More 100% Hospitals!

Welcome to the seventh UKOSS newsletter. Both the North East and the East Midlands have returned 100% of cards for the last three months. Congratulations! Thank you again for all your hard work. We would be grateful if you could all check the details of your returns on page 2 as we have been having some problems with the post and there may be some lost cards. If you think we have not received any of your cards, please email us to let us know and we can update the database. Further congratulations to the following hospitals that are now 100% hospitals for the first year. Well done!

New 100% hospitals

- Birmingham Women’s Hospital
- Bradford Royal Infirmary
- Causeway Hospital
- Darent Valley Hospital
- Derriford Hospital
- Erne Hospital
- Glan Clwyd District General Hospital
- Guy’s and St Thomas’ Hospital
- Harrogate District Hospital
- Hillingdon Hospital
- Jersey General Hospital
- Kettering General Hospital
- Kingston Hospital
- Liverpool Women’s Hospital
- Milton Keynes General Hospital
- North Tyneside General Hospital
- Northampton General Hospital
- Pembury Hospital
- Peterborough Maternity Unit
- Princess Anne Hospital
- Princess Royal University Hospital
- Queen Charlotte’s and Chelsea Hospital
- Royal Bolton Hospital
- Royal Jubilee Maternity Service
- Royal Surrey County Hospital
- Royal Sussex County Hospital
- Scarborough Hospital
- St Helier Hospital
- St Mary’s Hospital, London
- St Mary’s Hospital, Manchester
- Ulster Hospital
- University Hospital of Hartlepool
- University Hospital of North Durham
- Wansbeck General Hospital
- Warrick Hospital
- West Middlesex University Hospital
- West Suffolk Hospital
- Western Isles Hospital
- Worcestershire Royal Hospital

Cases reported for current studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disorder</th>
<th>Actual Number of cases</th>
<th>Expected number of cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Fatty Liver</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amniotic Fluid Embolism</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal Pulmonary Embolism</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMAIT</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrochisis</td>
<td>Data collection starts this month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myocardial Infarction</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary Vascular Disease</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regional card return rates July-Sept 2006
Thanks to the following hospitals who have returned cards for the last three months:

Aberdeen Maternity Hospital
Airedale General Hospital
Alexandra Hospital
Barnsley District General Hospital
Basildon Hospital
Bassetlaw District General Hospital
Birmingham City Hospital
Birmingham Women's Hospital
Bradford Royal Infirmary
Bronglais Hospital
Caithness General Hospital
Causeway Hospital
Chelsea & Westminster Hospital
Cheltenham General Hospital
Chesterfield & North Derbyshire Royal Hospital
Colchester General Hospital
Countess of Chester Hospital
Craigavon Area Hospital
Cumberland Infirmary
Daisy Hill Hospital
Darent Valley Hospital
Darlington Memorial Hospital
Derby Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Derriford Hospital
Dewsbury and District Hospital
Diana Princess of Wales Hospital
Doncaster Royal Infirmary
Dorset County Hospital
Dr Gray's Hospital
Dumfries & Galloway Royal Infirmary
Darent Valley Hospital
Ealing Hospital
East Surrey Hospital
Epsom General Hospital
Fairfield General Hospital
Forth Park Hospital
Frinton Hospital
Frimley Park Hospital
Furness General Hospital
George Elliot Hospital
Glan Clwyd District General Hospital
Gloucestershire Royal Hospital
Good Hope Hospital
Guy's and St Thomas' Hospital
Harold Wood Hospital
Harrogate District Hospital
Hereford County Hospital
Hexham General Hospital
Hillingdon Hospital
Hinchingbrooke Hospital
Hornsey Hospital
Horton Hospital
Hospital of St John and St Elizabeth
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary
Hull Royal Infirmary
Ipswich Hospital
James Cook University Hospital
James Paget Hospital
Jersey General Hospital
John Radcliffe Hospital
Kettering General Hospital
King George Hospital
Kings College Hospital
King's Mill Hospital
Kingston Hospital
Lagden Valley Hospital
Leeds General Infirmary
Leicester General Hospital
Leicester Royal Infirmary
Leighton Hospital
Lincoln County Hospital
Lister Hospital
Macclesfield District General Hospital
Maidstone General Hospital
Manor Hospital
Mater Infirmary
Medway Maritime Hospital
Mid-Ulster Hospital
New Cross Hospital
Ninewells Hospital & Medical School
Nobles Hospital
Norfolk & Norwich University Hospital
North Devon District Hospital
North Hampshire Hospital
North Tyneside General Hospital
Northampton General Hospital
Nottingham City Hospital
Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust
Pembury Hospital
Pilgrim Hospital
Ponctafact General Infirmary
Poole Hospital
Prince Charles Hospital
Princess Alexandra Hospital
Princess Elizabeth Hospital
Princess Mary Hospital
Princess Royal University Hospital
Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead
Queen Elizabeth II Hospital
Queen Mother's Hospital
Queen's Hospital
Raigmore Hospital
Rochdale Infirmary
Royal Albert Edward Infirmary
Royal Alexandra Hospital
Royal Blackburn Hospital
Royal Bolton Hospital
Royal Cornwall Hospital
Royal Hampshire County Hospital
Royal Jubilee Maternity Service
Royal United Infirmary
Royal Oldham Hospital
Royal Shrewsbury Hospital
Royal Sussex County Hospital
Royal Victoria Infirmary
Russells Hall Hospital
Salisbury District Hospital
Sandwell District General Hospital
Scarborough Hospital
Scunthorpe General Hospital
Shareo Green Unit
Simpson Centre for Reproductive Health
Singleton Hospital
South Tyneside District Hospital
Southern General Hospital
Southern General Hospital
Southend Hospital
Southport & Ormskirk Hospital NHS Trust
St George's Hospital
St Helier Hospital
St James's University Hospital
St John's Hospital
St John's Unit at Howden
St Mary's Hospital, London
St Mary's Hospital, Newport
St Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth
St Michael's Hospital
St Peter's Hospital
St Richard's Hospital
Staffordshire Royal Infirmary
Stepney Hill Hospital
Stirling Royal Infirmary
Stoke Mandeville Hospital
Tameside General Hospital
Taunton and Somerset Hospital
The Jessop Wing
The Portland Hospital
Torbay Hospital
Trafford General Hospital
Ulster University College
University Hospital Lewisham
University Hospital of Hartlepool
University Hospital of North Durham
University Hospital of North Tees
University Hospital of Wales
Victoria Hospital
Warwick Hospital
Watford General Hospital
West Cumberland Hospital
West Middlesex University Hospital
West Suffolk Hospital
West Wales General Hospital
Western Isles Hospital
Wexham Park Hospital
Whipps Cross Hospital
Whittington Hospital
Wishaw General Hospital
Witbyush Hospital
Worcestershire Royal Hospital
Worthing Hospital
Wrexham Maelor Hospital
Wythenshawe Hospital
YeoVil Women's Hospital
York Hospital
Ysbty In Wneud District General Hospital
Antrim Hospit
Arrobase Park Hospital
Ayrshire Maternity Unit
Bedford Hospital
Borders General Hospital
Bumley General Hospital
City Hospitals Sunderland NHS Trust
Conquest Hospital
Erie Hospital
Hope Hospital
Liverpool Women's Hospital
Milton Keynes General Hospital
Nevill Hall Hospital
Newham General Hospital
North Middlesex Hospital
Northwick Park Hospital
Northumberland Hospital
Princess of Wales Hospital
Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospital
Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Kings Lynn
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Hospital
Rosie Maternity Hospital
Rotherham District General Hospital
Royal Berkshire Hospital
Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital
Royal Doncaster Hospital
Royal Free Hospital
Royal Manchester Hospital
Royal York Hospital
university Hospitals NHS Trust
Trondheim Hospital
Calderdale Royal Hospital
City General Hospital
Eastbourne District General Hospital
North Manchester General Hospital
Peterborough Maternity Unit
Queen Elizabeth Hospital, London
Queen Mary's Hospital
Queen Margaret Hospital
University Hospital Lewisham
University Hospital of Hartlepool
University Hospital of North Durham
University Hospital of North Tees
University Hospital of Wales
Victoria Hospital
Warwick Hospital
Watford General Hospital
West Cumberland Hospital
West Middlesex University Hospital
West Suffolk Hospital
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Calderdale Royal Hospital
City General Hospital
Eastbourne District General Hospital
North Manchester General Hospital
Peterborough Maternity Unit
Queen Elizabeth Hospital, London
Queen Mary’s Hospital
Royal Free Hospital
The Great Western Hospital
Pregnancy in Transplant Recipients

Despite initial concerns about the advisability of pregnancy in solid-organ transplant recipients, there have now been reports of over 14,000 births to women with transplanted organs. Most studies are centre-based and retrospective. Three voluntary registers have collected data at various times: the US National Transplantation Pregnancy Register (1991-present), the UK Transplant Pregnancy Register (1994-2001) and the European Dialysis and Transplant Association Registry (1960-1992). Recent analysis of data from the UK Transplant Pregnancy Register has identified high rates of preterm delivery (50%) and delivery by caesarean section (72%) in pregnant renal transplant recipients. Worse outcomes were associated with poorer pre-pregnancy graft function and drug-treated hypertension during pregnancy. Increasing numbers of pregnancies are now occurring in recipients of non-renal solid organ transplants. However, the published information is insufficient to assess with confidence the outcomes associated with these pregnancies. The UK Transplant Register ceased to collect data in 2001 and there is currently no information available at a population level in the UK specifically relating to pregnancy. This project will collect information about pregnancy outcomes amongst current transplant recipients in the UK and assess the role of immunosuppressive regimens and other factors in the outcomes of women and their infants. This information is important to inform future management and counselling of these women. Data will be collected separately for women with kidney transplants and those with other transplanted organs.


Extreme Obesity

Obesity is now recognised to be an important public health problem throughout the developed world. The prevalence of obesity is rising rapidly in the UK in all age groups, including women of reproductive age. Retrospective database analyses have identified a number of risks associated with pregnancy among obese women. Women are at risk of a number of complications of pregnancy, including pre-eclampsia, venous thromboembolism and gestational diabetes, and have higher rates of labour induction, delivery by caesarean section, general anaesthesia and anaesthetic complications. Obese women are also at increased risk of poor perinatal outcomes, including stillbirth and neonatal death. Recent reports of the UK Confidential Enquiry into Maternal and Child Health have also highlighted obesity as a factor in increasing numbers of maternal deaths in the UK. Over 35% of the mothers who died in 2000-2002 were classified as obese (BMI greater than 30). In comparison, 23% of the general female population of reproductive age are obese. The women died from a variety of causes, including antepartum and postpartum thromboembolism, failed intubation, and because their physical size precluded the availability of optimum care. This has particular significance for the future as the prevalence and degree of obesity rises, since adequate service provision will need to be ensured to avoid an increase in the numbers of maternal deaths. This study will investigate the prevalence and outcomes of pregnancy in women with extreme obesity in the UK, and assess the risk of adverse outcomes attributable to obesity. The project will also assess any adverse outcomes related to inadequate provision of equipment or services for these women.

Introducing BAPS-CASS

October saw the launch of the new British Association of Paediatric Surgeons Congenital Anomalies Surveillance System. This joint initiative between the NPEU and the British Association of Paediatric Surgeons will run in a very similar manner to UKOSS, conducting a rolling programme of studies through a monthly card reporting system. The first study will investigate outcomes following different types of surgical management for infants with gastroschisis.

Why does UKOSS need “nil returns”? 

The primary research aim of most UKOSS studies is to identify the incidence of a particular rare condition (proportion of women with that disorder). In order to generate an accurate estimate of incidence, we need to record both the number of cases occurring (the numerator), and the total number of births for all participating hospitals (the denominator). When you return a card indicating that there has been “nothing to report” at your hospital, it means that we know that we can include the births for your hospital in the denominator for the study. When you return a card indicating that there are cases to report, we can include your hospital figures in both the numerator and the denominator numbers. If we do not receive a card at all, we cannot be certain that there are no cases for your particular hospital and therefore we cannot be certain of the accurate denominator to make our calculation of incidence. Nil returns also allow us to be sure that each hospital is recording cases and that we have not missed any case reports. Missing information about a few cases can make a very big difference to the estimates of incidence generated from studies of uncommon conditions such as those we study in UKOSS. Accurate incidence estimates are particularly important for identifying resources and planning services for women with such rare conditions.

Completed studies

The acute fatty liver, antenatal pulmonary embolism and TB studies have now completed reporting and will no longer appear on the blue card. If you have any data collection forms waiting to be completed, please can you return them as soon as possible so that we can start analysing the data. Thank you!