



National Haemoglobinopathy Registry

ANNUAL REPORT 2022/2023



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Chapter 1: Introduction

The 2022/23 Annual Data Report provides stakeholders of the NHR with an update on patient numbers for Sickle Cell, Thalassaemia and other rare inherited anaemia patients in England.

The removal of inactive patients from reporting is necessary to maintain an accurate portrayal of patient populations.

Status	No.
Deceased	71
Emigrated	12

Table 1 - Inactive Patients details the number of patients that have become inactive during the year. We encourage users of the NHR to update the status of their patients accordingly.

Status	No.
Deceased	71
Emigrated	12

Table 1 - Inactive Patients.

Chapter 2: Sickle Cell Reports

SHT Name	Registrations
Barts Health NHS Trust	1674
Birmingham Women's and Children's Hospital NHS FT and Sandwell and West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust	1341
King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	1333
Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust	1285
North Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust	705
Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust	692
University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	640
Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust	639
St Georges Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust	594
Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust	527
London Northwest University Healthcare NHS Trust	508
Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	468
Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust	416
Whittington Health NHS Trust	395
University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust	384
Homerton Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust	366
Croydon Health Services NHS Trust	296
Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust	275
University Hospitals Bristol & Weston NHS Foundation Trust	224
The Newcastle Upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	194
Addenbrooke's Hospital Cambridge (Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)	178
Royal Liverpool University Hospital (Liverpool University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)	171
Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	124
University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust	116
Sheffield Children's NHS Foundation Trust	71
University Hospital of Wales (Cardiff and Vale University Health Board)	56
Sandwell Hospital - Paediatrics	11
No SHT specified	177

Table 2 - Sickle Cell registrations by SHT.

Sickle Cell patients by diagnosis type

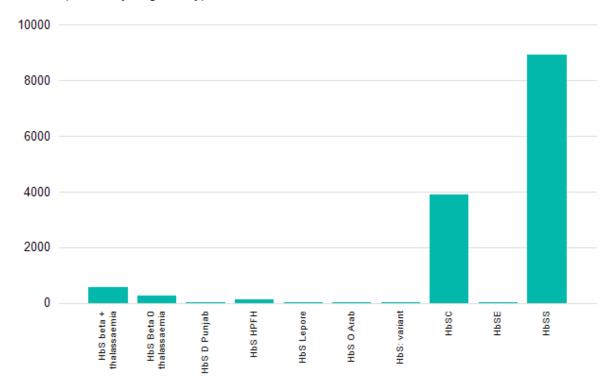


Figure 1 - Sickle Cell patients by diagnosis type.

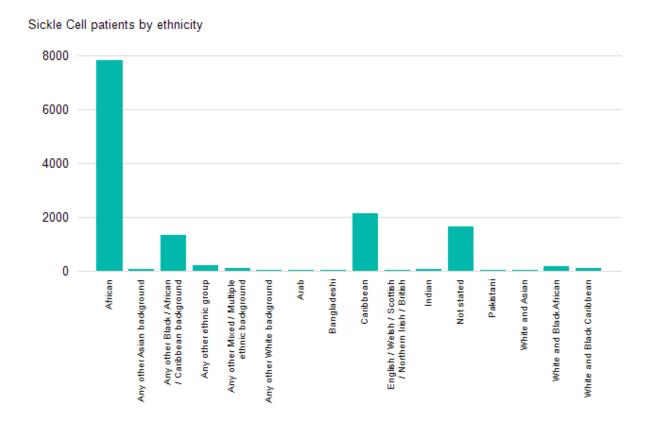


Figure 2 - Sickle Cell patients by ethnicity.

HCC Name	Registrations
South East London and South East	3618
East London and Essex	2063
North Central London and East Anglia	1893
West London	1666
West Midlands	1349
North East and Yorkshire	812
North West	805
East Midlands	654
Wessex and Thames Valley	584
South West	229
London and South East	5
London, South Central and South West	<5
Midlands	<5
North	<5
No HCC specified	176

Table 3 - Sickle Cell registrations by HCC.

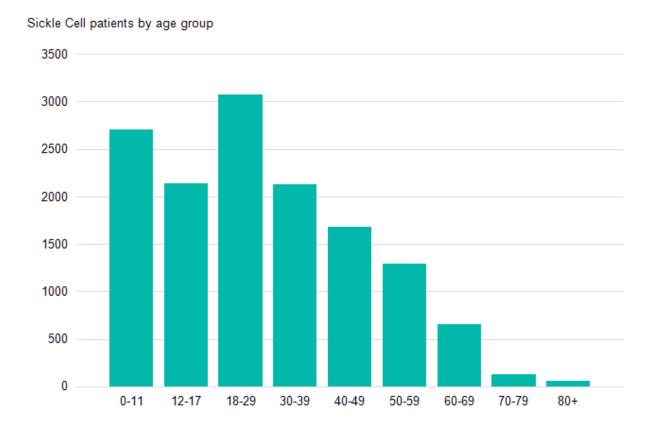


Figure 3 - Sickle Cell patients by age group.

Sickle Cell patients by treatment type (excluding other therapy)

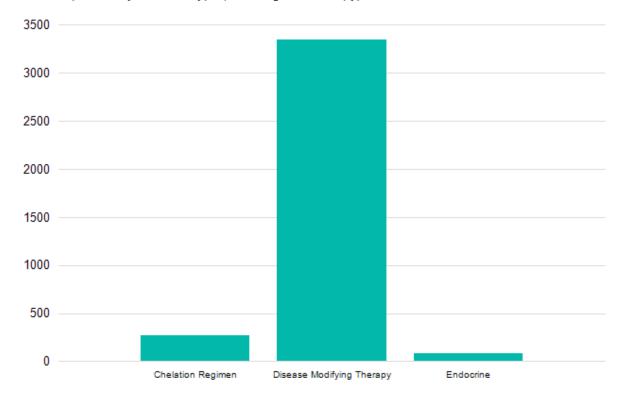


Figure 4 - Sickle Cell patients by treatment type (excluding other therapy).

Sickle Cell patients by iron chelation type

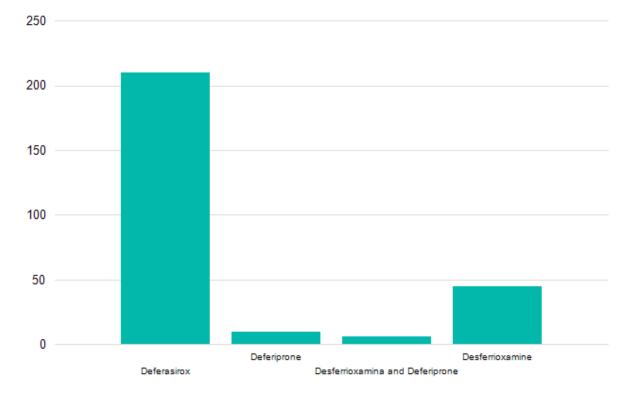


Figure 5 - Sickle Cell patients by iron chelation type.

Treatment Group Id	Treatment	No.
Chelation Regimen	Deferasirox	210
	Desferrioxamine	45
	Deferiprone	10
	Desferrioxamina and Deferiprone	6
	Deferasirox and Deferiprone	<5
	Deferasirox and Desferrioxamine	<5
Disease Modifying Therapy	Hydroxycarbamide	3299
	Prednisolone	30
	Other	15
	Dexamethasone	<5
Endocrine	Levothyroxine	32
	Insulin	23
	Hydrocortisone	12
	Oral hypoglycaemic agent	6
	Ostrogen and progesterone replacement therapy	5
	Calctriol (rocaltriol)	<5
	Growth hormone	<5
	Testosterone replacement therapy	<5
Other Therapy	Folic acid	5603
	Penicillin	5491
	Other	4896
	Vitamin D	1746
	Opioid therapy	246
	Crizanlizumab	156
	Penicillin alternative	123
	Ace inhibitor	85
	Voxelotor	70
	NOAC/DOAC	61
	Warfarin	42
	Etliefrine	10
	Sildenafil	8
	Angiotensin receptor blocker	7
	Home oxygen	7
	Anti platelet therapy	6
	Bisphosponate	<5
	Pancreatic enzyme supplement	<5
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Table 4 - Sickle Cell patient treatments.

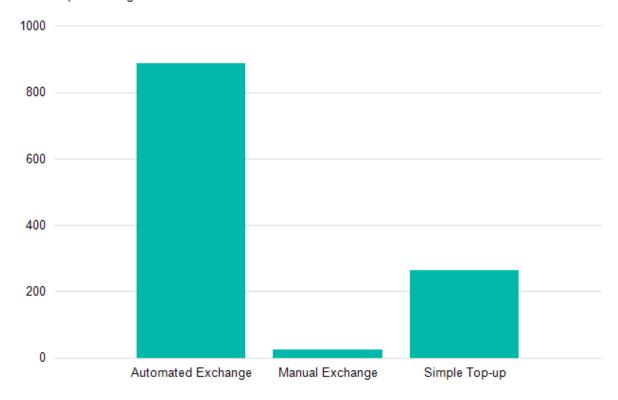


Figure 6 - Sickle Cell patients receiving regular transfusions by modality.

HCC Name	Registrations
South East London and South East	726
East London and Essex	347
West Midlands	287
North West	281
North East and Yorkshire	264
North Central London and East Anglia	193
West London	172
East Midlands	157
Wessex and Thames Valley	123
South West	64
London and South East	<5
No HCC specified	6

Table 5 - Sickle Cell registrations with TCD monitoring by HCC.

Chapter 3: Thalassemia Reports

SHTName	Registrations
Birmingham Women's and Children's Hospital NHS FT and Sandwell and West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust	ı 294
University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	240
Whittington Health NHS Trust	221
Barts Health NHS Trust	189
Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust	166
Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust	127
Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust	90
Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	74
University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust	69
North Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust	66
London Northwest University Healthcare NHS Trust	64
King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	50
Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust	48
St Georges Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust	46
University Hospitals Bristol & Weston NHS Foundation Trust	46
Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust	40
The Newcastle Upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	34
Royal Liverpool University Hospital (Liverpool University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)	27
Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	27
Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust	21
Addenbrooke's Hospital Cambridge (Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)	17
University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust	15
Sheffield Children's NHS Foundation Trust	11
Croydon Health Services NHS Trust	5
Homerton Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust	<5
St James's (Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust)	<5
University Hospital of Wales (Cardiff and Vale University Health Board)	<5
No SHT specified	11

Table 6 - Thalassaemia registrations by SHT.

Thalassaemia patients by diagnosis type

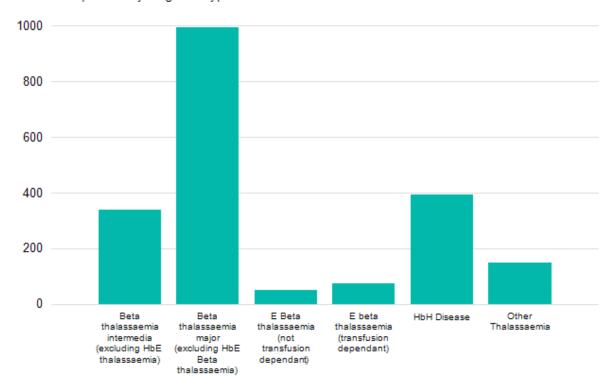


Figure 7 - Thalassaemia patients by diagnosis type.

Thalassaemia patients by ethnicity

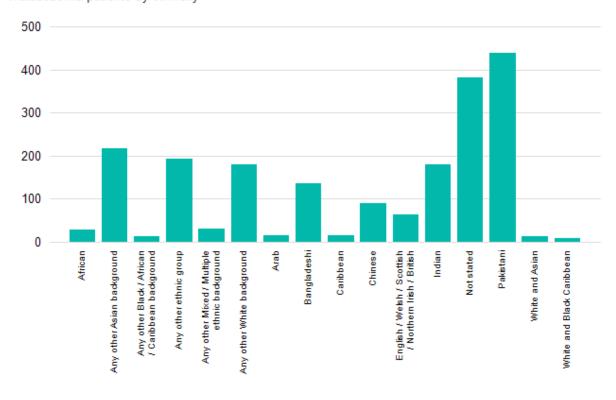


Figure 8 - Thalassaemia patients by ethnicity.

HCC Name	Registrations
London, South Central and South West	878
Midlands	411
North	392
London and South East	305
North Central London and East Anglia	<5
North East and Yorkshire	<5
South East London and South East	<5
No HCC specified	11

Table 7 - Thalassaemia registrations by HCC.

Thalassaemia patients by age group

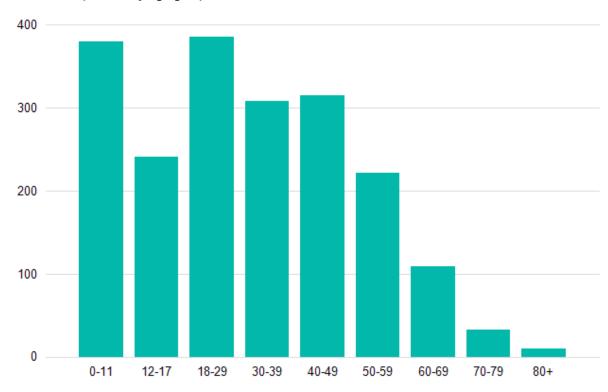


Figure 9 - Thalassaemia patients by age group.

Thalassaemia patients by treatment type (excluding other therapy)

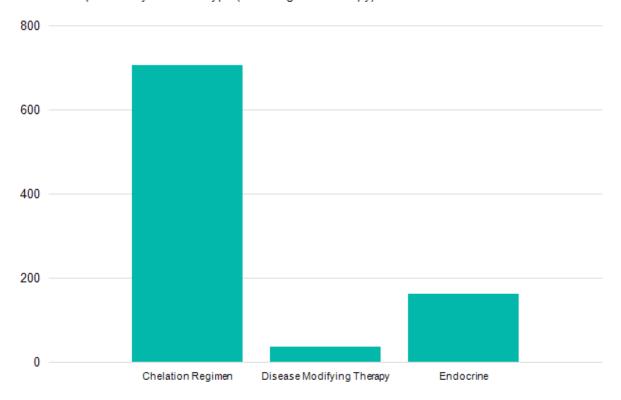


Figure 10 - Thalassaemia patients by treatment type (excluding other therapy).

Treatment group	Treatment	No.
Chelation Regimen	Deferasirox	432
	Desferrioxamine	114
	Deferiprone	66
	Desferrioxamina and Deferiprone	34
	Deferasirox and Deferiprone	32
	Deferasirox and Desferrioxamine	29
Disease Modifying Therapy	Hydroxycarbamide	32
	Other	5
Endocrine	Levothyroxine	53
	Testosterone replacement therapy	42
	Insulin	35
	Ostrogen and progesterone replacement therapy	15
	Growth hormone	11
	Calctriol (rocaltriol)	<5
	Fertility therapy	<5
	Hydrocortisone	<5
	Oral hypoglycaemic agent	<5
Other Therapy	Other	618
	Folic acid	400
	Vitamin D	392
	Penicillin	136
	Warfarin	15
	Bisphosponate	10
	NOAC/DOAC	8
	Sildenafil	6
	Penicillin alternative	5
	Ace inhibitor	<5
	Opioid therapy	<5
	Pancreatic enzyme supplement	<5

Table 8 - Thalassaemia patient treatments.

Thalassaemia patients regular transfusons

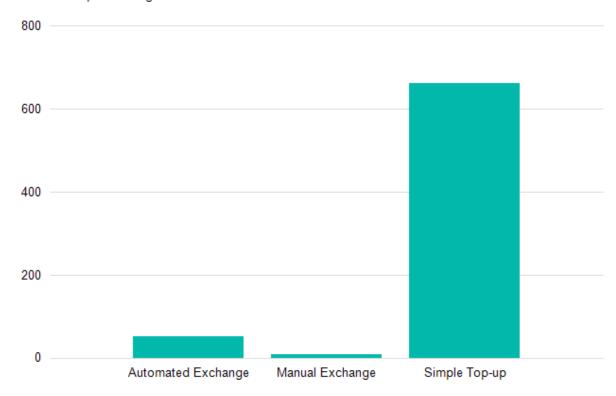


Figure 11 - Thalassaemia patients regular transfusions by modality.

Chapter 4: Rare Inherited Anaemia Reports

SHT Name	Registrations
Birmingham Women's and Children's Hospital NHS FT and Sandwell and West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust	78
Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust	73
University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	63
London Northwest University Healthcare NHS Trust	52
Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	36
Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust	31
Barts Health NHS Trust	26
The Newcastle Upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	24
University Hospitals Bristol & Weston NHS Foundation Trust	20
Royal Liverpool University Hospital (Liverpool University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)	19
Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust	17
Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	15
University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust	13
Whittington Health NHS Trust	12
Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust	9
Homerton Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust	7
Croydon Health Services NHS Trust	5
Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust	5
King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	5
University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust	5
Addenbrooke's Hospital Cambridge (Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)	<5
Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust	<5
North Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust	<5
Sheffield Children's NHS Foundation Trust	<5
St Georges Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust	<5
No SHT specified	72

Table 9 - Rare Inherited Anaemia registrations by SHT.

Rare inherited anaemia patients by diagnosis type

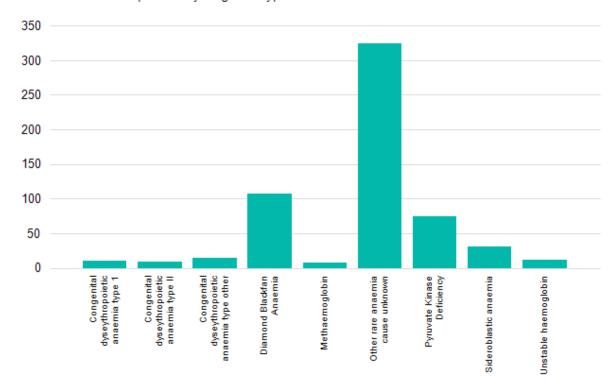


Figure 12 - Rare Inherited Anaemia patients by diagnosis type.

Rare inherited anaemia patients by ethnicity

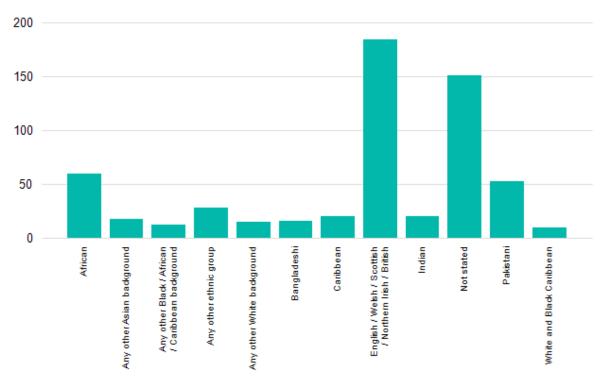


Figure 13 - Rare Inherited Anaemia patients by ethnicity.

HCC Name	Registrations
London, South Central and South West	202
North	151
Midlands	122
London and South East	48
South East London and South East	6
East London and Essex	<5
North East and Yorkshire	<5
No HCC specified	70

Table 10 - Rare Inherited Anaemia registrations by HCC.

Rare inherited anaemia patients by age group

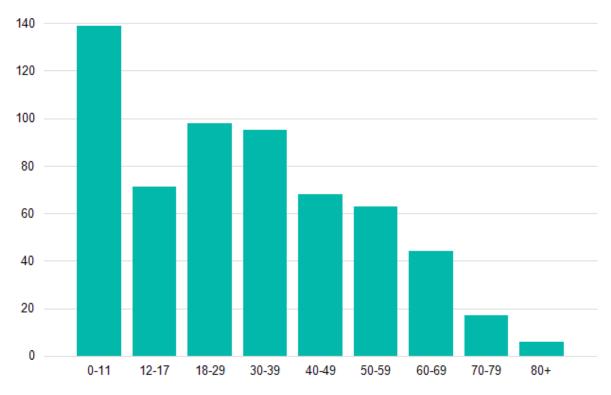


Figure 14 - Rare Inherited Anaemia patients by age group.

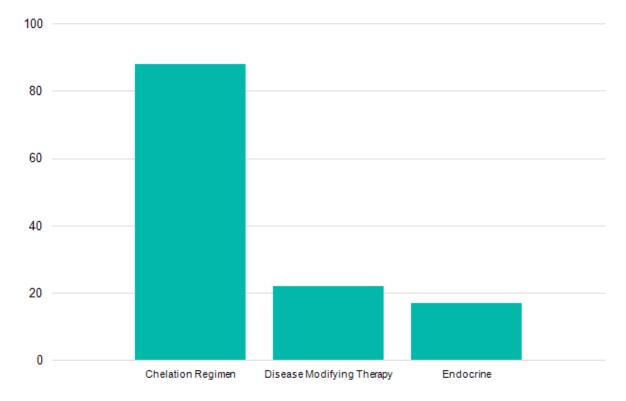


Figure 15 - Rare Inherited Anaemia patients by treatment type (excluding other therapy).

Treatment group	Treatment	No.
Chelation Regimen	Deferasirox	61
	Desferrioxamine	14
	Deferiprone	5
	Deferasirox and Deferiprone	<5
	Deferasirox and Desferrioxamine	<5
	Desferrioxamina and Deferiprone	<5
Disease Modifying Therapy	Prednisolone	10
	Hydroxycarbamide	9
	Interferon	<5
Endocrine	Levothyroxine	9
	Growth hormone	<5
	Insulin	<5
	Testosterone replacement therapy	<5
Other Therapy	Other	114
	Folic acid	107
	Vitamin D	60
	Penicillin	38
	Bisphosponate	<5
	Home oxygen	<5
	NOAC/DOAC	<5
	Penicillin alternative	<5
	Warfarin	<5
	able 11 - Rare Inherited Anaemia patient treatments.	

Rare inherited anaemia patients regular transfusons

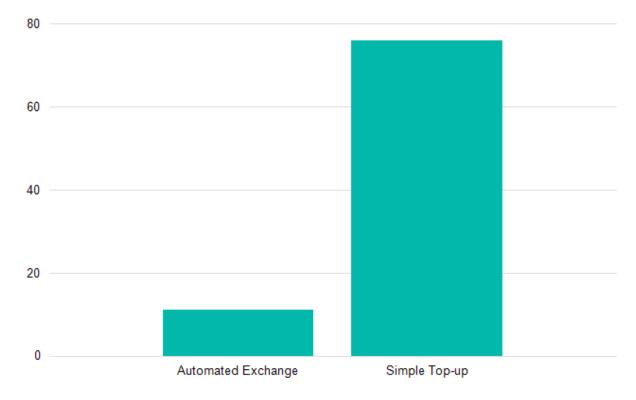


Figure 16 - Rare Inherited Anaemia patients regular transfusions by modality.

Chapter 5: Reported Serious Events and Comorbidities.

Serious adverse events	No.
Death	30
Delayed HTR - Not thought to be associated with antibody: hyperhaemolysis	10
Ischaemic stroke	8
Cardiac failure	6
Delayed HTR - Associated with a new antibody (conventional DHTR)	<5
Delayed HTR - Associated with previous antibody	<5
Haemorrhagic stroke	<5
Intrauterine death	<5
Pneumococcal Infection	<5

Table 12 - Sickle Cell Serious Adverse Events.

Comorbidity type	Comorbidity	No.
Acute Haemolytic Transfusion Reaction (HTR Acute)	Acute HTR - Not thought to be associated with antibody: hyperhaemolysis	9
	Acute HTR - Associated with a new antibody (conventional DHTR)	<5
Bacterial infection	Bacterial infectious disease (Other)	20
Cardiorespiratory	Acute chest syndrome	114
	Pneumonia	16
	Pulmonary embolism	6
	Deep vein thrombosis	5
	Fat embolism syndrome	5
	Asthma	<5
	Obstructive lung disease	<5
	Pulmonary hypertension	<5
Endocrine	Other endocrine complication	<5
Genitourinary	Priapism	15
	Acute renal failure	<5
	Chronic renal failure Stage 3 CKD: eGFR Between 30 and 59	<5
	Chronic renal failure Stage 4 CKD: eGFR Between 15 and 29	<5
	Papillary necrosis	<5
Haematological	Simple painful crisis	852
	Acute haemolyitc event not related to blood transfusion	<5

Hepatobiliary	Acute Pancreatitis	<5
	Ascending cholangitis	<5
	Cirrhosis of liver	<5
	Hepatic sequestration	<5
	Liver failure	<5
Neurological disorders	Chronic pain	12
	Epilepsy	<5
	Retinopathy Stage I Peripheral aterial occlusion	<5
	Retinopathy Stage II Peripheral arteriovenous anastomoses (hairpin loop)	<5
	Retinopathy Stage III Neovascular and fibrous proliferations (sea fan)	<5
	Retinopathy Stage IV Vitreous hemorrhage	<5
	Seizure without diagnosis of epilepsy	<5
	Silent cerebral infarcts	<5
	Visual loss	<5
Obstetric/ gynaecological	Recurrent miscarrage	<5
Orthopaedic	Avascular necrosis	18
	Leg ulcers	12
	Acute Osteomyelitis	10
	Chronic Osteomyelitis	<5
	Fracture	<5
	Osteopenia	<5
Other	Other complication not listed above	117
	Splenic sequestration	14
	Cancer	<5
Viral infection	Covid 19	88
	Influenza	19
	Other viral illness	14
	Heptitis B	<5
	Parvovirus	<5

Table 13 - Sickle Cell comorbidities.

Serious adverse events	No.
Cardiac failure	<5
Delayed HTR - Not thought to be associated with antibody: hyperhaemolysis	<5

Table 14 – Thalassaemia patients serious adverse events.

Comorbidity type	Comorbidity	No.
Bacterial infection	Bacterial infectious disease (Other)	<5
Cardiorespiratory	Deep vein thrombosis	<5
	Pneumonia	<5
Endocrine	Insulin dependant diabetes	<5
Genitourinary	Hydronephrosis	<5
	Renal replacement therapy	<5
	Renal stones	<5
Haematological	Simple painful crisis	<5
Orthopaedic	Fracture	<5
	Osteoporosis	<5
Other	Other complication not listed above	16
	Cancer	<5
Viral infection	Covid 19	9
	Influenza	<5
	Other viral illness	<5
	Parvovirus	<5

Table 15 - Thalassaemia patients comorbidities.

Serious adverse events	No.
Cardiac failure	<5
Death	<5

Table 16 - Rare Inherited Anaemia Serious Adverse Events

Comorbidity type	Comorbidity	No.
Bacterial infection	Bacterial infectious disease (Other)	<5
Cardiorespiratory	Pneumonia	<5
Endocrine	Adrenal insufficicency	<5
Haematological	Neutropenia	<5
	Simple painful crisis	<5
Other	Other complication not listed above	<5
Viral infection	Covid 19	<5
	Influenza	<5

Table 17 - Rare Inherited Anaemia Comorbidities