Monday, 21 February 2022 relation to individuals who have received 1 2 (10.00 am) 2 transfusions. The first theme is that there are 3 3 Presentation to the Inquiry about the experiences of a number of individuals who were unaware that they had 4 people infected and affected through blood transfus ions 4 even received a transfusion at the time of their 5 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes, Ms Burton. 5 surgery. In some circumstances this is because 6 MS BURTON: Good morning, sir. 6 transfusions were given on an emergency basis; ofte 7 This morning the Inquiry will hear from a group of 7 individuals were unconscious. But in other 8 clinicians about blood transfusion policy in practice. 8 circumstances, transfusions were given as part of 9 The purpose of this presentation this morning is to set 9 elective or exploratory procedures. 10 out the experiences of transfused individuals and their Now, some witnesses express a concern that there 10 family members. Examples in this presentation are taken 11 might be individuals out there who are infected and 11 12 12 from Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and England from still don't know about it. 13 the late 1950s onwards. This presentation does not seek 13 The second key theme is about the lack of 14 to be exhaustive, and it does not examine the individual 14 information given to patients and their families 15 details and the experiences of infected individuals and 15 before and after transfusions were given. Almost all 16 their families after diagnosis. 16 witnesses state that they were not informed of any 17 17 What it does seek to do is focus on the medical risks of blood-borne infections involved in receiving 18 procedures where transfusions were given, the 18 the transfusion. 19 consenting process for those transfusions, information 19 The third theme is that there is a wide gap, 20 or sometimes a lack of information given to patient 20 often measurable in decades, between the date of th 21 about the risks of blood-borne infection with 21 transfusion and the date that an individual was 22 22 informed of their infected status. transfusions, and considers issues of communication of 23 diagnoses. 23 The fourth theme, and this is a significant one, 24 24 sir, is the lack of documentary evidence that exist So there are five key themes when reading 25 the witness statements received by the Inquiry in 25 to say whether a transfusion was given or not given 1 2 1 Many witnesses describe difficulties obtaining thei 1 due to long-term health conditions. In particular, 2 medical records or the medical records of their loved 2 individuals with sickle cell anaemia, thalassemia and 3 ones. This is most often in the context of applyin 3 leukaemia fall into this group. 4 4 Now, these people had frequent medical for trusts and schemes. 5 5 In many cases, but particularly in cases interventions, often over the course of their lives 6 involving maternity care, those hospitals have long 6 and often at a range of hospitals and treated by lots 7 7 since closed and many of the records have been of different clinicians. Many in this cohort question 8 8 destroyed. And for a large cohort of patients, why, in those circumstances, their infections with 9 receiving a transfusion was part of a one-off 9 blood-borne viruses were not identified earlier, or 10 10 interaction with the NHS and therefore they don't have they were not communicated earlier to them and thei a known clinician that they can approach for 11 families. 11 12 information about their treatment. 12 Before we look at those themes in more detail, 13 Where medical records do exist, there are often 13 sir, we're going to look at some of the medical scenarios where fundamental or important details ar 14 scenarios where transfusions were given. The first 14 15 missing from those records, such as the batch numbers 15 relates to maternity. The Inquiry has received 16 of blood that was received. And during the 16 a significant number of statements that relate to 17 presentation today, we're going to bring up some 17 pregnancy, miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy, labour, and 18 examples of contemporaneous medical records and 18 post-partum haemorrhage, but also the Inquiry has particularly consent forms to see if we can show so me 19 19 received a number of statements that relate to 20 light in relation to the relevant practices of the 20 problems nothing to do with having children, so 21 21 time. hysterectomies and gynaecological procedures, and 22 The fifth theme, sir, that arises from a review 22 we're going to look at some documents now in relation 23 of the witness statements received by the Inquiry i 23 to this category. 24 that there's a large cohort of patients who had 24 So the first example, sir, is a hospital worker, 25

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frequent interactions with the NHS. This is normally

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and she was infected with hepatitis C as a result o

1 650ml, which had obviously been lost in the blood a transfusion at St Helier Hospital. 2 If we could turn up WITN0294002, please, Sully. 2 cavity, how does that relate in volume to three units 3 3 What we see here, sir, is an inpatient treatment of blood? MS BURTON: Sir. I can't assist with the direct 4 summary -- you can see that at the top of the page --4 5 5 correlation of the matter. It is something we can and if we go along to the right there's 6 a "Date Admitted" under the word "Speciality" that' 6 look at it for you. 7 11 September 1975. 7 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: On the face of it three units of 8 Now you might look at the date of discharge and 8 blood would be a rather more --9 think: is that 1979? But in consideration of the rest 9 MS BURTON: It would, sir. of this document and the witness statement is that 10 **SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF:** -- quite a bit more. 10 this relates to care in 1975. MS BURTON: Yes, that is a theme that we're going to come 11 11 12 We can see underneath the box "Diagnosis" this 12 on to look at, which is the issue of necessity and 13 is a case of ectopic pregnancy. And if we scroll 13 volume of treatment. That example is just to look at 14 down, Sully, please, to the bottom of the page, the re 14 an early example of an operation note. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes, thank you. 15 is a heading that says "Operation", and we can see 15 16 "Post Operative Course", just above that it says there 16 MS BURTON: The second example is that of a woman who, as were 650 units of blood found in the abdominal cavity, 17 I said, underwent a C-section in 1984 at the Harrog ate 17 and the "Post Operative Course" was a "Transfusion of 18 18 General Hospital, and she was diagnosed with 19 3 [units of] blood". 19 hepatitis C in 2003. That hospital has closed down 20 You can take that down. Thank you. 20 but she has been able to find limited contemporaneous 21 Another example in this category is a woman who 21 records of her transfusion. 22 received a blood transfusion as part of an emergenc 22 Sully, if we can go to WITN3693002, please, we're 23 caesarean section in 1984 at the Harrogate General 23 going to look at three documents. Just scroll down 24 24 please. Thank you. Hospital. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Just one moment. Translating the 25 So we can see here, on the left-hand column, 25 5 6 1 there's a big box at the bottom which says, "Supply 1 but what it is, sir, I'll just describe it. It's 2 [of] 2 units [of] whole blood", and we can see that 2 a register of units of blood and it's an undated 3 the treating clinician here has crossed out the other 3 document but it's a document that's found in her 4 two, and has left a supply of two units of whole 4 medical records and, on that document, it lists the 5 5 blood, and then, on the right-hand side of this same blood numbers that we've seen in this document so 6 document, we've got that the blood is O positive, and 6 she's been able to piece those two documents together. 7 7 those serial numbers. Sully, can we go with the same witness, please, 8 8 So this is an example, sir, of somebody that has WITN3693006, please. What we see here, sir, is the 9 been able to track down the key information, ie how 9 consent form from the 1984 procedure, and you can see much blood she received and what those specific serial 10 10 in the middle of the page, where it says "I also numbers were. 11 consent", that the language of this consent form is: 11 12 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Just as a matter of observation, the 12 "I also consent to such further or alternative 13 coversheet -- I don't want you to go back to it, th 13 operative measures as may be found necessary during 14 coversheet has the surname and the surname is redacted 14 the course of the above-mentioned operation and to the 15 on this sheet here. So can that please be checked by 15 administration of general, local, or other 16 the redactions team? 16 anaesthetics for any of these purposes." MS BURTON: Yes. Thank you, sir. 17 Pausing there, sir, we can see that, on the face 17 18 **SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF:** If I am right, then either apply 18 of this 1984 consent form, there is no express 19 reference to a transfusion or any blood or the risk 19 a redaction or remove the coversheet. MS BURTON: Sir, I don't know that's an anonymous witness, 20 20 of any blood on the face of this form. Now, this, we I think it's just on this form it's because that's her 21 21 say, is important, because it fits with the witness 22 address and it's just gone over her surname. 22 evidence that the Inquiry has received, that lots o 23 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Thank you. 23 individuals were simply unaware that they had, in 24 **MS BURTON:** So can we go to the next document, please, 24 fact, had transfusions. It doesn't appear to be on 25 which is 003, Sully, WITN3693003. We won't go to that 25 the standard wording addressed with patients 7 8

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If we turn to paragraph 10, please, which is on 1 pre-operatively. 2 Another example, please, is WITN0891002. Now, 2 page 3, he describes from his point of view what 3 3 happened in relation to his wife's caesarean. So h this is another example of an operation -- sorry, 4 a consent form. This relates to a nurse who underwent 4 5 a caesarean section in 1995 and was diagnosed with 5 "Very shortly after the C-section was completed, 6 hepatitis C in 2018. So this is a consent form fro 6 [my wife] was given multiple blood transfusions 7 7 because she was haemorrhaging. [My wife] began a decade and a bit later than the one we've just 8 looked at. 8 receiving transfusions on the night of the [procedure] 9 Sully, if you just control down, so we can read 9 and continued to do so for 2 days. 10 10 what it says, we can see a very similar or almost "11. I was not informed or consulted about identical wording that we've just looked at in the 11 these blood transfusions and the only evidence that 11 12 1984 version. So from 1984 to 1995, it suggests that, 12 consent was given is a form apparently signed by my 13 again, there's no express reference to an individua 13 wife at a time when she was under high stress and i 14 receiving blood, or it being formally on the face o 14 extreme pain and discomfort." 15 a consenting document. 15 Sir, that's obviously the form we've just 16 Now, this individual who underwent this 16 looked at. 17 17 caesarean section, her husband has also supplied In relation to issues of consent, at 18 18 a witness statement to the Inquiry and we're going to paragraph 15, he says this: 19 look at some details in it, WITN0840001. This is 19 "Prior to her transfusions, no information or 20 an anonymous witness, as we can see, but if we look at 20 advice was ever provided to either [my wife] or mys elf 21 paragraph 2 of his statement, he says that he's her 21 regarding the risk of being exposed to any infection." 22 22 to speak about his wife's infection with hepatitis C, Then in relation to the issue of necessity he 23 and it's relevant for our understanding of this 23 says this at paragraph 16: 24 witness statement that this man was also a nurse, s 24 "I accept that receiving at least one blood 25 some medical experience here. 25 transfusion would have been vital for my wife given 10 1 the amount of blood she was haemorrhaging; yet 1 if we look at paragraph 8, please, the following da 2 I remain unconvinced that all 6 of them were strictly 2 she had a second unit of blood in the evening. 3 necessary." 3 Paragraph 9 refers to this issue of the possible 4 Now, sir, picking up the theme of necessity 4 necessity for these transfusions: 5 5 which you've touched on in your questions to me, a lot "I can remember sitting on the bed after giving 6 of the witness statements query whether transfusion 6 birth and I felt really dizzy. I did not have any 7 7 in and of themselves were medically required, but also other symptoms. I do not think I was actually 8 8 whether the quantity of blood was required. And bleeding. I just felt dizzy. At no time, either 9 particularly in relation to maternity issues, lots of 9 before or after the transfusion, was any informatio 10 10 the statements refer to doctors speaking to women or advice provided to me or my parents about the risks about topping up their blood levels or aiding their 11 of beings exposed to infection." 11 12 recovery after giving birth. Two examples. The first 12 Now one final example from this category -- we 13 is a statement from a woman who underwent a forceps 13 could be here for weeks in relation to the evidence 14 delivery in 1985 when she was 16 years old. She wa 14 about maternity issues, but one final example, 15 diagnosed with hepatitis in 2000. 15 WITN3286001. 16 Her statement, please, WITN1910001. 16 Now this is a statement from a widower, and his If we can turn on the following page, please, we 17 17 wife underwent a hysterectomy in 1994. 18 can see paragraph 6. She describes the location of 18 Could we turn the following page, please, Sully, 19 19 the transfusion at the Dryburn Hospital in Durham, to paragraph 3. 20 20 Paragraph 3 discusses that the operation was which has subsequently changed its name. 21 21 a hysterectomy on 9 August 1994 at Saint Margaret's In paragraph 7 she sets out the issues in 22 relation to the transfusion. So it's recorded in her 22 Hospital, and this is confirmed in the medical 23 medical records that her haemoglobin levels were 9. 23 records, that Maureen was transfused with two units of 24 and she was transfused with two units of blood. On e, 24 blood during the surgery. 25 25 as we can see in paragraph 7, on that day, and then, Paragraph 4, please.

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1	This is an example, sir, of individuals that	1	range of medical conditions where transfusions were
2	have been able to track down the specific batch	2	administered, and I'm just going to touch on some o
3	numbers, and we can see them there.	3	those in this oral presentation. The first aspect
4	Paragraph 10, please. This is the husband's	4	relates to stomach and spleen conditions. There's
5	description of what happened postoperatively.	5	a whole host of conditions in this category. Thing
6	"Initially all appeared well after the	6	like Crohn's disease, colitis, appendicitis, peptic
7	hysterectomy operation and associated blood	7	ulcers are all examples where transfusions were given.
8	transfusion. Maureen seemed to be coping well.	8	Often these were emergency scenarios, and we're going
9	However, from 15 September 1994 Maureen had become	9	to take one example. This is an example of an
10	noticeably jaundiced. She also suffered with nausea,	10	affected son who describes that his father received
11	vomiting and had diarrhoea. Maureen's urine was also	11	a blood transfusion in 1980 or 1981. We don't need to
12	looking very dark."	12	bring this statement up, but just for the transcrip
13	Then there is reference to a medical record	13	it's WITN0525001, the statement of Gary McKelvey.
14	confirming that.	14	Now his father developed a stomach ulcer which
15	Can we go to paragraph 21, please.	15	ruptured. He felt very dizzy and fell over, and he
16	In relation to consent, her husband said this:	16	was admitted to the Whiteabbey Hospital in County
17	"Maureen and I were only made aware of the blood	17	Antrim for emergency surgery, and in those
18	transfusion after Maureen's surgery, when we asked	18	circumstances he received a blood transfusion.
19	whether the operation went well. It was at this po int	19	So that was 1980, 1981.
20	that the doctors told us that Maureen was given	20	In 1990, about a decade later, he had a very low
21	a blood [transfusion][I think it should say], and t hat	21	platelet count and received a transfusion at the
22	Maureen could have possibly managed without having the	22	Belfast City Hospital.
23	blood transfusion, but would have taken a little	23	He was diagnosed shortly after that procedure
24	longer to recover."	24	with hepatitis C, in March 1991, and the registrar
25	Sir, the presentation note deals with a wide	25	that was treating him told the family that it was the
20		25	-
	13		14
1	first transfusion that was likely to have been	1	was she was given a blood transfusion pre-operative ly
1 2	first transfusion that was likely to have been	1 2	was she was given a blood transfusion pre-operatively
2	responsible for the hepatitis C. His father sadly	2	in order to increase her haemoglobin levels. She
2	responsible for the hepatitis C. His father sadly died shortly afterwards, in June 1991, with hepatic	2 3	in order to increase her haemoglobin levels. She recalls being given two bags of blood.
2 3 4	responsible for the hepatitis C. His father sadly died shortly afterwards, in June 1991, with hepatic failure and viral hepatitis listed I(a), I(b) on th	2 3 4	in order to increase her haemoglobin levels. She recalls being given two bags of blood.  She says that the risks of infection were never
2 3 4 5	responsible for the hepatitis C. His father sadly died shortly afterwards, in June 1991, with hepatic failure and viral hepatitis listed I(a), I(b) on th death certificate.	2 3 4 5	in order to increase her haemoglobin levels. She recalls being given two bags of blood.  She says that the risks of infection were never explained to her and she says this.
2 3 4 5 6	responsible for the hepatitis C. His father sadly died shortly afterwards, in June 1991, with hepatic failure and viral hepatitis listed I(a), I(b) on th death certificate.  Now, despite repeated and sustained efforts by	2 3 4 5 6	in order to increase her haemoglobin levels. She recalls being given two bags of blood.  She says that the risks of infection were never explained to her and she says this.  "I had absolutely no reason to think that there
2 3 4 5 6 7	responsible for the hepatitis C. His father sadly died shortly afterwards, in June 1991, with hepatic failure and viral hepatitis listed I(a), I(b) on th death certificate.  Now, despite repeated and sustained efforts by this family, they've been unable to access any of the	2 3 4 5 6 7	in order to increase her haemoglobin levels. She recalls being given two bags of blood.  She says that the risks of infection were never explained to her and she says this.  "I had absolutely no reason to think that there should be any problems. I did not think about it for
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1	going to happen and that was the way it was."	1	the case, and perhaps that can be raised in due course
2	Now sir, that expression of "that was the way it	2	with one or other of those who give evidence.
3	was" features in a lot of the statements received b		MS BURTON: Thank you, sir.
4	the Inquiry. It is as though the transfusion would	4	So we've just looked at paragraph 4 in relation
5	have happened in any event, regardless of any patient	5	to the information or lack of information that was
6	view on it.	6	given to this couple pre-operatively. The rest of
7	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: One of the things that we had	7	this story is that in about 2002/2003, Dorothy went to
8	emphasised to us by the medical ethicists was that	8	her GP because she was feeling constantly tired. Her
9	part of the process should involve respectful	9	doctor took her for blood tests and she states that
10	autonomy, should involve giving a patient choice. At	10	she received a letter from her GP with a single lin
11	this time, 1979, do you happen to know whether	11	saying that she had hepatitis C. The letter did no
12	supplementary iron was a treatment readily availabl	12	include any invitation to come and discuss the results
13	or not?	13	or discuss the condition with her and she describes
14	MS BURTON: I don't, sir, off the top of my head, I'm	14	this as "a terrible way in finding out you have got
15	afraid.	15	an infection".
16	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Because I suspect, although I don't	16	She has managed to obtain some of her medical
17	know, that later on, rather than give blood, a form of	17	records, however records for this specific transfus ion
18	giving iron to increase the ability of the blood to	18	are missing. Both Dorothy and her husband query wh
19	carry oxygen, produced haemoglobin, would have been	19	she wasn't tested or notified prior to 2003 or 2002
20	the preferred option.	20	This is a theme, sir, that we will come back to in
21	MS BURTON: That may well be right, sir, and this week,	21	this presentation: the period of delay between
22	obviously, we're hearing from a range of clinicians	22	transfusion and communication of diagnosis.
23	and those are the sorts of questions that can be pu	23	The second example is rather striking, in
24	to those individuals.	24	relation to kidney treatment. It was a woman who w as
25	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: I'm raising it, knowing that that's	25	suffering from renal failure and, in May 1984, she was
	17		18
1	put on the transplant list. In September of the same	1	just going to call him 'a man'] aged 23 years who had
2	year, 1984, a matching kidney was found, and she an	2	died as a result of a road traffic accident and a head
3	her husband rushed to a hospital in Manchester for the	3	injury on the 19th September 1984. Prior to the
4	kidney. Just look at the detail of this, it's	4	removal of the kidney [the man] was tested for
5	WITN2781002.	5	hepatitis, HIV and cytomegalovirus and found to be
6	Sir, this is a rather lengthy letter, which	6	negative for all three. The transplant took place on
7	I hope you'll bear with me while I read aloud because	7	the 20th September. The match was almost perfect with
8	it summarises the quite striking facts of this	8	only one measured mismatch at A3 on the HLA locus.
9	example. We can see at the top of the page it's	9	[The woman] was also tested for hepatitis,
10	written to some solicitors in September 1992, so so me	10	cytomegalovirus and HIV and she was negative.
11	years after the events.	11	"Post operatively her transplant functioned
12	Sully, if we can just scroll down, starting with	12	extremely well. She had two episodes of acute
13	that second substantive paragraph:	13	rejection, both of which responded to treatment wit
14	"[The woman] was admitted under my care as	14	steroids and her progress was complicated by a vira
15	matter of urgency"	15	infection with herpes simplex. Subsequently, she made
16	Sir, for completeness, I should say this is	16	excellent progress, was discharged from hospital an
17	written by a consultant surgeon who was treating th	17	followed-up in the Transplant Clinic", with
18	woman:	18	a reference to her treating clinician.
19	" admitted under my care as matter of urgency	19	"Approximately 2 years later whilst still under
20	on the 20th September 1984 for a cadaver renal	20	the care of [that treating clinician] she developed
21	transplant. She had been in chronic renal failure for	21	an unspecified illness with enlargement of the lymp
22	approximately 13 years. Her primary disease was	22	glands in her neck and tested positive to HIV."
23	pyelonephritis complicated by hypertension. She ha	23	Exact details he refers to the treating
24 25	been treated on dialysis for three months prior to admission. She received the right kidney from [I'm	24 25	clinician.  Bottom of the page, please, Sully:

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"Suffice it to say when we went back to look at the donor to see whether or not that was the source of the infection and it transpired that one of the Units of blood given to [the man] during the course of hi resuscitation had subsequently been shown to come from an HIV positive donor. This was one Unit of blood in a transfusion of 15 Units of blood, necessitated by his injuries caused in the road traffic accident.

"We then reviewed the other recipients of [the man's] organs and found that the recipient of the other kidney, one of our patients, had also converted to HIV positivity and the recipients of his liver a nd heart respectively has also converted to positive positivity.

"In conclusion there is absolutely no doubt that [the woman's] HIV infection was transmitted via her kidney transplant from the donor ... and that the origin of the infection was from a positive blood transfusion given to him in resuscitation. During the course of [her] HIV illness she was under the care of Dr Ackrill", and the letter states that further details can be found.

This woman sadly died from AIDS in 1987, aged just 33 years old.

SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: We don't, presumably, know what

a man who was involved in a road traffic in Scotlan in 1971 and was diagnosed with hepatitis C in 2018.

We have a copy of the operation note and can we go to WITN0831002, please.

On the first page, we can see there's a heading "In Theatre" -- there we go -- and this is an example of the treatment that was received, and there's a reference to a local anaesthetic, skin grafting. But if we go down the page, please, to the next page, we can see at the top of the page this the road traffic accident, and issues of glass and lacerations of the face, and we can see in the middle of the page the surgeon there explaining the treatment that was given.

Over the page, please, further, Sully, there's a description of the blood that was given. So it says:

"Prior to admission blood loss had been severe. [Blood pressure] on admission about 60. For this reason given plasma on admission followed by 2 pint of blood overnight and in theatre required a furthe two pints."

Then there's reference to injuries and also an undisplaced fissure fracture of the neck of scapula.

happened to the other three who were infected as a result of transplants from this individual? What the doctor doesn't say is that the blood in the donation, the donation of blood was tested? MS BURTON: It doesn't say that, no, sir. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Whereas he makes a specific point of saying that both the young man who died and the recipient were. MS BURTON: Yes, sir. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes. So the test was done too far down the line.

Now, sir, there's a lot of evidence received by the Inquiry in relation to orthopaedic and also traumatic injuries. A large number of statements w have received relate to examples of polytrauma, for example, in the context of a road traffic accident.

**MS BURTON:** Absolutely.

There are also examples of physical acts of violence, so stabbings, attacks, football hooliganism but also, at the other end of the spectrum, there a re also examples of routine orthopaedic treatments, hi replacements, knee replacements, as well as genetic or inherited conditions. I'm just going to give you one example from this category, there are many more set the out in the written presentation, an example of

So sir, that's just an example of blood being given what looks like on arrival and also perioperatively, so during the procedure.

The next collection of conditions, if I can call them that, relate to paediatric conditions and the experiences of children and their parents. And we have lots of examples of individuals who are now adults describing the treatment that they received as children but also their parents looking back and describing their experiences of blood transfusions. A significant number of these, sir, relate to leukaemia, and as you're aware, the treatment for leukaemia obviously involves multiple blood transfusions and sometimes bone marrow transplants.

One example in this category, WITN0267001 -- for the transcript, we don't have to go to it, Sully, b ut this is a child who was diagnosed with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia as a child. And his family can recall the precise day of the diagnosis with leukaemia, because it was the day after the Pope visited Manchester. He was only three years old bu it has gone down in family history or those reasons

Now, between June 1982 and 1984 he received treatment for his leukaemia at a hospital in Manchester, and it was as part of that treatment that

1 he received a blood transfusion. In 1984, he received one that started with a Z. I felt numb. My emotions 2 the 'all clear' from his leukaemia treatment. 2 were high. I had such disbelief about the whole 3 3 He was then sadly diagnosed with HIV in 1994, situation. It was tough news to take. I remember 4 when he was just 15 years old. Now, that diagnosis 4 Dr Wilkins spoke about how people were currently 5 5 came two years after a period of declining health, surviving about three years, but they were making 6 weight loss and a lack of growth. We're going to look 6 great medical progress in finding new ways to treat 7 at a statement by a family member. This is an 7 HIV. News that new drugs were being tested with 8 anonymous witness, so we'll look at a family member's 8 progress being made was somewhat of a relief. 9 statement, WITN0872001, please. 9 I recall thinking that he may live longer than 10 10 If we can turn up to paragraph 25, please, three years. Always tried to look for the positive Sully. While that document is coming up, sir, just to 11 and this news gave me some solace. Prior to the test 11 fill in the factual picture, his family received 12 results I did have thoughts, wondering how 12 13 a lump-sum payment in the mid-1990s from the 13 the infection could have happened. I gueried this 14 Department of Health that was paid into court. But 14 with the doctors. They said in this case it could 15 the section that I want to look at relates to 15 have been through a blood transfusion. The only time 16 the experiences of a family member when they were told 16 he had a blood transfusion was during his leukaemia 17 treatment." 17 about their loved one's diagnosis with HIV. If we can't get there, I'll just read it out, 18 18 Now, considering the facts of this example, sir, 19 but for the transcript it's paragraph 25 to 27, and 19 one could query why this family didn't receive an HIV 20 the family member says this: 20 diagnosis until 1994, following the transfusion in the 21 "I remember being at the hospital when they 21 period of 1982 to 1984. 22 22 summoned me into a separate room. I do not remembe Another example in relation to leukaemia is the 23 the specific words they said. It was a shock to find 23 account given by a woman who contracted hepatitis C 24 out that he had HIV. An explanation was given to m 24 as part of her leukaemia treatment. WITN019001, 25 about a treatment process. The first drug was to b 25 please. 26 25 Sir, I think we're having some technical 1 transfusions and blood products whilst she was in 1 2 difficulties. May we have five minutes just to hav 2 hospital with leukaemia: 3 a look at the --3 "I received several transfusions between SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: That number is wrong, you're missing 4 September 1989 and June 1990 after I had a bone marrow 5 5 two digits, I think. Or one digit. transplant." 6 MS BURTON: That might well be right, sir, but I think the 6 And she explains that she was only 20 months old 7 7 whole system is not working. when she was diagnosed with leukaemia, and 8 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Right. Well, let's take a short 8 two-and-a-half when she was infected with hepatitis C. 9 break, shall we? 9 Now she was diagnosed in 1995 with hepatitis C 10 10 MS BURTON: Thank you. as part of a look-back exercise. **SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF:** What do you suggest? Five minutes? 11 And Sully, if we can just go to paragraph 6 on 11 12 Is that going to be long enough, Sully? 12 the next page, please. 13 **MS BURTON:** That sounds perfect. Thank you. 13 She says this about the timing of the diagnosis SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Five minutes. 14 with hepatitis C: 14 15 (10.42 am) 15 "... just after I had got my big 5 years clear 16 (A short break) 16 for leukaemia. I had gone into remission, was stil 17 having check ups, and had been given the all clear 17 (10.45 am) 18 **MS BURTON:** Thank you, sir, all back up and running now. 18 when only a few months later we got the letter abou We're going to look at an example of from a 19 the hepatitis." 19 20 20 woman who contracted hepatitis C as part of her And sir, that is a key theme in relation to this 21 21 leukaemia treatment, and this is the relevant cohort of patients, overcoming one significant medical 22 statement here. 22 condition and then being faced with having to deal 23 If we look at paragraph 2, we can see the 23 with a second condition. 24 description of how this woman was infected, 24 Malignant haematology is another area where 25 25 22 May 1990, as a result of receiving numerous bloo individuals received blood transfusions, and we've got

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1 a statement in relation to a woman who was diagnose lady, and whether you wish to undertake the necessary 2 with Hodgkin's lymphoma in the late 1980s, early 2 testing and counselling yourself, or if you would like 3 3 1990s. me to see the person. I would be most grateful if you 4 No need to put this up but for the transcript, 4 could advise me accordingly. If you undertake the 5 WITN0938001. 5 testing yourself it is important that the sample is 6 This woman was about 21 years old when she 6 sent to the University Hospital of Wales for PCR 7 started chemotherapy, and in 1991 she underwent a bone 7 testing and it would assist administrative purposes if 8 marrow harvest at the Velindre Hospital in Cardiff and 8 the enclosed form could be used." 9 she received a platelet transfusion as part of that 9 And some details about the sample, how it should 10 10 In August 1998 -- so the treatment is in 1991, be taken. August 1998, she received a letter to say that the 11 Now the witness says that she wasn't ever aware 11 12 blood that had been used as part of her treatment was 12 that her blood sample would be sent to the 13 positive with hepatitis C. She describes this in her 13 University Hospital of Wales, and she came across this 14 statement. She felt as though she had been "handed 14 for the first time when looking at her medical 15 another death sentence" and that she was "ashamed that 15 records. 16 [she] was ill again". 16 Sir, the next group of patients affected by 17 17 One document in relation to this witness that I blood transfusions are those with haemophilia. 18 18 want to show you, WITN0938003, please. Now, prior to the advent of Factor VIII, 19 We can see this a letter of claim dated 19 Factor IX blood products, some haemophiliacs were 20 10 July 1997. And if we scroll down, this is a let ter 20 treated with blood transfusions as an early part of 21 from a consultant haematologist, and it sets out th 21 their treatment. However, due to the rather prolific 22 22 history that we've just been looking at. So use of those blood products, it's often very difficult 23 a platelet transfusion in 1991. And then this is 23 to pinpoint the source of any infection in relation to 24 said: 24 the cause of a blood-borne infection, but it's righ "I am not sure how often you are reviewing this 25 25 to acknowledge, and we do so in the presentation, that 29 30 1 there are many haemophiliacs who also received bloo 1 mother came to London in the late 1950s from St Lucia 2 transfusions. 2 and her mother was diagnosed with sickle cell in 3 The next group of patients are those who suffer 3 around the late 1980s and received three to four 4 from sickle cell anaemia. Now this is an inherited 4 transfusions per year. Now, in 2013 her mother was 5 5 blood condition where red blood cells are sickle sadly diagnosed with hepatitis B and she died very 6 shaped, and that means that less oxygen is transported 6 shortly after that diagnosis, and liver disease is 7 7 mentioned on the death certificate. around the body. Sickle cell carriage is found in 8 8 approximately one out of nine people of African or Now, this witness believes that racism has 9 Caribbean origin, and the sickle cell gene is found in 9 played a part in the treatment of people with sickl 10 10 southern Europe, in India and in the Middle East. cell, and we're just going to look at how she 11 Sir, you will know, but just to refer everyone 11 describes that. WITN4729001, please. 12 and to refresh people's memories, the Inquiry has 12 If we can turn, please, to paragraph 48 of this 13 produced an expert report on bleeding disorders, an 13 14 a lot more information about sickle cell and other 14 says this: 15 conditions can be found. The reference for the 15 16 transcript EXPG0000002. 16 17 17

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Now, the Inquiry has only received limited evidence in relation to individuals who were infected following transfusions as part of sickle cell anaemia treatment and the Inquiry continues to welcome and encourage those patients to come forward and give statements to us. It's absolutely not too late for those people to give witness statements.

One example that we have received is from an affected daughter, and she describes that her

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statement, right at the end, Sully, paragraph 48, s he "People who suffer with sickle cell disease tend

to be of African heritage and I believe that 'we' have been side-lined by the NHS and made to feel as though we are not important. The way the disease was deal with by the health profession was I believe, racist and it was not treated in the same way as other lif limiting health conditions are. The fact that sufferers were also given infected blood is another thing on top of this and checks should have been made to ensure the blood was safe."

Now, we've also received a statement from

a mother of a child with sickle cell and she describes, in her view, that there was a stigma wit hin the health profession about treating sickle cell, and we'll look at her words, WITN1823001. Now, this is a statement, sir, we're going to come back to later because it's a fairly remarkable one, but I just want to look at paragraph 42, please, Sully, which is page 11, which addresses this mother's view of a stigma, and she is talking here about treatment i the early 2000s:

"In general, I believe that there was a stigma around having sickle cell in the medical profession at the time of [my daughter's] illness, which may have caused doctors to believe everything wrong with [he r] was due to her sickle cell. When she was at Kings College Hospital awaiting a transplant, I felt that doctors kept referring to her sickle cell as the reason why she was deteriorating, or why she couldn't have a transplant. They said things like 'oh, well she is a sickler' when she showed signs of worsenin as if that explained her whole illness."

Sir, another condition that falls squarely within the Inquiry's remit is thalassemia. Now thalassemia, as you know, sir, is an inherited bloo condition, so it causes the body to produce less

a face-to-face basis, although she accepts that it could have been earlier, because she has a vague recollection of family suggestions.

One theme that's apparent from this witness statement, sir, is that she states that the hepatitis C and her subsequent liver problems have adversely impacted on her medical treatment for thalassemia. So, again, we're seeing the interconnection of two different conditions.

The next group of patients relate to those individuals who have been infected by family members, either via spouse or via a child. There are unfortunately several examples of spouse to spouse infections arising from a transfusion but, also, examples of infection passing between parents and their children. A frequently expressed fear of women who receive blood transfusions as part of maternity care is a question of whether their baby has been infected or their subsequent children have been infected and, sadly, there are number of examples where children have been infected by their mothers, so maternal child transmission.

I'm going to bring up a rather unusual example, sir, that could fall within this category but also could fall outside of it. This is the unusual example

haemoglobin, which in turn clauses anaemia and a range of other problems. As with sickle cell disease, we have not received a lot of statements from individuals with thalassemia and we would, again, encourage people to get in touch with us. It's absolutely not too I ate for those statements.

I'm going to give an example of a statement we have received, and this is WITN0054001 -- 0554001. So this is an individual who suffers from beta thalassemia major. We can see that in paragraph 2. She describes that that diagnosis came when she was just six months old and, over the page, we can see, at the top of page 2 of this statement, that she required transfusions every six weeks, but that the current position is now she needs them every two to three weeks.

This is a woman who was infected with hepatitis C. Now, because of the number of transfusions that she has had over the course of he life, at a range of hospitals, she is unlikely to - unable to pinpoint both the relevant transfusion that infected her but also where that took place. It's simply impossible for her to know.

She thinks that she was told in 1991 about her hepatitis C and thinks that this happened on

of a married couple who both underwent transfusions on the same day in the same hospital without each othe knowing.

So for the transcript, this is WITN0286001, WITN0287001. We don't have to bring them up.

Now, the woman received a transfusion due to a post-partum haemorrhage. So this was in 1986 at the Dryburn Hospital in Durham. And she describes an allergic reaction that she experienced post-transfusion. There's some discussion whether it was a penicillin reaction to a component but whilst she was in labour, her husband was admitted for emergency surgery due to a burst stomach ulcer, and he underwent a transfusion at the same hospital.

Now, perhaps unsurprisingly, she was surprised when, postoperatively, she woke to see her husband being wheeled into the room in a wheelchair. But then what happened was a slightly different course. She began to experience hepatitis-like symptoms soon after her transfusion, and in the late 1980s, she had all of the classic signs of hepatitis. Her husband didn't develop any symptoms until 2004.

Now, within the family, they attributed her symptoms to being a mother and being exhausted; the transfusion happened with the birth of their third

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1 child. But it wasn't until, in 2004, she looked at Peter Buckland, whose son Mark contracted vCJD from 2 her husband and realised that his eyes were very 2 a blood transfusion in September 1997. So the Inquiry 3 3 has also received that evidence in relation to vCJD yellow. He booked a GP appointment and was diagnos ed 4 with hepatitis C. It was then recommended that she 4 HIV infections were less common, but 5 should undergo testing and she herself was also 5 unfortunately the evidence received suggests that they 6 positive. 6 absolutely did occur. And there are also examples of 7 7 people that were co-infected with more than one virus. So it's unclear, sir, whether this is 8 a spouse-to-spouse infection or whether this is an 8 Going to look at some examples of HIV infection. 9 example of one of them receiving infected blood or 9 The first example is a man with leukaemia who 10 10 both of them receiving infected blood, on the same underwent a bone marrow transplant at the Hammersmith day, at the same hospital. 11 Hospital in 1982, and he received platelets as part of 11 12 12 that treatment. His health deteriorated and he The wife received a Skipton payment on the basis 13 of her transfusion, but because her husband 13 contracted mumps and was admitted to hospital in 14 self-cleared the virus, he wasn't entitled to any 14 June 1983. His wife went to visit him in hospital, 15 payment. 15 and then came home to receive a phone call telling her 16 Sir, I'm going to move on away from those 16 that he had died. categories to look at the different types of 17 17 His wife was told throughout his deterioration 18 18 infections that witnesses and their family members that the reason for his death and his ill health ha 19 have received. 19 been due to graft-versus-host syndrome because he did 20 The most common type of infection from 20 not have leukaemia when he died. So this is 1982, 21 a transfusion is a hepatitis infection, predominantly 21 1983. 22 22 hepatitis C. But there are lots of examples of Then what happens is that in 1992 she received 23 hepatitis B and also examples of hepatitis A and 23 a letter from the Hammersmith Hospital. We're goin 24 hepatitis E infections. 24 to look at that letter. 25 Sir, you will recall the oral evidence of 25 WITN0407002, please. 37 38 The letter is from a professor of leukaemia 1 "In 1985, 3 patients who had developed [AIDS] 1 2 biology at the hospital, and it says this: 2 between 2 and 5 years after BMT [bone marrow 3 "You may be a little surprised to hear from the 3 transplant] were reported from France. In each cas 4 Hammersmith Hospital after the passage of some 4 the marrow donor was identified as the source of 5 5 considerable number of years. Nevertheless, an aspect infection. Following this report we investigated 6 of her husband's management has recently been drawn to 6 a group of patients considered to have been at risk of 7 7 my attention and I would be very grateful if you could exposure to HIV for serological evidence of anti-HIV. 8 8 make contact with me." The group consisted of 28 patients, 25 transplanted 9 So the woman attended a meeting with this 9 since January 1984 and 3 transplanted earlier, who had 10 10 clinician and she was told that, in fact, her husband developed late infectious complications. We report 11 had received blood infected with HIV and that the 11 the details of 1 patient found to be seropositive 12 cause of his death was not graft-versus-host but wa 12 anti-HIV and the events preceding his death 6 month 13 HIV. 13 after [the bone marrow transplant]." 14 She also found out -- this is 1992 -- that back 14 Now, it's not a brilliant copy, sir, but you can 15 in March 1987, there had been a published account o 15 see the relevant case history set out. 16 her husband's death as part of a research paper. 16 If we turn to the final page, please, Sully, 188 17 We're going to look at that document, 17 internally -- sorry, penultimate page, 188. We can 18 WITN0407003. So at this meeting she also received 18 see the bottom of the left-hand column. It says this: a copy of this medical report that was about her 19 "Transmission of HIV after [a bone marrow 19 20 20 transplant] should be preventible if appropriate steps husband. If we look on the top right-hand corner, 21 21 are taken. We recommend screening not only of bloo this is a publication in the European Journal of 22 Haematology in 1987, and the clinicians are listed in 22 product donors but also of the bone marrow donor an 23 the middle of the page. If we look on the right-hand 23 recipient and any other person ... asked to donate 24 column at the bottom of the page, Sully, we can see 24 various [aspects]."

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that it explains the premise here. It says:

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So the conclusion of this study that this woman

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1 received in 1992 was that transmission of HIV in these 2 circumstances should be preventible if appropriate 3 steps are taken. 4 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: At the time of the transfusion, that 5 was 1982, was it? 6 MS BURTON: It was -- sorry, sir. 1982. Yes. 7 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: So there wouldn't have been, at the 8 time, any test for HIV, or HTLV-III? 9 **MS BURTON:** Not at the date of the original transfusion, 10 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: So when the article here talks about 11 12 being preventible, it's looking at the position as is, 13 at the time of the article? 14 MS BURTON: 1987, yes, sir. 15 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Thank you. 16 **MS BURTON:** Sir, as part of the Inquiry's consideration of relevant documents, we have seen a lot of documents 17 18 that relate to the Eileen Trust. Now, this 19 information is not strictly falling into the 20 experiences of infected and affected people that have 21 contacted the Inquiry. Of course, there's some 22 overlap. But what we wanted to do, as part of this 23 presentation, is just draw out some examples of the 24 documentation that we have seen in relation to the 25 Eileen Trust. 41

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12 units, originating from Hither Green, could not be traced because the documents had been destroyed in a fire. That man sadly died of AIDS in the 1990s.

The second example is a woman who was admitted to hospital in Wales in 1983 following a road traffic accident, and she received multiple blood transfusions as part of her treatment. One of the 11 donors was found to have subsequently tested positive for HIV.

Now, the woman developed AIDS and, at the time of the document in question, her prognosis was note to be poor, but we don't have any more detail about what happened to her.

A third example is one of a late example of infection. So a woman who had leukaemia, who underwent chemotherapy in 1996, she was transfused with 112 units of platelets, and diagnosed with HIV a year later, in 1997. A look-back exercise was undertaken, and the infected donation was collected and transfused in August 1996.

Another example is a woman who sadly died of AIDS in October 1986, and she received a transfusio in February 1982 for a post-partum haemorrhage at a maternity hospital in the north of England. Her child was born a few years later, and he sadly was also infected and died in 1985.

Now, these documents haven't vet been disclosed. and they will be in due course. I'm going to give a series of examples but, for reasons of confidentiality and anonymity, some of them are fairly vague in their detail, but it will give you an idea of examples of HIV infections for families and individuals that haven't directly contacted the Inquiry.

The conditions that we can see in the Eileen Trust documentation relate to a broad range of conditions. So gastrointestinal bleeding, replacement of a mitral valve, injuries sustained in a road traffic collision, acute myeloblastic leukaemia, inflammatory bowel disease, during labour, a total hip replacement, extensive burns and an ectopic pregnancy. So, again, a similar range of conditions that we have received directly from witnesses.

They also cover a range, in terms of the temporal period, and some of the examples I'm going to draw out relate to the latter period, in relation t the 1990s.

The first example is a man who received about 22 units of blood for a heart procedure in 1983 in a London hospital. The donors of ten of those unit were traced and found to be HIV negative, but

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The father of that child was also infected with HIV, and it's not clear from the documents we have -about his health status.

The fifth example is that of a woman who was transfused in a hospital in the Midlands during treatment for an ectopic pregnancy in 1983. The donation that she received was then found to be positive for HIV and the donor had died of HIV. The woman died in the late 1980s of HIV, aged just 34, leaving behind three children.

And a last example is a woman who was admitted to hospital in the northwest of England in 1996 due to colitis. She underwent a total colectomy and received eight units of blood and four units of FFP, fresh frozen plasma. A look-back investigation in 1997 for another patient, so not the patient we're considering, demonstrated that one of those units of FFP was positive for HIV, so they connected the case back t her by that form of investigation.

SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: If you just go back in your notes to the 1996 case, diagnosed 1997, that you told me about it a moment or two ago, where you described how the unit which had been transfused was shown to have be en infected, it was a unit that was tested, was it? D we know?

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1	MS BURTON: Sir, I'll check that specifically in the	1	relative shortage of statements that we have from
2	break. I think it probably was, but I'll go back t	2	those who have suffered from sickle cell or suffer
3	the documents and check that.	3	from sickle cell and those who suffered from
4	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: The reason I ask is that it might	4	thalassemia. You've also given some disturbing
5	follow that if the tests had been sufficiently	5	evidence of stigma that might exist or is felt to
6	accurate or applied, that that might or should have	6	exist for those who suffered from those conditions,
7	been detected at the time. But if it's the donor,	7	about the way in which they have been dealt with.
8	then it might have happened in a window period.	8	Can I just say that we are open to receive any
9	MS BURTON: Sir, I'll check that in the break and see if	9	statement from anyone who wishes to tell us. They
10	we can give any more clarification. Unfortunately,	10	don't have to, obviously, but if they wish to tell us,
11	some of these documents are not terribly detailed	11	we will very happily receive statements from those who
12	because they're drawn from applications that people	12	have sickle cell and thalassemia, who have or think
13	have made to the Eileen Trust, and then what	13	they may have suffered from the conditions which we
14	investigations the treating clinicians have done	14	are centrally investigating. It has always trouble
15	around the side, so it's not always possible to be	15	me that the numbers of those who have suffered
16	that exact, but I'll check for you and see if we ca	16	infection ought, on an impressionistic view of the
17	find any more information.	17	overall landscape, to be much higher than the numbers
18	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Thank you.	18	that are reflected in the statements that have come
19	MS BURTON: Sir, at this point in the presentation it's	19	forward.
20	probably a convenient moment for a break. I'm just	20	So it may be that there is a reluctance, for
21	going to move to the second half of the presentation.	21	fully understandable reasons, to tell us but we are
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	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes, well, we'll take a break		and I want to repeat we are open to receive any
23	until 11.45.	23	such statements and hope that those who are listening,
24	Just before we break, can I just say one thing.	24	if they have been uncertain about it but feel that
25	Earlier in your presentation you mentioned the	25	they might want to make a statement, will do so if
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1	thou can. They may halp our investigations if they	1	Now the eccent question you called just before we
1	they can. They may help our investigations if they do.	2	Now the second question you asked just before we broke was about a little more detail for a woman in
2	That's all that I wanted to say. 11.45.	3	relation to the Eileen Trust documentation. Just
	•		reminding everybody, this was a woman who had
4 5	(11.16 am) (A short break)	4 5	
	,		leukaemia who underwent chemotherapy in 1996. She was
6	(11.46 am)	6 7	transfused with 112 units of platelets and diagnose
7	MS BURTON: Sir, two matters that arose before the break		with HIV in 1997.
8	that I have had an opportunity to look at.	8	I've found this extract, which we're not able to
9	You will recall right at the beginning of this	9	put up but I'll just read it to you, sir, and as part
10	oral presentation I gave an example of a woman who	10	of the investigation, a consultant haematologist wrote
11	received blood following having 650 millilitres of blood	11	this:
12	in her abdominal cavity, and you asked me about	12	"The donor had completed medical screening
13	measurements. I'm grateful for those behind who have	13	satisfactorily, and completed the usual declaration of
14	said that one unit is 500 millilitres, so the fact that	14	good health and absence of risk activities. During
15	she was given three units of blood would amount	15	the course of the investigation, archived samples from
16	to 1,500 millilitres in the context where the blood loss	16	the donors contributing to the 112 units given to X
17	on that operation note says 650 millilitres.	17	during her treatment were re-tested, and all were
18	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes.	18	negative on repeat HIV antibody screening. A donation
19	<b>MS BURTON:</b> So the point you were making absolutely	19	was identified using a PCR technique which
20	stands.	20	demonstrated HIV viral DNA, and this donation [and
21	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Well, I don't think I made a point;	21	then the donation number is given] was also HIV P24
22	I asked a question. But it was certainly at the back	22	antigen positive. This case therefore represents
23	of my mind that there was a potential	23	a window period transmission. No other risk factor
24	overcompensation.	24	were identified."
25	MS BURTON: Yes.	25	So, sir, not a complete answer to the specific

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1 question you asked about testing but I think that Many witnesses in their evidence make the point 2 gives a broader position of the information. 2 that they did not connect their poor health following 3 3 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Well, I wondered if there had been a transfusion to any infection, but had attributed it 4 proper testing or, as it were, one that got through 4 to their underlying condition, or that the symptoms of 5 5 their underlying condition masked the symptoms of the net, or whether there was a window period example, 6 and that is -- appears, from what you've just said, to 6 blood-borne infection. 7 have been -- the latter appears to have been the case. 7 And so that's important, because they therefore 8 8 MS BURTON: Yes. sir. didn't go to the GP or seek medical attention in 9 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes. 9 relation to an infection. 10 **MS BURTON:** Now the latter point of this presentation A significant area of the evidence relates to 10 examines the nature of information and issues of 11 examples of transfusions where there was no consent 11 12 12 consent in relation to procedures, and specifically given, or even an express statement that an individual 13 the period before and after a transfusion was given 13 did not want to receive blood. I'm going to take you 14 The available evidence suggests that almost all 14 to an example of that. 15 patients were not informed that there was a risk of 15 This is a statement from a mother of a child who 16 blood-borne infection prior to or after receiving 16 received a blood transfusion when she was 5 years old. 17 in 1990, at the Charing Cross Hospital. Now, this 17 a transfusion. 18 18 little girl was admitted as part of a sickle cell In the vast majority of cases received by 19 the Inquiry, there was no discussion about the risk of 19 crisis, and she was treated with oxygen and monitor ed 20 transfusions, even for patients who received frequent 20 for several days. The treating clinicians then asked 21 transfusions and were regularly seen in hospital. 21 the mother whether the child could have a blood 22 22 So the evidence we've seen, sir, does not transfusion. And the witness spoke to her family 23 suggest, for example, that those with sickle cell o 23 members and, crucially, her sister, who was 24 thalassemia or leukaemia had the risks explained to 24 a Jehovah's Witness. Therefore, after this 25 them in detail. 25 discussion, the mother decided that the outcome of the 49 50 1 consideration was that no transfusion should be given, 1 started to develop yellowing of her eyes. And in 2 and therefore the mother communicated that to the 2 June 2002, she collapsed and was admitted to 3 treating clinicians. 3 Homerton Hospital, and it was at that stage that sh 4 If we just look at this witness statement, 4 received a diagnosis of hepatitis C. She was then 5 5 WITN1823001. If you can turn to paragraph 11, plea se. referred to the Royal Free Hospital due to the fact 6 Next page. 6 that she developed ascites and chronic liver disease. 7 7 The daughter sadly died in 2003, aged 17, and the So what she says is that: 8 8 "At no point was I ever informed of the cause of death was concluded to be liver failure. 9 potential risks of having a blood transfusion. It was 9 The statements received by the Inquiry also draw 10 10 mentioned to me as possible treatment for [my on the communication of diagnoses and, sir, this is 11 daughter] to help her improve faster, at which poin 11 a theme you've heard in oral evidence and written 12 I specifically told the doctors that I did not consent 12 evidence to date. Within the presentation we set out 13 to her having one, and it was then done behind my 13 a number of examples of poor communication about back." 14 14 diagnoses. Some witnesses are critical of the fact 15 So the woman describes in this statement being 15 that they received their diagnoses in writing rathe 16 at work and then coming to the hospital and finding 16 than on a face-to-face basis, and there are multipl 17 out that her daughter had received a blood transfus ion 17 examples of witnesses who only found out that they 18 against her wishes. 18 were infected because they had themselves donated 19 19 Now in the daughter's medical records, there is blood. And there's a frequently expressed sentimen 20 20 reference to an additional transfusion that took place that they donated blood because they had benefited 21 in June 1991. The mother does not recall the details 21 from receiving blood. 22 22 of that specific transfusion, but accepts in her So it's common for some blood-borne infections

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statement that if it's in the records then it's likely

that there was a second transfusion that took place.

When the daughter was around 14 years old, she

51 52 (13) Pages 49 - 52

to be in writing.

to be flagged as part of a blood donation and, in

those circumstances, it's common for that notificat ion

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Some witnesses highlight the potential difficulties of that approach, particularly people receiving a letter completely out of the blue with no preparation or warning. Some of the examples in th witness statements relate to opening a letter at a time of day when the phone lines in that letter are closed, so feeling like they've got no one to turn to for any access or support. Other individuals, opening a letter at home when they're alone with no family members, or after a really difficult day at work. So there are various criticisms made in relation to th written approach.

The Inquiry, to date, has heard a lot of evidence orally of examples of poor communication techniques, involving individuals when counselled face-to-face, and the witnesses that have received transfusions describe insensitively put questioning about their sex life, about tattoos, about alcohol use, about drug use, and many witnesses describe that as a very negative process.

Other individuals describe being told of their infections in busy wards by busy doctors without an proper confidentiality. Others describe being told by doctors where it's clear that the doctor thought that the patient already knew. So passing references, "Oh

says this:

"After my Mum's funeral, my Dad went to visit the North East for a few days, where he and Mum spe nt time together before they married, to feel close to her again. It was during this time, five days afte Mum's funeral, that it was disclosed to my sister and I that Mum had received blood infected with HIV. This devastating news was given to us by Mum's GP..."

And other clinicians.

Paragraph 13, please:

"We were told it had been discovered that two other patients had become HIV positive through receiving blood transfusions from the same donor that my Mum had. We were told that the lab still had samples of my Mum's blood after her death (I am uns ure why this would be so, or if this was indeed true) a nd this blood ... had been tested, and it was confirme that Mum was HIV positive. It was at this point, i my Dad's home that he had shared with my Mum, that Dr Martlew acknowledged that 'the person who was giving the blood at Liverpool had not been screened properly by staff and would have been high risk'. No further information was given to us. Neither docto provided any information about the effect of the virus on my Mum's illness and death."

that's because of your hepatitis", for example, whe the individual is unaware that he or she was infected in the first place.

There are also a number of examples where individuals were infected and not aware during the course of their lifetime. Two examples in this category, sir.

WITN3323001, please.

So this is a witness statement from an affected daughter and in paragraph 3 she sets out her variou medical experience, and that's important context fo something she says later in the statement. If we can go to paragraph 5, please, Sully.

She describes that her mum was in hospital having been recently diagnosed with multiple myelom and having -- receiving treatment for it. She required a blood transfusion due to her low haemoglobin levels and then there's a discussion about how long she was likely to live for.

Can you look at paragraph 6, please:

"This conversation took place in September 1996, around the time Mum received the infected blood transfusion, yet she died only 8 months later ... [in] 1997."

Can you look at paragraph 12, please, Sully. It

Thank you, you can take that down.

Another example of communication of diagnosis after death is WITN1417001. This is another family who found out about an infection after their father, in this case, had died. Just turn to paragraph 4 for the outline details. The father had been involved in a motorcycle accident 1978 and was given a blood transfusion at the Frenchay Hospital in Bristol and he was infected with hepatitis C as a result.

Paragraph 5, please:

"We only found out that my father had [hepatitis C] after he died and after my father's p ost mortem. I learned that my father had [hepatitis C] when I contacted the Coroner by telephone to find out why our local funeral directors were treating my father as an infection risk. My father never knew that he was infected with [hepatitis C]."

Sir, another theme that's been clear, I hope, throughout some of the statements we've looked at, is this temporal gap between the date of the transfusion and the timing of a communication of diagnosis. It's very common to have sometimes periods that are decades long, and I'll just give you one example, which is a woman who experienced a period of 33 years of delay. She had a transfusion at the Victoria Hospital in

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1 Blackpool in 1984. She went for a health check-up happened and offer help. I have lived at the same 2 with her husband in 2017, and she was told that she 2 house and had the same GP and the same local hospital 3 3 was hepatitis C positive in February 1998. for 33 years, and I have had [hepatitis C] all that 4 She queries why it took such a long time. That 4 time." 5 5 example is not unique or unrepresentative, rather the Sir, of course we've got multiple examples of 6 opposite; it's representative of lots of people's 6 individuals who were contacted through the look-bac 7 7 exercise, and you've heard lots of evidence to date experience. 8 If we can turn up WITN0394002, please. 8 about the look-back processes. But there are other 9 WITN039001. No, okay. 9 like this witness who only found out about their **SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF:** That must be 394001, surely? 10 infections because of their own actions, ie going t 10 MS BURTON: Yes, sorry. 0394001. Thank you, sir, I'm 11 the doctor, having a check-up because they were 11 12 12 grateful. feeling unwell. 13 This is the witness statement of the individual 13 The last theme I want to address, sir, relates 14 I've just been describing. If we turn to paragraph 7, 14 to testing. You have heard a lot of evidence to date 15 please, on page 2, her statement there that: 15 about testing for blood-borne infections, and the 16 "I received no information or advice before 16 evidence for those who have received transfusions and 17 having the blood transfusion about the risk of bein 17 their infected family members is very similar to a lot 18 18 exposed to infection." of the oral evidence we have already heard. But on 19 Then she was infected with hepatitis C as we can 19 statement, I think, is a good example, WITN3324001. 20 see. Then if we turn up to paragraph 32, penultima te 20 This is the affected husband of a woman who receive 21 page, please, Sully. This is an expression that many 21 a blood transfusion when she was very young. 22 22 statements repeat, and I'm just going to read it If we can turn up paragraph 6, please, Sully on page 2, there's a description here in relation to how 23 aloud: 23 24 "I want to know why no one ever tried to come 24 her infection was communicated: 25 and find me, and others like me, to tell me what ha 25 "She was suffering with abdominal pain in 2018 57 58 1 and was having tests to investigate this. She 1 who say they were totally unprepared when they 2 received some results and was told it wasn't cancer 2 received their diagnosis. which was a great relief as that had been her main 3 3 Sir, that's the conclusion of this presentation 4 concern. However, the Advanced Nurse Practitioner 4 in relation to the experiences of infected individuals 5 5 asked to see her, so we thought it was some sort of and their family members about transfusions. 6 follow-up appointment. It was for this reason that we 6 We've got another presentation to follow which 7 7 didn't think it necessary for me to attend the relates to the guidance available to clinicians in 8 8 appointment with her, so she attended alone." relation to transfusions. 9 9 Just looking at the time and whether we should Next paragraph, please: 10 10 "I was at work at the time of her appointment be taking early -and she called me in the afternoon. She told me that 11 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Just before you do, you said at the 11 12 she had been diagnosed with [hepatitis C] and sounded 12 start that this wasn't comprehensive. It didn't se 13 very shocked." 13 out to be. It set out to produce exemplars, I thin k, 14 14 of the themes that you identified. Paragraph 8: 15 "My wife and I usually see the same [Advanced 15 Is there possibly a sixth theme -- you identified 16 Nurse Practitioner] and he is very, very good. 16 five at the start -- which is that of those who 17 I understand that he would not have wanted to scare 17 indicated at the time that they did not want 18 her, however, I was disappointed that he didn't tel 18 a transfusion, nonetheless having a transfusion given to [my wife] he was testing her for [hepatitis C]. This 19 them against their will or against their wishes or their 19 20 20 meant that she had no opportunity to prepare for such wishes being, as they have put it in statements, in some 21 21 a diagnosis. I would also have liked to have been way -- they're treated as reluctants and overcome i 22 22 present at the appointment with her, rather than he that way? 23 having been alone to receive this diagnosis." 23 I have in mind in particular two testimonies which 24 So, sir, just one example, but it fits with 24 we've had orally, there are probably others, but this is

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a vast majority of statements who -- with witnesses

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just from the back of my memory. That of Lesley Mc Evoy,

1 in Leeds, who gave a very description of how she wa an individual who asks, in the early 1990s, "That 2 deceived, if she is right -- and there is no eviden ce to 2 blood doesn't have AIDS in it, does it?", when they 're 3 3 the contrary at the moment -- into receiving two units receiving a transfusion. So it requires a base level 4 of blood on the basis that the blood had been heat 4 of knowledge about the risk of transfusions. And that 5 treated, which we know it could not have been. 5 needs to be contextualised, as we've heard within the 6 And the second is that of Gill Fyfe, who gave 6 evidence, of people not being informed by their 7 evidence in Edinburgh, I think, and who said that she 7 treating clinicians about those risks. So, 8 had declined to have a blood transfusion and 8 absolutely, I remember both of those witnesses who you 9 nonetheless was given the transfusion. And, indeed, 9 have raised vividly, and I agree that they would ac 10 10 that forms, I think, the centrepiece of part of a book as their own theme. which she told me she wrote about her experiences 11 The problem is that there is so much evidence in 11 12 12 thereafter as a result. front of us that you could probably have a seventh, 13 Now, they're not the only examples, because I've 13 eighth and ninth theme, but I agree with you that that 14 read a lot of the witness statements, some of which 14 certainly is apparent on the evidence. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes, so if not a theme, at any rate, 15 describe a very similar happening to them. So is 15 16 there possibly a sixth theme? I don't know if your 16 something to be borne in mind. 17 MS BURTON: Yes, sir. researchers allow you to say. 17 18 MS BURTON: Yes, sir, and what I would say about that is 18 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: It follows also, those two examples, 19 it's obviously a much smaller group of people that 19 that this is a presentation which indicates the lie of 20 have had the experience that you've just outlined, 20 the land, rather than every detail of the topography. 21 because it requires --21 MS BURTON: Absolutely, sir. We simply don't have the **SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF:** Or a similar one. 22 time to lay out all of the witness evidence that we've 22 23 MS BURTON: Yes, because it requires knowledge about 23 received. 24 the risks posed in transfusions. So some of the 24 **SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF:** Yes, well, thank you very much. 25 examples in the written presentation relate to 25 Now, do we want a break before we start with the 61 62 next --1 available as well as guidance specific to certain 1 2 MS BURTON: I am seeing some nodding from Ms Fraser 2 specialities. Again, inevitably, I can't cover the 3 Butlin. So, yes, that would be helpful. 3 guidance for every medical and surgical scenario, and SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: I see Ms Fraser Butlin, who is going 4 so this presentation will focus on those specialities 4 to present it, I think, is nodding. So shall we have 5 5 in relation to which those who were infected by 6 a short break? What would you suggest, five minute 6 infected blood were treated. 7 7 or ten minutes? The overarching theme of the presentation is MS BURTON: Five minutes to check some documents, sir. 8 that the guidance was initially relatively limited. 8 9 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Very well, five minutes it is. 9 More recently, extensive general guidance and 10 10 We'll come back, then, at 12.17. specialty specific guidance has been produced. The (12.11 pm) 11 reasons for the change over time is a theme that I 11 12 (A short break) 12 anticipate we will return to on a number of occasions 13 (12.17 pm) 13 over the next few weeks as the Inquiry hears oral Presentation to the Inquiry about the guidance avai lable 14 evidence from various clinicians, but in this 14 15 to clinicians about the use of blood transfusions 15 presentation I'll address some of the more recent 16 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes. 16 guidance to provide what I hope will be a useful MS FRASER BUTLIN: Good afternoon. This afternoon and 17 counterpoint to the position during the earlier tim 17 18 continuing into tomorrow, I'm going to be giving 18 a presentation on the UK guidelines that were 19 19 The extent and nature of compliance with that 20 available to clinicians in relation to the use of 20 guidance, and what was understood about compliance, is 21 blood transfusion. 21 another theme that we will touch on -- I will touch on 22 Once again it can't be exhaustive, but it will 22 in this presentation, and again, certainly somethin 23 hopefully give a broad overview of the material 23 we will be exploring with the oral witnesses as we 24 available to clinicians from 1949 until the 2000s. 24 carry on this week and next. 25 25 I'll be going through general guidance that was So we start with a document called the Notes on

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1	Transfusion for House Officers, issued by the Minister	1	"(iv) Blood deficiency states"
2	for Health in 1949.	2	Then:
3	And Sully is ahead of me but for the purposes of	3	"Concentrated red cells are ideal for the
4	the transcript the reference is DHSC0200152. If we	4	treatment of anaemic states in which it is desired to
5	turn it to page 3, please.	5	raise the haemoglobin level, and in which blood volume
6	So we can see at the start that it's <i>Notes on</i>	6	restoration is not required."
7	Transfusion for House Officers issued by the Ministry	7	That may be read, sir, to suggest that red cells
8	of Health for the National Blood Transfusion Servic	8	concentrates at that time were to be used in
9	in March 1949. And if we turn the page, it starts in	9	a situation where there was not acute haemorrhaging
10	· ·	10	Then at the bottom of the page, in relation to
11	this way:	11	plasma, we see in bold text:
	"Transfusion therapy should be undertaken only	12	
12	after careful assessment of the patient's clinical		"Plasma or serum should not be given unless the
13	condition to determine the nature and quantity of	13	advantages to be gained by its transfusion outweigh
14	fluid to be transfused, and the rate of	14	the risk of transmitting homologous serum jaundice.
15	administration. The patient may require whole blood,	15	And it asks us to turn to another section.
16	concentrated red cells, or plasma."	16	If we go to that section it picks up on
17	Then under the heading of "Choice of Fluid":	17	page 14 of the document, please we can see the
18	"Whole blood is used to restore blood volume or	18	heading of this section, section VII, "Complication
19	the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood, or to	19	and Dangers of Transfusion".
20	replace one or more missing elements of the blood."	20	And we carry on to page 16, please, Sully.
21	Then just below that, in italics:	21	And the seventh complication and danger that's
22	"Blood is commonly indicated for:	22	noted is homologous serum jaundice, and the section
23	"(i) Haemorrhage acute or chronic.	23	says this:
24	"(ii) Anaemia acute or chronic.	24	"This complication appears 40 to 120 days in up
25	"(iii) Oligaemic shock.	25	to 10 per cent of persons receiving transfusions of
	65		66
1	"large neel" pleams, and in 2.2 per cent of negative	1	single denot denotion, and it is here singled out for
1	'large pool' plasma, and in 2-3 per cent of persons	1	single donor donation, and it is here singled out for
2	receiving 'small pool' plasma, and should be reported	2	special mention, why should it be only very
3	immediately to the Regional Transfusion Officer. The	3	occasionally that the complication would follow the
4	jaundice is due to hepatitis thought to be caused b	4	transfusion of whole blood?
5	a virus, and may be fatal. Plasma should not,	5	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Indeed, that's certainly something you
6	therefore, be used unless the benefits to be gained by	6	would need to consider. The logic doesn't entirely
7	the transfusion outweigh the risk of transmitting	7	flow.
8	homologous serum jaundice. This complication may very	8	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: It depends, really, what "small" is
9	occasionally follow the transfusion of whole blood.	9	in "small pool".
10	So, sir, you will have noted that the bold text	10	MS FRASER BUTLIN: It does. And my apologies, sir,
11	at the beginning of the handbook relates to plasma	11	I can't instantly place it, but I will look over th
12	and, here, in relation to jaundice, it's only	12	break.
13	mentioned that whole blood may vary occasionally, give	13	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Thank you.
14	rise to jaundice.	14	MS FRASER BUTLIN: That's the specific section on
15	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: At this stage, do we know what	15	jaundice, but I want to track back in the document in
16	"small" meant in relation to "small pool"? Because my	16	relation to the use of transfusion. So could we turn
17	general understanding had been that it meant not very	17	back to page 6, please. We see the heading "Volume
18	much more than single transfusions somewhere betwee	18	and Rate of Transfusion", and if we pick up the
19	nought and ten.	19	number (1), which addresses severe injury or acute
20	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Yes, sir. I recall reading the pool	20	blood loss, it says:
21	size. Let me see if I have flagged it, and if not	21	"In the presence of severe injury or acute blood
22	I will need to look at it over the break. I can't	22	loss, the rapid and adequate restoration of the blood
23	immediately locate it in this document.	23	volume is the immediate aim, and sufficient blood (or
24	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: The question arises in my mind	24	where sufficient blood is not available, plasma and
25	because, if the risk is very similar to the risk of	25	blood in ratio 1:2), to raise the blood pressure to at
	67		68 (17) Pages 65 - 68
			(11)1 4855 00 - 00

1 least 100 mm Hg should be given. In the previously If we then carry on to page 13, we pick up 2 healthy patient, a rate of 100 ml/minute will usually 2 the heading "Transfusion Records": 3 3 be tolerated ..." "A record of every transfusion should be made, 4 And then it goes on to the matter of the speed 4 preferably in the patient's case notes AND on the 5 5 special card or form (NBTS 11) attached to the bottle. of the transfusion. 6 Then if we turn the page, we see a heading in 6 "Such records should show: 7 relation to treating anaemia, and it addresses 7 "Serial numbers of bottles of blood and plasma. 8 primarily the rate of transfusion. But then we see 8 The recording of these numbers must never be omitted, 9 this in the final paragraph of the section: 9 since they may be the only means of tracing and 10 "Ideally, no major surgical procedure should be 10 checking a donor's blood if there is any question o 11 carried out unless the haemoglobin is within normal 11 incompatible transfusion, or homologous serum 12 12 jaundice. The latter occurs 40-120 days after limits. Pre-operative transfusions for anaemia should 13 be given an adequate time before operation to allow 13 transfusion of plasma or serum or, rarely, of blood 14 the full benefit of the transfusion to develop and to 14 and ..." 15 avoid the possibility of a reaction during operation." 15 And again, sir, it's that reference to "rarely, 16 And it's the phrasing there, sir, that I would 16 of blood". 17 "... and it is not only important to be able to 17 want to highlight, that surgery is indicated -- it 18 18 should not be carried out "unless the haemoglobin i trace the donor bearing the infective agent, but also 19 within normal limits". That's a theme we will pick up 19 to be able to trace and withdraw other bottles of the 20 through the documents: the level of haemoglobin tha 20 same icterogenic batches of plasma or serum. Only by 21 is required before surgery or, indeed, that 21 the careful and invariable recording of serial numbers 22 22 post-labour, in the obstetric context, transfusions on bottles of transfusion fluid can this be 23 are required. 23 accomplished. All cases of homologous serum jaundice 24 24 should be reported immediately to the Regional So here, in 1949, it's indicated as needing to 25 be within normal limits. 25 Transfusion Officer. The necessity of accurate 69 70 1 recording is not yet fully appreciated." 1 Transfusion. I'm not going to go to it, but for 2 Then we pick up at the bottom of this page: 2 the transcript the reference is DHSC0200153. 3 "Every hospital should keep a record book 3 In that edition, the guidance on pre-operative 4 showing the following details of blood transfusion and 4 transfusions has been amended and it's noted there 5 5 plasma. Whenever possible the hospital transfusion that surgery should not take place unless a patient's 6 officer should keep this record; in hospitals havin 6 haemoglobin is at least 10.4 grams, rather than 7 7 no transfusion officer it should be the duty of the phrase "normal limits". 8 8 a responsible person. The 1954 edition retains the requirements to 9 "The book should show: 9 record transfusions that are given but the bold tex 10 "(i) Date of transfusion. 10 warning of the risk of jaundice and advising that 11 "(ii) Full name of recipient." 11 plasma should not be used unless the benefits outweigh 12 And then in (vi): 12 the risks does not appear in the 1954 edition. 13 "The serial number of each bottle of plasma or 13 The discussion on jaundice is also shortened and serum transfused." 14 simply highlights the need to report cases of 14 So that was the guidance produced in 1949 for 15 15 homologous serum jaundice, together with the serial 16 all -- or seemingly given to all house officers, th 16 numbers, to the Regional Transfusion Director. 17 most junior qualified doctors at that time. 17 I want to then pick up and look at a book 18 What is not present in this booklet is any 18 written by Mollison called Blood Transfusion in 19 19 reference to matters of consent from or information to Clinical Medicine. We're going to return to various 20 20 be provided to a patient. Given the date of the editions of this book to consider what was written. 21 21 booklet, that may be unsurprising, and its absence may It's the Inquiry's understanding that this was one of 22 chime with other evidence the Inquiry has heard about 22 the core texts of the time dealing with transfusion in 23 the nature of the doctor-patient relationship at that 23 clinical medicine. 24 time. 24 The reference is RLIT0001567, please. If we can 25 We then have the 1954 edition of the Notes on 25 turn to page 10, please. Hopefully it will turn,

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1	there we go. We're the right way up.	1	this, transfusion would indeed be complex and would
2	This the preface of the book. It doesn't	2	deserve to rank as the most refined branch of
3	specifically address transfusion transmitted infection	3	medicine. However this early view of the subtlety of
4	at this point in the preface but it perhaps gives some	4	transfusion was eclipsed at the beginning of this
5	insight into how blood transfusion was viewed by	5	century by the discovery that the blood of all huma
6	clinicians. The preface says this:	6	beings could be divided into four groups. It seeme
7	"Blood was once regarded as a fluid of infinite	7	that, provided blood of the same group was transfus ed,
8	complexity, the very essence of life. The blood of	8	one person's blood was indistinguishable from
9	each person seemed to carry in it the secrets of	9	another's. Indeed, it came to be believed that people
10	individuality."	10	who belonged to the common group O could give their
11	Then in the next paragraph	11	blood to anyone whatsoever. This point of view
	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: I think you should follow on, just	12	
12	for the sake of it, "As recently as".	13	reached its widest acceptance in the early 1940s, when hundreds of thousands of bottles of group O blood were
13	MS FRASER BUTLIN: "As recently as 1666", which doesn't	14	given as a general panacea for the injuries of war,
14	seem terribly recent compared to 1951:	15	
15		16	with remarkably satisfactory effects. As a result of this experience, a generation of medical men has grown
16 17	"As recently as 1666 it was natural for Mr Boyle, in writing to Dr Lower, to speculate in the		
17	following terms about the possible effects of	17	up believing that blood transfusion is one of the simplest forms of therapy.
18	cross-transfusion: ' as whether the blood of	18	
19		19	"And yet, this view of the interchangeability of
20	a mastiff, being frequently transfused into	20	blood has to be reconciled with the growing knowled ge
21	a bloodhound, or a spaniel, will not prejudice them in	21 22	of its immense complexity."
22	the point of scent'."		Then if we turn the page, there's then
23	Sir, the point I was actually going to pick up	23	an explanation of the book's purpose and we pick it up
24	was the next paragraph:	24 25	in the second paragraph sorry, the next page,
25	"If each person's blood were as individual as	25	second paragraph, my apologies:
	73		74
1	"This book is thus composed mainly of an account	1	carries risks which are large compared with those o
2	of blood groups from a clinical point of view and o	2	conservative treatment."
3	descriptions of the effects of transfusion on the	3	So, as early as 1951, in relation to the
4	circulation and of the survival of transfused red	4	treatment of anaemia, Mollison's text is indicating
5	cells; it also contains chapters designed to fill i	5	that great care should be taken.
6	the remaining background of knowledge about the	6	Later in the book, I won't take you to it, sir,
7	results of transfusion in man."	7	unless you'd like to see it, there is a discussion of
8	Sir, I just wanted to highlight that view from	8	the risk of homologous serum jaundice and that risk is
9	the preface and the linkages between the understanding	9	noted.
10	in relation to blood, linked to the effect in the war	10	In the second edition of Mollison's textbook,
11	of having substantial quantities of group O., and the	11	published in August 1956, the same warning is given
12	suggestion here that there was a generation of medical	12	against using transfusion to correct anaemia, as is
13	men, as it puts it, believing that this was a simpl	13	the warning given of the risk of homologous serum
14	form of therapy at that time.	14	jaundice.
15	If we then carry on into the book, page 48,	15	An additional note is provided in relation to
16	please. We see the heading "Transfusion and Anaemia".	16	the appropriate treatment of acute haemorrhage and I'd
17	Bearing in mind the date of this book is 1951, we see	17	like to turn to that. The document is RCPE0002067,
18	this:	18	please, page 52, please. We can see from the top
19	"As a general rule, transfusion should be used	19	right of the page that we're in a chapter headed
20	as a method of treating anaemia only when the anaemia	20	"Haemorrhage and Transfusion", and it's the other half
21	cannot be cured by the administration of iron, live	21	of the page, please, Sully.
22	or other haematinics."	22	Under the heading "Restoration of Blood Volume
23	The separate question acute haemorrhage is	23	by Transfusion", this is what's written:
24	dealt with separately:	24	"Blood volume can be rapidly restored by giving
25	"It must never be forgotten that transfusion	25	blood, serum, plasma, albumin or some other plasma
_•	75		76
	· <del>-</del>		<sup>70</sup> (19) Pages 73 - 76

1 substitute." the patient is less likely to develop a severe degree 2 Then it addresses the use of transfused red 2 of anaemia subsequently." 3 3 It's a little unclear, sir, how a patient would cells and, at the bottom of this half of the page, it 4 says this -- there's a discussion about the studies 4 develop a severe degree of anaemia subsequently or 5 5 whether they would simply have a degree of severe which have dealt with the bleeding of dogs to 6 establish the relative relationship between blood 6 anaemia, which hadn't been corrected. 7 volume and restoring blood volume. Then it says this: 7 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes. 8 "However there can be little doubt that it is 8 MS FRASER BUTLIN: But the point here is this reference to 9 a disadvantage to allow the circulating red cell 9 haemoglobin concentrations shouldn't be allowed to 10 volume to fall below a certain level. In acute 10 fall below 9 but the aim was to replace the full blood 11 experiments in dogs Case, Berglund and Sarnoff (1955) 11 volume lost. We then return to the Notes on 12 12 Transfusion document, and the 1958 edition, found that when the packed cell volume was lowered 13 from 49 to 32 there was no depression of ventricula 13 WACAS00000008, please -- 0000008, apologies. Thank 14 function but that when the packed cell volume was 14 15 lowered to between 24 and 31, there was a definite 15 We see, sir, it's very much the same format: 16 depression, probably because at this level coronary 16 "Issued by the Ministry of Health in Association 17 17 with the Department of Health for Scotland for [bot h] vasodilatation was already maximal. Clinical 18 the National Blood Transfusion Service and the 18 impressions suggest that haemoglobin concentration 19 should not be allowed to fall below 9 [grams per] 19 Scottish Blood Transfusion Service." 20 100ml, (Grant and Reeve, 1951). Evidently this is 20 Then if we turn to page 3 please. We have the 21 a minimum. The ideal should be to replace 21 left-hand page: 22 22 approximately as much whole blood as the patient ha "This edition of 'Notes on Transfusion', like 23 lost. 23 the two previous editions, has been prepared by the 24 24 Committee of Regional Transfusion Directors of the "A further reason for using blood rather than 25 plasma in patients who have been traumatised is tha 25 Ministry of Health. The booklet is intended primarily 77 78 for use by medical staff of hospitals and its purpo se 1 be carried out unless the haemoglobin is at least 1 2 is to describe briefly some of the principles of th 2 10.4g per cent (70 per cent Haldane). 3 practice of transfusion and to suggest procedures; it 3 "If the haemoglobin level cannot be restored by 4 is not intended that the booklet should supersede 4 appropriate medical treatment, pre-operative 5 5 already established local practice and procedures transfusions may have to be given." 6 without the agreement of those concerned." 6 And that is the recommendation that's retained 7 7 from the 1954 edition. So two points arise, sir. Firstly, that the 8 8 booklet is now not only, it seems, for house officers, Then if we turn on to page 9, "Transfusion 9 but for medical staff more broadly and, secondly, the 9 Records", we see the same first sentence as the 10 10 suggestion that it shouldn't supersede established previous edition: 11 local practice, unless everyone agrees to do so. 11 "A recording of every transfusion should be made 12 Then we turn to the second half of the page: 12 in the ... case notes AND, if issued, on the specia 13 "Transfusion therapy should be undertaken only 13 card ..." after careful assessment of the patient's clinical 14 14 And then this addition -- sorry: 15 condition to determine the nature and quantity of 15 "It is not always appreciated that the main 16 fluid to be transfused and the rate of administration. 16 reason for accurate recording is the protection of the The patient may require whole blood, concentrated red 17 17 patient." 18 cells, or plasma. A transfusion should never be given 18 We'll come back to a textbook from 1960 but without a definite indication; not only is this in the 19 19 whilst we're thinking about these Notes on 20 20 patient's interest but supplies of blood are not Transfusion, it's worth noting that in the 1963 update 21 21 unlimited and with the ever-growing demand for bloo to the Notes on Transfusion, an addition was made to 22 it is imperative that it is not used unnecessarily. 22 that first paragraph that careful assessment was 23 Then if we turn to page 6, in the italics 23 required before a transfusion should be given, and it 24 halfway down the page: 24 states this: 25 25 "Preferably, no major surgical procedure should "The use of transfusion to correct moderate or 79 80

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slight degrees of anaemia that could be overcome as effectively, if more slowly, by other means seems unjustifiable, unless some cogent reason for speed of recovery exists. In some instances, failure to institute simpler and safer but equally effective treatment earlier leads to the guite unnecessary us of blood transfusions." Just for the purposes of the transcript, the reference for the 1963 edition is JPAC0000162\_021. Sir, at the moment the written presentation that's been disclosed doesn't include that reference. It was missed. We will correct it and re-upload th written presentation to make sure that that reference is available for anyone who wants to look at that further. If we then turn to the -- sorry, in fact, we're not going to turn it up, I'm simply going to read 

If we then turn to the -- sorry, in fact, we're not going to turn it up, I'm simply going to read something from it -- Dr Discombe's textbook, *Blood Transfusion: A guide to the practice of blood transfusion within hospitals.* We have the second edition from 1960. We are seeking, sir, to obtain the first edition to identify if there is anything significant but for various reasons we have not managed to get hold of the first edition yet.

The second edition is 1960. Dr Discombe

the unpleasant ..."

Oh, we'll just give that a moment.

I don't think we're going to manage to get any closer to it, so I hope people can read it on the screen. I'll try again.

"We have learnt how to avoid or minimise most of the unpleasant general and local effects but it can not too often be reiterated that the safety of transfus ion can be maintained only so long as there is a strict organisation of blood-banking technique and unceasing watchfulness on the part of all who have a hand in the preparation of apparatus, and the collection, storage, recording, labelling, matching, transporting and giving of the blood."

The article then addresses a variety of complications of transfusions and the possibility o infection with hepatitis.

And then in her conclusions -- page 8, please, Sully -- Dr Grant says this, in her "Conclusion":

"The practitioner should satisfy himself that it is really necessary to give blood and that no other treatment would be equally efficacious even though it might take a little longer to achieve results. He might even benefit his patients by occasionally having the strength of mind to make the unfashionable

emphasises that hepatitis is a very important dange and must never be forgotten when assessing the need for transfusion. He also addresses the use of bloo to correct pre-operative anaemia, and he states:

"There is one very common use of transfusion which, to my mind, is inexcusable: the use of transfusion to raise the haemoglobin of a patient just before operation when, in fact, the anaemia is due to chronic blood loss and could have been corrected by pre-medication with iron. This is very common in gynaecological work, especially in the management o patients with menorrhagia caused by fibroids. In m opinion, every woman placed on a surgical waiting list should be treated with small doses of iron."

For the transcript, that textbook is at RCSE0000002.

I want to move on then to an article published by Dr Jean Grant, director of the Oxford Regional Transfusion Centre, published in The Practitioner i August 1965.

Could we have PRSE0003897, please, Sully.

It's an article headed "Complications of Blood Transfusion", and in her first paragraph, if we can just go down a bit, it says this:

"We have learnt how to avoid or minimise most of

decision not to transfuse. The hitherto healthy patient can well afford a one-pint (0.5 litre) haemorrhage without replacement -- after all, as pointed out by Chassar Moir, the blood donor himsel lost a pint without anybody feeling that he ought therefore to receive a transfusion."

We return then to Mollison's *Blood Transfusion*, this time we go to the fourth edition published in 1967. We won't go to the book because the key poin ts I want to highlight are spread throughout the book but, for the transcript, the reference is RLIT00015 70. There are four points to highlight from the textbook.

Firstly, Mollison indicates that patients with severe anaemia, as a result of recurrent haemorrhage, have to be transfused, unless it's reasonably certain that there will be no further haemorrhage.

Where patients have had haematemesis and whose haemoglobin falls to 7 to 8 grams per 100 millilitres, transfusion is recommended. So that's in the context of recurrent haemorrhage.

Secondly, he indicates in pre-operative situations, it's said that haemoglobin should be raised above 10 grams per 100 millilitres and, ideally, to within normal range, which would be 12.5 grams per 100 millilitres for women and

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The Infected BloodInquiry 13.5 grams per 100 millilitres for men. But the book Cells", and the subheading "Relatively acute 1 2 also emphasises that many pre-operative transfusion 2 situations": 3 3 could be avoided if it were a routine practice to "Anaemia produced by a form of haemorrhage 4 determine a person's haemoglobin concentration at the 4 likely to recur 5 5 time when operation is first considered, as there "Patients who have developed severe anaemia as 6 would then, more often, be time to treat the anaemi 6 a result of recurrent haemorrhage have to be 7 7 transfused ..." with iron, et cetera. 8 Thirdly: 8 So that's very much the same as the 1967 9 "In situations of haemorrhage the recommendation 9 edition. 10 is that clinical impression suggests that in injure "... unless it is reasonably certain that there 10 patients the haemoglobin should not be allowed to fall 11 will be no further haemorrhage. It is most 11 12 below 9 grams per 100 millilitres. Evidently, this is 12 undesirable to allow such patients to become severely 13 a minimum, the ideal should be to replace 13 anaemic and for this reason patients who have recently had haematemeses and whose haemoglobin is as low as 14 approximately as much whole blood as the patient ha 14 15 lost." 15 7-8 [grams per] 100ml should be transfused." 16 We've seen that recommendation before, in 16 Then, under the heading "Pre-operative earlier editions. Fourthly: 17 transfusion": 17 18 18 "Serum hepatitis is noted as one of the "There is evidence that when the PCV falls below 19 unfavourable effects of transfusion. It's noted to be 19 about 30%, corresponding to a haemoglobin 20 a virus with a long incubation period, and a wide 20 concentration of about 10 [grams per] 100ml, there is 21 spectrum of clinical effect." 21 some interference with cardiac function. Therefore 22 22 We will, though, then turn up the fifth edition before surgery is undertaken the haemoglobin should 23 of Mollison's book, RLIT0001573. It was published in 23 raised above this level, even if only trivial 24 1972. If we can turn, please, to page 30, we see the 24 haemorrhage is expected. 25 heading "Indications for the Transfusion of Red 25 We have then the same recommendation as I noted 85 86 1 from the earlier edition that pre-operative 1 2 transfusions could be avoided if it was routine to 2 check haemoglobin well in advance. 3 3 4 If we then go on to page 82, please, we are 4 5 5 picking up in the chapter on transfusion in oligaemia. 6 "Restoration of Blood Volume by Transfusions or 6 7 7 Infusions", it starts in this way, it's just below 8 8 that: 9 "In the treatment of haemorrhage it is evident 9 10 10 that a point must be reached where the number of re in due course. cells remaining in the body is so small that only 11 11 12 12

That is the guidance or the textbook indications from 1972. We then turn to the Notes on Transfusion again, and the 1973 and 1975 editions. The written presentation erroneously states that these notes were produced by the DHSS and Welsh Office, and not the Scottish Home and Health Department. In fact, both editions were published by the DHSS, the Welsh Office, and the Scottish Home and Health Department and a correction will be made to the written presentation

If we can have a look at those, if we pick up HCDO0000861, please. We're picking up the 1973 edition, and if we turn to page 3, we see the same introductory note that was on earlier editions.

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Then if we turn to page 4, we see at the start of the booklet the same recommendation to take a cautious approach, and the same warning in bold, that there needs to be a definite indication for a transfusion, and that the use of transfusion to correct moderate or slight degrees of anaemia, that could be dealt with more slowly, would not be justifiable.

Then if we move forwards to page 11, towards the bottom of the page in italics we have the same recommendation in relation to surgery, the need for

whole blood can restore the patient. Nevertheless, in treating lesser degrees of haemorrhage restoration of circulating blood volume alone is highly effective.

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Then, over the page, we pick up on the top left corner "Minimum acceptable haemoglobin level". We have the same words as before in relation to the coronary vasodilatation, and the clinical impressions of haemoglobin not being allowed to fall below 9 grams per 100ml. Then this addition:

"Similarly, it has been concluded that losses equivalent to 20-30% of the blood volume, (ie 1-1.5 litres in a normal male adult) can be replaced effectively with erythocyte-free fluids such as dextran."

87

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(22) Pages 85 - 88

1	a haemoglobin of at least 10.4.	1	use of blood, concentrated red cells, platelets, fresh
2	Then if we turn to page sorry, my notes are	2	frozen plasma, cryoprecipitate, dried plasma, human
3	illegible page 18, sorry, we see the amendments	3	antihaemophilic globulin, Factor IX concentrate,
4	that are made in this edition. Under the heading	4	fibrinogen and thrombin."
5	"Transfusion Records", we have the same wording:	5	Then at the bottom of the page
6	"A record of every transfusion should be made in	6	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Just go on for a moment. Go back.
7	the patient's case notes in addition to the details	7	MS FRASER BUTLIN: "Human plasma protein fraction and
8	recorded in the transfusion laboratory."	8	human albumin are rendered non-icterogenic by heating
9	But in this version in this edition, I should	9	at 60°C for 10 hours; human immunoglobulin prepared by
10	say, this text is in bold. Whereas before it wasn't.	10	ethanol fractionation is not icterogenic."
11	Perhaps suggesting that this recommendation had not	11	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Thank you.
12	been consistently followed and they were trying to	12	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Then at the bottom of the page:
13	draw this to people's attention even more.	13	"Cases of serial hepatitis, together with the
14	If we then carry on to page 23, we see a more	14	serial numbers of the containers of blood and blood
15	substantial treatment of serum hepatitis, and	15	products involved must, as already recommended, be
16	obviously a change in what is said about it. If	16	reported immediately to the Regional Transfusion
17	I might just read that:	17	Director so that donors can be investigated and any
18	"Although the rejection of blood donations	18	unused materials of the same batch may be withdrawn."
19	giving positive tests for the presence of Australia	19	Once again, sir, you can see that it is in bold,
20	antigen or its antibody diminishes the risk of	20	to draw perhaps to draw attention to the
21	transmitting hepatitis, the methods of screening at	21	requirement to report cases of jaundice.
22	present applicable do not detect antigen or antibod	22	I see the time, sir. There's just one more
23	in every instance. Until more sensitive methods ca	23	edition of Mollison that if I might take you to, sir,
	•		
24	be used routinely, the transmission of hepatitis will	24	before we take a break
25	therefore continue to be a risk associated with the	25	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes, we can do that.
	89		90
1	MS FRASER BUTLIN: simply because then it's a rather	1	MS FRASER BUTLIN: It does, sir, apologies. I should have
1 2	MS FRASER BUTLIN: simply because then it's a rather tidier place to pause.	1 2	MS FRASER BUTLIN: It does, sir, apologies. I should have made that clear, packed cell volume:
2	tidier place to pause.	2	made that clear, packed cell volume:
2	tidier place to pause.  Could we have RLIT0001569, please.	2	made that clear, packed cell volume: "It has been suggested that a [packed cell
2 3 4	tidier place to pause.  Could we have RLIT0001569, please.  We're now in the sixth edition of Mollison, in	2 3 4	made that clear, packed cell volume:  "It has been suggested that a [packed cell volume] of 20% or more is acceptable in patients
2 3 4 5	tidier place to pause.  Could we have RLIT0001569, please.  We're now in the sixth edition of Mollison, in 1979, and if we can turn to page 43, please.	2 3 4 5	made that clear, packed cell volume:  "It has been suggested that a [packed cell volume] of 20% or more is acceptable in patients undergoing surgery in civilian practice provided that cardiac, pulmonary, hepatic and renal function are
2 3 4 5 6	tidier place to pause.  Could we have RLIT0001569, please.  We're now in the sixth edition of Mollison, in 1979, and if we can turn to page 43, please.  Apologies, I think I might have the sorry, it's not	2 3 4 5 6	made that clear, packed cell volume:  "It has been suggested that a [packed cell volume] of 20% or more is acceptable in patients undergoing surgery in civilian practice provided that
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1	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Sir, you asked me a question about	1	blood, 0.8%; after transfusion of small-pool plasma,
2	the 1949 Notes on Transfusion and the small pool	2	(derived from not more than ten donors), 1.3%; afte
3	plasma size. I knew I'd read it somewhere, I had.	3	large-pool plasma (derived from not less than 300
4	It's in the 1951 Mollison book, and if we can put t hat	4	donors), 11.9%. The use of large-pool plasma has, of
5	on the screen and just address that point straight	5	course, now been abandoned. In the series of Lehan
6	away.	6	and others the incidence of jaundice after the
7	RLIT you're already there. Wonderful.	7	transfusion of small-pool plasma was not significantly
8	Page 179. We pick it up under the heading "Homolog ous	8	greater than that following the transfusion of whol
9	Serum Jaundice". The first part of it is familiar to	9	blood."
10	us. Then the second paragraph and over the page:	10	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Presumably by "significantly" there,
11	"The transmission of the virus of hepatitis by	11	it means scientifically
12	the transfusion of pooled plasma at one time	12	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Indeed, sir, indeed.
13	threatened to prevent altogether the use of plasma.	13	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: significant? So it was
14	When it is recalled that in one of the first series to	14	isoclinally (unclear) significant. So the actual
15	be studied, (Morgan and Williamson, 1943) nine out of	15	figure is potentially greater but we don't know really
16	fifty patients receiving a plasma transfusion later	16	by how much, with accuracy.
17	developed an illness lasting three to twelve weeks,	17	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Not with accuracy. The figures are
18	the seriousness of the problem can be realised. At	18	from 0.8 per cent up to 1.3 per cent and then not more
19	first it was not clear that the pooling of large	19	than ten donors, so we can't say more than that.
20	numbers of plasma samples played an important role in	20	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: But it leaves it rather
21	the incidence of the disease. Later, when this was	21	the justification for saying "rarely" or
22	realised, small pools were prepared and the incidence	22	"occasionally" in the case of whole blood and yet
23	of hepatitis was greatly reduced. Lehane and others,	23	regarding small-pool plasma as a real risk, is not
24	(1949) have reported the following figures for the	24	entirely clear, given that material.
25	incidence of homologous serum jaundice: after whole	25	MS FRASER BUTLIN: It doesn't appear to be consistent at
	93		94
1	all, sir. And the other thing I double checked was	1	effective and safe transfusion.
2	that the Lehane and others study is indeed a Britis	2	The reference, just for the transcript, is
3	study, rather than anything else.	3	PRSE0002637.
4	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes.	4	He noted that 80 per cent of all donations used
5	MS FRASER BUTLIN: And it is; it's a study published in	5	in Scotland during 1971 had been given in the form of
6	the British Medical Journal.	6	whole blood. He suggested that the Blood Transfusion
7	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes.	7	Service had seen no clear necessity to conserve the
8	MS FRASER BUTLIN: I can locate a reference, sir, if	8	plasma that would otherwise have been available fro
9	you	9	the same donations, that most regional centres, he
10	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: There was a reference made to that	10	said:
11	in the course of the recent evidence we've heard.	11	" are so isolated from the bedside, it has
12	MS FRASER BUTLIN: There was, exactly. But this is where	12	been difficult to encourage effectively the use of
13	we have the figures from small pool plasma, and in the	13	cell concentrates and, of much less significance, our
14	Lehane and others paper it makes it clear that	14	clinical colleagues have on occasion been somewhat
15	the numbers of donors within a small pool plasma pool	15	reluctant to use this product."
16	are derived from the Ministry of Health, so they're	16	Having addressed the risks of hepatitis, Dr Cash
17	not just randomly drawn; they are specific figures.	17	suggested that a much more conservative approach to
18	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes, thank you.	18	blood transfusion by clinicians could make
19	MS FRASER BUTLIN: In which case, sir, I'll pick up where	19	a significant impact on the incidence of
20	we left off just before lunch, which is to look at	20	post-transfusion hepatitis.
21	some specific Scottish guidance in the 1970s.	21	The themes in the paper published by Dr Cash
22	In 1971, 1972, Dr John Cash, at that time deputy	22	then appeared in a document called A Scottish New
23	director of the Edinburgh and South East Scotland	23	Blood Transfusion Policy, drafted in 1975, which we'll
24	Blood Transfusion Service, wrote in the proceedings of	24	turn to. SBTS0003061_001.
25	the Royal Society in Edinburgh about the principles of	25	If we turn across to page 2, the introduction
_0	95	20	06
	30		90 (24) Pages 93 - 96

"With the commissioning of the new Scottish 2 "The first becounts of blood issuad for all requests will AUTOMATICALLY from there's a straig be Automative from the first brown contents are the provision of the first time, have access to a whole range of 5 became patient in the straight products hithered largely unavailable. It 6 succeeding 24 hours AUTOMATICALLY be met by whole blood."  7 is now apparent that the rate limiting factor which 4 services a straight of the first time, have access to a whole range of the services that the rate limiting factor which 5 serious shortage of the metaleath of this goal is the 8 serious shortage of the metaleath of this goal is the 8 serious shortage of the mathematical plasma. In 10 response to this challenge we have already as it is now apparent that the rate limiting factor which 10 response to this challenge we have already as it is now apparent that the rate limiting factor with 12 with below: 11 the clinical staff provided instructions are received 12 will collect by a factor of 10,000 per arrunn 12 designed with the services of 11 the clinical staff provided instructions are received 12 will collect by a factor of 10,000 per arrunn 12 designed will be very received 14 the clinical staff provided instructions are received 15 transfusion policy designed to collect increasing 15 clinical inscriptions will be serviced as new 14 This suggested that those patients in white the services of plasma from our existing input. — the 16 clinical staff provided instructions are received 25 clinical strains and the services of plasma from our existing input. — the 26 cell concentrates rother than whole 25 clinical strains and the services of a detarmatic nonaes in the use of red 27 parallel staff provided in succeeding 24 hours, the note is the cell concentrates rather than whole 23 repatients not because the services of the strains and the services of reactions and the services of reactions of the page a note on the 24 responsibility of the Bood Bank staff."  2 The polation of the p	1	reads as follows:	1	patients.
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The Infected BloodInquiry

1 blood from collection to transfusion or disposal. As 5 Regional Centres and associated hospital blood banks 2 a result Health Services Division 1 (HS1) asked 2 of which 16 were NHS units and 3 privately run. In 3 3 Central Management Services to study the existing addition 2 private hospitals which used the Regiona 4 controls and recommend suitable procedures so that 4 Centre as a blood bank for supplies and all 5 they might issue revised guidance to Health 5 cross-matching are included." 6 Authorities. 6 If we go on to page 12, please, we see the 7 "Some doubt was raised about the ability to 7 results of the survey at a hospital level, 8 trace a donation from collection to transfusion or 8 paragraph 40 and 41: 9 disposal and for the following reasons the Department 9 "Twenty one hospitals featured in the survey and 10 10 wished to rectify the situation: of these 5 were privately run 2 of which did not hold 11 "Medical -- a trace between donor and patient is 11 a supply of blood. Eight contained haemophiliac wards 12 needed to inform either party should any previously 12 or clinics. Appendix M shows the hospitals visited 13 undetected illness emerge; 13 [et cetera]. In all the hospitals the Consultant 14 "Accountability -- blood and its components, in 14 Haematologist (or Pathologist) was considered 15 particular plasma protein fraction (PPF) and 15 accountable and responsible for the activity in blood 16 Factor VIII, constitute a valuable resource and 16 banks, but of the MLSOs interviewed more than half 17 17 an adequate stock control is required; stated that responsibility for managing the stocks, 18 "Level of unused whole blood (time-expired) --18 supplies and issues of blood and its products was 19 although blood products are produced from time-expired 19 delegated or left to them. 20 blood, the return rates of such blood run at 20 "Twenty one variations on stock control and 21 an average of 13% and Ministers have expressed concern 21 record keeping were identified. Considered in broa 22 22 terms each hospital was offering the same service, about this continuing high level." 23 If we turn to page 8, please, we see under the 23 achieving differing degrees of success, but their 24 heading "Findings", the extent of the survey: 24 systems had developed over the years and were used by 25 "Findings in the report are confined to the 25 many different people. Most systems had not been 101 102 1 subjected to scrutiny prior to this study and to 1 visited had gone a long way towards setting up 2 change them would cause widespread confusion which 2 a dialogue with the medical staff which encouraged 3 could not be justified provided the essential minimum 3 economical ordering of goods, supported very 4 4 positively with the back up facility to provide the controls are present." 5 5 If we turn on to page 14, under the heading in cases of emergency. In the hospitals achieving 6 "Control of stock, Blood": 6 success in this field the Consultant Haematologist was 7 7 "The day to day management of stock required a key figure. He, supported by the necessary 8 8 flexible practices by the MLSOs who found it easier statistical information from the blood bank, had th 9 with experience and knowledge of how the medical st aff 9 authority to ask his medical colleagues to reconsider 10 10 used the supply. It was said that greatest demand for their clinical practice." 11 blood originated from surgical and maternity units 11 That role of the consultant haematologist with 12 where blood was ordered to cover emergencies but no 12 statistics is something that crops up in later 13 necessarily used. In contrast, medical patients' 13 documents as well, and we'll see that as a subtheme 14 needs were more predictable and most of the blood 14 through this. 15 requested was actually used." 15 If we can then carry on to page --16 If we pick up paragraph 51: 16 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Well, thus far, just -- I was 17 "Most people accepted that the stock control and 17 fascinated by the fact that 21 hospitals are 18 wastage rates in the use of blood were partly, if n ot 18 looked at, and each of them appears to have largely, influenced by the policies of the medical 19 a different system. 19 20 staff, particularly surgeons, using the blood. It is 20 MS FRASER BUTLIN: Indeed. **SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF:** 21 hospitals, 21 systems. 21 a clinical decision whether and what to transfuse. 21 22 Everyone respects this fact yet they readily agreed 22 MS FRASER BUTLIN: Indeed. 23 that there were economic considerations which could be 23 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: So no one system would cover all and 24 bought to bear on the use of blood and its products 24 you couldn't -- what general lessons were learned?

25

without endangering the patient. Some hospitals

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(26) Pages 101 - 104

MS FRASER BUTLIN: In terms of?

		The intected blood	inquity 2022
1	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: The overall view as to what were	1	each, would be too onerous and time-consuming to
2	guiding principles, if there were any, as to stock	2	operate with current staffing levels. To trace
3	control and use of blood?	3	individual units, it was considered less
4	MS FRASER BUTLIN: There's more of the document I want to	4	time-consuming overall to go through the records held
5	take you to, sir, so perhaps I can do that and then	5	mainly for other purposes, when a request arose, than
6	if I still haven't answered your question, then I can	6	to constantly record the destination of every unit
7	look again.	7	from arrival to disposal. In practice requests fro
8	If we could turn on to page 18. Some very	8	the Centre to trace a unit of blood occurred once o
9	specific recommendations were made at the end of this	9	twice per year on average."
10	report but before we get to them I want to just set	10	Then if we go over the page, paragraph 74:
11	a few things up. Page 18, record keeping,	11	"Underlying the recording systems at all blood
12	paragraph 70s and 71.	12	banks was the assumption that a unit of blood had been
13	"The guidance issued by the Department in 1964	13	transfused if it had been cross-matched for a patient
14	and 1975 suggested that hospital blood banks keep	14	and, either in a register or on a request or card,
15	a register to record the issue and fate [not just the	15	someone (in an official capacity) had signed for that
16	issue of the blood but also the fate of it] of unit	16	unit of blood. What happened after the blood had left
17	of blood and appropriate books have been made	17	the fridge was considered to be out of the control of
18	available from Centres."	18	the blood bank staff and therefore someone else's
19	Paragraph 71:	19	responsibility to use or return."
20	"The majority of blood banks first registered	20	Then in relation to blood returns, if we turn
21	their supply of blood at the cross-matching stage when	21	the page, paragraph 77:
22	the unique number was recorded against the patient'	22	"It was established that little information was
23	name. Most MLSOs stated that control of blood by	23	kept at hospital level about returns to Centres
24	a register of units received on arrival in the bank	24	and few records were found which recorded the disposal
25	and using the unique number and recording the fate of	25	of unusable units or units which had been passed
	105	20	106
	100		100
1	elsewhere for testing or research purposes."	1	there, sir, that 19 out of 21 had the records, but
2	Then if we turn on to page 24, please sorry,	2	they were in locations like the intravenous treatment
3	page 22, apologies. The heading is "The recording of	3	charts, so they weren't necessarily in the core
4	unique numbers and batch numbers in patients' notes ":	4	clinical records of the patients; they were in extr
5	"86. At the end of the chain in blood	5	parts of the medical records. And we know the Inquiry
6	transfusion, the patient receives the blood and/or	6	has heard evidence, sir, of struggles to find those
7	a component and in case there should be any	7	documents, and it may be that that's explained some
8	transfusion reaction, or at a later stage if some	8	of it, that while there's a set of core clinical
9	defect is found in the items transfused, the recording	9	records available to somebody now seeking their
10	of the issue of individual units or a batch product to	10	medical records, they may not have the intravenous
11	recipients has great importance.	11	treatment charts where the blood transfusion would be
12	"87. In 19 of the 21 hospitals visited the	12	recorded, when someone is going back to try and obtain
13	unique numbers of transfused units of blood were	13	their notes.
14	recorded in patients' notes and were found either o		SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: And they might not think to look on
15	the top copy of the request form, on which a signature	15	the fluid balance charts.
16	or a tick indicated that a particular unit had been		MS FRASER BUTLIN: Well, indeed. Fluid balance charts
17	transfused, or on the intravenous treatment charts or	17	either might not exist or somebody wouldn't think t
18	the fluid balance charts. In one hospital a specia	18	look at them.
19	stamp had been designed to imprint on the medical	19	What this isn't telling us is that they're in the
20	notes a series of boxes in which the numbers of	20	core medical records.
21	transfused units could be entered. Records of the	21	Then if we pick up, if I may, paragraph 88 on
22	individual units of blood being transfused in those	22	the same page.
23	hospitals were therefore available in the patients'	23	"In most hospitals the nurses stated that during
24	notes for the period those notes were kept."	24	their training they had been instructed about the
25	Before I read the paragraph 88, just a note	25	importance of the handling of blood and blood products
20		20	100
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and nursing procedures seen at several hospitals were quite specific in instructing the nurses to record unique and batch numbers at transfusion. In theatr cases it was often the anaesthetists who transfused the blood and they were responsible for recording the issue and the unique numbers of the appropriate units." We then go on to pick up the conclusions and recommendations which, sir, I hope will answer your questions to me earlier. Page 24. We pick up under the heading "Regional Centres":

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"99. The methods adopted at each Centre for supplying hospitals with blood and components varied. As a result systems at hospital blood banks showed a wider variation; they were based on the Centre's

systems and had developed from that base." "100. The different procedures and processes found amongst hospitals within the same Region showed

that the Centres had little influence over methods of

blood banking, issues, and supplies. Although the hierarchy in both are not related, and no accountability is strictly placed on the Centres fo

the management of supplies in hospital blood banks, the blood bank staff in each hospital could benefit

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If we turn the page:

"113. Returns of blood received at Centres were recorded either by unit number and/or in volume per group. To aid the dialogue between hospitals and Centres in the event of tracing a particular unit, it would be helpful if all Centres could record, against records held for each hospital returning the blood, the unique numbers of the units received. (This would also serve as a security check if compared with records of returns kept at blood banks.)

"It is recommended that Centres record returns by unique number as well as volume per group for individual hospitals."

Then over the page, for the hospital level recommendations:

"123. In most places stocking the blood bank appeared to be governed more by experience than quantified managerial information. Although it is recognised that demand for blood and its products i very difficult to predict, information about past and future use was more readily accessible at this level. In some places a management information system combined with flexible ordering arrangements by tho se using blood and blood products had reduced the requirements at hospital blood bank level."

from an exchange of ideas through a central body. Should computerised record-keeping develop in hospital blood banks the need for co-ordination by Centres and for information to be exchanged becomes acute.

"101. It is recommended that Centres consider as part of their role a formal process to enable th exchange of ideas and good practice at operational level for hospitals to whom they supply substantial quantities of blood and blood products."

Then if we turn to the next page, the heading is "Record keeping".

"109. Recording at Centres where the fractionation of red cells and plasma produces several products was found to be comprehensive, complicated and possibly prone to transcription errors because of the length of the identifying numbers and the numerous records in which their entry was required. The computer systems seen, although not without their own problems, offered much in terms of accurate records easy tracing and regular statistics. Savings in staff time were not obvious but more immediate management information and easier compilation of them appeared to be benefits worth pursuing."

There's then a recommendation around duplicate delivery notes.

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Then, further down the page, 127 and to the end of the page:

"127. The haematologists in charge of the blood banks were considered to be responsible for the services offered. Some were actively concerned wit good management practice, most were not. They are best placed to influence usage of blood and blood products and should be encouraged to pay more attention to the economical management of the stock

"128. It is recommended that haematologists are reminded of their full responsibilities in the management of blood."

Then under the heading "Stock control: Blood": "129. It is accepted that the stock control and wastage rates for blood are largely influenced by the policies adopted by the medical staff, particularly surgeons, using the blood. If efficiency is to be improved each bank must reconsider, with the users,

its cross-matching policies and stock inventory levels."

Again, we see:

"The haematologist in charge of the bank therefore must feature in discussion about economie if it is to bear fruit."

Because they'll be more influential.

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Then if we just turn over the page, we see a final recommendation I want to draw to your attention, paragraph 134, in relation to record keeping: "134. It is recommended that to facilitate the tracing of units of blood, a chronological file of details showing patients' name, unique number of th units cross-matched and a signature for the removal of

a unit from the blood bank should be kept. The

decision whether this takes the form of a register to

or a file of back copies of request forms should be

left for the hospital blood bank to decide in light of

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their well established practice and evaluation ..." In February 1983, the SNBTS directors published a proposal for modifications, and they recommended that Regional Transfusion Centres accept a formal responsibility for encouraging good practice in those hospital blood banks for which they're responsible for supplying blood and blood products, and that this should involve meeting at least annually to discuss transfusion practices in the hospitals, and that that meeting should be attended by representatives of th medical staff of the RTC, the Regional Transfusion Centre, haematologists, and consultants representin

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divisions of surgery, anaesthetics, paediatrics,

requirements for blood, the scope for economies in blood usage, the proportion of plasma-reduced blood to be supplied, the use of ad hoc deliveries and the amount of stock which becomes time-expired in blood banks. Consideration should also be given to inviting the Central Blood Laboratories Authority (CBLA) to send representatives to these meetings so that their requirements for plasma are fully taken into accoun in determining requirements. The meetings should also provide the forum for the exchange of ideas as to what constitutes 'good practice' in the Region with regard to blood supplies."

If we go over the page, paragraph 7: "For medical reasons and from the point of view of accountability for a valuable resource, records kept at RTCs, hospital blood banks and at ward leve must permit the tracing of any unit of blood from collection to transfusion or disposal. Health authorities are asked to ensure that the systems employed at Transfusion Centres and hospital blood banks do so."

So we see the Health Service circular addressing the points raised in the previous report we looked at, or some of them.

We then return, sir, to Mollison, 1983 edition.

medicine, and obstetrics and gynaecology. 2 Sorry, sir, I've just lost a reference. If 3

I can just have a moment.

The next reference I want to take you to, sir, is CBLA0001819.

We saw at the beginning of the CMS report that the purpose of it was to possibly then produce a health circular, and this document is what we've identified as the health circular that followed fro the CMS report. It's dated March 1984, and we can see its summary as:

"This Circular asks health authorities to review arrangements for the supply of blood and blood products, and to review concurrently record-keeping and stock control arrangements in Regional Transfusion Centres (RTCs) and hospital blood banks. Its contents have been endorsed by the Advisory Committee on the National Blood Transfusion Service."

Then if we see paragraph 2, please.

"To facilitate a Regional review of policies, it is suggested that RMOs [regional medical officers] should convene regular meetings between their Regional Transfusion Directors (RTDs) and the consultants responsible for the hospital blood banks in their Regions to consider matters such as current and fut ure

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It's RLIT0001571. This edition retained its previous recommendation of transfusion for patients with recurrent haemorrhages and a haemoglobin of 7 to 8 grams per decilitre, and for pre-operative transfusion, where haemoglobin is lower than 10 grams per decilitre.

If we then turn to page 72, please, Sully, it's the right-hand side of the page. We see this under the heading "Post-operative transfusion":

"The practice of giving 'topping-up' transfusions post-operatively with the idea of bringing the patient's [haemoglobin] concentration up to an acceptable level is widespread but there are very variable opinions as to what constitutes an acceptable level. In healthy young adults it is difficult to justify transfusion at levels above 8 [grams per decilitre] since, when the anaemia is due solely to previous blood loss, the administration o ions in adequate amounts will result in the cure of the anaemia in a matter of weeks. On the other hand, with patients who have impaired cardiac for pulmonary function there may be a case for giving transfusion at lower levels of [haemoglobin], eg 10 [grams per decilitre].

"It has been shown that following operations

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associated with marked post-operative haemorrhage a higher percentage of women than men are transfused, and it has been suggested that this is because ther is a tendency to use the same level of haematocrit (or [haemoglobin]) in women as in men in deciding wheth er transfusion is required. There would be a substantial saving in blood if the normal difference in haematocrit between men and women were taken into account in deciding the need for transfusion." The other aspect to note in this volume of Mollison is that there is no reference, that I've been able to identify, to HTLV-III or AIDS. That's a 1983 edition of Mollison. We see the same point in the 1984 edition of the Notes on Transfusion, for the transcript it's PRSE0004766. We don't need to bring it up. In the 1984 edition of the Notes, under the heading of "Complications and Dangers of Transfusion", reference is made to post-transfusion hepatitis and addresses the risk of both hepatitis B and non-A, non-B hepatitis. But, again, I've been unable to identify any reference to AIDS or HTLV-III. SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Do we know when in 1984 it was 

MS FRASER BUTLIN: If you just give me one moment, sir,

the connection of the unit of the unit for transfusion.

published?

"That it be possible to trace every stage, the time at which it occurred and the individuals who were involved.

"The Task Force strongly recommends that, where nursing staff are involved in blood transfusion arrangements, a joint working party established to talk through and agree procedures so that there is total agreement of all staff involved in direct patient care."

If we turn the page, under the heading "Supply of Blood from the Transfusion Centre":

"Blood either whole or in component form is received in batches from the Transfusion Centre having been selected, grouped and screened ...

"It is essential that a record is available which shows the details of the units of blood received and the eventual fate of each unit. This may be kept as a register which is also used as a recording of the blood issued. Alternatively the information about each unit may be kept on a card relating to that unit."

So very much the same as the health circular. Then if we turn on to page 8, please, in the

I can double check. Sorry, sir, the text is rather small, which is why you can see me peering at my notes. It simply says, "Revised 1984". I can certainly go back and check whether we have a more specific date. But certainly, on the front of it, it simply says, "Revised 1984".

In 1984, the British Committee for Standardisation in Haematology of the British Society for Haematology published a report "Guidelines on Hospital Blood Bank Documentation and Procedures". That is NHBT0111389\_001. If we turn to page 3, please:

"This document had been prepared by the Blood Group and Transfusion Task Force under the auspices of the British Committee for Standards in Haematology. Its purpose is to define minimum requirements for documentation in relation to blood transfusion. No attempt is made to prescribe the format in which th information is stored as experience has shown a ver wide variety of record keeping systems in use in this Country. The principles on which the Task Force ha based its recommendations are as follows.

"The patient identification must be unique.

"There must be a clear link between each stage of the procedure from the collection of the sample to

middle of the page:

"As stated above each unit of blood transfused should be recorded in the patient's notes on a special intravenous administration form."

It then goes through what should be recorded. Then:

"This document should form a permanent part of the patient record."

Then we pick up, in 1988, a document called the Handbook of Transfusion Medicine. It was produced by the NBTS and the SNBTS as a successor to the Notes on Transfusion that we started this presentation with.

NHBT0099310\_002, please. If we could turn to page 3, please.

I'm very aware in this presentation that some of it feels rather repetitive, and that is because the documents themselves repeat very many of the same messages, and so we see -- in the preface to this handbook, we see:

"This handbook has been produced at the request of the Directors of the UK Transfusion Services, as a successor to the publication 'Notes on Transfusion'. It is intended for use by medical and other health care personnel, as a source of information about blood component therapy and the clinical use of plasma

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## The Infected BloodInquiry

1 fractions." "i. intensive early treatment to restore 2 Then on the other half of the page, please, 2 circulating volume and avoid hypoperfusion. This i 3 3 the key to avoiding late severe complications of Sully. "WHO THIS BOOK IS FOR 4 4 shock. 5 "This book is for staff who are responsible for 5 "ii. control of bleeding and maintenance of 6 prescribing or administering blood products. It aims 6 adequate blood oxygen transporting capacity. 7 7 "Treat haemorrhagic hypertension promptly ..." to give practical information about the composition 8 and use of these products. A small number of problems 8 It then goes through the insertion of a cannula. 9 account for most of the difficulties and dangers 9 It says: 10 associated with transfusion, for example; delay in "... infuse saline or a mixture of saline and a 10 obtaining of compatible blood when the patient need 11 colloid volume expander as rapidly as possible unti 11 12 it urgently, transfusion of blood which was intende 12 an acceptable blood pressure is reached. After about 13 for someone else, over-transfusion leading to heart 13 40% of the estimated blood volume has been in fused 14 failure, and viral infection from transfused products. 14 (30-35 ml/kilogram), 5% albumin can be introduced t 15 "This book is intended to help clinicians to 15 comprise 50% of the total infusion volume." 16 avoid the avoidable risks and to explain those whic 16 At the end of this paragraph: 17 "Red cell concentrate or whole blood should be 17 are unavoidable, so they can be taken into account 18 18 when clinical decisions are made about transfusion for infused as soon as available. 19 individual patients." 19 "Hypovolaemia with low blood pressure and poor 20 Then we move to look at some more specific 20 tissue perfusion is the patient's greatest enemy. The 21 guidance in this handbook. Page 19, please. Under 21 priority is to give any intravenous fluid quickly, and 22 the heading "Massive Blood Loss": 22 enough to maintain normal circulation. The 23 "This section refers to situations where urgent 23 restoration of haemoglobin level and the maintenanc 24 administration of blood is necessary for the patient's 24 of colloid osmotic pressure are normally of secondary 25 survival. The objectives are: 25 importance." 121 122 If we turn the page, under the heading "Blood 1 humans cardiac output does not increase dramaticall 1 2 component replacement" we see at the end of that 2 until the haemoglobin falls below 7g and healthy 3 paragraph: 3 anaesthetised primates survive a haematocrit down t 4 "As an alternative to stored whole blood, red 4 5% when breathing oxygen. 5 5 cell concentrate together with fresh frozen plasma may "The decision to transfuse red cells to an 6 be used but this exposes the patient to a greater 6 individual patient should take account of the duration 7 7 number of donors, increasing the risk of virus of anaemia, the procedure to be carried out, the 8 8 transmission." extent of likely blood loss, and the presence of 9 Then if we move on to page 21, we pick up the 9 co-existing conditions such as myocardial ischaemia, 10 10 perioperative transfusion: pulmonary disease, and cerebral vascular disease. "Surgical and anaesthetic practice has tended to 11 "As a guide, patients who are otherwise healthy 11 12 be guided by the belief that a haemoglobin level below 12 with a haemoglobin of 10g/dl or greater, rarely 13 10g/dl (haematocrit below 30%) indicates a need for 13 require perioperative transfusion. Acute anaemia with 14 perioperative red cell transfusion. There is littl 14 a haemoglobin below 7g will generally require red cell or no firm evidence supporting this belief and 15 15 transfusion. Some patients with chronic anaemia, such 16 experience in recent years suggests that patients with 16 as those with chronic renal failure tolerate 17 severe anaemia may tolerate anesthesia and operatio 17 haemoglobin values below 7g and withstand anesthesi 18 without major morbidity or mortality resulting from 18 and surgery at this level. The decision to transfuse the anaemia itself. Evidence from clinical and 19 19 red cells will depend on clinical assessment and ma 20 20 physiological studies does not support the necessit require laboratory data such as arterial oxygenation, 21 for the '10g/30% rule'." 21 oxygen extraction ratio and blood volume." 22 22 Then the next paragraph, please. Then if we turn on to page 25, we pick up the 23 **SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF:** If you just go on, actually. 23 situation of "Transfusion for patients with bone 24 MS FRASER BUTLIN: Oh, apologies. 24 marrow failure": 25 "Experimental evidence indicates that in healthy 25 "Treatment of leukaemia and other malignant

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1 conditions may lead to periods of profound suppression 2 of the bone marrow during which there is a fall in 2 3 3 production of platelets, red cells, and white cells 4 "Because episodes of marrow failure may be 4 5 5 repeated or prolonged there are special problems in 6 providing transfusion support. 6 7 "Thrombocytopenia and platelet replacement: 7 8 Bleeding in the presence of a platelet count below 50 8 9 x 10 [to the 9 per litre] will require platelet 9 10 10 replacement. High doses (6 units twice daily or more) may be needed, particularly if there is concurrent 11 11 12 sepsis or DIC." 12 13 DIC is disseminated intravascular coagulation, 13 14 so it's a coagulation difficulty. 14 15 "To prevent bleeding, platelets are often given 15 16 prophylactically to patients with marrow failure whose 16 platelet counts fall below a predetermined level. 17 17 18 18 This level may be set at 20 x 10 [to the 9 per litre] 19 although some authorities advise a lower threshold (10 19 20 x 10 [to the 9 per litre]) for prophylactic use of 20 21 platelets when the patient is not febrile." 21 22 22 Inevitably, sir, I've only picked out some of 23 the specific scenarios that are addressed in the 23 24 Handbook, and I've tried to do it on the basis of the 24 25 broad spread of evidence the Inquiry has heard from 25 125 1 notes make no attempt to resolve the numerous highl 1 2 contentious issues surrounding aspects of transfusion 2 3 therapy in this situation." 3 4 Then if we turn on to page 6, please. Under the 4 5 5 heading "Haematological Monitoring": 6 "Whenever possible, the investigations shown in 6 7 7 Table 1 should be performed during massive 8 8 transfusions. Both the absolute values and the 9 direction of change of results must be considered a 9 10 10 a guide to replacement therapy." 11 If we go over the page, please, we'll find table 11 12 1. We see the note of investigation and the target 12 13 value. Haemoglobin, haematocrit, we see is 10 gram 13 per decilitre or 0.32, for the haematocrit; platele 14 14 15 count greater than 50, times 10 to the 9; prothrombin 15 16 time, less than 1.5 times control; and the same figure 16 17 is given for the partial thromboplastin time; and then 17 18 fibrinogen at greater than 0.8 grams per litre. 18 19 19 If we then look under the heading "Platelet 20 20 concentrates", it tells us that: 21 21 "Platelet concentrates (1 pack [per] 10kg) are 22 indicated for continuous (non-surgical) bleeding when 22 23 platelet counts are below [50 times 10 to the 9] or 23 24 are falling towards that value." 24 25 Then fresh frozen plasma, if we can go down to 25 127

those who have been infected, so that the core -- the areas in which we know many people were infected ar addressed but others who are interested might want to go back to that handbook and look at other scenario that are picked up by the handbook.

The 1989 Handbook of Transfusion Medicine added a note that details of all blood components infused. including the donation numbers, must be entered int the patient's case record, together with the compatibility report provided by the transfusion laboratory.

In 1988, so at about the same time as the Handbook edition we've just looked at in some detail, Guidelines for Transfusion for Massive Blood Loss were published by the British Society for Haematology. It's NHBT0000037\_013, please. We see in the introduction, this note:

"These guidelines have been prepared in an attempt to summarise current opinions regarding the management of massive transfusions and also to identify those areas where unjustified therapy should be curtailed. In this regard it should be borne in mind that many of the currently established transfusion practices are based more on benefits that are hoped for than those that have been proven. These

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that.

"Frozen plasma ... provides broad spectrum replacement for correction of coagulation abnormalities. Abnormal prothrombin and partial thromboplastin times ... should in theory provide the indications for treatment but in practice these tests correlate poorly with bleeding manifestations. It must also be accepted that although the use of FFP is widely advocated in this context there is still a paucity of objective clinical evidence that it is of any benefit."

If we go over the page, "Red cells (concentrates and optimal additive suspensions)":

"These will be adequate during the initial resuscitation phase but once the need for massive replacement is recognised it is more economical to provide whole blood."

Then under "Fresh whole blood":

"The place of fresh whole blood, (eg blood donated up to 24 [hours] previously but still fully tested) in modern transfusion practice is still vigorously contested ...

"There is no particular advantage to be gained by transfusing fresh whole blood in these circumstances unless the appropriate components are

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1 not readily available." intravenous administration form and in the 2 Then we have the heading, just under this, "When 2 continuation notes. This is important for medical 3 3 to Give Components": audit, and it said: 4 "For massive uncontrolled traumatic haemorrhage, 4 "This document must form a permanent part of the 5 5 maintenance of full haemostatic competence by means of patient record." 6 component therapy may be unrealistic. In this 6 In 1989 a booklet was produced by the Clinical 7 situation the priority is for major vessel bleeding to 7 Resource Efficiency Support Team, Crest, of Norther 8 be stemmed surgically. Combinations of stored whol 8 Ireland, entitled "Use and supply of blood products in 9 blood, red cell concentrates, colloids and 9 Northern Ireland". 10 10 crystalloids should be used to maintain blood volum It aimed to provide helpful practical advice to or pressure and haemoglobin or haematocrit values a 11 clinicians and boards. The booklet recorded specific 11 12 [greater than] 7.0 or 0.25 [grams per decilitre] 12 recommendations, including that each clinician should 13 respectively. It is preferable to upon serve use o 13 review their prescribing policy for blood products in 14 limited supplies of fresh blood, plasma or platelet 14 light of constraints on supply, that each acute 15 until the haemorrhage shows signs of control." 15 hospital should establish a hospital transfusion 16 Then in 1989 the British Society for Haematology 16 committee to monitor and audit the use of blood 17 17 produced Guidelines on Hospital Blood Bank products, and also promote good clinical practice b Documentation and Procedures. For the transcript, the 18 18 consultants and junior doctors. 19 reference is AHCH0000053. The guidelines state tha 19 Each health and Social Services board should 20 the procedures for the administration of blood 20 establish a committee to monitor and audit the use of 21 products should be agreed between medical and nursing 21 blood products by hospitals in their area, and the 22 22 NIBTS should work together with representatives of staff, and should be implemented as part of a nursing 23 Code of Practice. The recommended procedure included 23 clinical specialities to draw up regional guidance on 24 the requirement that each unit of blood transfused 24 the use of blood products in their particular area of 25 must be recorded in the patient's notes on a specia 25 expertise. 129 130 I want to move, then, on to some specific 1 Then, at the bottom of the section that we have 1 on the screen: 2 guidance for particular specialities during the 1980s. 2 Firstly, surgery. In 1984 the Textbook on 3 3 "Recent studies have indicated that blood 4 Surgery was published and, for the transcript, the 4 donations and some blood products may rarely transmit 5 5 reference is NHBT0000114 042. In that text, it's an infectious agent which gives rise to the 6 noted that blood transfusion carries some risk and 6 development of severe (often fatal) acquired immune 7 7 deficiency (AIDS) in recipients." alternative methods should be chosen whenever 8 8 possible. Anaemia is often better corrected before Just turn the page. 9 operation by prescribing oral or parenteral iron. The 9 "This problem is currently under intense 10 10 textbook notes that the most serious problem in investigation." 11 relation to infection is that of serum hepatitis and. 11 Then if we turn to page 10, please. We see the 12 once again, I've been unable to identify any reference 12 guidance given in relation to blood products and their 13 to AIDS or HTLV-III. 13 clinical uses, "Blood Replacement": 14 In another textbook in 1985, Principles and 14 "In acute haemorrhage, an average healthy adult 15 Practice of Surgery, the transmission of disease was 15 can lose 500ml of blood rapidly without ill effect. 16 noted. If we could turn to that, please. 16 Then turn to the next page: 17 NHBT0000114\_105, please. If we can turn to page 8, 17 "Provided circulatory volume is maintained, with 18 please. We see under the heading "Transmission of 18 crystalloids and/or colloids, the loss of 1-2 litre disease": 19 of blood will not lead to irreversible hypertension 19 20 20 "Transmission of viral hepatitis remains the 21 most serious and frequent complication of the 21 "The assessment of blood loss is difficult, 22 administration of blood and blood products." 22 particularly following acute haemorrhage. 23 Then further down: 23 Measurements of blood volume are time-consuming and 24 "The best preventative measure is to avoid 24 often inaccurate, particularly in anaemic and/or 25 unnecessary transfusions." 25 debilitated patients. Estimates of haemoglobin and

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1 haematocrit are notoriously misleading when plasma and 2 red cells are lost in the same proportion. Serial 3 clinical observations of increasing pulse-rate, 4 falling blood pressure, irritability, sweating, col 5 extremities, intolerance to exertion, and frequent 6 changing of posture are the best indications for blood 7 transfusion in haemorrhage. Hasty action from 8 a single clinical observation should be avoided unless 9 additional information such as evidence of major 10 internal haemorrhage into muscle or abdomen is available." 11 12 So it might be suggested that there is something 13 of a changed tone in there is textbook, emphasising 14 a little more the need for clinical observations, o 15 it may simply be a different writer with a differen 16 style. 17 Then if we look on to chronic anaemia: 18

"The risks associated with blood transfusion contraindicate its routine use for the use of chronic anaemia. Blood transfusion should only be considered when haematinics have failed."

A little bit further down:

"Although successful major surgery can be performed on patients with haemoglobin levels of less than 5g/dl with appropriate pre-operative transfusion,

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weekends and holiday periods. This supply should b held at the hospital blood bank, which should receive regular deliveries from the Blood Transfusion Service to replace platelets that have been used. The decision to use platelet transfusion for clinical bleeding or for prophylaxis will depend on local practice."

Sir, I'm about to move on to the 1990s. It's a little before our normal break but I wonder if it's a good time to pause.

SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes, it probably is. So let's come 11 12 back then, shall we, at 3.40. So 3.40.

13 (3.12 pm)

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(A short break) 14

15 (3.39 pm)

16 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes.

MS FRASER BUTLIN: Thank you, sir.

We pick up in 1990. November 1990, Dr Napier prepared a second set of recommendations for the Institute of Audit within the NBTS. For reference, it's BCUH0000060 but we won't go to it. He indicated that hospital transfusion committees was to have a range of disciplines on it, and was to focus on educational matters, audit and review, policy development, safety of transfusion, and review of proficiency assessment

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many surgeons and anaesthetists still prefer an initial haemoglobin of 10g/dl before commencing an elective major operation. Provided surgical haemorrhage and pre-operative transfusions can be controlled and the pre-existing anaemia is asymptomatic a lower figure, eg 7g/dl, can be accepted."

In relation to malignant haematology, the British Society for Haematology published guideline on the care of adult patients with leukaemia and lymphoma and other disorders associated with severe borne marrow failure in 1986.

In relation to category 1 patients, those severely immune compromised, a high standard of supportive care was required, as almost half of patient deaths during induction treatment -- that's substantial chemotherapy treatment -- they were due to infection or bleeding. Therefore, the guidelines said:

"... because it is common practice either to transfusion six units of platelet concentrate each day to patients who are bleeding, or to give prophylactic platelet transfusions to patients with platelet counts below 20 x10 [to the 9], a plentiful supply of platelets should be available at all times, including

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performance.

The educational function of those hospital transfusion committees included an awareness of national guidelines for the promotion of good transfusion practice, development of local hospital guidelines, transfusion policy induction procedures for new staff, review of nursing procedures for the administration of blood products, promotion of important new information regarding transfusion matters, and ensuring that patients are adequately informed of matters that may concern them.

It was noted in his recommendations that hospital transfusion committees could have an overview function with regard to many of the above items, encouraging particular clinical departments to review and question the appropriateness of their own transfusion practices by a peer group pressure mechanism. He said:

"There is good evidence to suppose that, at least for certain blood products, a substantial proportion of usage does not accord with well found ed clinical guidelines, making inroads into such areas of dubious use would contribute greatly to safety and economy."

In November 1991 the British Committee for

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Standards in Haematology produced guidelines for th use of fresh frozen plasma. The introduction to those guidelines states that:

"Studies of the use of fresh frozen plasma have shown that it is often misused. This is largely du to the misconceptions regarding its haemostatic effectiveness and inadequate knowledge of the situations in which its use is inappropriate. In the UK the number of units of FFP transfused during the past 15 years has increased greater than tenfold. Although FFP has been used in an increasingly wide range of clinical situations, in many instances, there is no rational basis for its administration."

The guidelines note that there are few well documented and universally accepted indication for the use of FFP. Those indications were limited to the treatment of bleeding episodes or preparation for surgery in patients with factor deficiencies where the specific factor concentrates are unavailable.

Following a concern that was raised by the Chief Medical Officer about the use of single unit blood transfusions, in November 1991, Dr Williams, direct or of the medical care research unit of the University of Sheffield, produced a review for the Department of Health titled "The use of single unit blood

transfusion practice in this country is incomplete and not accurately ascertainable using existing routine information systems.

"The National Blood Transfusion Service Directorate's Management Information System receive its datasets from Regional Blood Transfusion Servic es. These in turn, describe only the nature and volumes of products donated, processed and distributed to hospital blood banks. No routine data exist at regional level on transfusion practice in the institutions served which would allow the incidence of single-unit transfusions to be measured."

If we turn to page 7:

"A final comment on the present state of knowledge is that transfusion strategy appears to b based almost entirely on clinical consensus based o wide experience over many years. Reports of clinical trials, systematically organised with random allocation of patients to different types of transfusion intervention or non-intervention, are rare. There are ethical issues involved in mountin such trials, particularly issues of safety, with possible attendant risks of transfusion or non transfusion. If systematic auditing of the tariffs and schedules recommended for transfusion

transfusion".

Could we have that on screen please, Sully; DHSC0025270.

If we turn straight to page 4, please. We see the heading "The arguments":

"Single unit transfusions of red cells are generally thought to be unwarranted in as much as the oxygen-carrying enhancement they represent is marginal, except in certain circumstances such as small-volume recipients and for the augmentation of an autologous transfusion; or where the quantity neede to produce a desired result is less than anticipated; or where the patient dies while the transfusion is progressing.

"In practice, where otherwise they do occur they are assumed to be due to questionable clinical judgment about the need for 'top-up' enhancements during or after surgery, particularly for the elderly, or about the need in obstetric cases. The extent o their use for non-surgical cases is not so well known but, again, it is commonly thought to be associated with the 'top-up' philosophy."

Then if we turn to page 5, "Present state of knowledge":

"Our present state of knowledge of blood product

practice among our hospitals were to show moderate or wide degrees of variation, there might be scope for mounting comparative trials of similar but not identical transfusion practice (2 units against 3 etc), the outcomes being measured both in technical terms (haematocrit, etc) and in terms of impact on overall health and well-being (health status profiles, etc).

"Next steps

"Neither the overall pattern of transfusion practice in this country nor any variations in it are at all well known. The issues of safety, effectiveness and resource conservation which are involved, along with the more stringent requirement imposed by recent legislation imply that there may now be a 'need to know'."

The report then recommends further research on what the practice was in relation to transfusions i various specialities.

During this time, a major study was ongoing involving Dr Brian McClelland called The Sanguis Study. This was a study being undertaken across Europe to produce a database of current surgical transfusion behaviour. The interim report noted that 60 to 80 per cent of blood components were used in

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1 surgical procedures. Six classes of procedure had 2 been selected for audit across teaching hospitals i 3 ten countries, and the data showed a wide variation in 4 use of red cells between the different hospitals in 5 Great Britain for total hip replacement surgery as 6 well as a wide variation across Europe. 7 In June 1992 we have another set of guidelines 8 from the British Committee for Standards in 9 Haematology, this time in relation to platelet 10 transfusions. 11 Could we turn to BSHA0000031, please. 12 We see at the start the indication: 13 "The use of platelet transfusions has risen 14 considerably in recent years, mainly as a consequence 15 of the increasingly intensive treatment of patients 16 with haematological malignancies." 17 Then under the heading "Indications for platelet 18 transfusions": 19 "Platelet transfusions are indicated for the 20 21 22

prevention and treatment of haemorrhage in patients with thrombocytopenia or platelet function defects. Clinically, this may involve one or more transfusions for the treatment of a single incident or repeated

transfusions over a period of time." Then under the heading "Bone marrow failure":

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count, or if there are potential bleeding sites as result of surgery, the use of prophylactic platelet transfusions might be considered to keep the platelet count above 20 x 10 [to the 9]/I. An optimal polic for prophylactic platelet transfusions has not been defined ... and the threshold platelet count should be based on an audit of local clinical practice."

In relation to massive blood transfusion, the guidelines cross refer to the guidelines for massiv blood loss.

In 1994, the second edition of the Red Book. Guidelines for the Blood Transfusion Services were published. It contains no guidance on when a blood transfusion should be given but it does contain a note that there should be an audit trail allowing traceability of the blood product from the patient to the donor. It notes that the key to traceability i the donation number.

Can we then turn to DHSC0004486\_097, please. We pick up here a meeting of the British Committee for Standards in Haematology, dated 13 July 1994. At the bottom of this page, we see a note, "Consent for Transfusion". It's the blood transfusion Task Force:

"The Task Force discussed the proposal at length. Written comments from the profession were 143

"1. Platelet transfusions for patients who are bleeding. Platelet transfusions are established as effective treatment for patients with thrombocytope nic bleeding associated with bone marrow failure caused by disease, cytotoxic therapy or irradiation. Serious spontaneous haemorrhage due to thrombocytopenia alone is unlikely to occur at platelet counts above 10-20 x 10 [to the 9]/I ... Minor bleeding such as purpura and epistaxis may occur at platelet counts below 50 x 10 [to the nine]/I.

"2. Prophylactic platelet transfusions. Prophylactic platelet transfusions have been shown to decrease morbidity, although not mortality, in patients with thrombocytopenia due to bone marrow failure ..."

If we continue down:

"The use of platelet transfusions to keep the platelet count above 10 x 10 [to the nine]/I reduce the risk of haemorrhage as effectively as keeping i above any higher level ... A recent study showed that a further reduction in the threshold for prophylactic platelet transfusions may be possible ... However, if factors associated with bleeding in thrombocytopeni patients are present, such as fever and infection, concurrent coagulopathy, a rapid fall in platelet

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considered. The following conclusions were reached;

- "1. The risks associated with blood transfusion. were not of such magnitude that there should be a legal requirement for informed consent to transfusion.
- 2. There is a clear ethical duty upon doctors to inform patient what is to be done to them and this includes blood transfusion. The problem of transfusion given to patients under anaesthesia for elective conditions without their knowledge was particularly highlighted.
- "3. The information leaflet was considered to be valuable and should be made available to patient upon request. The members of the Task Force felt that this was not an area where they could publish a guideline. It was felt that the information leaflet could be incorporated in to the Transfusion Handboo where it would provide a valuable data source for junior doctors. The question of incorporating consent for transfusion in to the consent for operation in some way was felt to be a problem which this Task Force could not address and which referred to good medical practice in surgical specialities which should be addressed through either the respective Royal Colleges or perhaps by the Department of Health. The

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23 24	and about alternatives such as autologous transfusion or drugs such as erythropoietin. Patients of the	23 24	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Although it's implicit that, if you happen to know that your patient is
22	more about the risks, about the need for transfusio	22	reference to expressly seeking consent.
21	about the risks of transfusion. Some may wish to k now	21	the information to be provided to patients but no
20	"Patients or their relatives may be worried	20	from this that there is clear guidance in relation to
19	you have done so!	19	decision in the task force meeting. It might appea
18	patient or relatives, and record in the case notes that	18	This appears to be the implementation of that
17	"Explain the proposed transfusion treatment to the	17	it."
16	patients":	16	a leaflet of this type and that your patients receive
15	see the heading "Procedures, Information for	15	not there]. You should check if your hospital has
14	this handbook. So if we turn to page 25, please, w	14	of an information sheet for patients on page [and it's
13	indicated that the information leaflet would go int	13	found in this book. We have also included an outline
12	Because, sir, you'll recall that the meeting minute	12	"Answers to most patient's questions should be
11	of the Handbook of Transfusion Medicine, NHBT0059394.	11	case than the patient's signature on a consent form
10	MS FRASER BUTLIN: If we can then pick up the 1995 edition	10	have been answered is more valuable in a medico-legal
9	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes. Thank you.	9	been given information and that his or her question
8	particular task force are of particular relevance.	8	opinion is that a written record that the patient has
7	guidelines, which is why the minutes of this	7	questions that worry them. The balance of legal
6	MS FRASER BUTLIN: So they've produced a large number of	6	options, or feel that they have not had answers to
5	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes.	5	recollection of being informed about treatment
4	for Standards.	4	"Research has shown that patients often have no
3	Society of Haematology have arisen from this Committee	3	alternative treatments.
2	guidelines that we've looked at from the British	2	may be prepared to accept plasma fractions or
1	of the British Society of Haematology. All the	1	religious beliefs from receiving blood components, but
20	145	23	146
25	going to give him a transfusion and not ask him to	25	for the British Committee for Standards in Haematol ogy
24	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: So you can inform him that you're	23 24	MS FRASER BUTLIN: It's the Blood Transfusion Task Force
23	be done and obtaining consent for what is to be done.	23	whom?
22	difference between informing the patient of what's to	22	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes, and this was a task force of
21	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Sir, I think the distinction may be the	20	but only available to patients upon request.
20	that's the standard, isn't it?	20	just look at 3, the information leaflet is valuable
19	a doctor acting properly would adopt. If	19	minutes, and also, that the information leaflet, if we
18	which a doctor acting properly would adopt. If	18	information and consent in this, these meeting
16 17	If the question here is negligence, clinical negligence, the general standard would be the standard	16 17	between the first two paragraphs.  MS FRASER BUTLIN: There is a very clear tension between
15 16	transfusion".	15 16	passing from the document, that there was a tension
14	should be a legal requirement for informed consent to	14 15	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: It just struck me, just as you were
13	"the risks were not of such magnitude that ther	13	provided today.
12	inform patient what is to be done to them". But 1,	12	which is why I felt it was important that it was
11	starts with 2 "clear ethical duty upon doctors to	11	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Indeed. It is a very strange document,
10	to understand how 1 and 2 fit together. Let's just	10	technically, isn't it?
9	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Turn over the page. I'm just trying	9	that's an assault, unless there's consent,
8	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Of course. DHSC0004486_097, please.	8	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: putting a substance into him,
7	the page we were on before.	7	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Indeed.
6	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Just go back to the page and up to	6	involves breaking the skin
5	Then if we go on to NHBT0059394, please.	5	effectively, doing something to a patient which
4	regard to the question of consent for transfusion."	4	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Which, legally, would mean,
3	that no further action could be taken by this group in	3	suggesting.
2	be incorporated into the Transfusion Handbook, but	2	MS FRASER BUTLIN: That appears to be what the document is
1	Task Force concluded that the information data should	1	consent to it?

MS FRASER BUTUNE: Indeed.  SRRAM LANGSTAFE: Indeed, the suggestion implies, at any rate, with three his addisonal indexed and that was state intulty growers of the padding "Audif' that: any rate, with three is a discussion in the audif and was state intulty growers of interest any rate, with three is a discussion interest.  MS FRASER BUTUNE: Indeed.  SRRAM LANGSTAFE: —on the basis that there is a same and three were represented and there were a right to say No. branker.  MS FRASER BUTUNE: Indeed but it's not explicit here that consent must be obtained.  MS FRASER BUTUNE: Indeed but it's not explicit here that consent must be obtained.  SRRAM LANGSTAFE: No.  MS FRASER BUTUNE: Indeed but it's not explicit here that consent must be obtained.  SRRAM LANGSTAFE: No.  MS FRASER BUTUNE: Toke some indication of the practice on the ground, the languary tokes and horder.  MS FRASER BUTUNE: Toke some indication of the practice on the ground, the languary tokes and between policies for the transfusion of blood on the MS FRASER BUTUNE: Toke some indication of the practice on the ground, the languary tokes. The languary tokes and the manufacture of the quality assurance of the practice of the growth process. In the process of the sumministration of the Clinical Bood Transfusion of the consent must be process. NHETOGE247, please. If we turn to page 3 to a transfusion resolution cours. In \$3% of hospitals there is a transfusion pays little attention to the clinical please. Pleadground:  "Assessmented to the quality assurance of blood transfusion."  "Assessmented to the quality assurance of the p				
3 SIRRIAN LANGSTAFF: Indeed, the suggestion implies, at any riter, hith three is a discussion 4  3 system in the read and success that there is a constraint of the control of the con	1	have something to say about it.	1	
any rate, that there is a discussion — 4 "33 heamalologists initially expressed interest in the saidt and 50 hospitals eventually took part of any total seventually took part of the seventual seve	2	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Indeed.	2	
5 MS FRASER BUTUN: Incleed. 6 Most areas of England were represented and there were a anglist to say "No. thanks". 7 anglist to say "No. thanks". 8 MS FRASER BUTUN: Incleed but it's not explicit here that consent must be obtained. 9 Then against Orth: Was read where the transfusion of blood on the ward suided in 86% of hospitals. Those hospitals on the ground, the linguity has identified a Royal on the ground, but linguity has identified a Royal on the ground, but linguity has identified a Royal on the ground, but linguity has identified a Royal on the ground Audit of the Clinical Blood Transfusion on 14 monitoring transfusion and advice about what to do if "National Audit of the Clinical Blood Transfusion on 14 monitoring transfusion and advice about what to do if process". NHST004247, please. If we turn to page 3 15 a transfusion reaction occurs, in 93% of hospitals register of the quality assurance of blood 17 Them in relation to "Hospitals register of the process" in NHST004247, please. If we turn to page 3 15 a transfusion reaction occurs, in 93% of hospitals transfusion or process." NHST004247, please. If we turn to page 3 15 a transfusion process of the policy were available on all wards."  17 "Assessment of the quality assurance of blood 17 Them in relation to "Hospitals transfusion or the process" in NHST004247, please. If we turn to page 5 please. We see, under Q5 the see audit of the practice has been carried out; in all but one of the page 18 blood transfusion Task Force and 21 practice has been carried out; in all but one of the page 18 blood transfusion of blood flood process of the page 18 blood products is not without risk and should be carried out. When the indications are leave 19 blood products in the value of the page 19 blood products in the page 19 blood products in the beatment of us	3	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Indeed, the suggestion implies, at	3	to page 4, we see under the heading "Audit" that:
BRIANL ANGSTAFF — on the basis that there is a right to say "No, thanks".  NS FRASER BUTLIN: Indeed but it's not explicit here that consent must be collained.  SR BRIAN LANGSTAFF No.  10 SR BRIAN LANGSTAFF NO.	4	any rate, that there is a discussion	4	"53 haematologists initially expressed interest
a right to say "No, banks".  MS FRASER BUTLIN: Indeed but it's not explicit here that consent must be obtained.  9 Then against Q1b:  "Then agains	5	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Indeed.	5	in the audit and 50 hospitals eventually took part.
8 MFRASER BUTLIN: Indeed but its not explicit here that 9 cream? 9 consent must be obtained. 9 Then against Q1b: 11 MFRASER BUTLIN: To give some indication of the practice 11 wards existed in 89% of hospitals. These hospitals on the ground, the inquiry has identified a Reval 12 also had written policies for the arbitation of 13 College of Physicians report in January 1999. Thei 13 blood on the ward and most included guidance on 14 "National Audit of the Clinical Blood Transfusion 14 monitoring transfusion and advice about what to 6 if 15 Process." MHSTION2247, please. If we turn to page 3 15 a transfusion reaction occurs. In 93% of hospitals 16 please, "Rackground". 16 Process." MHSTION2247, please. If we turn to page 3 15 a transfusion reaction occurs. In 93% of hospitals 16 please, "Rackground". 17 "Assessment of the quality assurance of blood 17 The in intellation 15 hospital transfusion of 17 Thein in relation to "hospital transfusion occurs in 193% of hospitals there is a transfusion or 18 transfusion pays little attention to the clinical 18 committees." Then intellation 15 hospitals there is a transfusion or minister of the patient proper process and 18 transfusion or minister or the quality assurance of blood 17 Thein in relation to "hospital there is a transfusion or minister or the quality assurance of blood 17 Thein in relation to "hospital there is a transfusion or minister or the patient of the quality assurance of blood proper process are ministered by the Astonal 21 paractice through its Blood Transfusion Task Force and 21 paractice had been carried out, in all but one of 149 the patient. However, the administration of blood and 150 blood products is not without it is and should be 150 paractic with the page of please. We say, under Q5: 2 blood products is not without risk and should be 150 paractic products of the page. 149 blood products is not without risk and should be 150 page of 150 pages 150	6	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: on the basis that there is	6	Most areas of England were represented and there we re
onsent must be obtained.  SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: No.  10	7	a right to say "No, thanks".	7	participants from Scotland, Wales and Northern
10 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: No.  11 MS FRASER BUTLIN: To give some indication of the practice  11 wards existed in 89% of hospitals. These hospitals  12 on the ground, the Inquiry has identified a Royal  13 College of Physicians report in January 1998. Thei  14 "National Audt of the Chincal Blood Transfusion  15 Process". NHBT0042247, please. If we turn to page 3  16 please, "Background".  17 "Assessment of the quality assurance of blood  18 transfusion pays title attention to the clinical  18 committees".  19 "In 79% of hospitals there is a transfusion  19 In 79% of hospitals there is a transfusion  19 In 79% of hospitals there is a transfusion  20 practice through its Blood Transfusion Task Force and  21 practice through its Blood Transfusion Task Force and  21 practice through its Blood Transfusion Task Force and  21 laboratory performance is monitored by the National  22 laboratory performance is monitored by the National  23 External Quality Assurance Scheme for Blood Group  24 Serology."  25 Then there's discussion of there having been  26 External Quality Assurance Scheme for Blood Group  27 Lead of the service of the service of the audits.  28 Then there's discussion of there having been  29 Lead of the service of the audits.  29 If we turn to page 6, please. We see, under Q5:  20 If we turn to page 6, please. We see, under Q5:  21 If we turn to page 6, please. We see, under Q5:  22 Informed consent. No hospitals required  23 carried out where the indications are clearly  24 informed consent. No hospitals required  25 Then if we look at the bottom of the page:  26 "Transfusion date and two signatures for each  27 unit transfused." The transfusion date and two  28 repostively of all units transfusion."  29 (Fransfusion)  20 Which, of course, goes to the question of  20 Which, of course, goes to the question of  21 (Fransfusion date and two signatures were recorded for only 85% and 75%.  22 Moving on to specially-specific guidance in the  23 signatures were recorded for only 85% and 75%.  24 Audition of issue	8	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Indeed but it's not explicit here that	8	Ireland."
11 MS FRASER BUTLIN: To give some indication of the practice on the ground, the Inquiry has identified a Royal 12 also had written policies for the administration of 14 College of Physicians report in January 1998. Thei 13 blood on the ward and most include gludance on 14 "National Audit of the Clinical Blood Transfusion 14 monitoring transfusion and advice about what to do if 15 Process". NHBT0042247, please. If we turn to page 3 15 a transfusion reaction occurs. In 93% of hospitals please, "Background". 16 copies of the policy were available on all wards." 17 "Assessment of the quality assurance of blood 17 Then in relation to "Hospital transfusion pays Ittle attention to the clinical 18 transfusion pays Ittle attention to the clinical 19 interface. The British Committee for Standards in 19 "In 79% of hospitals there is a transfusion pays Ittle attention to the clinical 19 practice had been carried out," 18 loud one of leaboratory performance is monitored by the National 22 these, recommendations on transfusion practice had been made been carried out," 18 loud one of leaboratory performance is monitored by the National 22 these, recommendations on transfusion practice had been made been carried out," 18 loud one of leaboratory performance is monitored by the National 22 these, recommendations on transfusion practice had been made been carried out," 18 loud one of leaboratory performance is monitored by the National 22 these, recommendations on transfusion practice had been made dout, and the page of leaboratory performance is monitored by the National 22 these, recommendations on transfusion practice had been made dout, and the leaboratory is a statistic for the audits. 18 loud of the audits of the leaboratory is a statistic for leabora	9	consent must be obtained.	9	Then against Q1b:
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College of Physicians report in January 1998. Thei  'National Adult of the Clinical Blood Transfusion  Author of the Clinical Blood Transfusion  To Process'. NHBT0042247, please. If the trut to page 3  Feese, 'Background'.  "Assessment of the quality assurance of blood  To Then in relation to "Hospital transfusion  tentralisation pays little attention to the clinical  transfusion date and two signatures for each  filt we turn to page 8, please. We see, under Q5:  Then there's discussion of the page:  'Transfusion date and two signatures for each  filt we turn to page 6, please. We see, under Q5:  Then if we look at the bottom of the page:  'Transfusion date and two signatures for each  filt we turn to page to the page in the pays little pay	11	MS FRASER BUTLIN: To give some indication of the practice	11	wards existed in 89% of hospitals. These hospitals
"National Audit of the Clinical Blood Transfusion   14 monitoring transfusion and advice about what to do if   15 process". NHBT0042247, please. If we turn to page 3   15 a transfusion reaction occurs. In 93% of hospitals   16 peases, "Background",   16 peases, "Background",   18 committees"   Then in relation to 'Hospital transfusion   18 committees'   Then in relation to 'Hospital transfusion   18 committees'   Then in relation to 'Hospital transfusion   19 monitoring transfusion of transfusion   19 monitoring transfusion of the forest produced   19 monitoring transfusion of the forest produced   19 monitoring transfusion of the forest produced   19 monitoring transfusion   19 monitoring t	12	on the ground, the Inquiry has identified a Royal	12	also had written policies for the administration of
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surgery.  And if we go to NHBT0000104_027, please.  We're picking up the Royal College of Surgeons  We're picking up the Royal College of Surgeons  While the transfusion trigger can be useful as  support of preoperative,  perioperative and postoperative anaemia". And it  starts in this way:  "The administration of blood and blood products  "The administration of blood and blood products  represents substitution therapy and can correct almost  thrombocytopenia, coagulopathy or hypoproteinaemia in  per decilitre]. That level of haemoglobin, at whic  a decision to transfuse the patient is usually made,  a decision to transfuse the patient is usually made,  a decision to transfuse the patient is usually made,  a decision to transfuse the patient is usually made,  a decision to transfuse the patient is usually made,  a decision to transfuse the patient is usually made,  a decision to transfuse the patient is usually made,  a decision to transfuse the patient is usually made,  a decision to transfuse the patient is usually made,  a decision to transfuse the patient is usually made,  a decision to transfuse the patient is usually made,  a pointer for action, it should never be used as an  immutable value, as for example, a young patient with  a pointer for action, it should never be used as an  immutable value, as for example, a young patient with  a perioperative and postoperative anaemia*.  20 haemoglobin concentration substantially lower than 8.0  may tolerate the operation much better than an old  21 patient with a higher haemoglobin level but with  22 patient with a higher haemoglobin level but with  23 a failing heart or compromised cerebral circulation."  24 Just a little bit further down:  "Although it is well documented that the level				·
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25 thrombocytopenia, coagulopathy or hypoproteinaemia in 25 "Although it is well documented that the level				-
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151 152 (38) Pages 149 - 152	25	thrombocytopenia, coagulopathy or hypoproteinaemia in	25	"Although it is well documented that the level
		151		152 (38) Pages 149 - 152

of haemoglobin and postoperative survival are inversely correlated, neither clinical observations nor laboratory experiments have been able to define the lowest 'safe' haemoglobin concentration. Therefore, it is mandatory to assess each patient individually and to consider the type and probable duration of anaesthesia and of operation before a decision to administer blood is made." Then on the same page, under the heading "Pre-operative Anaemia": "The determination of haemoglobin concentration -- part of the pre-operative assessment of the patient ... will reveal the presence of anae mia [then the figures are given]. Faced with the anaemic patient awaiting surgery, the surgeon should first ensure that the correct diagnosis of anaemia is mad or at least that the samples required for the diagnosis have been collected. Second, he should decide whether to proceed with or defer the operation. Finally, he should decide whether the patient requires transfusion of blood. The decision to transfuse th patient should be based on the type and degree of anaemia and the urgency for surgery. Elective surgery should be delayed until haemoglobin concentration i raised to the level considered safe for the patient." transfusions should be considered for any symptomatic neonate whose haemoglobin concentration is less tha 10.5.

Neonates requiring supplemental oxygen should be maintained at a higher level. Prophylactic platele transfusion is stated to be probably justified at platelet counts below  $30 \times 10$  to the 9, or, in the case of very sick and premature neonates, when counts fall below  $50 \times 10$  to the 9, because thrombocytopen ia is believed to be more hazardous in neonates.

We move now to the 2000s. First of all, in my other file, NHBT0009569, please.

We have another guideline from the British committee, "Guidelines for the clinical use of red cell transfusions".

We pick up the second paragraph:

"There is evidence of very significant variation in the use of red cell transfusions, for example as provided by the Sanguis study, indicating that currently available guidelines have little impact o clinical practice (The Sanguis Study Group 1994). This variation does not correlate with patient characteristics, appearing to be more dependent on the individual clinician ordering the transfusion, strongly suggesting that inappropriate use is

So that approach in the guide on surgery could be compared with the 1980s approach, which was perhaps more ready to transfuse rather than delay the surgery.

With regard to haemoglobinopathies, the
Secretary of State for Health invited the standing
Medical Advisory Committee to consider the care of
patients with haemoglobinopathies and to report. The
report was published in 1993 and recognised that th
care of patients with haemoglobinopathies was not
always of the highest quality even where these
disorders are frequently seen.

Recommendations were made in relation to improving that care.

Interestingly, there is no reference throughout the report to patients having been infected with hepatitis C or HIV by infected blood, and consequently nor are there any recommendations in relation to their subsequent care and treatment.

Guidelines for the administration of blood products in infants and neonates were published by the British Committee for Standards in Haematology in 1994. Although the guidelines acknowledge the difficulties of haemoglobin measurement, especially in any case associated with gestational age and prematurity changes, the guidelines recommend red cell

widespread. Several recent events in relation to blood transfusion in the UK support the view that renewed efforts should be made to encourage better use of red cell transfusions ..."

And that includes renewed concerns about the safety of transfusion in light of some SHOT reports the Serious Hazards of Transfusion initiative reports, and the "theoretical risk of transmission of varian [CJD]", is how they describe it, and new safety requirements, such as leukocyte depletion and nucle ic acid testing, increasing the cost.

The guidelines then go on to consider parameters that are to be used to indicate the need for red cell transfusions. Picking up at the bottom of the column:

"Acute anaemia. Acute anaemia is usually caused by blood loss, where the effects of anaemia should be separated of those of hypovolaemia. Clinical experience has shown that losses of up to 30-40% ca be treated with crystalloids ..."

If we move to page 3, please.

"... alone in young healthy patients. Acute isovolaemic anaemia to a haemoglobin concentration of around 5g/dl in a study of volunteers and patients produced no evidence of inadequate oxygenation ... Recent studies have thrown that a threshold for red

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cell transfusion of 8q/dl was as safe as one of 9q/dl in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass surgery ... and a threshold of 7g/dl was a safe and possibl superior to a threshold of 10g/dl in critically ill patients ..." And then on the other column: "For many years, it was traditional to use a trigger of a haemoglobin concentration of 10g/dl for peri-operative red cell transfusion and for transfusions to medical patients. However, there i evidence that renal transplant patients and Jehovah's

If we turn over the page, in the middle of the column, "Conclusions":

Witnesses undergo surgery successfully with lower

haemoglobin concentrations ..."

"There are no reliable parameters to guide the need for red cell transfusion. The decision to transfuse red cells is a complex one and depends on factors such as the cause of the anaemia, its severity and chronicity, the patient's ability to compensate for anaemia, the likelihood of further blood loss and the need to provide some reserve before the onset o tissue hypoxia. The risks of transfusion also need to be balanced against the perceived benefits. Although guidelines for red cell transfusion often specify

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transfusion.

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The guidance that is then provided is largely mirroring that in England and Scotland.

a leaflet for doctors and nurses about red cell transfusions. It reminds clinicians to consider whether each transfusion is truly necessary before than 10. It states that:

should be maintained at greater than 8, or if platelet support is needed and bleeding is a problem, then a greater than 10."

Red cell transfusion is noted as only rarely necessary to treat iron and other haematinic deficiency. The need to keep clear records, including the reason for transfusion and what was given, is noted, as is the need to provide understandable basic

In 2003 the British Committee for Haematology provided guidelines about platelet transfusions, updated guidance. The lack of consensus with regar

a given concentration of haemoglobin, in order to b pragmatic, consideration of the patient's clinical condition is an essential part of the decision to transfuse red cells or not and is a matter for clinical judgment."

Sir, you'll recall that earlier this afternoon I dealt with a document from CREST in Northern Ireland, and I'd like to move to the 2001 document from them.

DHNI0000013\_065, please.

We see this is January 2001, and if we turn to page 5, please, we read this as the introduction.

"Ten years ago CREST issued guidance on the use and supply of blood products in Northern Ireland. Since then, there has been an increasing awareness of the need to use blood only when it is essential. I view of this changing environment, CREST decided to revisit its guidelines and a small group of physicians, haematologists and transfusion medicine specialists was established to take this forward ..."

In other words, between the guidance we looked at earlier in the afternoon, in 1989, this appears -- and from our searches, we can't find anything else -- this appears to be the next guidance provided in Northern Ireland, in relation to blood

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to prophylactic use of platelet transfusions was noted and thresholds were identified for patients with bone marrow failure, chronic thrombocytopenia, and in massive transfusion.

It's worth then noting that on 31 March 2004, an EU Directive was enacted, coming into force in February 2005, requiring Member States to ensure the traceability of blood from donor to the recipie nt, and vice versa. Data required for full traceabilit was to be retained for a minimum of 30 years after clinical use.

If we can then turn to another edition of the Handbook of Transfusion Medicine, RLIT0000812, please, and we'll turn straight to page 18. What we have here are what's called the transfusion "ten commandments". And its number 1 is noted as:

"Transfusion should only be used when the benefits outweigh the risks and there are no appropriate alternatives.

- "2. Results of laboratory tests are not the sole deciding factor for transfusion.
- "3. Transfusion decisions should be based on clinical assessment underpinned by evidence-based clinical guidelines.
  - "4. Not all anaemic patients need transfusion

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In Scotland in 2002, the SNBTS published

ordering it. It gives guidance that red cell transfusion is rarely indicated in perioperative, postoperative and intensive care use when haemoglobin is above 8, and almost never when it is at greater

"... with bone marrow failure, haemoglobin

1	(there is no universal 'transfusion trigger').	1	see, in "Essentials":
2	"5. Discuss the risks, benefits and	2	"Avoid unnecessary and inappropriate
3	alternatives to transfusion with the patient and gain	3	transfusions."
4	their consent.	4	Then the fifth bullet point:
5	"6. The reason for transfusion should be	5	"At every stage of the blood administration
6	documented"	6	process the key elements are positive patient
7	Then there are further matters of	7	identification, excellent communication and good
8	identification	8	documentation. These can be enhanced by the use of
	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: What date is this?	9	
9			electronic transfusion management systems and barco de
10	MS FRASER BUTLIN: This is apologies, I had it noted	10	technology."
11	2013. So relatively recent.	11	Then the next bullet point:
12	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: 2013. So 2013 there's an express	12	"Hospitals should develop local transfusion
13	reference to getting consent?	13	policies based on national guidelines and ensure al
14	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Indeed.	14	staff involved in the clinical transfusion process are
15	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Is there an earlier one?	15	appropriately trained and competency assessed."
16	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Sir, I feared you were going to ask me	16	Then if we turn to page 47, we see the heading
17	that and, at this point in the afternoon, I think	17	"Documentation":
18	there was. I would need to just go back to the	18	"The documentation required at each stage of the
19	written presentation to confirm it. But it's	19	transfusion process should be kept to an essential
20	certainly wasn't until the 2000s because we saw the	20	minimum and, whether hard copy or electronic, be
21	documents in the 1990s	21	'user-friendly' to encourage compliance by busy
22	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes.	22	clinical teams. Combined transfusion prescription and
23	MS FRASER BUTLIN: that addressed no consent. I can	23	monitoring charts or care pathways can be used to
24	certainly identify that for you.	24	record the information and provide a clear audit
25	If we can turn on to page 4 of the handbook, we	25	trail. The development of standardised transfusion
	161		162
1	documentation in the UK has the potential to reduce	1	cell transfusions when haemoglobin was 7 grams per
2	errors by clinical staff moving between hospitals.	2	decilitre sometimes it's written as 70 grams per
3	All transfusion documentation should include the	3	litre but it's 7 and to use single unit red bloo
4	minimum patient identifiers."	4	cell transfusions for adults without active bleeding.
5	Then we see in "Pre-transfusion", the	5	So we see a shift in the mid-2000s towards single u nit
6	requirements:	6	transfusions rather than the previous practice of
7	"The reason for transfusion	7	avoiding them.
8	"The risks, benefits and alternatives to	8	That's something that, sir, I think we'll pick
		9	•
9	transfusion that have been discussed with the patient		up with some of the witnesses later this week.
10	and documentation of consent.	10	"Platelet transfusions are recommended
11	"The components to be transfused"	11	prophylactically for patients with platelet counts
12	Then "During transfusion", the third bullet	12	below [10 times 10 to the 9], who are not bleeding or
13	point:	13	having invasive procedures or surgery, excluding those
14	"Donation number of the blood component."	14	with chronic bone marrow failure, autoimmune
15	Then if we turn the page, we have the heading	15	thrombocytopenia, heparin induced thrombocytopenia and
16	"Patient consent":	16	thrombotic thrombocytopenia purpura."
17	"The Advisory Committee on the Safety of Blood	17	Then when we come to specialty specific
18	Tissues and Organs recommends that 'valid consent' for	18	guidance, there was a plethora of guidance produced
19	blood transfusion should be obtained and documented in	19	during the 2000s and, in a sense, the existence and
20	the clinical record"	20	the extent of that guidance may itself be of interest.
21	Sir, I suspect it's that set of minutes that I	21	Inevitably, I have selected a very small number, just
22	will provide to you to make sure we have the correc	22	to give a broad overview of the position in the 2000s.
23	date.	23	In relation to anaesthesia, in 2001 the
24	In November 2015, NICE published a guideline on	24	Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and
25	blood transfusion which recommended the use of red	25	Ireland produced the document Blood Transfusion and
	163		164 (41) Pages 161 - 164
			(). 2500 101 104

the Anaesthetist: Red Cell Transfusion, recommending including differing opinions on the threshold level of 1 2 that anaesthetists should play a lead role in 2 haemoglobin for transfusion. 3 3 pre-operative assessment and preparation and that the "Differences in surgical and anaesthetic 4 decision to transfuse should be on an individual 4 techniques, and differences in case mix. The 5 5 patient basis, not to achieve a normal haemoglobin guidelines recommendations include that pre-operative 6 concentration. 6 anaemia should be corrected by, for example, iron 7 A permanent record of the administration of each 7 therapy, prior to major surgery, to reduce exposure to 8 unit of red blood cells should be kept. The use of 8 allergenic transfusions. 9 blood ordering schedules and having an anaesthetic 9 "Intraoperatively, when there is ongoing 10 10 representative on the hospital transfusion committe surgical blood loss, haemoglobin measurements shoul is also recommended. 11 be interpreted in the context of a multifaceted 11 12 12 As to surgery, in October 2001, the Scottish clinical assessment. 13 Intercollegiate Guidelines Network produced a national 13 "Postoperatively, transfusion is unjustified at 14 clinical guideline on perioperative blood transfusion 14 haemoglobin levels greater than 10 and is required at 15 for elective surgery: 15 levels of less than 7, although for patients with 16 "The guidelines recommend that the provision of 16 cardiovascular disease or those expected to have clear verbal and written information about the risk 17 17 covert cardiovascular disease", then it's noted tha 18 and benefits of allogenic blood transfusion is 18 those patients are likely to benefit from transfusion 19 emphasised as good, clinical practice. Whenever 19 when their haemoglobin level falls below 9. 20 possible, alternatives to transfusion should be 20 In obstetrics the first edition of a guideline 21 discussed with the patient in advance of need, to 21 from the Royal College of Obstetricians and 22 22 Gynaecologists on blood transfusion in obstetrics was allow arrangements for their delivery to be put in 23 23 published in February 2007. Sir, the fact of that place. 24 "The guidelines note a wide variation of 24 date for a first guideline from the Royal College i 25 transfusion practice which may be due to many factors, 25 relation to blood transfusion is perhaps in itself 165 166 1 significant. There were certainly guidelines in 1 Postnatally, where haemoglobin is between 7 and 10, 2 relation to obstetric transfusion from the 2 and there is no ongoing or threat of bleeding, the 3 haematologists but, in terms of the Royal College o 3 decision to transfuse: 4 Obstetricians, this is the first guideline that's been 4 "... should be made on an informed, individual 5 5 basis. In fit, healthy, asymptomatic patients ther 6 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes, and obstetrics is really where 6 is little evidence of the benefit of blood 7 7 modern practice of transfusion began, isn't it? transfusion." 8 MS FRASER BUTLIN: Indeed. 8 In relation to haematology the British Society 9 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: I think in 1818, with Blundell. 9 produced guidelines on the management of acute myeloid 10 10 MS FRASER BUTLIN: I bow to your superior knowledge on leukaemia in adults in 2006, which included the 11 that, sir. I'm afraid I can't claim to know about 11 recommendation that there was no good evidence to 12 that, but obstetrics certainly has been the guiding 12 support a particular red cell transfusion policy in 13 force, particularly in relation to massive blood loss 13 AML, whereas platelet transfusions were recommended to 14 and significant haemorrhage. 14 support thrombocytopenia, with a transfusion threshold 15 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Yes. 15 of 10 times 10 to the 9, unless there were addition al 16 MS FRASER BUTLIN: So it's somewhat surprising, perhaps, 16 risk factors, such as sepsis or concurrent use of 17 that the first guideline on blood transfusion and 17 antibiotics. 18 obstetrics is published so late in the piece. 18 With regard to sickle cell disease, guidelines 19 19 The guidelines recommend that where major on red cell transfusion in sickle cell disease were 20 20 haemorrhage occurs, there are no firm criteria for produced by the British Society in 2016. If I coul 21 21 turn them up, RLIT0000806, please. initiating red cell transfusion, and the decision t 22 22 do so should be made on clinical grounds. It says, We can see that it says: 23 nevertheless, that transfusion is rarely indicated in 23 "Red cell transfusion has an important role in 24 a stable patient when haemoglobin is greater than 9 24 the management of sickle cell disease in both 25 and is almost always indicated when less than 4 to 5. 25 emergency and elective settings ... The present

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1	guideline examines current available evidence on	1	in both children and adults".
2	indications for transfusion in [SCD]. This may not be	2	Then further down, under the heading of
3	appropriate for all clinical scenarios and clinical	3	"Surgery":
4	decisions must be based on individual patient	4	"Preoperative transfusion is recommended for SS
5	considerations.	5	patients undergoing medium-risk surgery"
6	"In both guidelines, the term sickle cell	6	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: (inaudible). Yes?
7	disease refers to all genotypes of the disease, and	7	MS FRASER BUTLIN: Sorry, sir, indeed.
8	sickle cell anaemia to the homozygous state (SS)."	8	"Preoperative transfusion is recommended for SS
9	Then under the heading "Key recommendations" in	9	patients undergoing medium-risk surgery (eg abdominal,
10	the right-hand column:	10	tonsillectomy, orthopaedic).
11	"Consideration of sickle cell patients for	11	"Preoperative transfusion is recommended for SC
12	transfusion, particularly long-term regimens, shoul	12	patients undergoing medium-risk surgery
			"Transfusion is recommended for sickle cell
13	weigh up the potential benefits against potential	13	
14 15	risks.	14	patients of all genotypes requiring high-risk surgery
15	"Cerebrovascular disease. Regular transfusion	15	(eg cardiovascular, brain)."
16	to maintain HbS [sickle haemoglobin of less than] 30%	16	Then further down:
17	should be offered as initial treatment to children	17	"For patients requiring emergency surgery"
18	with SS or [SB] thalassemia aged 2-16 judged to be at	18	Sorry, Sully, we were just there.
19	high risk for a first stroke on the basis of	19	"For patients requiring emergency surgery, the
20	Transcranial Doppler ultrasonography."	20	urgency and complexity of the procedure should be
21	If we turn the page, we see on the left-hand	21	taken into account in the timing of perioperative
22	column:	22	transfusion. Simple transfusion should be given
23	"Long-term transfusion to maintain HbS [less	23	preoperatively if [haemoglobin is less than 90 at 9],
24	than] 30% is recommended for the prevention of	24	provided this will not result in undue delay to
25	recurrent ischaemic stroke due to sickle cell disea se	25	surgery. If transfusion is likely to cause an
	169		170
1	unacceptable delay to surgery, it is reasonable to	1	MS FRASER BUTLIN: 1 think about 20 minutes
1 2	unacceptable delay to surgery, it is reasonable to	1 2	MS FRASER BUTLIN: I think about 20 minutes.  SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Shall we simply go ahead?
2	proceed to surgery while arranging to transfuse the	2	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Shall we simply go ahead?
2	proceed to surgery while arranging to transfuse the patient intra or post-operatively if necessary.	2	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Shall we simply go ahead?  MS FRASER BUTLIN: That was my instinct, sir. Thank you,
2 3 4	proceed to surgery while arranging to transfuse the patient intra or post-operatively if necessary.  "Acutely ill patients. Transfusion is	2 3 4	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Shall we simply go ahead?  MS FRASER BUTLIN: That was my instinct, sir. Thank you, I will.
2 3 4 5	proceed to surgery while arranging to transfuse the patient intra or post-operatively if necessary.  "Acutely ill patients. Transfusion is recommended and may be life-saving in acute sickle	2 3 4 5	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Shall we simply go ahead?  MS FRASER BUTLIN: That was my instinct, sir. Thank you, I will.  SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: It's better to do that than come
2 3 4 5 6	proceed to surgery while arranging to transfuse the patient intra or post-operatively if necessary.  "Acutely ill patients. Transfusion is recommended and may be life-saving in acute sickle complications such as splenic sequestration, hepati	2 3 4	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Shall we simply go ahead?  MS FRASER BUTLIN: That was my instinct, sir. Thank you, I will.  SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: It's better to do that than come back tomorrow for 20 minutes.
2 3 4 5 6 7	proceed to surgery while arranging to transfuse the patient intra or post-operatively if necessary.  "Acutely ill patients. Transfusion is recommended and may be life-saving in acute sickle complications such as splenic sequestration, hepati sequestration, aplastic crisis and severe acute che st	2 3 4 5 6 7	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Shall we simply go ahead?  MS FRASER BUTLIN: That was my instinct, sir. Thank you, I will.  SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: It's better to do that than come back tomorrow for 20 minutes.  MS FRASER BUTLIN: Absolutely. I just wanted to flag that
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1	some insight into what is possible when a UK-wide	1	"the rise in the cost of blood with
2	approach is taken.	2	leucodepletion and nucleic acid testing
3	Following the symposium, an interim National	3	"the recommendations from the Serious Hazards of
4	Blood Transfusion Committee was established with th	4	Transfusion (SHOT) enquiry on how the safety of
5	aim of establishing a structure throughout the UK o	5	patients receiving blood could be improved
6	hospital, regional and then the national transfusio	6	"the theoretical risk of new variant [CJD]
7	committee, and for that to be done by September 200 1.	7	"the implications of clinical governance for
8	Also, following the symposium, a Health Service	8	blood transfusion practice.
9	circular on Better Blood Transfusion, dated	9	"This circular details the action required of
10	11 December 1998 was published. Could we put that on	10	NHS trusts and clinicians to improve transfusion
11	the screen please, Sully. It's NHBT0083701_002,	11	practice."
12	please. We can see the date at the top. If we jus	12	Then if we go to the next page, please. We have
13	go down slightly, we can see that it's "For action	13	the heading "Hospital Transfusion Committees":
14	by", and it's the Health Authorities of England and	14	"Every NHS Trust where blood is transfused
15	the Chief Executives, the Directors of Public Health,	15	should have an adequately resourced multi-disciplinary
16	and the Finance Directors, and then the NHS Trusts,	16	hospital transfusion committee. Some NHS Trusts ma
17	the Medical Schools, and the Post Graduate deans.	17	share a committee, whilst others may need more than
18	If we turn the page, please, we see under the	18	one. Given its key role in resource and risk
19	heading "Summary":	19	management, the HTC should be an integral part of
20	"Attention has focused on blood transfusion	20	local arrangements for clinical governance, with
21	practice recently for several reasons:	21	corresponding lines of accountability to the Chief
22	"greatly increased demand for blood compared	22	executive. The structure and organisation of an HT
23	with the increase in donations	23	should be informed by the best practice of existing
24	"the likely additional demand for blood	24	HTCs and it should be in close contact with local and
25	associated with the waiting list initiative	25	national blood user groups. About 65% of NHS trust
	173		174
1	already have an HTC and there is a wealth of knowle dge	1	Then we see, under the heading "Transfusion
2	about what works best. The National Blood Users'	2	guidance and protocols":
2	about what works best. The National Blood Users' Group is an excellent information resource.	2	guidance and protocols":  "The use by clinicians in the NHS of red cells,
2 3 4	about what works best. The National Blood Users' Group is an excellent information resource.  "As a minimum, an HTC should:	2 3 4	guidance and protocols":  "The use by clinicians in the NHS of red cells, platelets and fresh frozen plasma for the same
2 3 4 5	about what works best. The National Blood Users' Group is an excellent information resource.  "As a minimum, an HTC should:  "promote best practice through reference	2 3 4 5	guidance and protocols":  "The use by clinicians in the NHS of red cells, platelets and fresh frozen plasma for the same procedures is highly variable. This suggests that
2 3 4 5 6	about what works best. The National Blood Users' Group is an excellent information resource.  "As a minimum, an HTC should:  "promote best practice through reference guidelines.	2 3 4 5 6	guidance and protocols":  "The use by clinicians in the NHS of red cells, platelets and fresh frozen plasma for the same procedures is highly variable. This suggests that some of these scarce resources are being used
2 3 4 5 6 7	about what works best. The National Blood Users' Group is an excellent information resource.  "As a minimum, an HTC should:  "promote best practice through reference guidelines.  "lead multi-professional audit of the use of	2 3 4 5 6 7	guidance and protocols":  "The use by clinicians in the NHS of red cells, platelets and fresh frozen plasma for the same procedures is highly variable. This suggests that some of these scarce resources are being used unnecessarily and could be better managed. This also
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1 Where there are gaps in knowledge, further systematic A second CMO -- a second Chief Medical Officer 2 review of current work and research into transfusio 2 conference was held on 29 October 2001. Prior to the 3 3 practice are required." conference, the purpose of the conference was 4 In Scotland a management executive letter was 4 established with the four UK CMOs, and it was this: 5 circulated, and that is SCGV0000039\_177. 5 "Despite work over the last three years, local 6 The letter was circulated on 2 February 1999, 6 audits still suggest that the use of blood components 7 and if we turn the page, we can see the action that 7 remains highly variable between clinicians and 8 was required: 8 hospitals, and needed to be explored as a marker of 9 "From March 1999, all NHS Trusts where blood is 9 surgical/clinical practice. Most importantly, and in 10 10 transfused should: the aftermath of the recent HCV ruling, the risk of "ensure that hospital transfusion committees are 11 blood transfusion would need to be recognised upfront 11 12 in place to oversee all aspects of blood transfusion; 12 and put in clear perspective for the public, patients 13 [and should] 13 and clinicians. The main issue, therefore, was about 14 "participate in the annual SHOT enquiry. 14 risk: scoping the risk of receiving blood "By March 2000, all NHS Trusts where blood is 15 15 components against effectiveness, communicating thi to patients and the service in the context of the 16 transfused should: 16 "have agreed and disseminated local protocols 17 benefits, and reducing the risk through best clinical 17 18 for blood transfusion, based on guidelines and best 18 practice. 19 national practice, and supported by in house training, 19 "This approach would require a full and honest partnership between the blood services and the public. 20 [and] 20 21 "have explored the feasibility of autologous 21 It would need to be based on an agreed recognition of 22 22 blood transfusion and ensured that where appropriate, the risks, a policy that did not promote blood 23 patients are aware of this option; in particular they 23 transfusion as safe, and fully governed by informed 24 should have considered the introduction of 24 consent." 25 perioperative cell salvage ..." 25 It's said that the plain message was to be that 178 177 "We've come a long way since 1998." 1 practice involving education and the development of 1 2 At that second conference, it was noted that an 2 achievable benchmarks." audit of the implementation of the 1998 circular 3 3 A further health service circular was published 4 showed that most hospitals had established hospital 4 on 4 July 2002. It was focused on ensuring that 5 5 transfusion committees, had participated in the SHO Better Blood Transfusion was an integral part of 6 scheme, and had protocols for the administration of 6 NHS care. Once again, it emphasised the need to have 7 7 blood. a hospital transfusion committee which would implement 8 8 "However, there was also evidence of poor good transfusion practice, regular, documented 9 provision of training for clinical staff and patien 9 training for staff, the provision of timely written 10 10 information, few protocols for the appropriate use of information about blood transfusion and its 11 blood, few audits of transfusion practice, and limited 11 alternatives for patients and, having agreed and 12 use of autologous transfusion. 12 disseminated protocols for safe and effective 13 "At the seminar, the establishment of the CMO's 13 transfusion practice, adopting national guidelines for 14 National Blood Transfusion Committee was also 14 the appropriate use of blood. 15 highlighted. It was hoped that the flow of 15 In terms of progress that was made, I want to 16 information between hospital transfusion committees 16 turn now to the second annual report of the Nationa 17 and regional transfusion committees and the CMO's 17 Blood Transfusion Committee from September 2004. 18 National Blood Transfusion Committee should encourage 18 RLIT0000852, please. 19 We see towards the bottom of the page the 19 good local blood transfusion practice and the 20 20 heading "Progress in the implementation of the [200 implementation of national transfusion guidelines. 21 "One of the first initiatives of the National 21 circular]": 22 22 Blood Transfusion Committee was to undertake "A questionnaire was issued to haematologists in 23 a national comparative audit in blood transfusion, one 23 charge of blood banks in April 2003. There was 24 of the purposes of which was to enable comparative 24 an overall response rate of only 47% of NHS hospitals. 25

25

data between trusts to be used for the improvement of

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"Progress since 2001 on the implementation of

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Then if we go over the page to page 3, please, 1 Better Blood Transfusion in the NHS hospitals who 2 responded to the questionnaire included: 2 "National comparative audit": 3 3 "Greater participation in the SHOT scheme to "The national audit of transfusion practice in 4 100% 4 collaboration with the Royal College of Physicians, 5 "An increase in Hospital Transfusion Committees 5 Clinical Evaluation and Effectiveness Unit revealed 6 to 98% 6 deficits in the practice of blood transfusion ..." 7 "An increase in hospital blood banks with 7 Then it's the third bullet point: 8 accreditation to 86% 8 "Record keeping was often poor, making it 9 "An increase in the number of hospitals with 9 difficult to demonstrate that optimal care was give n, 10 10 transfusion practitioners to 51%." and demonstrates lack of preparedness for the 'Vein to Now, of course one must recall that the response 11 vein' approach to documenting blood transfusion 11 rate was only 47 per cent, and those percentages ar 12 practice as required in the EU Directive." 12 13 therefore of that 47 per cent. 13 So even as in 2003, 2004, there are ongoing 14 Sir, I'm sure you recall the evidence that we 14 difficulties noted about the traceability of blood 15 heard about the SHOT scheme earlier, maybe a month 15 transfusions. In September 2006, NHS Scotland published 16 ago, in terms of how it was set up, and the challen ges 16 that were faced in the early days of getting hospit als 17 clinical standards on blood transfusion. These 17 18 standards flowed from the UK CMO's conference. The 18 to actually engage with it. 19 This report does note, however, the lack of 19 include that the NHS board must have a system in place 20 progress in the following areas: training of staff, 20 to ensure that every unit of blood component received 21 the development of protocols for the appropriate us 21 into the hospital transfusion laboratory can be 22 22 of blood, and the provision of information to unmistakably traced to its recipient, or to its fin al 23 patients: 23 fate, if not transfused. The decision to transfuse is 24 24 made following consideration of the potential risks "There was evidence of regional variation in the 25 development of Hospital Transfusion Teams." 25 and benefits of and the alternatives to transfusion 181 182 Where possible, this is discussed between the 1 patient safety. 1 2 clinician and patient (or their legal guardian) in 2 And those areas became the focus for the work of 3 advance of transfusion. And procedures are in plac 3 the National Blood Transfusion Committee. 4 to optimise blood use and minimise wastage. 4 There were further health service circulars in 5 5 In 2006 a review of the progress of the Better 2007 and 2010, and the National Blood Transfusion 6 Blood Transfusion initiative was produced covering the 6 Committee continued to operate, coming under the 7 7 period 1998 to 2006. It considered what was required leadership of Dr Wallis in October 2014. 8 to "refocus and energise it". The report noted the 8 Later this week, the Inquiry will be hearing 9 progress and remaining gaps. It recorded that medical 9 evidence from Dr Wallis and from Dr Murphy, both of 10 10 use was by then a significant user of red cells, whom have been heavily involved in the Better Blood 11 whereas surgical use had reduced. 11 Transfusion Initiative, and it's anticipated that the 12 There had also been little effect on the use of 12 ongoing work and the current position will be 13 fresh frozen plasma and platelets. Audits, it said, 13 addressed with them rather than through this indicate considerable inappropriate usage of these 14 14 presentation. 15 products, which should also become a focus for 15 Sir, that draws this presentation to a close. 16 reduction. 16 I think within my 20 minutes, perhaps. Unless there's 17 The report noted some of the underlying reasons 17 anything you'd like me to address further? 18 for the slower than ideal implementation, namely th 18 SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: No, except I think you may have lack of an effective means of enforcement by the CM O's 19 19 answered the question about the first reference to 20 National Blood Transfusion Committee, that appropriate 20 consent that is traceable, because you did tell me, 21 21 I think, that in the -- in 2001, in the -- there wa use of blood was not high enough up on the hospital 22 priority and risk management agendas, the lack of 22 a requirement or suggestion that there should be 23 resourcing for hospital transfusion teams, and 23 consent for transfusion. 24 insufficient awareness/education within hospitals 24 MS FRASER BUTLIN: Thank you, yes. 25 regarding the potential impact of blood shortages o SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: There may have been an earlier one

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1	but at least it goes back in one of the official	1	INDEX	
2	documents to 2001.	2	Decontation to the leaving shout	,
3	MS FRASER BUTLIN: I will double check again that there's	3	Presentation to the Inquiry aboutthe experiences of people	
4	nothing earlier, but yes, I think it certainly appears	4	the experiences of people infected and affected through blood transfusions	
5	in the 2001 CMO documentation.	5	Presentation to the Inquiry about	63
6	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: But yes, so that concludes this	6	Presentation to the Inquiry about the guidance available to clinicians about the use of blood transfusions	
7	presentation.	7	blood transfusions	
8	MS FRASER BUTLIN: It does.	8		
9	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: This presentation had originally	9		
10	been planned to go on tomorrow, as you may know.	10		
11	Obviously it won't now, because we've finished it. So	11		
12	tomorrow we will not be sitting, but we begin again on	12		
13	Wednesday.	13		
14	MS FRASER BUTLIN: We will be hearing from	14		
15	Professor Philip Steer and Dr David Bogod.	15		
16	Professor Steer is an obstetrician and Dr Bogod is an	16		
17	obstetric anaesthetist.	17		
18	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: So we hear them at 10.00 on	18		
19	Wednesday. So until 10.00 on Wednesday, thank you.	19		
20	(4.52 pm)	20		
21	(Adjourned until Wednesday, 23 February 2022 at 10. 00 am)	21		
22		22		
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25		25		
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