

BTS ANNUAL CONGRESS 2009

As in recent years, NHSBT was invited to have their own plenary session at the joint Renal Association and British Transplantation Society Congress at Liverpool in April. In this session a number of statisticians gave presentations covering some of the many and varied projects that are being undertaken. The whole session was very well received and it was acknowledged how valuable the statistical work done by the whole group is. The following gives a brief summary of these presentations – further details can be obtained on application to: enquiries@nhsbt.nhs.uk.

The deceased donor Kidney Allocation Scheme - Rachel Johnson

The current Kidney Allocation Scheme for deceased heartbeating donor kidneys was introduced in April 2006. The scheme was phased in over three years to avoid excessive changes in activity within individual transplant centres while trying to achieve improved equity of access to transplant. The effectiveness of the scheme over this period was presented.

Recipient outcomes after living donor kidney transplantation - Joanne Allen

Recent years have seen a continuing increase in the number of living donor kidney transplants in the UK. With new living donor programmes such as paired/pooled kidney donation, altruistic donation and antibody incompatible transplantation becoming more established, it is hoped that living donor kidney transplant activity will continue to increase. Results of a review of graft and patient outcomes following living donor kidney transplantation between 2000 and 2007 were presented.

The future for pancreas allocation in the UK - a national approach - Alex Hudson

With increasing pancreas transplant activity and the introduction of both pancreas islet transplantation and non-heartbeating donor pancreas transplantation the need for a more sophisticated allocation scheme has become increasingly important. A Pancreas Allocation Working Party is developing a robust, equitable and transparent scheme that could meet the increasing needs of pancreas allocation in the UK. The methods used and resulting scheme were presented.

Note: A fuller version of the description of the scheme will appear in a future edition of Bulletin

Experience in CUSUM monitoring of transplant outcomes - Dave Collett

Cumulative Sum (CUSUM) procedures have been used to monitor outcomes following kidney, liver and cardiothoracic transplantation for several years. Experiences in using this monitoring procedure were summarised, with comments on the action taken following a signal, observed false signal rates, and areas of further development.

Trends in consent rates for organ donation - Claire Hamilton

A summary of recent information from the Potential Donor Audit and detailed analyses of the consent rate by patient demographics and whether the patient was registered on the Organ Donor Register was presented.

Outcomes following retransplantation for HCV - Kerri Barber

Retransplantation for patients with HCV is controversial as it may be associated with poor outcomes. The aims of this study were to determine the outcome of patients retransplanted with HCV and to identify factors associated with poor outcomes.

Paired and altruistic kidney donation - Rachel Johnson

National schemes for both paired and altruistic non-directed kidney donation were introduced in 2007. Both programmes are now established and associated activity and current issues were summarised and plans for the future highlighted.