

SMALLER HAEMOPHILIA CENTRES PRESENTATION

KENT REGION:

(1) CHATHAM

(2) MAIDSTONE

(3) TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Directors, Facilities and Staffing

1. During the 1970s – 1980s, the Directors of the Haemophilia Centres at:

- a. Chatham was Dr J P Hayes (from approximately 1976 to 1996),¹ after which he moved to the Medway Hospital as a Consultant Haematologist.² The All Saints Hospital closed in 1999, when all services were moved to the Medway Maritime Hospital.³
- b. Maidstone included Dr N M Naik (from approximately 1976 to 1978); and Dr H Williams, Consultant Haematologist (from approximately 1979 to 1995).⁴
- c. Tunbridge Wells included Dr Colin George Taylor (from 1976 to 1990); and Dr D S Gillett who was a co-director with Dr Taylor at the Tunbridge Wells Haemophilia Centre at Pembury Hospital (from 1989 to 2003). Dr Taylor has provided a written statement to the Inquiry dated 27 August 2020,⁵ and a second written statement dated 23 February 2021.⁶ He was a Consultant Clinical Haematologist at Pembury Hospital from September 1975 to April 2003. Dr Gillett was appointed as a Consultant Haematologist at Pembury Hospital in July 1987.⁷

¹ See annual returns referred to below

² NHBT0085067_009

³ RLIT0001893

⁴ See annual returns referred to below

⁵ WITN3088005

⁶ WITN3088006

⁷ DHSC0041399_084

Status of Haemophilia Centre, Relationship with other Haemophilia Centres, Relationship with Regional Transfusion Centre

2. The Haemophilia Centres were based at:⁸

- a. Chatham: All Saints Hospital. The designated Haemophilia Centre Number was 116. The Chatham Centre was supplied by the South East Thames Regional Health Authority.⁹ In 1977, two patients on home treatment received factor VIII concentrate supplied by Lewisham and St Thomas' Haemophilia Centres respectively.¹⁰ The Centre formed part of the St Thomas' Hospital Supraregion.¹¹ It was designated an associate centre.¹²
- a. Maidstone: The Maidstone Hospital previously known as West Kent General Hospital. The designated Haemophilia Centre Number was 120.¹³ Maidstone was not a recognised haemophilia centre in 1976.¹⁴ The Centre formed part of the St Thomas' Hospital Supraregion.¹⁵ It was designated an associate centre.¹⁶ 5.6% of patients who were registered at St Thomas' Hospital Haemophilia Reference Centre lived in Maidstone.¹⁷
- b. Tunbridge Wells: Pembury Hospital. The designated Haemophilia Centre Number was 121. The Tunbridge Wells Centre was supplied by the South East Thames Regional Health Authority.¹⁸ The Centre formed part of the St Thomas' Hospital Supraregion.¹⁹ It was designated an associate centre in the early 1980s.²⁰ 3.7% of patients who were registered at St Thomas' Hospital Haemophilia Reference Centre lived in Tunbridge Wells.²¹

⁸ HCDO0000138_007

⁹ BAYP0000019_058

¹⁰ HCDO0001159 p.2

¹¹ CBLA0000699; HCDO0000138_012

¹² DHSC0002273_029 p.23

¹³ HCDO0000138_012

¹⁴ CBLA0000527

¹⁵ CBLA0000699; HCDO0000138_012

¹⁶ DHSC0002273_029 p.23

¹⁷ DHSC0002273_029 p.29

¹⁸ BAYP0000019_058

¹⁹ CBLA0000699; HCDO0000138_012

²⁰ WITN3088005 para 3, DHSC0002273_029 p.23

²¹ DHSC0002273_029 p.29

Number of Patients Registered and/or Treated at the Centres

Chatham

2. The number of patients registered and/or treated at the Chatham Centre according to the Annual Returns and other evidence received by the Inquiry is set out below.

- a. 1976: The Chatham Centre treated 1 patient with h haemophilia A.²²
- b. 1977: The Chatham Centre treated 4 patients with haemophilia A.²³
- c. 1978: The Chatham Centre treated 6 patients with haemophilia A, one patient with haemophilia B and 2 patients with Von Willebrand's disease.²⁴
- d. 1979: The Chatham Centre treated 6 patients with haemophilia A during the year.²⁵
- e. 1980: The Chatham Centre treated 8 patients with haemophilia A.²⁶
- f. 1981: The Chatham Centre treated 6 patients with haemophilia A and one patient with haemophilia B.²⁷
- g. 1982: The Chatham Centre treated 5 patients with haemophilia A.²⁸
- h. 1983: The Chatham Centre treated 10 patients with haemophilia A and 1 patient with haemophilia B.²⁹
- i. 1984: The Chatham Centre treated 10 patients with haemophilia A.³⁰

²² HCDO0000091_002

²³ HCDO0001159

²⁴ HCDO0001244

²⁵ HCDO0001313

²⁶ HCDO0001409

²⁷ HCDO0001507

²⁸ HCDO0001609

²⁹ HCDO0001706; HCDO0000156_004; HCDO0000156_006; HCDO0000156_007

³⁰ HCDO0001801

- j. 1985: The Chatham Centre treated 8 patients with haemophilia A, 1 patient with haemophilia B and 1 patient with Von Willebrand's disease.³¹

Maidstone

3. The number of patients registered and/or treated at the Maidstone Centre according to the Annual Returns and other evidence received by the Inquiry is set out below.

- a. 1976: The Centre treated 1 haemophilia A patient and 1 haemophilia B patient.³²
- b. 1977: The Centre treated 3 haemophilia A patients and 1 haemophilia B patient.³³ One of the haemophilia A patients was noted as being registered with St Thomas's Hospital, Oxford. It appears that 2 haemophilia A patients were on regular home therapy.³⁴
- c. 1978: The Centre treated 5 haemophilia A patients, 1 haemophilia B patient and 1 Von Willebrand's disease patient.³⁵ One of the haemophilia A patients was "*referred from other district on Emergency*", one was referred from Holland, and one was investigated for possible Von Willebrand's disease.³⁶
- d. 1979: The Centre treated 2 haemophilia A patients.³⁷
- e. 1980: The Centre treated 4 haemophilia A patients and 1 haemophilia B patient.³⁸
- f. 1981: The Centre treated 2 haemophilia A patients and 2 haemophilia B patients.³⁹

³¹ HCDO0001893

³² HCDO0000078

³³ HCDO0001182

³⁴ HCDO0001182

³⁵ HCDO0001279

³⁶ HCDO0001279

³⁷ HCDO0001348

³⁸ HCDO0001444

³⁹ HCDO0001545

- g. 1982: The Centre treated 4 haemophilia A patients and 1 haemophilia B patient.⁴⁰
- h. 1983: The Centre treated 6 haemophilia A patients and 1 haemophilia B patient.⁴¹
- i. 1984: The Centre treated 4 haemophilia A patients and 4 haemophilia B patients.⁴²
- j. 1985: The Centre treated 4 haemophilia A patients, 1 haemophilia A carrier and 3 haemophilia B patients.⁴³

Tunbridge Wells

- 4. The number of patients registered and/or treated at the Tunbridge Wells Centre according to the Annual Returns and other evidence received by the Inquiry is set out below.
 - a. 1977: The Centre treated 11 haemophilia A patients and 1 haemophilia B patient.⁴⁴
 - b. 1978: The Centre treated 10 haemophilia A patients and 1 haemophilia B patient.⁴⁵
 - c. 1979: The Centre treated 11 haemophilia A patients and 1 haemophilia B patient.⁴⁶
 - d. 1980: The Centre treated 7 haemophilia A patients and 1 haemophilia B patient.⁴⁷
 - e. 1981: The Centre treated 12 haemophilia A patients and 1 patient with Von Willebrand's disease.⁴⁸

⁴⁰ HCDO0001644

⁴¹ HCDO0001742

⁴² HCDO0001835

⁴³ HCDO0001928

⁴⁴ HCDO0001194 - 1977 are the earliest Annual Returns which the Inquiry holds for Pembury.

⁴⁵ HCDO0001291

⁴⁶ HCDO0001361

⁴⁷ HCDO0001459

⁴⁸ HCDO0001558

- f. 1982: The Centre treated 8 haemophilia A patients and 3 haemophilia B patients.⁴⁹
- g. 1983: The Centre treated 9 haemophilia A patients.⁵⁰
- h. 1984: The Centre treated 6 haemophilia A patients and 2 haemophilia B patients.⁵¹
- i. 1985: The Centre treated 10 haemophilia A patients and 2 haemophilia B patients.⁵²

Blood products usage

Chatham

- 5. According to the information contained in the Annual Returns, the blood products usage in the Chatham Centre was as follows:
 - a. 1976: The Centre used 120 packs of cryoprecipitate and 4 packs of NHS factor VIII to treat its haemophilia A patient.⁵³
 - b. 1977: The Centre used 2,380 units of cryoprecipitate and 16,950 units of NHS factor VIII to treat its haemophilia A patients (albeit records were only available from August 1977, and the full year's turnover was estimated to be about three times the stated quantities).⁵⁴ In November 1977, the suggested distribution of EHF for the Chatham Centre was 15 vials per month.⁵⁵
 - c. 1978: The Centre used 3,850 units of cryoprecipitate and 47,695 units of NHS factor VIII to treat its haemophilia A patients and 1,330 units of cryoprecipitate and 5,760 units of NHS factor VIII to treat its von

⁴⁹ HCDO0001658

⁵⁰ HCDO0001754

⁵¹ HCDO0001848

⁵² HCDO0001943

⁵³ HCDO0000091_002

⁵⁴ HCDO0001159

⁵⁵ CBLA0000728

Willebrand's patients. The haemophilia B patient received NHS factor IX concentrate.⁵⁶

- d. 1979: The Centre used 3,640 units of cryoprecipitate, 95,626 units of NHS Factor VIII and 18,960 units of Hyland Hemofil to treat its haemophilia A patients. The commercial factor VIII was supplied to the patients on home treatment.⁵⁷
- e. 1980: The Centre used 10,290 units of cryoprecipitate at the hospital; 7,700 units of NHS factor VIII at the Hospital and 73,105 units for home treatment; 18,830 units of Hyland Hemofil for home treatment; 9,806 units of Immuno Kryobulin for use at the Hospital and 6,913 units for home treatment, all for the treatment of haemophilia A patients.⁵⁸
- f. 1981: The Centre used 66 bags of cryoprecipitate at the Hospital; 70,225 units of NHS factor VIII for home treatment; and 6,119 units of Immuno Kryobulin for home treatment of haemophilia A patients.⁵⁹
- g. 1982: The Centre used 4,760 units of cryoprecipitate at the hospital, and 56,367 units of NHS factor VIII and 1,518 units of Immuno Kryobulin for home treatment to treat its haemophilia A patients.⁶⁰
- h. 1983: The Centre used 49 bags of cryoprecipitate at the hospital; 4,865 units of NHS factor VIII at the hospital and 89,345 units for home treatment; and 6,250 units of Alpha Profilate for home treatment to treat its haemophilia A patients.⁶¹
- i. 1984: The Centre used 8,190 units of cryoprecipitate at the hospital; 490 units of NHS fFactor VIII at the hospital and 71,020 units for home treatment; 22,104 units of Armour Factorate for home treatment; and 20 units of DDAVP at the hospital, to treat its haemophilia A patients.⁶²

⁵⁶ HCDO0001244

⁵⁷ HCDO0001313

⁵⁸ HCDO0001409

⁵⁹ HCDO0001507

⁶⁰ HCDO0001609

⁶¹ HCDO0001706

⁶² HCDO0001801

- j. 1985: The Centre used 69 bags of cryoprecipitate at the hospital; 380 units of NHS factor VIII at the hospital and 48,870 units for home treatment; and 29,840 units of Cutters Koate for home treatment, for its haemophilia A patients. The Centre used 7 bags of cryoprecipitate in the hospital to treat its von Willebrand's patient. The haemophilia B patient was treated with NHS factor IX concentrate.⁶³ In February 1985, Dr Hayes requested heat-treated Factor VIII from BPL for three patients on home treatment at the Chatham Centre.⁶⁴ In September 1985, a representative from Cutter Laboratories visited Dr Hayes, who informed that the Centre would not need commercial materials anymore as they had taken receipt of the 9Y NHS product which was sufficient for their needs. From January - September 1985, the Chatham Centre had received 22,200 units of Koate from Cutter.⁶⁵

Maidstone

6. According to the information contained in the Annual Returns, the blood products usage in the Maidstone Centre was as follows:
- a. 1976: The Centre treated the haemophilia A and B patients with 31 bottles of cryoprecipitate.⁶⁶
 - b. 1977: The Centre treated the haemophilia A patients with cryoprecipitate and 4,416 units of NHS factor VIII, of which 2,400 units were used for home treatment. The patient with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX concentrate.⁶⁷
 - c. 1978: The Centre treated the haemophilia A patients with 1,470 units of cryoprecipitate and 10,500 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate, and the Von Willebrand's patient was also treated with cryoprecipitate and NHS factor VIII

⁶³ HCDO0001893

⁶⁴ CBLA0002041

⁶⁵ BAYP0000007_088

⁶⁶ HCDO0000078

⁶⁷ HCDO0001182

concentrate. The patient with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX concentrate.⁶⁸

- d. 1979: The Centre treated the haemophilia A patients with 3 bottles of cryoprecipitate and 16,040 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate.⁶⁹
- e. 1980: The Centre treated the haemophilia A patients with 11,500 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate in hospital, and 1,500 units at home. The patient with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX concentrate.⁷⁰
- f. 1981: The Centre treated the haemophilia A patients with 8,000 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate in hospital. The patient with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX concentrate in hospital and for home treatment.⁷¹
- g. 1982: The Centre treated the haemophilia A patients with 13,500 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate, and 2,750 units of Hyland factor VIII, all used in hospital. The patient with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX concentrate for home treatment.⁷²
- h. 1983: The Centre treated the haemophilia A patients with 43 bags of cryoprecipitate, 24,960 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate and 1,920 units of Hyland factor VIII. The Centre used NHS factor IX concentrate for the treatment of a haemophilia A patient with factor VIII antibodies ('inhibitors'). The patient with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX concentrate for home treatment.⁷³
- i. 1984: The Centre treated the haemophilia A patients with 23,260 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate, all used in hospital and not for home therapy. The Centre used NHS factor IX concentrate to treat its inhibitor patient, also in hospital. The haemophilia B patients received NHS factor IX concentrate in hospital and for home therapy.⁷⁴

⁶⁸ HCDO0001279

⁶⁹ HCDO0001348

⁷⁰ HCDO0001444

⁷¹ HCDO0001545

⁷² HCDO0001644

⁷³ HCDO0001742; note the usage for haemophilia A is recorded against "carriers" rather than patients with haemophilia A, but this is believed to be a mistake

⁷⁴ HCDO0001835

- j. 1985: The Centre treated the haemophilia A patients with 8,420 units of NHS factor VIII concentrate in hospital and 27,400 units at home, and 9,600 units of Armour factor VIII in hospital. The haemophilia A carrier was treated with 2,500 units of Armour factor VIII. The patient with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX concentrate for home treatment.⁷⁵
- k. On 29 January 1985, Dr Williams wrote to the Blood Product Laboratory requesting a small supply of heat treated Factor VIII for his two child patients. He also asked if antithrombin III was available for order because they had recently lost two patients with fulminating disseminated intravascular coagulation ('DIC').⁷⁶

Tunbridge Wells

- 7. According to the information contained in the Annual Returns, the blood products usage in the Tunbridge Wells Centre was as follows:
 - a. 1977: The Centre used 30,730 units of cryoprecipitate and 49,090 units of Immuno Kryobulin factor VIII to treat its haemophilia A patients. The patient with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX.⁷⁷
 - b. 1978: The Centre used 8,400 units of cryoprecipitate, 86,039 units of NHS factor VIII and 34,645 units of Immuno Kryobulin to treat its haemophilia A patients. The patient with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX.⁷⁸
 - c. 1979: The Centre used 40,624 units of NHS factor VIII and 91,077 units of Immuno Kryobulin to treat its haemophilia A patients. The patient with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX.⁷⁹
 - d. 1980: The Centre used 20,517 units of NHS factor VIII at the hospital and 26,334 units for home treatment; and 15,339 units of Immuno Kryobulin at the

⁷⁵ HCDO0001928

⁷⁶ BPLL0004759

⁷⁷ HCDO0001194 - 1977 are the earliest Annual Returns which the Inquiry holds for Pembury.

⁷⁸ HCDO0001291

⁷⁹ HCDO0001361

hospital and 7,741 units for home treatment, to treat its haemophilia A patients. The patient with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX.⁸⁰

- e. 1981: The figures recorded in the Annual Returns are unreadable, but it is clear that the Centre used NHS factor VIII and Immuno Kryobulin to treat its haemophilia A patients in hospital and for home therapy, and NHS factor VIII to treat a patient with von Willebrand's disease.⁸¹
- f. 1982: The Centre used 19,315 units of NHS factor VIII at the hospital and 42,589 units for home treatment; and 15,497 units of Immuno Kryobulin at the hospital and 56,217 units for home treatment, to treat its haemophilia A patients. Patients with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX.⁸²
- g. 1983: The Centre used 8,825 units of NHS factor VIII at the hospital and 93,225 units for home treatment; and 2,522 units of Immuno Kryobulin at the hospital and 28,417 units for home treatment, to treat its haemophilia A patients.⁸³
- h. 1984: The Centre used 6,290 units of NHS factor VIII at the hospital and 53,322 units for home treatment; and 16,610 units of Immuno Kryobulin for home treatment, to treat its haemophilia A patients. Patients with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX in hospital and at home.⁸⁴
- i. 1985: The Centre used 2,900 units of NHS factor VIII at the hospital; 8,000 units of Alpha Profilate at the hospital and 123,224 units for home treatment; and 7,700 units of Immuno Kryobulin for home treatment, to treat its haemophilia A patients. Patients with haemophilia B received NHS factor IX in hospital.⁸⁵

Knowledge of risk of Hepatitis/HTLV-III

⁸⁰ HCDO0001459

⁸¹ HCDO0001558

⁸² HCDO0001658

⁸³ HCDO0001754

⁸⁴ HCDO0001848

⁸⁵ HCDO0001943

8. *Chatham:*

- a. In October 1977, Dr Hayes attended the 8th UKHCDO meeting where Dr Kirk presented a hepatitis report.⁸⁶
- b. In November 1979, Dr Hayes attended the 10th UKHCDO meeting, where Dr Craske presented the Hepatitis Working Party report and requested that Directors complete a new 'form C3' for patients who had chronic hepatitis.⁸⁷
- c. In October 1981, Dr Hayes attended the 12th UKHCDO meeting, where Dr Craske presented a report on hepatitis and summarised the findings of the three-year retrospective study which had been completed.⁸⁸
- d. In October 1982, Dr Hayes attended the 13th UKHCDO meeting, where Dr Craske presented on the hepatitis working party and the issue of AIDS was first discussed with the full UKHCDO group.⁸⁹
- e. In October 1983, Dr Hayes attended the 14th UKHCDO meeting, where there was a discussion on 'virus-safe' products and a discussion on the refusal of patients to take up commercial factor VIII concentrate due to the 'AIDS scare.'⁹⁰
- f. In November 1985, Dr Hayes participated in a one-day symposium on the Pathology of AIDS.⁹¹

9. *Maidstone:*

- a. UKHCDO minutes suggest that Dr Naik did not attend any meetings save on 24 October 1977,⁹² and Dr Williams did not attend any meetings. It may be reasonable to assume that as Centre Directors they would have received copies

⁸⁶ PRSE0001002

⁸⁷ BPLL0007384

⁸⁸ CBLA0001464

⁸⁹ CBLA0001619

⁹⁰ PRSE0004440

⁹¹ BPLL0002766

⁹² PRSE0001002

of the reports circulated for, and the minutes of, UKHCDO meetings that they did not attend.

10. *Tunbridge Wells:*

- a. In October 1983, Dr Taylor attended the 14th UKHCDO meeting, where there was a discussion on ‘virus-safe’ products and a discussion on the refusal of patients to take up commercial factor VIII concentrate due to the ‘AIDS scare.’⁹³

Testing for Hepatitis/AIDS/HTLV III

11. *Chatham:*

- a. UKHCDO data available to the Inquiry suggests that 3 patients in or around 1985 and 1 patient in or around 1986 were identified at the Centre as having been infected with HIV.⁹⁴
- b. A witness to the Inquiry recalls that in 1987 he saw Dr Hayes for a general appointment, at the end of which he was told in a matter of fact way that he was HIV positive and had 2 or 3 years to live.⁹⁵ He raises a concern that he was not told about his HIV, HBV and HCV diagnoses at the time they were made.

12. *Maidstone:*

- a. UKHCDO data available to the Inquiry suggests that 1 patient in or around 1985 was identified at the Centre as having been infected with HIV.⁹⁶
- b. A witness to the Inquiry whose father was infected with HCV has given evidence that in 1983 following the administration of factor VIII cover for a

⁹³ PRSE0004440

⁹⁴ INQY0000250

⁹⁵ WITN1310001 para 9

⁹⁶ INQY0000250

hernia repair operation, Dr Williams wrote, “*A clear cut case of Non A – Non B hepatitis due to Factor VIII Concentrate*”.⁹⁷ He later died of liver failure.

13. *Tunbridge Wells:*

- a. UKHCDO data available to the Inquiry suggests that 6 patients in or around 1985 were identified at the Centre as having been infected with HIV.⁹⁸
- b. In August 1990, the Centre was involved in a product recall of Factor IX Batch FJA 0063 due to the donor having markers of hepatitis. 13 vials had been used at the Centre, with 7 vials being returned to BPL.⁹⁹

Other information

14. *Chatham:*

- a. The Chatham Centre was a Defendant in the HIV Haemophilia Litigation.¹⁰⁰
- b. Dr Hayes was a member of the British Society for Haematology.¹⁰¹

15. *Maidstone:*

- a. The Maidstone Centre was a Defendant in the HIV Haemophilia Litigation.¹⁰²

16. *Tunbridge Wells:*

- a. The Centre was a Defendant in the HIV Haemophilia Litigation.¹⁰³

⁹⁷ WITN1201001 para 8

⁹⁸ INQY0000250

⁹⁹ BPLL0001842

¹⁰⁰ ARMO0000717

¹⁰¹ BSHA0000114

¹⁰² DHSC0043425_064

¹⁰³ ARMO0000717

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