

**SMALLER HAEMOPHILIA CENTRES PRESENTATION**  
**QUEEN MARY'S ROEHAMPTON**  
**LONDON**

**The Centre**

1. The Haemophilia Centre at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton was designated as centre number 129. It was part of the St Thomas' Hospital Supraregion of haemophilia centres.<sup>1</sup> It was listed as an associate centre.<sup>2</sup>
2. In 1972, Professor P L Mollison was the Director of Roehampton Haemophilia Centre.<sup>3</sup> In 1977, Professor P L Mollison was the President of the British Society for Haematology Committee, and in 1979 became an Honorary member.<sup>4</sup> UKHCDO minutes show that from 1979, Dr P E Crome was the Director of Roehampton<sup>5</sup> and from 1991, Dr J A Maitland was Director of the Centre.<sup>6</sup>
3. In 2009, the Centre was still active.<sup>7</sup>

**Numbers of patients treated at the Centre**

4. In the following years, the numbers of patients treated at the Centre were as follows:
  - a) 1972: the Centre treated 13 patients with haemophilia.<sup>8</sup>
  - b) 1979: the Centre treated 1 haemophilia A patient and 1 haemophilia B patient.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> HCDO0000138\_012

<sup>2</sup> DHSC0002273\_029 p.23

<sup>3</sup> CBLA0009318\_003

<sup>4</sup> BSHA0000114

<sup>5</sup> BPLL0007384 ; CBLA0000009\_174

<sup>6</sup> HCDO0000491\_001

<sup>7</sup> HCDO0001008

<sup>8</sup> CBLA0009318\_003

<sup>9</sup> HCDO0001364

c) 1982: the Centre treated 2 haemophilia A patients.<sup>10</sup>

d) 1983: the Centre treated 1 haemophilia A patient.<sup>11</sup>

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

5. The Annual Returns for the Centre show that the following products were used in the following years:

a) 1972: the Centre treated patients with freeze-dried concentrate, and anticipated they would need 120 bottles annually under their then-current treatment policy. Responding to a survey regarding treatment needs, Dr Mollison (or whoever completed the form on his behalf) indicated that by preference, the Centre would solely use concentrate, but the implication was that cryoprecipitate was still in use.<sup>12</sup>

b) 1979: the Centre used 23,100 units of cryoprecipitate for its haemophilia A patient and 1,200 units of NHS factor IX concentrate for its haemophilia B patient.<sup>13</sup>

c) 1982: the Centre used 6,200 units of cryoprecipitate, 2,760 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate, and 15,000 units of Armour Factorate for haemophilia A patients.<sup>14</sup>

d) 1983: the Centre used 40 bags of cryoprecipitate, 550 units of NHS concentrate, and 4,505 units of Armour Factorate for haemophilia A patients.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> HCDO0001661

<sup>11</sup> HCDO0001757

<sup>12</sup> CBLA0009318\_003

<sup>13</sup> HCDO0001364

<sup>14</sup> HCDO0001661

<sup>15</sup> HCDO0001757

### **Testing for HIV / Hepatitis numbers infected**

6. Information was not found on HIV/AIDS, HCV cases and testing, at the Roehampton Haemophilia Centre.

### **Knowledge of Risk**

7. 1972: Dr H Dodsworth attended (representing Dr Mollison) a UKHCDO meeting, where she was informed of Dr Biggs' survey results. These were shared by Dr Biggs who summarised the data, noting that over three years of monitoring had 'not shown an increase in jaundice or antibodies directed against factors VIII and IX'.<sup>16</sup>
8. 1978: Dr V Vignarajh (representing Dr Crome) attended the 9th meeting of the UK Haemophilia Centre Directors held in Oxford on 13th November 1978.<sup>17</sup> It was agreed that Directors were to notify Dr Rizza if there were cases of haemolysis. Dr Chalmers stated that it was 'very dangerous' to rely on commercial products/ foreign materials, and instead the UK should focus on being 'self-sufficient' and a hepatitis report was attached.<sup>18</sup>
9. 1979: Dr Crome attended Day 2 of the UK Haemophilia Centre Directors meeting held on 20th and 21st November 1979.<sup>19</sup> The Hepatitis Working Party report was discussed, and noted that the incidence of chronic hepatitis in haemophiliacs should be assessed and the type of information the Directors would give the Working Party.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> HCDO0001015

<sup>17</sup> HSOC0010549

<sup>18</sup> HSOC0010549 (Appendix B: Dr Craske presented the hepatitis report; but could not find this report on Relativity.)

<sup>19</sup> CBLA0001028

<sup>20</sup> CBLA0001028

10. 1981: Absence of Dr Crome noted for the 12th meeting of the UK Haemophilia Centre Directors on 9 October 1981.<sup>21</sup>
11. 1983: Dr Crome attended the 14th UKHCDO meeting on 17 October 1983.<sup>22</sup> Dr Craske presented a pre-circulated paper regarding AIDS. In addition, he outlined his proposal to 'look at a control group of Haemophiliacs and spouses' who received 'suspect batches of concentrate'. Dr Craske also reported that Oxford were using NHS 'hepatitis reduced' material as an experiment.
12. 1991: Dr Maitland was absent for the 23rd meeting of the UK Haemophilia Centre Directors held in Oxford on Monday 7th October 1991.<sup>23</sup> Results of the 1990 HIV Survey and AIDS in Haemophiliacs were pre-circulated before the meeting. It was recommended that Directors should continue to HIV test negative patients, at six monthly intervals. A letter had recently been received from Colindale regarding the new definition of AIDS which was to be adopted in the United States relying only on CD4 counts. It was agreed that this letter would be circulated to all Haemophilia Centre Directors.<sup>24</sup>
13. 1992 & 1994: UK Haemophilia Centre Directors 24th meeting (18 September 1992)<sup>25</sup> and 26th<sup>26</sup> Meeting (30 September 1994) were held and Dr Maitland was present.

SOPHIA SHARMA  
INFECTED BLOOD INQUIRY

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<sup>21</sup> CBLA0001464

<sup>22</sup> PRSE0004440

<sup>23</sup> HCDO0000491\_001

<sup>24</sup> HCDO0000491\_001

<sup>25</sup> HCDO0000248\_013

<sup>26</sup> HCDO0000494