

**SMALLER HAEMOPHILIA CENTRES PRESENTATION**  
**WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL**

**Directors and staffing**

1. The directors of the Haemophilia Centre at Westminster Hospital during the 1970s-1980s included Professor Joseph Graeme Humble, Dr A J Barrett and Dr Christine Costello:
  - a. Professor Humble was Director of the Westminster Haemophilia Centre from around 1968 to 1979.
  - b. Dr Barrett was Director of the Westminster Centre from around 1979 to 1988. From 1982 to 1988, he was Professor of Haematology and Head of Department of Haematology at Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School. From 1988 to 1993, Dr Barrett was Professor of Haematological Medicine at the Hammersmith Hospital.
  - c. Dr Costello was Director of the Centre from 1989.
2. Other personnel at Westminster Hospital included:
  - a. Dr Paul L F Giangrande, Registrar in Haematology at Westminster Hospital under Professor AJ Barrett (August 1983-November 1984)<sup>1</sup> and Lecturer (Hon. Senior Registrar) on rotation to Westminster Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital and Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton (December 1984-November 1987).<sup>2</sup> He attended UKHCDO meetings on Dr Barrett's behalf on 17 October 1983,<sup>3</sup> 27 September 1984,<sup>4</sup> and 21 October 1985.<sup>5</sup> Dr Giangrande's second written

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<sup>1</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 2.8 [WITN3311003].

<sup>2</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 2.9 [WITN3311003].

<sup>3</sup> PRSE0004440

<sup>4</sup> PRSE0003659

<sup>5</sup> PRSE0001638

statement is at WITN3311003 and he gave oral evidence to the inquiry on 20 November 2020.<sup>6</sup>

- b. Dr J P Hayes, who attended the UKHCDO meeting on behalf of Professor Humble on 31 January 1974.<sup>7</sup>
  - c. Dr Shariarhi, who attended the UKHCDO meeting on 24 October 1977 on behalf of Professor Humble.<sup>8</sup>
3. According to the evidence of Dr Giangrande, to the best of his recollection, at Westminster Hospital in 1983 there were two consultants, three junior doctors (registrar and two senior registrars), a transfusion laboratory, a small research laboratory and two clinic rooms where outpatients could be treated. There was a single departmental nurse.<sup>9</sup> The head of department was Professor Barrett. The other consultant, Dr James, was responsible for the transfusion laboratory.<sup>10</sup> After Dr James retired, he was succeeded by Dr Donald McCarthy.<sup>11</sup>

#### **Status of Haemophilia Centre, Relationship with other Haemophilia Centres and Regional Blood Transfusion Centre**

4. The Haemophilia Centre at Westminster Hospital was based at Dean Ryle Street, London, SW1P 2AP. In 1970, Westminster Hospital was one of 13 designated Haemophilia Centres in the London area.<sup>12</sup>
5. According to the evidence of Dr Giangrande, the Westminster and Charing Cross Hospitals were linked as a single medical school under the Riverside Health Authority, which also encompassed several smaller hospitals like Queen Mary's Hospital in

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<sup>6</sup> INQY1000076

<sup>7</sup> CBLA0000187

<sup>8</sup> PRSE0001002

<sup>9</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 8.1 [WITN3311003]

<sup>10</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 8.2 [WITN3311003]

<sup>11</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 8.7 [WITN3311003]

<sup>12</sup> DHSC0100026\_009. The 13 designated Haemophilia Centres in the London area at that time were Guy's Hospital, St Mary's Hospital, King's College Hospital, Royal free Hospital, Hospital for Sick Children (Great Ormond Street), Lewisham Hospital, University College Hospital, Westminster Hospital, St Thomas' Hospital, The London Hospital, St George's Hospital, The Middlesex Hospital, Hammersmith Hospital: see OXUH0003597.

Roehampton.<sup>13</sup> Westminster Hospital was designated as a haemophilia centre but Charing Cross and Queen Mary's Hospital were not.<sup>14</sup> St Thomas' Hospital was located just a few hundred yards away from the Westminster.<sup>15</sup>

6. Westminster Hospital was part of the North-West Thames Region (Region 05). In 1976, Professor Ingram of St Thomas' Hospital and Dr Dormandy of the Royal Free Hospital, both Haemophilia Reference Centres, were asked to be jointly responsible for the South-East Haemophilia Supraregion<sup>16</sup> Dr Dormandy and Professor Ingram decided to split the Supraregion along the Thames. Westminster Hospital, being in the northern half (comprising East Anglia Region (04), North-West Thames Region (05), and North-East Thames Region (06)), fell under the responsibility of Dr Dormandy.<sup>17</sup> This arrangement was confirmed in a separate letter by Professor Ingram dated 24 November 1976.<sup>18</sup>
7. From 1976, NHS factor VIII concentrate was distributed through the Regional Blood Transfusion Centres. With some slight adjustments, it was said that this corresponded to the supply areas of the appropriate Blood Transfusion Centres at Brentwood, Edgware and Cambridge for the northern half.<sup>19</sup> Professor Ingram also referred to the "slight adjustment" agreed with Dr Dormandy and stated that the southern half, which contained the South-West Thames and South-East Thames Regional Health Areas,

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<sup>13</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 8.3 [WITN3311003].

<sup>14</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 8.4 [WITN3311003]. Charing Cross Hospital was later designated as a new Centre in late 1976 [OXUH0000863\_002]

<sup>15</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 8.4 [WITN3311003]. Dr Giangrande emphasised in his oral evidence on 19 November 2020 that the Westminster Hospital was not to be confused with the Chelsea and Westminster Hospital. The Westminster Hospital, which closed in 1992, was a few hundred yards from the Houses of Parliament, and just north of Lambeth Bridge. Its close proximity to St Thomas' Hospital was important because it was a reference centre with dedicated haemophilia treatment, experts and facilities [Transcript -Dr Giangrande – 20 November 2020, p. 10 INQY1000076]. After the closure of Westminster Hospital in 1992, the Inquiry understands that its resources were moved to the new Chelsea and Westminster Hospital which opened on the site of the former St Stephen's Hospital at 369 Fulham Road, Chelsea, London SW10 9NH.

<sup>16</sup> CBLA0000506. In 1976, the North-West Thames Region (05) included Westminster, St Mary's, Middlesex, Hammersmith, Lister (Stevenage), Luton & Dunstable, Bedford, Edgware, Hillingdon and Northwick Park (Harrow).

<sup>17</sup> See also: CBLA0000533 minutes of meeting on 15 December 1976 where it is recorded that "*Professor Ingram and Dr Dormandy, who were the reference Centre Directors for regions 04-08, had taken the Thames as a dividing line so that Professor Ingram would be mainly concerned with regions south of the Thames (07/08) and Dr Dormandy with regions north of the Thames (04, 05 and 06).*"

<sup>18</sup> CBLA0000503

<sup>19</sup> CBLA0000506

corresponded to the supply area of the South London Transfusion Centre at Tooting (Dr K Li Rogers).<sup>20</sup> He explained that they “*thought this would be the simplest arrangement*”.<sup>21</sup>

8. The material was divided among the Regional Transfusion Centres proportionately to the number of different haemophiliacs treated in the Regions in 1974.<sup>22</sup> In 1976, the allocation of NHS factor VIII concentrate to the North West Thames Region, based on 1974 returns, was 160 bottles per month.<sup>23</sup> Specifically, 6 bottles per month were allocated to Westminster Hospital.<sup>24</sup>
  
9. At a meeting on 15 December 1976 of Directors of Haemophilia/Associate Haemophilia Centres (Regions 04, 05 and 06) and Blood Transfusion Centres, it was noted that the distribution area of the Regional Blood Transfusion Centre at Edgware did not coincide with Region 05 and that the NHS factor VIII supply had been adjusted to account for this.<sup>25</sup> Specifically, it is recorded that “*the Westminster hospital, which is in RHA 05, is supplied by South London BTC; the NHS F.VIII supply has been adjusted to account for this.*”
  
10. At a meeting of Directors of Haemophilia Centres/Associate Haemophilia Centres (Regions 04, 05 and 06) and Blood Transfusion Centres on 23 September 1977, Professor Humble confirmed Westminster Hospital had been adequately supplied with NHS concentrate by the South London BTC and that no commercial concentrate had been purchased: “*NHS conc. was supplied by Dr Rogers, South London BTC and the allocation was satisfactory. No commercial conc. had been bought.*”<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> CBLA0000503

<sup>21</sup> CBLA0000503. The letter states that the Haemophilia Centres served by South London Blood Transfusion Centre were Guys, King’s, Lewisham, Margate, St George’s, St Thomas’ and the Westminster Hospitals.

<sup>22</sup> CBLA0000506

<sup>23</sup> CBLA0000510

<sup>24</sup> CBLA0000510. In 1976, NHS factor VIII concentrate was allocated to the North West Thames Region as follows: GOSH 62 bottles; Hammersmith 55 bottles; Middlesex 22 bottles; St Mary’s 15 bottles; and Westminster 6 bottles.

<sup>25</sup> CBLA0000506

<sup>26</sup> CBLA0000657

11. It does not appear that Professor Humble (or any other representative on behalf of Westminster Hospital) attended a further meeting of Directors of Haemophilia Centres/Associate Haemophilia Centres (Regions 04, 05 and 06) and Blood Transfusion Centres on 1 September 1978.<sup>27</sup>

12. It appears that Professor Humble was also invited to meetings of Directors in the South-West and South-East Thames Regions, for example on 10 January 1977 to discuss distribution of NHS factor VIII concentrate in the South-West and South-East Thames Haemophilia Region.<sup>28</sup>

### **Number of patients registered and treated**

13. In response to a request for information from the Department of Health and Social Security in December 1969,<sup>29</sup> Professor Humble indicated that for the year ending 30 December 1969:<sup>30</sup>

- a. The total number of cases registered at the Centre was 13;
- b. The number of incidents of haemorrhage for which patients had attended the Centre was 14;
- c. No haemophilic patients not registered at the Centre attended for treatment;
- d. The number severe bleeding patients who attended the Centre was nil;
- e. The number of major surgical operations undertaken in registered patients was two;
- f. No patient with severe bleeding or requiring major surgical operations were transferred to the Special Treatment Centre at Oxford.

14. In December 1972, Professor Humble responded to a survey, for the attention of Dr Maycock of the Blood Products Laboratory, in which he indicated that there were 3 patients treated regularly.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> CBLA0000838

<sup>28</sup> CBLA0000525

<sup>29</sup> DHSC0100026\_009

<sup>30</sup> DHSC0100026\_024

<sup>31</sup> BPLL0008111

15. A list of Haemophilia Centres suggests that there were 3 patients with haemophilia A at Westminster Hospital in around 1975.<sup>32</sup>

16. In the following years, the numbers of patients treated at Westminster Hospital from the available evidence were as follows:

- a. 1976: In 1976, there were 8 registered patients with haemophilia and 10 registered patients with von Willebrand's disease at the Centre.<sup>33</sup> The Annual Returns for 1976 signed by Professor J G Humble show that the Centre treated 4 haemophilic patients (including 1 patient with factor VIII antibodies), 1 patient with Christmas disease and 1 patient with von Willebrand's disease.<sup>34</sup>
- b. 1977: The Annual Returns signed by Professor Humble show that the Centre treated 6 patients with haemophilia A, 1 patient with Christmas Disease, and 1 patient with von Willebrand's disease.<sup>35</sup>
- c. 1979: The Annual Returns signed by Dr A J Barrett indicate that the Centre treated 3 patients with haemophilia (A) including 1 patient with factor VIII antibodies, 1 patient with Christmas Disease, and 1 patient with von Willebrand's disease.<sup>36</sup>
- d. 1980: The Annual Returns for 1980 signed by Dr A J Barrett indicate that the Centre treated 3 patients with haemophilia (A), including 1 patient with factor VIII antibodies, 1 patient with Christmas disease and 1 patient with von Willebrand's disease.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> OXUH0000863\_002

<sup>33</sup> HCDO0000090\_002

<sup>34</sup> HCDO0000090\_003

<sup>35</sup> HCDO0001216

<sup>36</sup> HCDO0001382

<sup>37</sup> HCDO0001480

- e. 1981: The Annual Returns for 1981 signed by Prof A J Barrett show that the Centre treated 4 patients with haemophilia A, 2 patients with von Willebrand's disease, and 1 patient with haemophilia B.<sup>38</sup>
- f. 1982: The Annual Returns for 1982 signed by Prof A J Barrett show that the Centre treated 1 patient and 1 visitor with haemophilia A, 1 patient with haemophilia B, and no patients with von Willebrand's disease.<sup>39</sup> There were 7 registered patients with haemophilia A, 2 registered patients with haemophilia B and 5 registered patients with von Willebrand's disease.
- g. 1983: In 1983, it appears that the Centre treated around 6 patients with haemophilia A, 1 out of 2 registered patients with haemophilia B, and 2 out of 5 registered patients with von Willebrand's disease.<sup>40</sup>
- h. 1984: The Annual Returns for 1984 show that the Centre treated 6 patients with haemophilia A, 2 of 5 registered patients with von Willebrand's disease, and 1 of 2 registered patients with haemophilia B.<sup>41</sup>
- i. 1985: The Annual Returns for 1985 signed by Prof A J Barrett show that the Centre treated only 1 out of 11 registered haemophilia A patients.<sup>42</sup> The Centre treated 1 of 2 registered patients with haemophilia B. None of the Centre's 5 registered patients with von Willebrand's disease were treated in 1985.<sup>43</sup>
- j. 1986: The Annual Returns for 1986 signed by Prof A J Barrett show that the Centre treated 1 patient with haemophilia A, no patients with von Willebrand's disease and 2 patients with haemophilia B, including 1 visitor who was registered at the Royal Free Hospital.<sup>44</sup> There were 12 registered patients with

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<sup>38</sup> HCDO0001584

<sup>39</sup> HCDO0001679

<sup>40</sup> HCDO0000159\_005

<sup>41</sup> HCDO0001870

<sup>42</sup> HCDO0001965

<sup>43</sup> HCDO0001965

<sup>44</sup> HCDO0001965 / HCDO0000371\_004/ HCDO0002059

haemophilia A, 3 registered patients with haemophilia B, and 5 registered patients with von Willebrand's disease.<sup>45</sup>

17. The figures above should be read in the context of a letter dated 19 February 1987 from Dr Giangrande to Miss Spooner.<sup>46</sup> Dr Giangrande explained that there were several patients registered at Westminster who had not been seen for many years and were not known to any of the staff presently employed at the Hospital. Dr Giangrande suggested that the names of 6 patients be deleted from the register of Westminster patients, including 1 patient who had been transferred to the care of St Thomas' Hospital and another patient who had been transferred to another Centre. It was proposed that 1 patient be removed from the list of patients with haemophilia B and 2 patients be removed from the list of patients with von Willebrand's disease.<sup>47</sup>

18. Data from Westminster Hospital was contributed by Professor Humble and Dr A J Barrett to published studies including: "*Jaundice and Antibodies Directed Against Factors VIII and IX in Patients Treated for Haemophilia or Christmas Disease in the United Kingdom*" by Rosemary Biggs,<sup>48</sup> "*Haemophilia Treatment in the United Kingdom from 1969 to 1974*" by Rosemary Biggs,<sup>49</sup> and "*Treatment of haemophilia and related disorders in Britain and Northern Ireland during 1976-80*" by C R Rizza and Rosemary J D Spooner.<sup>50</sup>

19. According to the written statement of Dr Giangrande, no children with haemophilia were treated at Westminster Hospital.<sup>51</sup>

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

20. Professor Humble appears to have expressed a preference for British factor VIII products. He signed a statement saying "*I agree that a British Standard for Factor VIII*

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<sup>45</sup> HCDO0002059 / HCDO0000371\_004. The Annual Returns for 1989 signed by Dr C Costello are at HCDO0002333.

<sup>46</sup> HCDO0000371\_004

<sup>47</sup> HCDO0000371\_004

<sup>48</sup> HCDO0000581

<sup>49</sup> PRSE0004645

<sup>50</sup> HCDO0000586

<sup>51</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 61.1 [WITN3311003].



*should be made available for use at Haemophilia Centres after supplies of the current 4<sup>th</sup> Standard are exhausted.”*<sup>52</sup> The statement appears to have been signed in response to a letter from Rosemary Biggs.<sup>53</sup>

21. In response to a questionnaire for Dr Maycock, BPL, in December 1972, Professor Humble indicated that the preferred treatment for patients with haemophilia was not cryoprecipitate but freeze-dried concentrate. He estimated that he required 70 bottles of freeze-dried concentrate annually for the present treatment policy.<sup>54</sup> In response to the question, “*If the supply of cryoprecipitate and/or concentrate to Haemophilia Centres were not restricted by shortage, how much do you estimate you would need annually?*”, Dr Humble responded 100 (bottles) approximately.<sup>55</sup>
22. 1976: In 1976, the Centre used 202 bottles / 14,149 units of cryoprecipitate to treat haemophilic patients and 204 bottles / 122,400 units of NHS factor IX concentrate for 1 patient with Christmas disease in hospital. The Centre used 4 bottles of plasma and 4 bottles of cryoprecipitate to treat 1 patient with von Willebrand’s disease.<sup>56</sup>
23. 1977: The Centre used 230 bags / 16,100 units of cryoprecipitate, 2 bottles / 500 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate and 76 bottles / 38,760 units of NHS factor IX concentrate in hospital. To treat one patient with anti-factor VIII antibodies, the Centre used 24 bottles / 12,000 (approx.) of NHS factor IX concentrate. No material was used for home treatment and no commercial concentrates were used in hospital or for home treatment.<sup>57</sup>
24. 1979: To treat patients with haemophilia A, the Centre used 3 units of plasma (PPF), 46 bags of cryoprecipitate, 36+60 bottles / 9,000+14,700 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate, 84 bottles / 40,000 units of Immuno Factor VIII concentrate (Kryobulin)

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<sup>52</sup> OXUH0003865\_044

<sup>53</sup> OXUH0003865\_053

<sup>54</sup> BPLL0008111

<sup>55</sup> BPLL0008111

<sup>56</sup> HCDO0000090\_003

<sup>57</sup> HCDO0001216. There is correspondence between Professor Humble and Dr Maycock dated 1 December 1972 [BPLL0008126] and 5 December 1972 [BPLL0008125] regarding equivalent quantities of cryoprecipitate and concentrate.

and 80 pints of blood. For the 1 patient with factor VIII antibodies, the Centre used 84 bottles / 40,000 units of Immuno Factor VIII (Kryobulin) and 200 bottles / 100,000 units of Feiba. To treat 1 patient with Christmas disease, the Centre used 52 bottles / 13,000 units of NHS factor IX concentrate. For 1 patient with von Willebrand's disease, the Centre used 40 bags / 2800 units of cryoprecipitate and 36 bottles / 9,000 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate.<sup>58</sup> The form indicates that one patient with haemophilia B was on regular home therapy.

25. 1980: To treat 3 patients with haemophilia A, the Centre used 85 bottles / 20,070 units of factor VIII concentrate, 9 bottles / 4,758 units of Armour Factor (Factorate), and 15 bottles / 7,215 units of Immuno Factor VIII Kryobulin. One of three patients with haemophilia A was on regular home therapy. The 1 patient with factor VIII antibodies was treated with FIEBA. To treat 1 patient with Christmas disease, the Centre used 56 bottles / 39,200 units of NHS factor IX concentrate. To treat 1 patient with von Willebrand's disease, the Centre used 24 bottles / 5,980 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate and 6 bottles / 3,168 units of Armour Factor VIII.<sup>59</sup>

26. 1981: To treat 4 patients with haemophilia A in hospital, the Centre used cryoprecipitate, NHS factor VIII concentrate and Armour Factor VIII (Factorate).<sup>60</sup> To treat 1 patient with haemophilia B, the Centre used 90 bottles of NHS factor IX concentrate in hospital.<sup>61</sup>

27. 1982: To treat 2 patients with haemophilia A, the Centre used 12 bottles / 3,920 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate and 19 bottles / 5,340 units of Armour Factor VIII (Factorate).<sup>62</sup> To treat 1 patient with haemophilia B, the Centre used 114 bottles / 741,000 units of NHS factor IX concentrate. It is noted that prophylactic treatment was carried out at an outpatient clinic.<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>58</sup> HCDO0001382

<sup>59</sup> HCDO0001480

<sup>60</sup> HCDO0001584. The precise figures are faint and difficult to read.

<sup>61</sup> HCDO0001584

<sup>62</sup> HCDO0001679

<sup>63</sup> HCDO0001679

28. 1983: It appears that the Centre used NHS factor VIII concentrate (Elstree) to treat 4 registered patients, and a combination of NHS factor VIII concentrate and Armour Factor VIII to treat 2 visitors to the Centre who usually attended other Centres.<sup>64</sup> To treat 1 patient with haemophilia B, the Centre used 98,345 units of NHS factor IX concentrate (Oxford). To treat 2 patients with von Willebrand's disease, the Centre used cryoprecipitate and NHS factor VIII concentrate (Elstree).<sup>65</sup>
29. 1984: To treat 6 haemophilia A patients in hospital, the Centre used 11,080 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate. To treat 2 patients with von Willebrand's disease in hospital, the Centre used 5 bags / 300 units of cryoprecipitate and 745 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate. To treat 1 patient with haemophilia B, the Centre used around 63,585 units of NHS factor IX concentrate.<sup>66</sup> It does not appear that the Centre used any commercial concentrates in 1984, either for home treatment or in hospital.
30. 1985: To treat 1 patient with haemophilia A, the Centre used 2,520 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate in hospital. To treat 1 patient with haemophilia B, the Centre used 31,295 units of NHS factor IX concentrate in hospital and 3,620 units for home treatment. No commercial concentrates were used for home treatment or in hospital.<sup>67</sup>
31. 1986: To treat 1 patient with haemophilia A, the Centre used 1,720 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate in hospital. To treat two patients with haemophilia B, the Centre used 69,085 units of NHS factor IX concentrate in hospital and 17,180 units for home treatment. No commercial concentrates were used for home treatment or in hospital.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>64</sup> HCDO0000159\_005

<sup>65</sup> HCDO0000159\_005

<sup>66</sup> HCDO0001870

<sup>67</sup> HCDO0001965

<sup>68</sup> HCDO0001965 / HCDO0000371\_004 / HCDO0002059. The Annual Returns for 1989 signed by Dr C Costello are at HCDO0002333

32. Dr Giangrande did not think that home treatment was provided by Westminster Hospital.<sup>69</sup> Apart from reference to one patient with haemophilia B in 1979,<sup>70</sup> and one patient with haemophilia A on regular home treatment in 1980,<sup>71</sup> the Annual Returns suggest that limited home treatment was provided. Dr Giangrande did not know what the policy and approach was at the Westminster Hospital in relation to prophylactic treatment or if the policy changed over time.<sup>72</sup>

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

33. During his time as Haemophilia Centre Director, Professor Humble sent his apologies to a number of UKHCDO meetings, including on:

- a. 27 October 1972;<sup>73</sup>
- b. 31 January 1974;<sup>74</sup>
- c. 24 October 1977;<sup>75</sup> and
- d. 13 November 1978.<sup>76</sup>

It is, however, a reasonable assumption that he would have been sent the minutes of UKHCDO meetings.

34. On behalf of Professor Humble and Westminster Hospital, Dr J P Hayes attended on 31 January 1974,<sup>77</sup> Dr Shahriarhi attended on 24 October 1977,<sup>78</sup> and Dr A J Barrett attended on 13 November 1978.<sup>79</sup>

35. As Haemophilia Centre Director, Dr A J Barrett often sent his apologies to UKHCDO meetings, including on:

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<sup>69</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 20.1 [WITN3311003]

<sup>70</sup> HCDO0001382

<sup>71</sup> HCDO0001480

<sup>72</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 21.1 [WITN3311003]

<sup>73</sup> HCDO0001015

<sup>74</sup> CBLA0000187

<sup>75</sup> PRSE0001002

<sup>76</sup> HSOC0010549

<sup>77</sup> CBLA0000187

<sup>78</sup> PRSE0001002

<sup>79</sup> HSOC0010549

- a. 30 September 1980;<sup>80</sup>
- b. 9 October 1981;<sup>81</sup>
- c. 17 October 1983;<sup>82</sup>
- d. 21 October 1985;<sup>83</sup> and
- e. 17 March 1986.<sup>84</sup>

36. However, Dr P L F Giangrande attended some UKHCDO meetings on behalf of Dr A J Barrett and Westminster Hospital (and confirmed his attendance in his oral evidence) including on:

- a. 17 October 1983;<sup>85</sup>
- b. 27 September 1984;<sup>86</sup> and
- c. 21 October 1985.<sup>87</sup>

37. A covering letter dated April 1982 shows that the minutes of the UKCHDO meetings on 9 October 1981 were sent to all Haemophilia Centre Directors,<sup>88</sup> although the minutes themselves show that Dr Barrett sent his apologies.

38. Dr Giangrande gave evidence that when he started work at Westminster, he was not aware of any risks of transmission of HIV (HTLVIII) and AIDS from blood or blood products. He first learned about AIDS in 1982 when working at St Mary's Hospital in West London.<sup>89</sup> He believes he became aware of the discovery of HTLV-III (HIV) in 1984.<sup>90</sup> In his oral evidence, Dr Giangrande elaborated that he recalled a paper published in the Lancet in September 1984 and that one of the authors, Dr Brian

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<sup>80</sup> PRSE0003946

<sup>81</sup> CBLA0001464

<sup>82</sup> PRSE0004440

<sup>83</sup> PRSE0001638

<sup>84</sup> PRSE0001688

<sup>85</sup> PRSE0004440

<sup>86</sup> PRSE0003659

<sup>87</sup> PRSE0001638

<sup>88</sup> DHSC0002339\_048

<sup>89</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 35.1 [WITN3311003]. Confirmed in oral evidence on 19 November 2020.

<sup>90</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 35.2 [WITN3311003]

Gazzard, was a consultant gastroenterologist at Westminster Hospital and that was something that was talked about at that time.<sup>91</sup>

39. Dr Giangrande thought that he would have first become aware that there might be an association between AIDS and the use of blood products at the UKHCDO meeting in October 1983.<sup>92</sup> During his oral evidence, Dr Giangrande stated that he had a “*striking visual memory of that meeting*”.<sup>93</sup> He explained that Dr Scott of Bristol Haemophilia Centre gave details of a patient who had died, that it left “*a big impression*”,<sup>94</sup> and that he remembered “*that presentation vividly*”.<sup>95</sup>
40. Dr Giangrande confirmed in his oral evidence that he also attended the UKHCDO meeting the following year in 1984 and that there was an educational day before the annual general meeting, which he described as “*ideal for someone like myself in training*”.<sup>96</sup> He also confirmed his attendance at the UKHCDO meeting in 1985 and believed that he attended in 1986 as well.<sup>97</sup>
41. It does not appear that Professor Humble, Dr Barrett or Dr Giangrande contributed to the Glasgow Symposium on “*Unresolved problems in Haemophilia in 1980*”,<sup>98</sup> or the “*Manchester Symposium on Current Topics in Haemophilia*” in 1982.<sup>99</sup>

### **Patients infected with HIV/HCV**

42. The Inquiry does not have information currently as to the numbers of patients infected with hepatitis C in consequence of their treatment for their haemophilia care at Westminster Hospital.

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<sup>91</sup> Transcript – London – 19 November 2020 – Dr Paul Giangrande p. 15-16 INQY1000076

<sup>92</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 36.1 [WITN3311003]

<sup>93</sup> Transcript – London – 19 November 2020 – Dr Paul Giangrande p. 13 INQY1000076

<sup>94</sup> Transcript – London – 19 November 2020 – Dr Paul Giangrande p. 13 INQY1000076

<sup>95</sup> Transcript – London – 19 November 2020 – Dr Paul Giangrande p. 14 INQY1000076

<sup>96</sup> Transcript – London – 19 November 2020 – Dr Paul Giangrande p. 15 INQY1000076

<sup>97</sup> Transcript – London – 19 November 2020 – Dr Paul Giangrande p. 15 INQY1000076

<sup>98</sup> RLIT0001242

<sup>99</sup> DHSC0002221\_003

43. According to provisional data received by the Inquiry from UKHCDO, it appears that 1 patient was infected with HIV in 1985.<sup>100</sup>

### **Testing for HIV/HCV**

44. The Inquiry has received limited information regarding arrangements for testing at Westminster Hospital.

45. Dr Giangrande had no recollection of tests carried out in Westminster Hospital.<sup>101</sup>

46. In the mid-1990s, a lookback exercise was carried out for which Dr Christine Costello, then Consultant Haematologist at Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, was responsible.<sup>102</sup>

47. There appear to have been difficulties tracing records of patients at St Stephen's Hospital. By letter dated 14 August 1995, Dr Sue Knowles of North London Blood Transfusion Centre wrote to Dr Costello: *"Thank you very much for your letter, informing us of your inability to trace the fate of units supplied to St Stephens between 1984 and 1987. You are certainly not the only hospital in this position, and as you say, the look-back exercise has provided us all with lessons in record keeping!"*<sup>103</sup>

### **Treatment arrangements for HIV and HCV patients**

48. The Inquiry has received very limited information regarding treatment arrangements for HIV and HCV patients at Westminster Hospital.<sup>104</sup>

JENNI RICHARDS QC

ANNABEL LEE

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<sup>100</sup> INQY0000250

<sup>101</sup> Written Statement of Dr Paul Giangrande dated 23 October 2020, para 33.1 [WITN3311003]

<sup>102</sup> NHBT0022885. By that time, the Inquiry understands that the Westminster Hospital had closed and its resources transferred to the new Chelsea and Westminster Hospital on the site of the former St Stephen's Hospital on Fulham Road, Chelsea, London SW10.

<sup>103</sup> NHBT0095627\_013

<sup>104</sup> As stated in the evidence of Dr Giangrande [Transcript -Dr Giangrande – 20 November 2020, p. 10 INQY1000076], the Inquiry understands that the Westminster Hospital closed in 1992.

Inquiry Counsel Team

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