(2)	1	(2)	2	0	1	0	0	0
London, Whipps Cross Hospital	1	(0)	0	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	1	0	1	0
London, Whittington Hospital	3	(1)	2	(1)	5	(2)	4	(2)	5	1	3	0	0	2
Orpington, Princess Royal University Hospital	1	(1)	2	(2)	3	(3)	2	(2)	3	0	2	0	0	0
Romford, Queens Hospital	9	(5)	7	(5)	16	(10)	11	(8)	15	3	12	0	0	5
Southall, Ealing Hospital	1	(1)	1	(0)	2	(1)	2	(1)	2	2	2	0	1	1
Uxbridge, Hillingdon Hospital	0	(2)	1	(3)	1	(5)	1	(2)	1	1	1	0	1	1
TOTAL	**103**	**(114)**	**83**	**(86)**	**186**	**(200)**	**144**	**(154)**	**172**	**43**	**147**	**2**	**28**	**36**
East of England														
Basildon, Basildon Hospital	3	(4)	11	(8)	14	(12)	9	(7)	13	1	10	0	2	1
Bedford, Bedford Hospital	1	(0)	6	(0)	7	(0)	7	(0)	7	1	5	0	2	0
Bury St Edmunds, West Suffolk Hospital	6	(1)	0	(0)	6	(1)	6	(1)	6	2	6	0	2	1
Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital	13	(9)	22	(37)	35	(46)	30	(38)	32	10	28	2	8	5
Chelmsford, Broomfield Hospital	4	(2)	2	(1)	6	(3)	5	(2)	5	1	6	0	0	1
Colchester, Colchester General Hospital	4	(0)	6	(5)	10	(5)	7	(2)	9	2	8	0	0	1
Great Yarmouth, The James Paget Hospital	0	(2)	4	(2)	4	(4)	0	(4)	4	0	0	0	0	0
Harlow, Princess Alexandra Hospital	2	(0)	1	(3)	3	(3)	2	(3)	3	0	2	0	1	0
Huntingdon, Hinchingbrooke Hospital	2	(1)	0	(4)	2	(5)	2	(3)	2	1	2	1	1	0
Ipswich, Ipswich Hospital	2	(6)	6	(7)	8	(13)	7	(10)	8	0	6	0	0	3
Kings Lynn, Queen Elizabeth Hospital	3	(1)	1	(5)	4	(6)	3	(4)	4	1	2	0	2	0
Luton, Luton And Dunstable Hospital	3	(1)	4	(2)	7	(3)	6	(3)	7	3	5	0	1	1
Milton Keynes, Milton Keynes General Hospital	2	(3)	0	(1)	2	(4)	2	(3)	2	0	2	0	0	0
Norwich, Norfolk And Norwich University Hospital	9	(4)	17	(10)	26	(14)	22	(9)	25	8	23	0	4	3
Papworth, Papworth Hospital	1	(4)	6	(4)	7	(8)	6	(6)	7	1	6	0	0	1
Peterborough, Peterborough City Hospital	5	(2)	5	(4)	10	(6)	9	(5)	10	2	8	0	0	2
Stevenage, Lister Hospital	6	(5)	13	(4)	19	(9)	13	(7)	18	2	14	0	0	2
Watford, Watford General Hospital	3	(1)	1	(4)	4	(5)	4	(1)	4	1	4	0	0	0
Westcliff On Sea, Southend Hospital	2	(5)	4	(1)	6	(6)	6	(5)	6	0	6	0	0	0
TOTAL	**71**	**(51)**	**109**	**(102)**	**180**	**(153)**	**146**	**(113)**	**172**	**36**	**143**	**3**	**23**	**21**

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Donating hospital	DBD		DCD		All donors		Multi-organ donor		Kidney	Pancreas	Liver	Bowel	Heart	Lung
Midlands														
Birmingham, Birmingham Children's Hospital	0	(2)	0	(0)	0	(2)	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birmingham, Birmingham Heartlands Hospital	2	(0)	0	(2)	2	(2)	2	(1)	2	0	2	0	0	0
Birmingham, City Hospital	0	(0)	0	(2)	0	(2)	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birmingham, Queen Elizabeth Hospital Birmingham	10	(11)	5	(14)	15	(25)	13	(21)	14	3	12	0	3	2
Boston, Pilgrim Hospital	1	(2)	1	(2)	2	(4)	1	(3)	1	1	2	0	1	0
Burton-On-Trent, Queen's Hospital	0	(1)	1	(0)	1	(1)	0	(1)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield, Chesterfield And N Derbyshire Royal Hospital	4	(4)	1	(3)	5	(7)	4	(7)	5	3	4	0	2	2
Coventry, University Hospital (Walsgrave)	15	(19)	10	(12)	25	(31)	24	(27)	24	8	22	0	4	10
Derby, Royal Derby Hospital	0	(2)	3	(5)	3	(7)	2	(5)	3	0	2	0	0	0
Dudley, Russells Hall Hospital	2	(4)	3	(0)	5	(4)	5	(4)	5	0	5	0	0	0
Hereford, The County Hospital	4	(5)	0	(0)	4	(5)	3	(5)	4	1	3	0	0	2
Kettering, Kettering General Hospital	4	(7)	7	(3)	11	(10)	10	(9)	11	2	10	0	2	1
Leicester, Glenfield General Hospital	0	(0)	3	(5)	3	(5)	3	(3)	3	2	2	0	0	0
Leicester, Leicester Royal Infirmary	2	(4)	1	(1)	3	(5)	3	(4)	3	0	3	0	0	0
Lincoln, Lincoln County Hospital	3	(1)	3	(2)	6	(3)	6	(2)	6	1	6	0	0	0
Northampton, Northampton General Hospital	8	(0)	2	(0)	10	(0)	5	(0)	6	1	8	0	0	2
Nottingham, Nottingham University Hospitals City Campus	0	(0)	2	(1)	2	(1)	1	(0)	2	0	1	0	0	0
Nottingham, Nottingham University Hospitals Qmc Campus	21	(19)	17	(17)	38	(36)	32	(31)	36	12	32	1	8	8
Nuneaton, George Eliot Hospital	0	(1)	1	(2)	1	(3)	1	(2)	1	1	1	0	0	0
Redditch, Alexandra Hospital	0	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Shrewsbury, Royal Shrewsbury Hospital	0	(0)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	1	0	0	0	0
Smethwick, Midland Metropolitan University Hospital	0	(0)	4	(0)	4	(0)	4	(0)	4	1	4	0	0	0
Stoke-On-Trent, Royal Stoke University Hospital	6	(12)	22	(24)	28	(36)	21	(29)	26	5	21	0	6	3
Sutton Coldfield, Good Hope District General Hosp.	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sutton-In-Ashfield, King's Mill Hospital	2	(0)	4	(3)	6	(3)	5	(1)	6	1	4	0	0	0
Telford, Princess Royal Hospital	0	(1)	1	(0)	1	(1)	0	(1)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Walsall, Walsall Manor Hospital	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	1	0	1	0	0	1
Warwick, Warwick Hospital	0	(1)	1	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	0	1	0	0	0
West Bromwich, Sandwell District General Hospital	0	(3)	0	(1)	0	(4)	0	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolverhampton, New Cross Hospital	1	(5)	7	(6)	8	(11)	6	(9)	8	2	6	0	0	1
Worcester, Worcestershire Royal Hospital	4	(4)	1	(3)	5	(7)	4	(4)	5	1	4	0	0	0
TOTAL	**91**	**(108)**	**102**	**(111)**	**193**	**(219)**	**160**	**(180)**	**182**	**46**	**158**	**1**	**26**	**32**
North West														

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Donating hospital	DBD		DCD		All donors		Multi-organ donor		Kidney	Pancreas	Liver	Bowel	Heart	Lung
Ashton-Under-Lyne, Tameside General Hospital	2	(0)	2	(0)	4	(0)	3	(0)	4	3	3	0	2	1
Blackburn, Royal Blackburn Hospital	1	(4)	1	(0)	2	(4)	2	(4)	2	0	2	0	0	0
Blackpool, Blackpool Victoria Hospital	3	(4)	6	(0)	9	(4)	7	(3)	9	3	7	1	0	1
Bolton, Royal Bolton Hospital	1	(0)	1	(3)	2	(3)	2	(1)	2	2	2	1	1	0
Bury, Fairfield General Hospital	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chester, Countess Of Chester Hospital	5	(2)	0	(0)	5	(2)	5	(2)	5	1	5	0	1	0
Crewe, Leighton Hospital	1	(1)	2	(1)	3	(2)	2	(1)	2	1	2	0	0	0
Lancaster, Royal Lancaster Infirmary	0	(1)	7	(3)	7	(4)	2	(3)	7	1	2	0	0	0
Liverpool, Alder Hey Children's Hospital	0	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Liverpool, Liverpool Heart And Chest Hospital	0	(1)	4	(1)	4	(2)	4	(2)	4	1	4	0	0	0
Liverpool, Royal Liverpool University Hospital	3	(2)	1	(1)	4	(3)	2	(0)	4	0	2	0	0	0
Liverpool, University Hospital Aintree	5	(2)	5	(5)	10	(7)	8	(5)	10	2	8	0	1	2
Liverpool, Walton Centre For Neurology And Neurosurgery	1	(5)	4	(3)	5	(8)	4	(6)	5	2	4	0	2	1
Macclesfield, Macclesfield District General Hospital	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Manchester, Manchester Royal Infirmary	2	(3)	2	(3)	4	(6)	3	(5)	3	1	3	0	2	0
Manchester, North Manchester General Hospital	0	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	0	0	0	0	1
Manchester, Royal Manchester Children's Hospital	0	(1)	1	(1)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	1	1	0	0	0
Manchester, Wythenshawe Hospital	2	(2)	2	(7)	4	(9)	3	(4)	4	2	2	0	2	1
Oldham, Royal Oldham Hospital(Rochdale Road)	1	(2)	1	(0)	2	(2)	0	(2)	2	0	0	0	0	0
Prescot, Whiston Hospital	2	(2)	0	(2)	2	(4)	2	(2)	2	1	2	0	0	0
Preston, Royal Preston Hospital	3	(10)	4	(6)	7	(16)	5	(14)	6	1	5	0	1	2
Salford, Salford Royal	12	(9)	13	(10)	25	(19)	20	(14)	24	5	19	0	4	3
Southport, Southport District General Hospital	0	(0)	0	(3)	0	(3)	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stockport, Stepping Hill Hospital	2	(3)	1	(1)	3	(4)	2	(2)	3	2	2	0	1	0
Warrington, Warrington Hospital	8	(3)	2	(0)	10	(3)	8	(3)	9	1	8	0	2	1
Wigan, Royal Albert Edward Infirmary	0	(1)	2	(1)	2	(2)	2	(2)	2	0	2	0	2	0
Wirral, Arrowe Park Hospital	2	(1)	0	(3)	2	(4)	2	(3)	2	1	2	1	1	1
TOTAL	**57**	**(59)**	**64**	**(56)**	**121**	**(115)**	**92**	**(84)**	**116**	**31**	**89**	**3**	**22**	**14**
North East and Yorkshire														
Barnsley, Barnsley District General Hospital	0	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(0)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bradford, Bradford Royal Infirmary	3	(0)	2	(3)	5	(3)	3	(3)	4	0	4	0	0	1
Carlisle, Cumberland Infirmary	2	(4)	4	(2)	6	(6)	2	(6)	4	0	4	0	0	0
Darlington, Darlington Memorial Hospital	3	(3)	4	(1)	7	(4)	6	(3)	7	2	6	0	0	0
Doncaster, Doncaster Royal Infirmary	0	(3)	2	(1)	2	(4)	1	(3)	2	0	1	0	0	0
Durham, University Hospital Of North Durham	2	(2)	1	(0)	3	(2)	3	(2)	3	1	1	0	0	0
Gateshead, Queen Elizabeth Hospital	1	(0)	1	(1)	2	(1)	2	(0)	2	0	2	0	0	0

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Donating hospital	DBD		DCD		All donors		Multi-organ donor		Kidney	Pancreas	Liver	Bowel	Heart	Lung
Grimsby, Diana Princess Of Wales Hospital	0	(1)	1	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	1	0	0	0
Halifax, Calderdale Royal Hospital	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(2)	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harrogate, Harrogate District Hospital	3	(1)	0	(1)	3	(2)	2	(1)	3	0	2	0	0	0
Huddersfield, Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	1	(2)	1	(3)	2	(5)	2	(4)	2	1	2	0	1	0
Hull, The Hull Royal Infirmary	9	(7)	6	(5)	15	(12)	13	(11)	14	4	13	0	5	2
Keighley, Airedale General Hospital	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Leeds, Leeds General Infirmary	11	(9)	22	(18)	33	(27)	25	(19)	31	11	25	1	6	9
Leeds, St James's University Hospital	1	(0)	3	(0)	4	(0)	3	(0)	1	0	3	0	1	1
Middlesbrough, The James Cook University Hospital	4	(9)	9	(6)	13	(15)	10	(12)	13	2	10	0	5	2
Newcastle, Freeman Hospital	1	(1)	2	(0)	3	(1)	2	(1)	3	0	2	0	0	0
Newcastle, Royal Victoria Infirmary	10	(17)	11	(12)	21	(29)	18	(26)	21	7	17	1	8	7
Northumbria, Nsech	8	(6)	3	(3)	11	(9)	10	(7)	11	1	10	0	1	3
Rotherham, Rotherham District General Hospital	1	(0)	1	(1)	2	(1)	2	(1)	2	0	1	0	0	1
Scarborough, Scarborough Hospital	0	(2)	0	(1)	0	(3)	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scunthorpe, Scunthorpe General Hospital	2	(1)	0	(1)	2	(2)	2	(2)	2	0	2	0	1	0
Sheffield, Northern General Hospital	2	(4)	9	(2)	11	(6)	9	(5)	11	2	9	0	1	2
Sheffield, Royal Hallamshire Hospital	2	(3)	3	(4)	5	(7)	2	(6)	5	1	2	0	0	0
Sheffield, Sheffield Children's Hospital	0	(0)	2	(0)	2	(0)	2	(0)	2	0	2	0	0	1
South Shields, South Tyneside Dist. Gen. Hospital	2	(1)	1	(0)	3	(1)	2	(1)	3	0	2	0	0	0
Stockton-On-Tees, University Hospital Of North Tees	4	(2)	3	(4)	7	(6)	6	(5)	6	1	6	0	0	2
Sunderland, Sunderland Royal Hospital	3	(1)	3	(4)	6	(5)	6	(5)	6	3	6	0	0	1
Wakefield, Pinderfields General Hospital	5	(3)	2	(2)	7	(5)	5	(4)	6	1	6	0	2	1
Whitehaven, West Cumberland Hospital	0	(0)	3	(2)	3	(2)	3	(1)	2	2	3	0	1	1
Worksop, Bassetlaw District General Hospital	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	1	0	1	0	0	0
York, York District Hospital	4	(1)	3	(3)	7	(4)	6	(1)	6	2	7	0	1	1
TOTAL	**85**	**(84)**	**104**	**(82)**	**189**	**(166)**	**151**	**(134)**	**176**	**42**	**152**	**2**	**33**	**35**
Isle of Man														
Douglas, Nobles I-O-M Hospital	1	(2)	1	(0)	2	(2)	2	(2)	2	0	2	0	0	1
TOTAL	**1**	**(2)**	**1**	**(0)**	**2**	**(2)**	**2**	**(2)**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Channel Islands														
Guernsey, Princess Elizabeth Hospital	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	1	0	1	0	1	0
St Helier, Jersey General Hospital	2	(0)	2	(0)	4	(0)	2	(0)	4	1	2	0	0	2
TOTAL	**3**	**(0)**	**2**	**(0)**	**5**	**(0)**	**3**	**(0)**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**
England	**534**	**(569)**	**662**	**(618)**	**1196**	**(1187)**	**949**	**(912)**	**1126**	**274**	**943**	**15**	**171**	**194**

Appendix I Deceased solid organ donors and donated organs in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 (2024-2025), by donating hospital

Donating hospital	DBD		DCD		All donors		Multi-organ donor		Kidney	Pancreas	Liver	Bowel	Heart	Lung
Wales														
Aberystwyth, Bronglais Hospital	0	(0)	2	(2)	2	(2)	1	(2)	2	0	1	0	0	0
Bangor, Ysbyty Gwynedd District General Hospital	2	(1)	2	(2)	4	(3)	3	(2)	4	0	3	0	0	0
Bodelwyddan, Glan Clwyd District General Hospital	2	(3)	4	(2)	6	(5)	4	(4)	6	1	4	0	1	1
Bridgend, Princess Of Wales Hospital	1	(2)	0	(0)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cardiff, University Of Wales Hospital	11	(16)	17	(12)	28	(28)	20	(22)	28	7	18	1	3	1
Carmarthen, Glangwili General Hospital	3	(1)	1	(0)	4	(1)	2	(1)	3	1	3	0	0	0
Haverford West, Withybush General Hospital	0	(2)	0	(0)	0	(2)	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Llanfrechfa, The Grange University Hospital	7	(0)	1	(5)	8	(5)	8	(1)	8	3	8	0	4	2
Merthyr Tydfil, Prince Charles Hospital	2	(2)	2	(2)	4	(4)	3	(2)	4	2	3	0	0	1
Pontypridd, Royal Glamorgan Hospital	1	(0)	2	(1)	3	(1)	2	(1)	3	2	2	0	2	1
Swansea, Morriston Hospital	6	(8)	6	(4)	12	(12)	12	(10)	12	0	12	0	0	0
Wrexham, Maelor General Hospital	3	(0)	0	(0)	3	(0)	3	(0)	3	1	3	0	1	0
TOTAL	**38**	**(35)**	**37**	**(30)**	**75**	**(65)**	**59**	**(49)**	**74**	**17**	**58**	**1**	**11**	**6**
Scotland														
Aberdeen, Aberdeen Royal Infirmary	0	(5)	6	(6)	6	(11)	5	(10)	5	2	4	0	3	2
Airdrie, University Hospital Monklands	2	(1)	0	(1)	2	(2)	2	(2)	2	0	2	0	0	0
Crosshouse, University Hospital Crosshouse	0	(0)	4	(4)	4	(4)	4	(3)	4	2	4	0	2	0
Dumfries, Dumfries And Galloway Royal Infirmary	2	(2)	0	(0)	2	(2)	2	(2)	2	1	2	0	1	1
Dundee, Ninewells Hospital	3	(2)	4	(4)	7	(6)	7	(5)	7	3	7	0	1	2
Edinburgh, Royal Infirmary Of Edinburgh	5	(6)	16	(17)	21	(23)	17	(19)	21	5	15	0	4	2
Glasgow, Glasgow Royal Infirmary	1	(3)	4	(1)	5	(4)	5	(4)	5	0	5	0	1	1
Glasgow, Golden Jubilee University National Hospital	1	(2)	2	(1)	3	(3)	2	(2)	3	2	0	0	0	0
Glasgow, Queen Elizabeth University Hospital	7	(8)	12	(8)	19	(16)	13	(13)	18	4	14	1	3	3
Glasgow, The Royal Hospital For Children	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hairmyres, University Hospital Hairmyres	0	(1)	1	(1)	1	(2)	1	(1)	1	0	0	0	1	1
Inverness, Raigmore Hospital	1	(2)	4	(1)	5	(3)	5	(2)	5	1	5	1	1	1
Kirkcaldy, Victoria Hospital	3	(5)	3	(4)	6	(9)	6	(8)	6	1	6	0	2	0
Larbert, Forth Valley Royal Hospital	5	(4)	3	(4)	8	(8)	7	(7)	8	3	7	0	0	1
Livingston, St John's Hospital	1	(1)	0	(1)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Melrose, Borders General Hospital	2	(0)	0	(0)	2	(0)	2	(0)	2	0	2	0	0	1
Paisley, Royal Alexandra Hospital	0	(1)	3	(4)	3	(5)	3	(4)	3	1	3	0	1	0
Wishaw, University Hospital Wishaw	0	(2)	0	(3)	0	(5)	0	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**33**	**(45)**	**63**	**(60)**	**96**	**(105)**	**82**	**(89)**	**93**	**25**	**77**	**2**	**21**	**15**

Appendix I Deceased solid organ donors and donated organs in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 (2024-2025), by donating hospital

Donating hospital	DBD		DCD		All donors		Multi-organ donor		Kidney	Pancreas	Liver	Bowel	Heart	Lung
Northern Ireland														
Belfast, Antrim Hospital	3	(2)	4	(0)	7	(2)	5	(1)	7	1	5	0	2	2
Belfast, Belfast City Hospital	1	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)	1	(0)	2	0	1	0	0	0
Belfast, Royal Belfast Hospital For Sick Children	0	(0)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belfast, Royal Victoria Hospital	12	(17)	10	(6)	22	(23)	18	(21)	21	4	19	0	7	3
Belfast, The Ulster Hospital	5	(1)	0	(2)	5	(3)	4	(2)	4	3	5	0	2	2
Coleraine, Causeway Hospital	0	(2)	3	(1)	3	(3)	1	(2)	3	1	1	0	0	1
Enniskillen, South West Acute Hospital	0	(1)	3	(1)	3	(2)	2	(1)	2	1	3	0	0	0
Londonderry, Altnagelvin Area Hospital	2	(0)	4	(5)	6	(5)	3	(3)	5	0	4	0	0	1
Portadown, Craigavon Area Hospital	4	(2)	2	(3)	6	(5)	6	(3)	6	2	6	0	1	0
TOTAL	**27**	**(25)**	**27**	**(19)**	**54**	**(44)**	**40**	**(34)**	**50**	**12**	**44**	**0**	**12**	**9**
TOTAL	**636**	**(676)**	**792**	**(727)**	**1428**	**(1403)**	**1135**	**(1086)**	**1350**	**329**	**1127**	**18**	**216**	**227**

Appendix IIA Numbers of donors after brain death and organs retrieved in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by country/ NHS region

Country/ NHS region	Donors				Organs					
	All donors	pmp	Multi-organ donors	pmp	Kidney	Pancreas	Liver	Bowel	Heart	Lung
North East and Yorkshire	85	10.1	71	8.4	77	21	73	2	19	16
North West	57	7.4	47	6.1	53	16	48	3	13	10
Midlands	91	8.1	84	7.5	85	27	87	1	14	21
East of England	71	10.8	66	10.0	68	22	66	3	15	10
London	103	11.3	87	9.5	93	26	92	2	19	25
South East	59	6.1	55	5.7	55	19	55	1	8	9
South West	68	11.5	59	10.0	63	23	63	3	9	15
England	**534**	**9.1**	**469**	**8.0**	**494**	**154**	**484**	**15**	**97**	**106**
Isle of Man	**1**	**12.5**	**1**	**12.5**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Channel Islands	**3**	**17.6**	**3**	**17.6**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**
Wales	**38**	**11.8**	**35**	**10.9**	**37**	**10**	**35**	**1**	**9**	**2**
Scotland	**33**	**5.9**	**33**	**5.9**	**33**	**11**	**32**	**2**	**8**	**9**
Northern Ireland	**27**	**13.8**	**25**	**12.8**	**25**	**7**	**27**	**0**	**10**	**6**
TOTAL	**636**	**9.2**	**566**	**8.1**	**593**	**183**	**582**	**18**	**125**	**126**

Appendix IIB Numbers of donors after circulatory death and organs retrieved in the UK, 1 April 2025 - 31 March 2026, by country/ NHS region

Country/ NHS region	Donors				Organs					
	All donors	pmp	Multi-organ donors	pmp	Kidney	Pancreas	Liver	Bowel	Heart	Lung
North East and Yorkshire	104	12.3	80	9.5	99	21	79	0	14	19
North West	64	8.3	45	5.8	63	15	41	0	9	4
Midlands	102	9.1	76	6.7	97	19	71	0	12	11
East of England	109	16.6	80	12.2	104	14	77	0	8	11
London	83	9.1	57	6.3	79	17	55	0	9	11
South East	116	12.0	82	8.5	109	18	81	0	11	19
South West	84	14.2	60	10.1	81	16	55	0	11	13
England	**662**	**11.3**	**480**	**8.2**	**632**	**120**	**459**	**0**	**74**	**88**
Isle of Man	**1**	**12.5**	**1**	**12.5**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Channel Islands	**2**	**11.8**	**0**	**0.0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Wales	**37**	**11.5**	**24**	**7.5**	**37**	**7**	**23**	**0**	**2**	**4**
Scotland	**63**	**11.3**	**49**	**8.8**	**60**	**14**	**45**	**0**	**13**	**6**
Northern Ireland	**27**	**13.8**	**15**	**7.7**	**25**	**5**	**17**	**0**	**2**	**3**
TOTAL	**792**	**11.4**	**569**	**8.2**	**757**	**146**	**545**	**0**	**91**	**101**

Appendix III	**Populations for NHS regions, 2025-2026** **Mid-2025 estimates based on ONS 2021 Census figures**
Country/ NHS region	**Population (millions)**
North East and Yorkshire	8.45
North West	7.73
Midlands	11.27
East of England	6.58
London	9.12
South East	9.64
South West	5.92
England	**58.72**
Isle of Man	**0.08**
Channel Islands	**0.17**
Wales	**3.22**
Scotland	**5.60**
Northern Ireland	**1.96**
TOTAL	**69.49**

Appendix IVA **UK solid organ transplants from deceased UK donors[1] to non-UK residents, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2026**

Transplant type by year

Year	Transplant type	Residency of recipient ROI	Other EU	Non-EU	Total
2023-2024	Kidney	0	1	0	1
	Heart	3	0	0	3
	Liver	3	0	0	3
	Bowel	0	0	1	1
	Modified multi-visceral	1	0	0	1
	Total	**7**	**1**	**1**	**9**
2024-2025	Liver	4	1	0	5
	Total	**4**	**1**	**0**	**5**
2025-2026	Heart	1	0	0	1
	Liver	4	2	0	6
	Multi-visceral	1	0	0	1
	Modified multi-visceral	0	1	0	1
	Total	**6**	**3**	**0**	**9**

ROI = Republic of Ireland
[1] Based on country of donor hospital

Appendix IVB **UK solid organ transplants from deceased non-UK donors[1] to UK residents, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2026**

Transplant type by year

Year	Transplant type	Country of donation ROI	Other EU	Non-EU	Total
2023-2024	Kidney	0	1	0	1
	Heart	3	5	0	8
	Liver	9	1	0	10
	Bilateral lung	2	0	0	2
	Total	**14**	**7**	**0**	**21**
2024-2025	Heart	4	5	0	9
	Liver	11	5	0	16
	Bowel	0	1	0	1
	Multi-visceral	0	1	0	1
	Total	**15**	**12**	**0**	**27**
2025-2026	Kidney	4	2	0	6
	Heart	2	7	0	9
	Liver	7	7	0	14
	Bilateral lung	0	1	0	1
	Total	**13**	**17**	**0**	**30**

ROI = Republic of Ireland
[1] Based on country of donor hospital

Appendix IVC **Non-UK solid organ transplants from deceased UK donors[1] to non-UK hospitals, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2026**

Transplant type by year

		Residency of recipient			
Year	**Transplant type**	**ROI**	**Other EU**	**Non-EU**	**Total**
2023-2024	Heart	0	1	0	1
	Liver	5	0	0	5
	Bilateral lung	0	2	0	2
	Total	**5**	**3**	**0**	**8**
2024-2025	Heart	0	6	0	6
	Liver	2	0	0	2
	Bilateral lung	0	2	1	3
	Total	**2**	**8**	**1**	**11**
2025-2026	Liver	2	0	0	2
	Bilateral lung	1	1	8	10
	Total	**3**	**1**	**8**	**12**

ROI = Republic of Ireland
[1] Based on country of donor hospital

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