



Salisbury District Hospital
HTA licensing number 11102

Licensed under the Human Tissue (Quality and Safety for Human Application) Regulations 2007 (as amended)

Licensable activities carried out by the establishment

‘E’ = Establishment is licensed to carry out this activity and is currently carrying it out.
‘TPA’ = Third party agreement; the establishment is licensed for this activity but another establishment (not licensed by the HTA) carries out the activity on their behalf.

| Site | Procurement | Processing | Testing | Storage | Distribution | Import | Export |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|--------|
| Salisbury District Hospital | E | | TPA | | | | |

Tissue types authorised for licensed activities

Authorised = Establishment is authorised to carry out this activity and is currently carrying it out.

| Tissue Category; Tissue Type | Procurement | Processing | Testing | Storage | Distribution | Import | Export |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|---------|--------------|--------|--------|
| Progenitor Cell, Haematopoietic, PBSC; PBSC | Authorised | | Authorised | | | | |

Summary of inspection findings

The HTA found the Designated Individual (DI) and the Licence Holder (LH) to be suitable in accordance with the requirements of the legislation.

Although the HTA found that Salisbury District Hospital (the establishment) had met the majority of the HTA's standards that were assessed during the inspection, five minor shortfalls were found against standards for Governance and Quality, and Premises, Facilities and Equipment.

The HTA has assessed the establishment as suitable to be licensed for the activities specified, subject to corrective and preventative actions being implemented to meet the shortfalls identified during the inspection.

Compliance with HTA standards

Minor Shortfalls

| Standard | Inspection findings | Level of shortfall |
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| GQ1 All aspects of the establishment's work are supported by ratified documented policies and procedures as part of the overall governance process. | | |
| b) There are procedures for all licensable activities that ensure integrity of tissue and / or cells and minimise the risk of contamination. | <p>Some of the establishment's activities were not documented in a written procedure. Examples included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the process and frequency for re-validating cell transport boxes;• recording the number of the transport box used to transport cells for onward processing and storage; and• identifying who at the establishment, has responsibility for incident reporting. <p>The procedure for cell transportation stated that when packing cells for transportation to the processing establishment, the thermometer accompanying the cells should be at an "appropriate temp". It was identified that the thermometer should in fact be re-set.</p> <p>Furthermore, the establishment was unaware that the upper temperature limit it had defined for the storage room (27.7°C) exceeded the upper temperature limit for one of the reagents being stored (25°C). It was noted that the reagent's upper temperature limit had not been exceeded in any of the temperature records that were reviewed.</p> | Minor |

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| r) Third party agreements specify the responsibilities of the third party and meet the requirements set out in Directions 001/2021. | <p>The establishment’s agreement for mandatory serology testing of donor blood samples does not clearly set out the responsibilities of the testing laboratory for the retention of raw and traceability data.</p> <p>Furthermore, the establishment works with another licensed establishment to deliver its autologous stem cell transplant programme. The establishment was unable to provide assurance that the other establishment’s audit of the third party testing laboratory included activities carried out on behalf of the Salisbury District Hospital licence.</p> <p>The agreement with the licensed establishment for cell storage and processing does not clearly set out that the third party will inform the establishment if a serious adverse event or reaction (SAEAR) occurs and that any such incident will be reported to the HTA within 24 hours.</p> | Minor |
| s) Third party agreements specify that the third party will inform the establishment in the event of a serious adverse reaction or event. | | |
| GQ2 There is a documented system of quality management and audit. | | |
| c) An audit is conducted in an independent manner at least every two years to verify compliance with protocols and HTA standards, and any findings and corrective actions are documented. | <p>The establishment has not undertaken an independent audit within the last two years.</p> | Minor |

| GQ4 There is a systematic and planned approach to the management of records. | | |
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| b) There is a system for the regular audit of records and their content to check for completeness, legibility and accuracy and to resolve any discrepancies found. | <p>During the traceability audit, it was identified that some forms had not been appropriately completed. Examples included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the consent seeker had not signed the donor consent form on the day of collection on one occasion; the collection finish time had not been documented on one occasion; and there were two occasions where the consent seeker had not indicated on the consent form that a copy of the consent form had been given to the donor. <p>The expectation is for the temperature of the apheresis storage room to be monitored and recorded daily, but records showed this was not consistently undertaken. The audits undertaken by the establishment did not identify issues of this kind.</p> | Minor |
| PFE5 Equipment is appropriate for use, maintained, quality assured, validated and where appropriate monitored. | | |
| a) Critical equipment and technical devices are identified, validated, regularly inspected and records are maintained. | <p>The establishment was unable to demonstrate that the thermometers used to record the temperature in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cell transport boxes; | Minor |

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| b) Critical equipment is maintained and serviced in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apheresis storage room; and • room where apheresis takes place <p>had been maintained and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.</p> <p><i>The establishment submitted sufficient evidence to address this shortfall before the report was finalised</i></p> | Fully met |
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The HTA requires the DI to submit a completed corrective and preventative action (CAPA) plan setting out how the shortfalls will be addressed, within 14 days of receipt of the final report (refer to Appendix 2 for recommended timeframes within which to complete actions). The HTA will then inform the establishment of the evidence required to demonstrate that the actions agreed in the plan have been completed.

Advice

The HTA advises the DI to consider the following to further improve practice:

| Number | Standard | Advice |
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| 1. | GQ1b | The DI should check whether the contingency arrangement of using the hospital's blood fridge to temporarily keep cells until the courier arrives, is documented in an appropriate procedure. |
| 2. | GQ1d, GQ2a | The establishment shares some of its standard operating procedures (SOPs) with another hospital. The DI may wish to consider whether current arrangements provide staff working under the establishment's licence with sufficient opportunity to contribute to the development of SOPs, ensure SOPs are updated in a timely manner and receive suitable training on any SOP changes that affect them. |

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| 3. | GQ5b | The DI should ensure that staff reviewing donor serology test results are able to easily identify when the sample was tested. |
| 4. | GQ7a | The DI is advised to strengthen the establishment's incident reporting procedure to better document root causes of incidents and CAPAs so that any repeat occurrences can be identified. |
| 5. | GQ7a | To provide assistance in complying with HTA standards and reporting any SAEARs to the HTA, the DI should appoint at least one Person Designated (PD). |
| 6. | PFE4h | At the time of the inspection, the cell transport boxes were covered by a validation programme but it was due to expire within a few weeks. The DI is strongly advised to ensure that all transport boxes are re-validated as soon as possible, including documenting consideration of whether extremes of external temperatures should be assessed. The DI is further advised to review the number and availability of transport boxes to ensure there is a sufficient quantity to support procurement activities whilst enabling the re-validation process to take place. |
| 7. | D2a | The DI is advised to ensure that where requests are made to a third party for cell disposal, the establishment retains a copy of the correspondence exchanged within their own records so that this information is accessible. |

Background

The establishment procures adult PBSCs on site for autologous use only. Stem cells are transported to another HTA-licensed establishment for processing and storage. Donor serological testing is carried out by a third party laboratory.

The establishment has been licensed by the HTA since September 2006. This was the establishment's eighth inspection; the last inspection took place in June 2022.

Since the last inspection, distribution has been removed from the licence.

Description of inspection activities undertaken

The HTA's regulatory requirements are set out in Appendix 1. The following areas were covered during the inspection:

Review of governance documentation

The inspection included a review of SOPs relevant to the establishment's licence, a service and installation report for procurement equipment and a sample of the machine's cleaning records. Temperature monitoring records for consumable and reagent storage areas were also reviewed, in addition to agreements with third parties, incident records and training records for one member of apheresis staff.

Visual inspection

The inspection included a visual inspection of the apheresis collection facility and the storage area for consumables and reagents.

Audit of records

Records for four adult autologous PBSC donors were reviewed. The records reviewed included: donor consent, procurement information, serological testing results, and records relating to the outcome of processing, transportation and end use.

Meetings with establishment staff

The inspection included a discussion with the Programme Director who is a Haematology Consultant and the DI, the Haematology and Stem Cell Quality Manager and other members of apheresis staff working under the licence.

Report sent to DI for factual accuracy: 18 July 2024

Report returned from DI: 26 July 2024

Final report issued: 12 August 2024

Completion of corrective and preventative actions (CAPA) plan

Based on information provided, the HTA is satisfied that the establishment has completed the agreed actions in the CAPA plan and in doing so has taken sufficient action to correct all shortfalls addressed in the Inspection Report.

Date: 4 December 2024

Appendix 1: The HTA's regulatory requirements

The HTA must assure itself that the DI, Licence Holder, premises and practices are suitable.

The statutory duties of the DI are set down in Section 18 of the Human Tissue Act 2004. They are to secure that:

- the other persons to whom the licence applies are suitable persons to participate in the carrying-on of the licensed activity;
- suitable practices are used in the course of carrying on that activity; and
- the conditions of the licence are complied with.

The HTA developed its licensing standards with input from its stakeholders. They are designed to ensure the safe and ethical use of human tissue and the dignified and respectful treatment of the deceased. The HTA inspects the establishments it licences against four groups of standards:

- consent
- governance and quality systems
- premises facilities and equipment
- disposal.

This is an exception-based report: only those standards that have been assessed as not met are included. Where the HTA determines that a standard is not met, the level of the shortfall is classified as 'Critical', 'Major' or 'Minor' (see Appendix 2: Classification of the level of shortfall). Where HTA standards are fully met, but the HTA has identified an area of practice that could be further improved, advice is given to the DI.

Reports of HTA inspections carried out from 1 November 2010 are published on the HTA's website.

Appendix 2: Classification of the level of shortfall

Where the HTA determines that a licensing standard is not met, the improvements required will be stated and the level of the shortfall will be classified as 'Critical', 'Major' or 'Minor'. Where the HTA is not presented with evidence that an establishment meets the requirements of an expected standard, it works on the premise that a lack of evidence indicates a shortfall.

The action an establishment will be required to make following the identification of a shortfall is based on the HTA's assessment of risk of harm and/or a breach of the Human Tissue Act 2004, Human Tissue (Quality and Safety for Human Application) Regulations 2007 (as amended), or associated Directions.

1. Critical shortfall:

A shortfall which poses a significant direct risk of causing harm to a recipient patient or to a living donor,

or

A number of 'major' shortfalls, none of which is critical on its own, but viewed cumulatively represent a systemic failure and therefore are considered 'critical'.

A critical shortfall may result in one or more of the following:

- A notice of proposal being issued to revoke the licence
- Some or all of the licensable activity at the establishment ceasing with immediate effect until a corrective action plan is developed, agreed by the HTA and implemented.
- A notice of suspension of licensable activities
- Additional conditions being proposed
- Directions being issued requiring specific action to be taken straightaway

2. Major shortfall:

A non-critical shortfall.

A shortfall in the carrying out of licensable activities which poses an indirect risk to the safety of a donor or a recipient

or

A shortfall in the establishment's quality and safety procedures which poses an indirect risk to the safety of a donor or a recipient;

or

A shortfall which indicates a major deviation from the Human Tissue (Quality and Safety for Human Application) Regulations 2007 (as amended) or the HTA Directions;

or

A shortfall which indicates a failure to carry out satisfactory procedures for the release of tissues and cells or a failure on the part of the designated individual to fulfil his or her legal duties;

or

A combination of several 'minor' shortfalls, none of which is major on its own, but which, viewed cumulatively, could constitute a major shortfall by adversely affecting the quality and safety of the tissues and cells.

In response to a major shortfall, an establishment is expected to implement corrective and preventative actions within 1-2 months of the issue of the final inspection report. Major shortfalls pose a higher level of risk and therefore a shorter deadline is given, compared to minor shortfalls, to ensure the level of risk is reduced in an appropriate timeframe.

3. Minor shortfall:

A shortfall which cannot be classified as either critical or major and, which can be addressed by further development by the establishment.

This category of shortfall requires the development of a corrective action plan, the results of which will usually be assessed by

the HTA either by desk-based review or at the time of the next on-site inspection.

In response to a minor shortfall, an establishment is expected to implement corrective and preventative actions within 3-4 months of the issue of the final inspection report.

Follow up actions

A template corrective and preventative action plan will be sent as a separate Word document with the final inspection report. Establishments must complete this template and return it to the HTA within 14 days of the issue of the final report.

Based on the level of the shortfall, the HTA will consider the most suitable type of follow-up of the completion of the corrective and preventative action plan. This may include a combination of

- a follow-up inspection
- a request for information that shows completion of actions
- monitoring of the action plan completion
- follow up at next routine inspection.

After an assessment of the proposed action plan establishments will be notified of the follow-up approach the HTA will take.

Appendix 3: HTA standards

The HTA standards applicable to this establishment are shown below; those not assessed during the inspection are shown in grey text. Individual standards which are not applicable to this establishment have been excluded.

Human Tissue (Quality and Safety for Human Application) Regulations 2007 Standards (as amended)

Consent

| Standard |
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| C1 Consent is obtained in accordance with the requirements of the Human Tissue Act 2004 (HT Act), the Human Tissue (Quality and Safety for Human Application) Regulations 2007 (as amended) and as set out in the HTA's Codes of Practice. |
| a) If the establishment acts as a procurer of tissues and / or cells, there is an established process for acquiring donor consent which meets the requirements of the HT Act 2004 the Human Tissue (Quality and Safety for Human Application) Regulations 2007 (as amended) and the HTA's Codes of Practice. |
| c) The establishment or the third party's procedure on obtaining donor consent includes how potential donors are identified and who is able to take consent. |
| d) Consent forms comply with the HTA Codes of Practice. |
| e) Completed consent forms are included in records and are made accessible to those using or releasing tissue and / or cells for a Scheduled Purpose. |
| C2 Information about the consent process is provided and in a variety of formats. |
| a) The procedure on obtaining consent details what information will be provided to donors. As a minimum, the information specified by Directions 001/2021 is included. |
| c) Information is available in suitable formats and there is access to independent interpreters when required. |

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| d) There are procedures to ensure that information is provided to the donor or donor's family by trained personnel. |
| C3 Staff involved in seeking consent receive training and support in the implications and essential requirements of taking consent. |
| a) Staff involved in obtaining consent are provided with training on how to take informed consent in accordance with the requirements of the HT Act 2004 and Code of Practice on Consent. |
| b) Training records are kept demonstrating attendance at training on consent. |

Governance and Quality

| Standard |
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| GQ1 All aspects of the establishment's work are supported by ratified documented policies and procedures as part of the overall governance process. |
| a) There is an organisational chart clearly defining the lines of accountability and reporting relationships. |
| b) There are procedures for all licensable activities that ensure integrity of tissue and / or cells and minimise the risk of contamination. |
| c) There are regular governance meetings, for example health and safety, risk management and clinical governance committees, which are recorded by agendas and minutes. |
| d) There is a document control system to ensure that changes to documents are reviewed, approved, dated and documented by an authorised person and only current documents are in use. |
| e) There are procedures for tissue and / or cell procurement, which ensure the safety of living donors. |

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| j) There are procedures detailing the critical materials and reagents used and where applicable, materials and reagents meet the standards laid down by the Medical Devices Regulation 2002 (SI 2002 618, as amended) (UK MDR 2002) and United Kingdom Conformity Assessed (UKCA). |
| l) There are procedures to ensure that in the event of termination of activities for whatever reason, stored tissues and / or cells are transferred to another licensed establishment or establishments. |
| m) The criteria for allocating tissues and / or cells to patients and health care institutions are documented and made available to these parties on request. |
| o) There is a complaints system in place. |
| p) There are written agreements with third parties whenever an activity takes place that has the potential to influence the quality and safety of human tissues and / or cells. |
| q) There is a record of agreements established with third parties. |
| r) Third party agreements specify the responsibilities of the third party and meet the requirements set out in Directions 001/2021. |
| s) Third party agreements specify that the third party will inform the establishment in the event of a serious adverse reaction or event. |
| t) There are procedures for the re-provision of service in an emergency. |
| GQ2 There is a documented system of quality management and audit. |
| a) There is a quality management system which ensures continuous and systematic improvement. |
| b) There is an internal audit system for all licensable activities. |
| c) An audit is conducted in an independent manner at least every two years to verify compliance with protocols and HTA standards, and any findings and corrective actions are documented. |

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| GQ3 Staff are appropriately qualified and trained in techniques relevant to their work and are continuously updating their skills. |
| a) There are clearly documented job descriptions for all staff. |
| b) There are orientation and induction programmes for new staff. |
| c) There are continuous professional development (CPD) plans for staff and attendance at training is recorded. |
| d) There is annual documented mandatory training (e.g. health and safety and fire). |
| e) Personnel are trained in all tasks relevant to their work and their competence is recorded. |
| f) There is a documented training programme that ensures that staff have adequate knowledge of the scientific and ethical principles relevant to their work, and the regulatory context. |
| g) There is a documented training programme that ensures that staff understand the organisational structure and the quality systems used within the establishment. |
| h) There is a system of staff appraisal. |
| i) Where appropriate, staff are registered with a professional or statutory body. |
| j) There are training and reference manuals available. |
| k) The establishment is sufficiently staffed to carry out its activities. |
| GQ4 There is a systematic and planned approach to the management of records. |
| a) There are procedures for the creation, identification, maintenance, access, amendment, retention and destruction of records. |
| b) There is a system for the regular audit of records and their content to check for completeness, legibility and accuracy and to resolve any discrepancies found. |

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| c) Written records are legible and indelible. Records kept in other formats such as computerised records are stored on a validated system. |
| d) There is a system for back-up / recovery in the event of loss of computerised records. |
| e) The establishment keeps a register of the types and quantities of tissues and / or cells that are procured, tested, preserved, processed, stored and distributed or otherwise disposed of, and on the origin and destination of tissues and cells intended for human application. |
| f) There are procedures to ensure that donor documentation, as specified by Directions 001/2021, is collected and maintained. |
| g) There is a system to ensure records are secure and that donor confidentiality is maintained in accordance with Directions 001/2021. |
| h) Raw data which are critical to the safety and quality of tissues and cells are kept for 10 years after the use, expiry date or disposal of tissues and / or cells. |
| i) The minimum data to ensure traceability from donor to recipient as required by Directions 001/2021 are kept for 30 years after the use, expiry or disposal of tissues and / or cells. |
| j) Records are kept of products and material coming into contact with the tissues and / or cells. |
| m) In the event of termination of activities of the establishment a contingency plan is in place to ensure raw data and records of traceability are maintained for 10 or 30 years respectively, as required. |
| GQ5 There are documented procedures for donor selection and exclusion, including donor criteria. |
| a) Donors are selected either by the establishment or the third party acting on its behalf in accordance with the criteria required by Directions 001/2021. |
| b) The testing of donors by the establishment or a third party on behalf of the establishment is carried out in accordance with the requirements of Directions 001/2021. |

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| d) There is a system in place either at the establishment or at a third party acting on its behalf to record results of donor selection and associated tests. |
| e) Testing of donor samples is carried out using UKCA or CE marked diagnostic tests, in line with the requirements set out in Directions 001/2021. |
| f) Samples taken for donor testing are clearly labelled with the time and place the sample was taken and a unique donor identification code. |
| GQ6 A coding and records system facilitates traceability of tissues and / or cells, ensuring a robust audit trail. |
| a) There is a donor identification system which assigns a unique code to each donation and to each of the products associated with it. |
| b) An audit trail is maintained, which includes details of when the tissues and / or cells were acquired and from where, the uses to which the tissues and / or cells were put, when the tissues and / or cells were transferred elsewhere and to whom. |
| c) The establishment has procedures to ensure that tissues and / or cells imported, procured, processed, stored, distributed and exported are traceable from donor to recipient and vice versa. |
| GQ7 There are systems to ensure that all adverse events, reactions and/or incidents are investigated promptly. |
| a) There are procedures for the identification, reporting, investigation and recording of adverse events and reactions, including documentation of any corrective or preventative actions. |
| b) There is a system to receive and distribute national and local information (e.g. HTA regulatory alerts) and notify the HTA and other establishments as necessary of serious adverse events or reactions. |
| c) The responsibilities of personnel investigating adverse events and reactions are clearly defined. |
| d) There are procedures to identify and decide the fate of tissues and / or cells affected by an adverse event, reaction or deviation from the required quality and safety standards. |

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| GQ8 Risk assessments of the establishment's practices and processes are completed regularly and are recorded and monitored appropriately. |
| a) There are documented risk assessments for all practices and processes. |
| b) Risk assessments are reviewed regularly, as a minimum annually or when any changes are made that may affect the quality and safety of tissues and cells. |
| c) Staff can access risk assessments and are made aware of local hazards at training. |
| d) A documented risk assessment is carried out to decide the fate of any tissue and / or cells stored prior to the introduction of a new donor selection criteria or a new processing step, which enhances the quality and safety of tissue and / or cells. |

Premises, Facilities and Equipment

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| Standard |
| PFE1 The premises are fit for purpose. |
| a) A risk assessment has been carried out of the premises to ensure that they are fit for purpose. |
| b) There are procedures to review and maintain the safety of staff, visitors and patients. |
| c) The premises have sufficient space for procedures to be carried out safely and efficiently. |
| e) There are procedures to ensure that the premises are secure, and confidentiality is maintained. |
| f) There is access to a nominated, registered medical practitioner and / or a scientific advisor to provide advice and oversee the establishment's medical and scientific activities. |

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| PFE2 Environmental controls are in place to avoid potential contamination. |
| c) There are procedures for cleaning and decontamination. |
| d) Staff are provided with appropriate protective clothing and equipment that minimise the risk of contamination of tissue and / or cells and the risk of infection to themselves. |
| PFE3 There are appropriate facilities for the storage of tissues and / or cells, consumables and records. |
| a) Tissues, cells, consumables and records are stored in secure environments and precautions are taken to minimise risk of damage, theft or contamination. |
| b) There are systems to deal with emergencies on a 24-hour basis. |
| c) Tissues and / or cells are stored in controlled, monitored and recorded conditions that maintain tissue and / or cell integrity. |
| PFE4 Systems are in place to protect the quality and integrity of tissues and / or cells during transport and delivery to its destination. |
| b) There are procedures for the transport of tissues and / or cells which reflect identified risks associated with transport. |
| c) There is a system to ensure that traceability of tissues and / or cells is maintained during transport. |
| d) Records are kept of transportation and delivery. |
| e) Tissues and / or cells are packaged and transported in a manner and under conditions that minimise the risk of contamination and ensure their safety and quality. |
| f) There are third party agreements with courier or transport companies to ensure that any specific transport conditions required are maintained. |
| g) Critical transport conditions required to maintain the properties of tissue and / or cells are defined and documented. |

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| h) Packaging and containers used for transportation are validated to ensure they are fit for purpose. |
| i) Primary packaging containing tissues and / or cells is labelled with the information required by Directions 001/2021. |
| j) Shipping packaging containing tissues and / or cells is labelled with the information required by Directions 001/2021. |
| PFE5 Equipment is appropriate for use, maintained, quality assured, validated and where appropriate monitored. |
| a) Critical equipment and technical devices are identified, validated, regularly inspected and records are maintained. |
| b) Critical equipment is maintained and serviced in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. |
| c) Equipment affecting critical processes and storage parameters is identified and monitored to detect malfunctions and defects and procedures are in place to take any corrective actions. |
| d) New and repaired equipment is validated before use and this is documented. |
| e) There are documented agreements with maintenance companies. |
| f) Cleaning, disinfection and sanitation of critical equipment is performed regularly, and this is recorded. |
| g) Instruments and devices used for procurement are sterile, validated and regularly maintained. |
| h) Users have access to instructions for equipment and receive training in the use of equipment and maintenance where appropriate. |
| i) Staff are aware of how to report an equipment problem. |
| j) For each critical process, the materials, equipment and personnel are identified and documented. |
| k) There are contingency plans for equipment failure. |

Disposal

| Standard |
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| D2 The reasons for disposal and the methods used are carefully documented. |
| a) There is a procedure for tracking the disposal of tissue and / or cells that details the method and reason for disposal. |
| b) Disposal arrangements reflect (where applicable) the consent given for disposal. |