

Ref no: 112011119  
From: Public  
Date: 01/11/19  
Subject: Inflammatory Bowel Disease Data

## REQUEST & RESPONSE

I am writing to request the sharing of the most current information available regarding the Inflammatory Bowel Disease MDTs, and prescription of biologic drugs to treat IBD in the UK. Specifically:

How many members are in the MDTs within the trust, and professional makeup (ie, how many consultant gastroenterologists, clinical nurse specialists, colorectal surgeons, dietitians and other specialisations)?

- 3 Consultant Gastroenterologists
- 2 Consultant Colorectal surgeons
- 4 IBD nurses (2.5 WTE)
- 1 IBD coordinator
- 1 Pharmacist
- 1 Dietician
- 2 GI Radiologists

Available facilities for patients with IBD in the trust (endoscopy, biologics infusion, radiography):

- Upper and LGI Endoscopy 7 days/week
- Pill Cam (capsule endoscopy)
- Radiology inc MRI SB
- Treatment room for infusions (biologics and IV iron)

The Trust's treatment pathway protocols for patients with moderate-to-severe ulcerative colitis (other patient treatment pathway protocols for ulcerative colitis/IBD may also be of interest):

- Up to date policy for acute severe colitis

Following treatment with a biologic to induce remission, how often are patients checked up on?

- At least 3-4 months post induction and 12 months post start of treatment (and 6-monthly thereafter) in virtual biologics clinic and as needed (dictated by clinical need) in main clinic

Please could you provide the following number of patients treated with the biologics below in the last 12 months (latest 12 months if possible), in the table below?

	Ulcerative colitis	Crohn's disease
<b>Adalimumab</b>	27	55
<b>Infliximab</b>	35	48
<b>Golimumab</b>	<5*	<5*
<b>Vedolizumab</b>	9	12
<b>Ustekinumab</b>	<5*	14
<b>Tofacitinib</b>	<5*	<5*

**This represents most up to date information as per database.**

**\* Please note:** We are unable to provide precise figures when those figures refer to individuals in volumes of 5 or less due to the risk that individuals will be re-identified, as we are required to protect their identity under the General Data Protection Regulations & Data Protection Act 2018. In such circumstances sections 40(2) and (3) of the Freedom of Information Act apply. In this case, our view is that disclosure would breach the first data protection principle. This states that personal data should be processed "lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner". It is the lawful aspect of this principle which, in our view, would be breached by disclosure. In such circumstances section 40 confers an absolute exemption on disclosure. There is, therefore, no public interest test to apply.