

**SMALLER HAEMOPHILIA CENTRES PRESENTATION**  
**BOOTH HALL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL**

**Directors, status, relationship with other haemophilia centres and staffing**

1. Dr Evans was director/consultant haematologist at Booth Hall Children's Hospital ("Booth Hall" or "the Centre") in the 1970s and 1980s [DHSC0020833\_139]. While it had a UKHCDO centre number (068) from around 1977, Booth Hall does not appear have been a full haemophilia centre; instead special arrangements are said to have applied [HCDO0000138\_012 and HCDO0000340\_025]. Booth Hall was linked to Royal Manchester Children's Hospital and was sometimes described as RMCH's associate centre (see for example the 1978 and 1979 annual returns [HCDO0001280 p.15 and HCDO0001349 p.2]). Dr Evans was the director at both and the centres' annual returns were generally submitted and filed together (for example, HCDO0000310\_011).
  
2. In 1981 Valerie Mellor was principal psychologist at Booth Hall [HSOC0022908].

**Numbers of patients registered and numbers of patients treated**

3. The numbers of treated and registered patients and the amount of product used at Booth Hall were generally small. The figures for 1976-1983 and 1986 are as follows<sup>1</sup>:
  - a. 1976: Booth Hall was referred to in RMCH's annual return, rather than a separate return being prepared. The type and amount of product used was not specified but it was recorded that 8 RMCH haemophilia A patients and

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<sup>1</sup> The annual returns for 1984 and 1985 are unavailable.

one Christmas disease patient were treated at the Centre during the year [HCDO0001098].

- b. 1977: Booth Hall treated one patient with von Willebrand's [HCDO0001215 p.2], 7 patients with haemophilia A and one patient with Christmas Disease (as well as another who had a factor IX deficiency but did not in fact have Christmas Disease) [HCDO0001183].
- c. 1978: 8 patients with haemophilia A and one patient with Christmas disease were treated at Booth Hall [HCDO0001280]. These patients appear also to have been registered at RMCH.
- d. 1979: Booth Hall treated 8 patients with haemophilia A, one patient with Christmas disease and one patient with von Willebrand's [HCDO0001349].
- e. 1980: the Centre treated 4 patients with haemophilia A and one patient with von Willebrand's [HCDO0001398]. The number of registered patients appears to have been: 12 patients with haemophilia A, one with haemophilia B and one with von Willebrand's.
- f. 1981: Booth Hall treated 3 patients with haemophilia A and 2 patients with von Willebrand's [HCDO0001559]. The number of registered patients appears to have been: 14 patients with haemophilia A, one with haemophilia B and two with von Willebrand's.
- g. 1982: 3 patients with haemophilia A and one patient with haemophilia B were treated at the Centre [HCDO0001646]. The number of registered patients appears to have been: 14 patients with haemophilia A, two with haemophilia A and two with von Willebrand's.
- h. 1983: two haemophilia A patients were treated at Booth Hall [HCDO0001744]. The number of registered patients appears to have been: 14 with haemophilia A, two with haemophilia B and two with von Willebrand's.
- i. 1986: 8 patients with haemophilia A, one with haemophilia B patient and two with von Willebrand's appear to have been registered at Booth Hall, though no patients were treated there during the year [HCDO0000310\_006, HCDO0000310\_007 and HCDO0000310\_011].

### **Treatment policies and blood product usage**

4. In 1977 Booth Hall treated its haemophilia A patients with cryo (87,570 units) and its haemophilia B patients with NHS factor IX (21,370 units) [[HCDO0001183](#)]. It also used a small amount of fresh frozen plasma. It treated its von Willebrand's patient with cryo [[HCDO0001215](#)].
5. In 1978 Booth Hall treated its haemophilia A patients with cryo (17,440 units) and its one haemophilia B patient with NHS factor IX (8,275 units) [[HCDO0001280](#)].
6. In 1979 the Centre treated its haemophilia A patients with cryo (19,120 units) and NHS factor VIII (5,150 units) [[HCDO0001349](#)]. It treated its haemophilia B patient with NHS factor IX (1,830 units) and its von Willebrand's patient with cryo (320 units). The NHS factor VIII was provided to a patient who was on regular home therapy and was Elstree material.
7. In 1980 Booth Hall treated its haemophilia A and von Willebrand's patients with cryo (3,000 and 200 units respectively) [[HCDO0001398](#)].
8. In 1981 the Centre again treated its haemophilia A and von Willebrand's patients with cryo (1,200 and 1,350 units respectively) [[HCDO0001559](#)].
9. In 1982 Booth Hall treated its haemophilia A patients with cryo (1,950), and its haemophilia B patient with NHS factor IX (3,200 units); all of the treatment was provided in hospital [[HCDO0001646](#)].
10. The haemophilia A patients treated at Booth Hall in 1983 received 22 packs of cryo in hospital [[HCDO0001744](#)].
11. No patients were treated at Booth Hall in 1986 [[HCDO0000310\\_007](#)].<sup>2</sup> The number of registered patients appears to have been: 8 with haemophilia A, one with haemophilia B and two with von Willebrand's [[HCDO0000310\\_006](#)].

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<sup>2</sup> Note that the return was provided to UKHCDO by RMCH [[HCDO0000310\\_011](#)].

### **Knowledge of risk of hepatitis and AIDS and response to risk**

12. Dr Evans was the consultant haematologist/director at Booth Hall in the 1970s and 1980s. His knowledge of the risks of hepatitis (both hepatitis B and NANB) and AIDS is addressed in the note on RMCH.
13. The Inquiry has received a statement from a patient who was treated at Booth Hall in 1987 following a burn, aged 9 months, and was infected with hepatitis C [[WITN0279001](#)]. He was told by his mother that he was treated with plasma but is unsure exactly what he was given. He recalls his parents receiving a letter regarding his possible infection in 1997, when he was 9 years old, following which he was tested.
14. In an August 1992 letter, Dr Evans described a child patient who had developed AIDS which was almost certainly related to transfusion, and who had received blood transfusions for burns at Booth Hall in March 1984 [[NHBT0098216](#)].

### **Other issues**

15. Booth Hall contained the North Manchester Regional Virus Laboratory [[CBLA0012814](#)]. The Laboratory was set up in 1971 because the Public Health Laboratory Service in southern Manchester was unable to meet the demand for its services, as well as transport difficulties between PHLS and the hospitals in northern Manchester. PHLS provided its services to the south of the city and the North Manchester Laboratory to the north, although the two cooperated closely. In 1982 (and presumably before) the North Manchester Laboratory conducted hepatitis B tests.
16. In July 1985 the North West Laboratory corresponded with PHLS regarding an HTLV III test (though it appears that the test was undertaken at PHLS and confirmed by Dr Tedder at the Middlesex Hospital) [[NHBT0100028\\_024](#)]. In December 1990 it undertook hepatitis C tests on patients registered at Manchester Royal Infirmary [[NHBT0102209](#)]. Further tests undertaken on MRI patients in

November 1991 appear to have included tests on stored samples (from October 1988 and May 1989) [NHBT0102274].

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