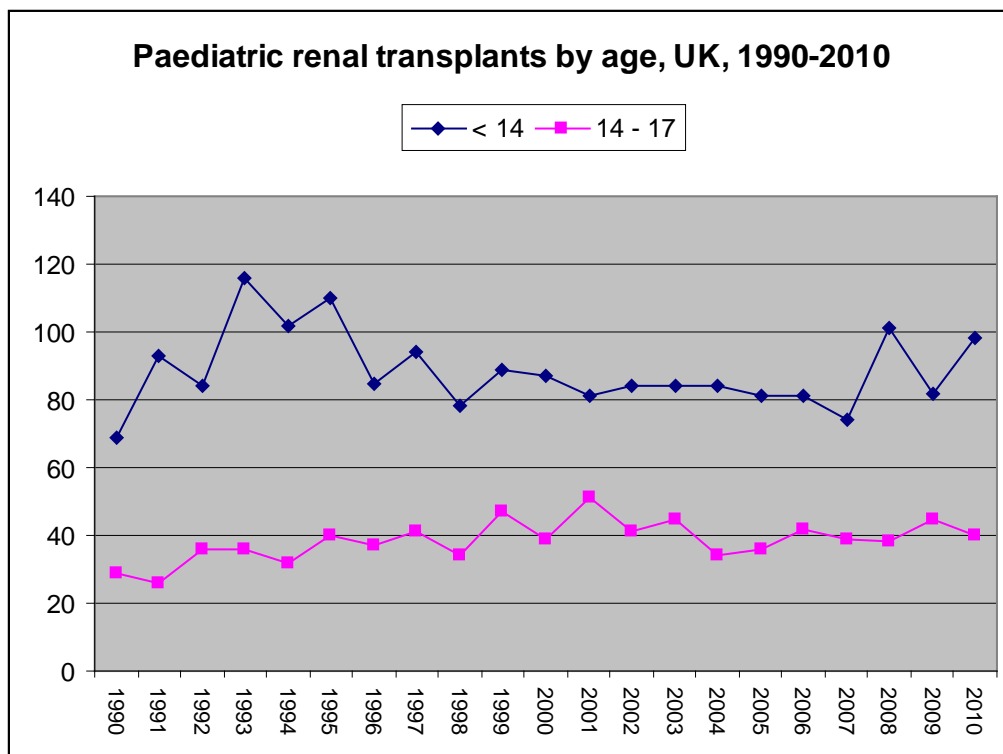


CHARTS FOR RENAL TRANSPLANTS Showing by Transplant Centre, Year, Number and Age

The data for the following six charts is taken from data supplied to the Inquiry by the NHS Blood and Transplant Agency in 2 schedules:¹ (i) UK paediatric kidney only transplants (deceased and living donors) at dedicated paediatric units, by transplant year, transplant unit and age group; and (ii) Median cold ischaemic time (hr) of UK deceased² donor kidney only transplants at dedicated units, by transplant year, transplant unit and age group.

Figure 1 shows that the numbers of paediatric renal transplants have not changed systematically, or indeed very much, over the last 20 years. The < 14 year group records about twice as many transplants as the 14-17 year group. The annual averages are 88 for the < 14 year group and 38 for the 14-17 year group.

Figure 1

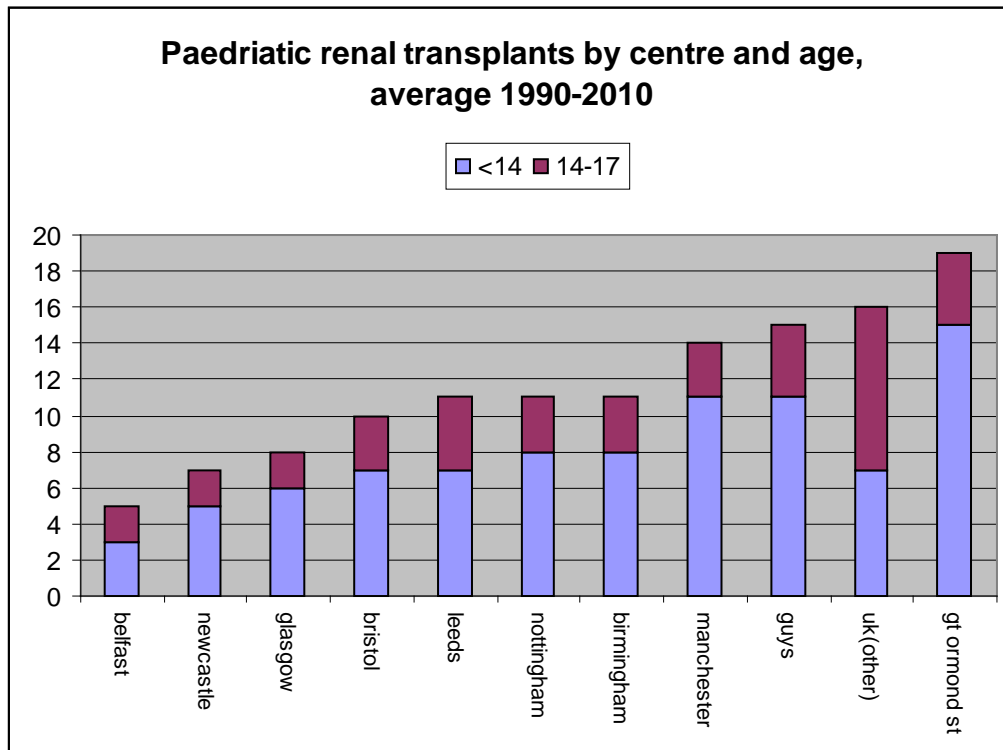


¹ A copy of the 2 schedules is attached

² Living donor cold ischaemic times are minimal

Figure 2 shows the data by transplant centre arranged in increasing size order. It suggests that whilst the figures may vary considerably from year to year the annual average over 1990 to 2010 provides a reasonable summary for both age groups.

Figure 2



Belfast is clearly the smallest centre. It averaged five transplants (three for <14 group and two for >14 group). The national average ratio is two <14 year olds to one 14 > year old. There are some departures - for Glasgow the ratio is three whilst for Manchester it is close to four.

It would appear from the data that from 1996 onwards, all UK (other) cases in the < 14 year old group became Great Ormond Street cases, as did a substantial proportion of those in the 14 to 17 year old group.

Figure 3 below show the median cold ischaemic times for children (less than 18 years) by centre and in three bands of years: 1998 to 2002, 2003 to 2006 and 2007 to 2010.

Figure 3

