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Abstract: The report stresses the continuing increase in disease burden of liver disease from excess alcohol consumption and obesity, with high levels of hospital admissions and a worsening in deprived areas. Only with comprehensive food and alcohol strategies based on fiscal and regular measures such as the Minimum Unit Price (MUP) for Alcohol, does the Commission believe this can be curtailed, a view held by many other bodies too. The major contribution of obesity and alcohol to the high rates of the ten most common cancers is again stressed. The latest audit analysis adds yet further evidence of unacceptable levels in mortality for severely ill patients with liver disease in District General Hospitals (DGHs). A masterplan for improving hospital care, based around specialist hospital centres linked to DGHs by Operational Delivery Networks (ODNs), has been worked on further this year but continues to await approval by NHS England (NHSE). The value of day-case care bundles to reduce high hospital readmission rates with greater care in the community is shown again, with examples of locally derived schemes for the early detection of disease and in particular schemes to allow general practitioners (GPs) to refer patients directly for Fibroscan assessment. New funding arrangements will be required if these are to be taken up more widely around the country.

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poor knowledge of alcohol consumption and dietary guidelines. The Commission has serious doubts as to whether the initiatives described in the Prevention Green Paper, with the onus placed on the individual based on the use of information technology and the latest in behavioural science will be effective. The final section of the report raises questions of meaningful survival in paediatric liver disease where despite excellent overall survival results, there are high levels of cognitive impairment.

Not included are the continuing efforts to eradicate hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection based on the extension of treatment by the new antiviral drugs to previously unidentified patient groups. Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) infection is also not considered as the efficacy of the new potentially curative agents remains to be established in multi-centre clinical trials.

Unacceptable Failures: the Sixth Report of the Lancet Commission into Liver Disease in the UK

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Executive Summary

The report stresses the continuing increase in disease burden of liver disease from excess alcohol consumption and obesity, with high levels of hospital admissions and a worsening in deprived areas. Only with comprehensive food and alcohol strategies based on fiscal and regular measures such as the Minimum Unit Price (MUP) for Alcohol, does the Commission believe this can be curtailed, a view held by many other bodies too. The major contribution of obesity and alcohol to the high rates of the ten most common cancers is again stressed. The latest audit analysis adds yet further evidence of unacceptable levels in mortality for severely ill patients with liver disease in District General Hospitals (DGHs)(1). A masterplan for improving hospital care, based around specialist hospital centres linked to DGHs by Operational Delivery Networks (ODNs), has been worked on further this year but continues to await approval by NHS England (NHSE). The value of day-case care bundles to reduce high hospital readmission rates with greater care in the community is shown again, with examples of locally derived schemes for the early detection of disease and in particular schemes to allow general practitioners (GPs) to refer patients directly for Fibrosan assessment. New funding arrangements will be required if these are to be taken up more widely around the country.

A new ComRes poll, to be published in autumn 2019, shows an appalling lack of understanding of harm to health from lifestyle causes, with a poor knowledge of alcohol consumption and dietary guidelines. The Commission has serious doubts as to whether the initiatives described in the Prevention Green Paper(2), with the onus placed on the individual based on the use of information technology and the latest in behavioural science will be effective. The final section of the report raises questions of meaningful survival in paediatric liver disease where despite excellent overall survival results, there are high levels of cognitive impairment.

Not included are the continuing efforts to eradicate hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection based on the extension of treatment by the new antiviral drugs to previously unidentified patient groups. Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) infection is also not considered as the efficacy of the new potentially curative agents remains to be established in multi-centre clinical trials.

Introduction

Although in last year's report I spoke optimistically of a gathering momentum, this year I can only report a series of ongoing failures. This is despite even more media attention on the harmful effects on health resulting from lifestyle causes. The broadcaster Adrian Chiles, who had learnt of the dangers of heavy drinking before it was too late, has been powerful in advocacy and was instrumental in the BBC Panorama programme in June, directed at the lobbying power of the drinks industry and its influence on Government policy. Sadly, the past 12 months have seen no progress in Government instituting the regulatory and fiscal measures which are the only proven way to control overall alcohol consumption in the country. In its recently published Green Paper "*Advancing Our Health: Prevention in the 2020s*"(2), although acknowledging the extraordinarily high levels of overweight and obesity in the population, Government seems to be mainly concerned with tackling childhood obesity and for adults with obesity, the only funding commitment is for diabetes care. It is reviewing what is covered in the NHS Health Check, making it more focused on individual risk factors. NHSE has announced new funding for alcohol care teams in hospitals(3) with the highest levels of admissions due to alcohol dependency. But, with one in five patients in UK hospitals consuming alcohol at a harmful levels and one in ten alcohol dependant(3), this will need to be extended to many more hospitals. The first analysis of MUP in Scotland has confirmed the value of this measure in reducing the intake of heavy drinkers, with a 3% fall in alcohol sales to adults compared to a 2% increase in England (4).

Not surprisingly, with the continuing rise in hospital admissions of severely ill liver disease patients, adequate care and facilities continue to lag behind. Further work this year has gone into developing a hospital masterplan based on networks of DGHs linked with specialist liver centres. But as indicated in this section of the report, the proposals await final endorsement by NHSE. Results are given on the wider use of Fibrosan by GPs in screening for early liver disease, shown to be worthwhile in terms of diagnosis of cirrhosis cases. On a negative note are the cuts in community addiction and treatment services as a result of reductions in public health funding.

A worrying new finding in the report relates to occurrence of neurocognitive impairment in infants and children with liver disease, raising issues over meaningful life outcomes. Also new to the Commission's work this year is a ComRes poll on public awareness of liver disease. For me, the one encouraging event was a recent National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) broad call for research projects of a translational nature in liver disease encompassing many of the recommendations that have been made by the Lancet Commission.

Alarming Lack of Public Awareness: Results of the ComRes Poll

Polling by ComRes between 24th and 27th May 2019 of 2,016 British adults aged >18years, exposed an extraordinary lack of knowledge about liver disease. Almost one third (32%) of respondents wrongly believed the burden and number of deaths caused by liver disease in the UK are falling year-on-year. Only one in ten (11%) can correctly identify all three main causes of liver disease, whilst a quarter (26%) mistakenly think smoking is one of them.

89% correctly identify drinking harmful levels of alcohol as part of the official drinking guidelines, but wrongly identified the weekly limit for men and women as over 14 units. In addition, 61% of respondents consider it possible to drink higher than recommended levels of alcohol for years without noticing any apparent harm to their health. 57% of alcohol drinkers claim their

current level of consumption has no impact on their health, whilst just a quarter (26%) recognise it has a negative impact. Only 43% of respondents agreed that labels on alcoholic drinks currently contain enough information on the health risks for the public to make informed choices, emphasising the need for more accurate and comprehensive labelling of alcoholic beverages.

Just two in five (40%) British adults rightly identify obesity as one of the three main causes of liver disease. To combat obesity, there is overwhelming public support for reducing the sugar content in foods (77%) and making healthy food and drinks cheaper than healthier ones (81%).

Figure 1: Summary of Key Findings of the ComRes survey

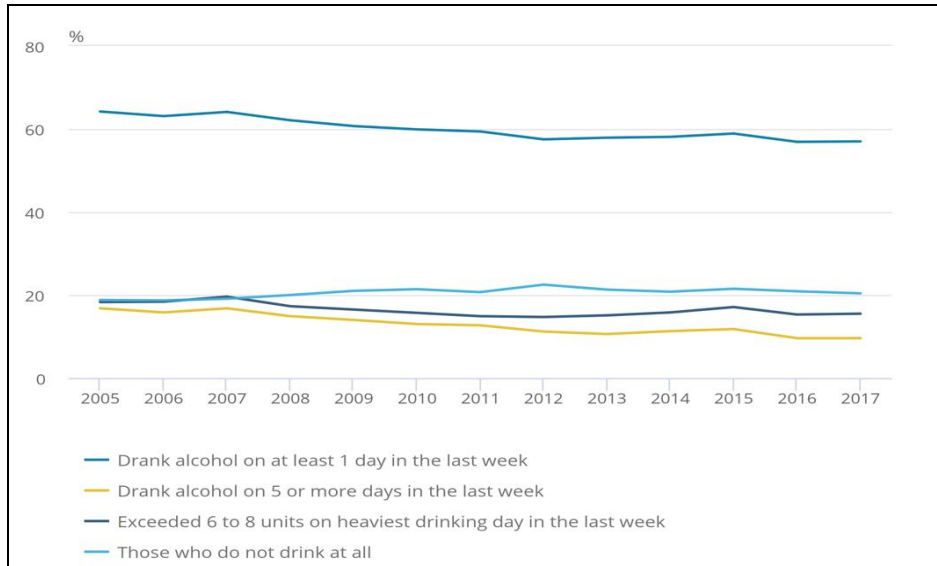
BURDEN OF LIVER DISEASE		MAIN CAUSES OF LIVER DISEASE	
<p>In the UK, the disease burden and deaths caused by liver disease are falling year-on-year:</p> <p>True: 32% False: 68%</p>		<p>Which are the three main causes of liver disease?*</p> <p>Alcohol misuse: 89% Obesity: 40% Viral hepatitis: 35% <u>All three above correctly selected: 11%</u> Smoking: 26%</p> <p><i>*Based on prompted responses, including a range of other options included in the survey (not listed: inherited genetic factors, blockages to the gallbladder, lack of iron in the diet, sleep deprivation)</i></p>	
MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT ALCOHOL MISUSE			
<p>“You can drink higher than recommended levels of alcohol for years without noticing any apparent harm to your health”:</p> <p>True: 61% (N.B. correct answer) False: 39%</p>	<p>Estimated number of units per week as the official level for low-risk drinking according to the UK Chief Medical Officers’ guidance:</p> <p>14 units: 16% (N.B correct answer) More than 14 units: 13% Less than 14 units: 39% Do not know: 33%</p>	<p>How, if at all, do you consider your current level of alcohol consumption to impact your health? Of those who drink alcohol (n=1,660)</p> <p>No impact: 57% Negative impact: 26% Positive impact: 14%</p>	
STEPS TO COMBAT ALCOHOL MISUSE AND OBESITY			
<p>To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose each of the following measures aimed at reducing obesity?</p> <p>“Reducing the sugar content in foods”</p> <p>Net support: 77% Net oppose: 8% Do not know: 4%</p> <p>Making healthy food and drinks cheaper than healthier ones:</p> <p>Net support: 81% Net oppose: 4% Do not know: 5%</p>		<p>To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with each of the following?</p> <p>“Labels on alcoholic drinks contain enough information on health risks for the public to make informed choices”</p> <p>Net agree: 43% Net disagree: 28% Neither agree nor disagree: 22% Do not know: 8%</p> <p>“More calorie information on labels of alcoholic drinks would help consumers make more informed choices”</p> <p>Net agree: 52% Net disagree: 20% Neither agree nor disagree: 23% Do not know: 5%</p>	

ComRes interviewed 2016 British adults aged >18yrs online between 24th - 27th May 2019. Data were weighted by key demographics including age, gender, region and social grade in order to be representative of all British adults. ComRes is a member of the British Polling Council and abides by its rules. Full data tables are available from www.comresglobal.com

Continuing High Alcohol Consumption and Disease Burden

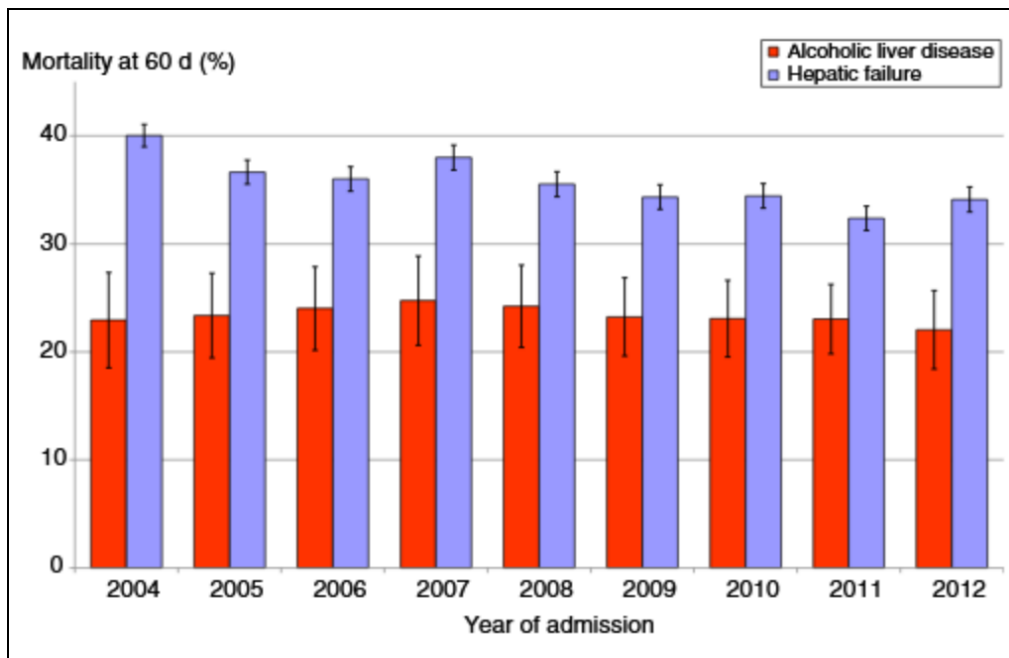
Data from the Office for National Statistics shows that in 2017, 57.0% adults aged 16 years and over drank alcohol in the week before being interviewed which equates to 29.2 million people in the UK (Figure 2). The recent Monitoring and Evaluating Scotland's Alcohol Strategy (MESAS) report (5) on the effects of introduction of MUP, showed a 2% overall increase in alcohol sales in England compared with a 3% reduction in Scotland.

Figure 2: Self-reported drinking habits in the week prior to interview, Great Britain 2005-17(6)



The study of Roberts et al across England and Wales from 2004 to 2012 (1) has shown mortality rates following acute admission of 23.4% overall and 35.4% for those with hepatic failure at 60 days after admission, seven times higher than following acute admissions with stroke and eight times higher than for acute myocardial infarction (MI). Mortality was significantly lower for patients seen by consultant hepatologists and gastroenterologists and for patients admitted to transplant centres or larger hospitals. At five years following admission, mortality was 61.8% with alcoholic liver disease and 57.1% for hepatic failure (Figure 3). A recent meta-analysis(7) suggests that the true prevalence of alcohol-related conditions in NHS hospitals is approximately 20-30 times higher than the official government statistics (ie 24-36million per annum), most likely due to an lack of training of staff in the NHS to identify, diagnose, treat and record the number of people with alcohol related conditions(7).

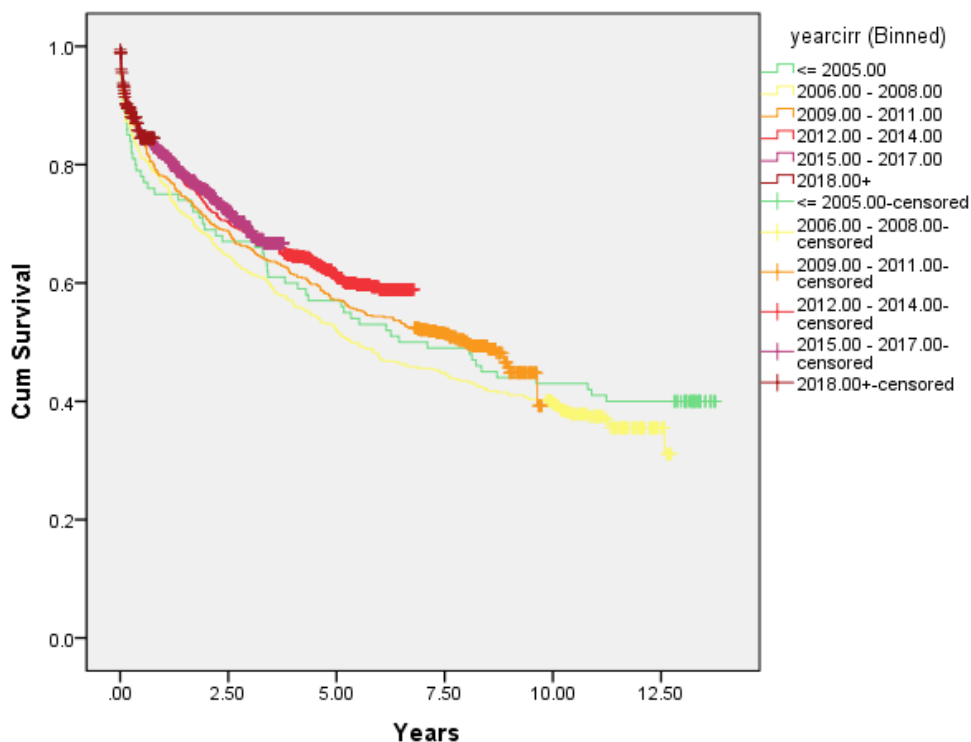
Figure 3: Mortality rates following admission with alcoholic liver disease and hepatic failure 2004-2012 (1)



permission requested

Analysis of data from a large teaching hospital in the South of England showed no evidence of improvement in survival of cirrhosis admissions over the last 15 years (Figure 4), echoing the results of an older study which showed no improvement between 1959 and 1976 (8). In previous reports, we presented analysis of Dr Foster data showing that in-hospital mortality for liver disease is consistently falling year on year. But the fact that improvements in hospital care have not translated into improvements in long-term survival of cirrhosis patients is a terrible reflection of current UK practice when all the advances in care introduced are considered. Relevant to this is the finding that the majority of patients with cirrhosis are not picked up in primary care but remain undiagnosed until the first admission to hospital with complications of cirrhosis. Around one third die within months of first presentation and furthermore, it is clear that the legacy system of arranging cirrhosis follow-up in secondary care is also not fit for purpose. We analysed liver follow-up in the cirrhosis cohort (Figure 4) where the hospital policy was to review every cirrhosis patient at six monthly intervals in order to arrange endoscopy and ultrasound surveillance, in compliance with NICE guidelines. The analysis found that of 3010 cirrhosis patients, 13% only had been seen in clinic within the last six months and 73% had not been seen for three years; 47% had never been seen at all. Only 37% had a record of liver ultrasound within the last year and 37% had not had an endoscopy with the last three years.

Fig 4: Survival of patients following first admission with a diagnosis of cirrhosis categorised into three year cohorts



Data was extracted from the Patient Administration System (PAS) at University Hospitals Southampton for consecutive admissions with a primary or secondary diagnosis of cirrhosis according to ICD 109 coding. Date of death is regularly updated to the PAS system from the national Mortality Tracing Service and enabled survivals to be calculated and a Kaplan Meier survival analysis to be performed. Data obtained from several other large UK liver centres previously is not presented but showed a similar picture.

Alcohol Care Teams and Community Alcohol Services

The NHS long-term plan, published in January 2019(3), includes a commitment to establish and optimise alcohol care teams (ACTs) in district general hospitals over the next five years. NHSE and NHS Improvement (NHSE&I) will be targeting the worst affected hospitals with additional monies(3). Funding will come from the clinical commissioning groups' health inequalities funding supplement, working in partnership with local authority commissioners of drug and alcohol services from 2020/21. In addition, a £4.5 million innovation fund was launched in 2018 by the Department of Health and Social Care for local projects working with children and families affected by alcohol(9). NHSE will be providing guidance on implementing ACTs. Moriarty identifies eleven components as essential in ACTs (see Box 1)(10). In a 2009 survey of ACTs in London hospitals, only 42% had an alcohol support nurse (ASN) and 10% a lead clinician(11). Encouragingly, in 2016, 83% of UK hospitals had ASNs(12), and in 2019, around 60% have a clinician lead although many hospitals are still not staffed to provide a 7-day ASN service.

Box 1: Key components of Alcohol Care Teams(10)

1. A clinician-led, multidisciplinary alcohol care team, with integrated alcohol treatment pathways across primary, secondary and community care;
2. Coordinated alcohol policies for emergency departments and acute medical units;
3. A 7-day alcohol specialist nurse service;
4. Addiction and liaison psychiatry services;
5. An alcohol assertive outreach team for frequent hospital attenders;
6. Specialist consultant hepatologists and gastroenterologists with expertise in liver disease;
7. Collaborative, multidisciplinary, person-centred care;
8. Quality metrics, national indicators and audit;
9. Workforce planning, training and accreditation;
10. Research, education and health promotion for the public and healthcare professionals;
11. Formal links with local authority, public health, clinical commissioning groups, patient groups, and other key stakeholders.

The 9% of people in England with alcohol dependence who are frequent alcohol-related hospital attenders account for 59% of all alcohol-attributable hospital admissions has(13). Alcohol assertive outreach treatment (AAOT) for the estimated 54,369 patients in England with alcohol-attributable hospital admissions has an implementation cost of £161 million, with cost savings of around £575 million, the return on investment (ROI) being £3.42 for every £1 spent(14) and also strongly correlates with the index of multiple deprivation ($r=0.74$)(14). With the emphasis of the prevention Green Paper on reducing health inequalities, the Commission's view is that ACTs and AAOT should be rolled out to all DGHs with a demonstrated patient burden of alcohol-related illness. This would facilitate achievement of the United Nations General Assembly Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 10, which aim to reduce global health inequalities and provide a more equitable and sustainable future for all people by 2030.

The alcohol and tobacco CQUIN (Commissioning for Quality and Innovation) was introduced in 2017 and is being implemented across all inpatients in mental health, community and secondary care NHS trusts(15). Latest data shows that overall, 25.2% of screened inpatients are drinking at increasing/higher risk/possible dependent levels in mental health trusts, 14.2% in acute trusts, and 6.4% in community trusts (personal communication). These figures compare to 25% of the general population who are drinking at increasing and higher risk levels and dependence.

Reduction in community treatment and addiction services

Since the introduction of the Health and Social Care Act, combined with cuts to the government's Public Health Grant to local authorities, there has been an 18% (£162million) reduction in funding to community addiction treatment services in England, with ten local authorities reducing by at least 40%(16) resulting in a 22% reduction in the number entering specialist alcohol treatment, and a 52% reduction in access to specialist inpatient alcohol detoxification(16). England now has less than half the level of access to specialist alcohol treatment compared to Scotland and Wales (Table 1). 82% of people with alcohol dependence do not currently access specialist treatment(16).

Table 1: Alcohol treatment access ratios across the United Kingdom 2017/18 compared to 2016/17

Country	Number accessing treatment for alcohol only ¹	Number of F10 alcohol hospital admissions ²	Rate of F10 admissions /100,000 population >18 years	Treatment access ratio (F10 admissions/ treatment access) ³	Treatment access ratio (17)
Scotland	26,107	27,025	614.9	1.0	1.1
Wales	7,678	8,804	307.5	1.1	1.2
England	75,787	197,460	451.3	2.6	2.4
Northern Ireland	2,577	9,963	694.6	3.9	3.9
United Kingdom	112,149	243,252	467.0	2.2	2.1

¹Excludes concurrent drug misuse as a reason for treatment.

²Primary or secondary diagnosis of ICD10 F10 'Mental and Behavioural Disorders due to Use of Alcohol'. This is a proxy measure of the prevalence of alcohol dependence in the general population.

³Note the treatment access ratio - the number of F10 admissions to NHS hospitals divided by the number of people accessing specialist alcohol treatment – which worsened in England and the UK as a whole.

Another consequence of the cuts has been a 48% reduction in the number of NHS specialist addiction consultants in England, and a 60% reduction in the number of specialist addiction trainees(18).

Public Health England (PHE) announced in March 2019 a £6 million capital fund to enable local authorities to invest in improving access to alcohol treatment services and of the 23 projects commissioned, seven comprised purchase of FibroScan machines to enable rapid identification of liver disease(19).

Need for a Comprehensive Strategy to Reduce Alcohol Consumption

Not only are alcohol related deaths rising(20) but the number of people harmed by someone else's drinking is estimated at one-in-five according to a recent Public Health England (PHE) report(21). Much evidence is available of effective solutions that could be adopted, with action on price, availability and marketing at the top of the list of interventions (22). The 50pence minimum unit price (MUP) of alcohol it is estimated would reduce alcohol attributable deaths in England by 4.3% and associated healthcare costs by 2.3%(23). Strong consensus exists amongst health, social care, justice and civil society groups that such measures are urgently needed to tackle alcohol harm(24). A comprehensive alcohol strategy by Government should follow the recommendations of WHO and tackle the affordability, availability and promotion of alcohol, aiming for a 10% reduction in harmful use of alcohol by 2020(25).

The UK Government has repeatedly failed to grasp many opportunities to take meaningful action to prevent alcohol harm. Plans for a UK alcohol strategy announced in May 2018(26) have been put on hold whilst the Chancellor of the Exchequer has made alcohol more affordable by cutting duty in the October Budget 2018(27) (a decision that resulted in a loss of £1billion to HM Treasury, equivalent to the annual salaries of 40,000 nurses(28). A 2% above inflation increase in alcohol duty would result in 4,710 fewer alcohol related deaths and 160,760 fewer hospital admissions between 2020-2035, according to the latest modelling report(29), as well as raising substantial funds to support over-stretched local public health budgets.

The Government's Prevention Green Paper(2), whilst acknowledging that alcohol harm is rising, made no commitment to address the major drivers of ill-health and inequality linked to alcohol(2), devoting only one and a half pages of the 78 page document to alcohol consumption. No actions were proposed to target the 4% of the adult population who are the heaviest drinkers that account for 30% of all alcohol consumed. The Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) are reviewing the evidence to consider increasing the alcohol-free descriptor threshold from 0.05% ABV to 0.5% ABV(2). Such a move, however, will have no impact whatsoever on the high-risk drinkers who are most in need of specialist treatment and support services.

Another opportunity for Government to act in the interests of public health was the 1st September 2019 deadline given to alcohol companies to display up to date and accurate information on product labels about the health risks associated with alcohol(30). The majority of drinks sold do not carry the latest Chief Medical Officer's low risk drinking guidelines, leaving consumers in the dark about the latest health advice(31). In August 2019, a month before the Government's deadline to display the guidelines on labels, the alcohol industry's Portman Group announced it was 'encouraging' its members to display the CMO advice on product labels(32) but no timelines were offered for implementation..

Disease Consequences of High Obesity Prevalence

In 2017, the figure for obesity in adults was 29%, a 3% annual increase, whilst for children in Year 6 and Reception the figures were 20.1% and 9.5% respectively. Of particular concern is the increasing gap in obesity prevalence between the least and most deprived deciles, with a five percentage point increase for Year 6 children between 2006/07 and 2017/18(33). Obesity related disorders remain a major contributor to hospital workload, with 10,660 admissions directly attributable to obesity and over 700,000 admissions where it is a primary or secondary diagnosis (a 15% annual increase). The 6,627 admissions for bariatric surgery in 2017/18 are an increase of 2% over the previous year(33) but represent treatment of less than 2% of eligible individuals. Type 2 diabetes, of which obesity is the major cause, now affects over 3 million people in the United Kingdom, of whom 22,000 die prematurely every year and diabetes is responsible for almost £9 billion of costs to the NHS every year, around 9% of the total NHS budget(34). End-stage non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is also posing an increasing burden on transplant services(35).

The Chief Medical Officer annual review, to be published in autumn 2019, is likely to identify key actions required to achieve the government's ambition to halve child obesity by 2030 and the Department of Health and Social Care has consulted on some of the main proposed policy actions(36, 37) in Chapter 2 of the Child Obesity Plan in 2018(38). The recently published Green Paper on Prevention(2) contains a range of proposals including labelling, food reformulation, weight management services and physical activity promotion but gives little guidance on how these will be translated into effective policies which will require much more intensive policy action than has been seen to date (39). The only new regulatory commitment was to consult on ending the sale of energy drinks to the under 16yrs age group. The persistent framing of obesity as the result of individual choice needs to be

challenged; obesity is primarily driven by environments that promote over-consumption of food and under-expenditure of energy and it is only by tackling obesogenic environments that equitable reductions in prevalence and consequent health benefits will be obtained.

Marketing of Unhealthy Food and Alcohol

There is unequivocal evidence that the marketing of unhealthy food to children leads to childhood obesity (40) and that marketing of alcohol leads to an uptake of drinking and increased consumption in young people (41). Similar evidence for the marketing of cigarettes and smoking in young people led to comprehensive and effective global bans on tobacco as part of the International Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (42). In contrast, the food and alcohol industries have been allowed to ‘self-regulate’ despite evidence that this does not effectively reduce childhood exposure to adverts (43). In an increasingly digital age - children aged 12-15yrs are online for an average of 21 hours each week in the UK (44) - teenagers are exposed to promotional activities which include paid-for advertisements, product placement, content sharing by peers or the activities of social media influencers. These targeted messages are then narrowcast to mobile devices without parental control or oversight. Young people cannot always recognise these marketing tactics as having a commercial goal or distinguish them from organic(45). The spend on digital marketing has increased year on year, in 2016 receiving the largest share of advertising spending in the UK(46).

Social media and other operators have created sophisticated datasets to target consumers but between the commercial operators with products to sell and their young target audience, marketing messages disappear into a black box marketplace where individual messages are sold on by a myriad of intermediate agencies – supply-side platforms, data exchanges and demand-side platforms - which bid for advert impressions (47). Though advertising messages could be tagged and traced, there is no facility to do this within the current marketplace. Effective forms of age verification do exist but these are not currently used to filter marketing traffic with the result that no one knows if a marketing message is seen by a child or an adult.

Earlier this year the World Health Organisation published an outstanding report including pragmatic solutions (47), the CLICK tool providing the conceptual framework needed to understand and monitor exposure of children to digital messages(40). Along with estimating exposure, WHO suggest there should be effective age verification and message tagging, coupled to achieve effective regulatory regimes. Policy makers need to be made aware that the digital marketplace in the UK is almost entirely unregulated and mandatory Government measures to reflect this unique environment are urgently needed.

Overweight and Obesity, and Alcohol Consumption as Cause of Common Cancers

In the UK, 38% of the 22,800 cancer cases annually are preventable(48) including 49% of liver cancer cases (around 2,800 cases). Overweight and obesity (body mass index [BMI] 25+) contribute the highest proportion of liver cancers (around 1,300 cases annually) and is second only to smoking as the leading preventable cause of cancer in the UK, with alcohol consumption ranking sixth(48). Overweight and obesity have a definite causal link with 13 cancer types, while alcohol consumption is linked with seven cancer types(49, 50).

Figure 5a: Cancer types associated with overweight & obesity

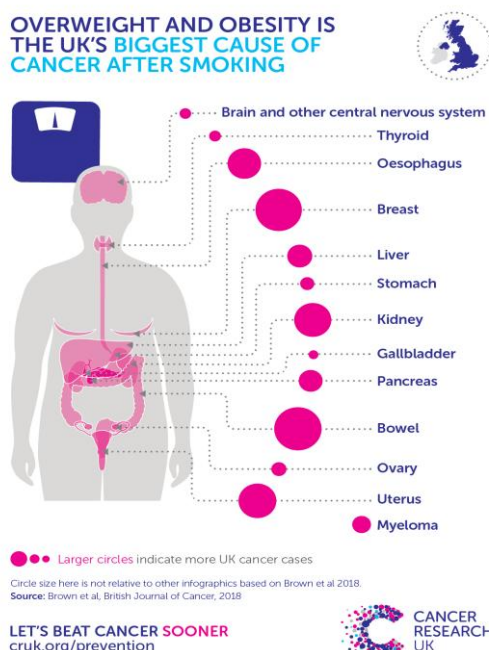


Figure 5b: Cancer types associated with alcohol drinking

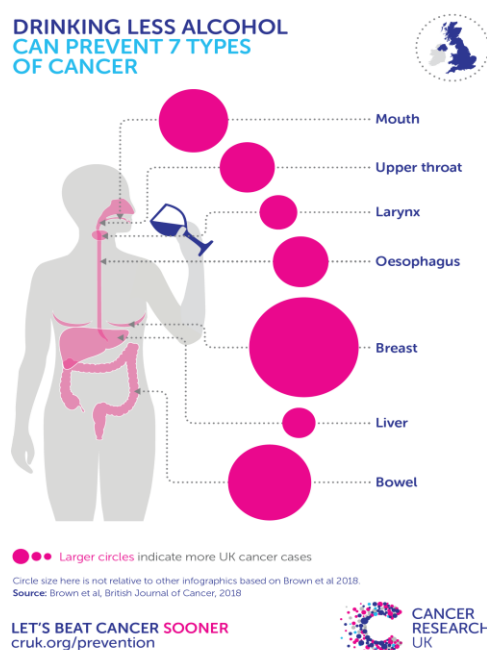


Figure 5a and 5b produced by Cancer Research UK and reproduced with the charity’s permission.

Most cancer types have multiple risk factors; liver, oesophagus, breast and bowel cancers are associated with both obesity and alcohol and there is evidence that obesity and alcohol combined have a synergistic effect on liver cancer risk(51, 52). Figure 5a and Figure 5b show the cancer types associated with overweight and obesity and alcohol drinking, with larger circles indicating higher number of cases attributable to the risk factor.

Latest Situation in the Four Nations

Minimum Unit Price for alcohol at 50pence per UK unit (10mls/8g) was introduced in Scotland on 1st May 2018 and NHS Health Scotland has published sales data for 2018, covering four months pre- and 8 months post MUP. Annual sales per adult at 9.9 litres pure alcohol(5) are now at the lowest level since the data series began in 1994. In 2016, per adult sales in Scotland were 17% higher than in England and Wales whereas in 2018 this gap had narrowed to 9%. A continuing issue is that sales data for Scotland, as with the rest of the UK, is not comprehensive with some retailers - including the discount supermarkets - not submitting data to market research firms. Scottish Health Action on Alcohol Problems (SHAAP) has called for a system where there is a legal requirement for sales data to be provided. Published annual mortality data for 2018 (53) showed a 1% increase in all alcohol specific deaths with the 3% reduction in alcohol sales. The 2019 mortality data which will become available in mid-2020, would be expected to have fallen. Zhao and colleagues working with Canadian data estimated that the full effect of price increases on mortality are seen after 3 years(54).

With the early identification of liver fibrosis fundamental to reducing progression of cirrhosis, the Scottish Government has adopted the “intelligent LFT system” (iLFT). The automated reflex testing system piloted in NHS Tayside(55) performs aetiological screening and fibrosis staging on bloods found to have abnormal LFTs on routine testing(4) and is now being rolled out across Scotland.

In Wales, implementation of legislation for Minimum Unit Price has been delayed due to an objection made to the European Commission by Portugal and the plan is to introduce it in early 2020. The Irish Republic has passed a comprehensive alcohol Bill (56) including marketing restrictions and MUP but no implementation date has been set and new legislation in Northern Ireland is not expected until devolved Government is re-established.

View of Commission Members on the Government’s Prevention Green Paper (2)

The comments of two members of the Commission which are quoted in full and reflect the majority of views expressed personally: *“In July 2019 the Department of Health and Social Care finally, and very reluctantly, published its Green Paper on prevention Accounts from Whitehall insiders report how the Health Secretary sought to withhold it and then when Theresa May, Prime Minister at the time, decided it should be published, sought to have the Department’s name removed. Unusually, when it did appear, it was not accompanied by a press release. The widespread scepticism with which it was greeted(57) has been encouraged by news that the new Prime Minister has appointed advisers linked to lobby groups funded by manufacturers of harmful products(58).*

The section on alcohol begins by saying that “Most people who drink, do so responsibly”. A recent study examined how the concept of responsible drinking is almost exclusively used by the alcohol industry and groups it funds(59). Until now, this term very rarely appeared in government documents. That study also found that it was often used in a context where government guidelines were being undermined and where the alcohol industry was portrayed as pursuing corporate social responsibility.

The government’s proposals are extremely weak and ignore the evidence favouring population-based measures, such as taxation, reductions in availability, and restrictions on marketing which, as shown in the previous Lancet Commission on Liver Disease, are all strongly opposed by the alcohol industry.(17) There are three main proposals. The first is to make people more aware of alcohol-induced harms through Public Health England’s One You campaign(60). The second is to stress the value of an alcohol risk assessment in the NHS Health Check, another initiative criticised for lacking evidence of effectiveness(61). The third is the support children with alcohol dependent parents although, surprisingly for a consultation document, this has already been launched, in April 2018. A final section discusses collaboration with the alcohol industry to promote low alcohol products, without reference to the experience of the heavily criticised industry partnership in the Responsibility Deals, and in a major concession to the industry, promises to review the potential to redefine “alcohol free” to allow up to ten times the current level of alcohol. In summary, this is a document that could easily have been written by the alcohol industry and is almost wholly devoid of a public health perspective.”

“The Government’s recent Prevention Green Paper is framed in terms of individual responsibility and personalised approaches, diverting focus away from the commercial and structural drivers of ill health in the population that so urgently need to be tackled. However, there are some positives including proposed actions on obesity which represent solid work by the DHSC and PHE obesity teams but it goes nowhere near far enough.”

Planned Proposals to Improve Hospital Based Care

The Hepatobiliary Clinical Reference Group (HPB CRG) which advises NHSE on the management of patients with advanced liver disease has made a number of recommendations for major changes in response to the increasing volume of patients with cirrhosis and variation in outcomes between providers. The complexity of managing patients with acute on chronic liver failure and decompensated cirrhosis requires an experienced, diverse clinical team with 24-hour care provided by specialist hepatologists supported by appropriately trained intensivists, radiologists, dieticians, nurses and pharmacists as well as ready access to liver transplantation services. Such services cannot be provided in every hospital which admits patients with cirrhosis and to ensure that all patients have equal access to high quality care, the CRG has recommended that regional networks are established with each hospital linked to a centrally supported specialist centre. This will require the establishment of a comprehensive series of networks with appropriate funding and support and is strongly recommended by the Commission.

To facilitate the development of networks the HPB CRG have recommended a new service specification for specialist providers of liver services which should lead to the development of a more targeted referral pathways. Patients with advanced liver disease admitted to any hospital in the country would receive early, algorithm based, review (including the use of the well-established 'cirrhosis care bundle') followed by discussion with the local liver lead and, if appropriate, with the regional liver centre.

An example of this is in East London. A Barts Health NHS Trust hepatology consultant is based at Queens Hospital in Romford and provides out-patient and in-patient advice on specialist liver care for the region. Furthermore, to improve current provision of care for patients with decompensated cirrhosis, NHSE has offered a new incentive scheme (CQUIN) which rewards trusts who introduce new network based approaches to the management of patients with cirrhosis (62). Monitoring and evaluation of the changes will be through a new 'Cirrhosis Dashboard' (63) which provides information on a range of metrics relating to the quality of care for patients with liver disease and will be sent to trust chief executives every quarter.

At present 40 trusts are commissioned to provide specialist liver services and an analysis of data from the NHSE cirrhosis dashboard from June 2018 to April 2019 showed that a large number (over 120) are continuing to manage patients with cirrhosis although many report relatively small numbers of patients – 20 trusts admitted fewer than ten patients a quarter to HDU/ITU and 76 trusts admitted fewer than 20 such patients. An average of 7.5% of patients with decompensated liver disease admitted as an emergency died in hospital with mortality being 8% in non-specialist trusts compared to 6.6% in the commissioned, specialist centres. Emerging therapeutics (such as next generation anti-inflammatories for alcoholic hepatitis) and technologies (including the long-awaited development of 'liver assist' devices that deliver meaningful benefits) are likely to further enhance the differences in outcomes between the high and low volume centres.

No Increase in Liver Transplants

1003 liver transplants in 2018-2019 (64) represent a reduction in activity compared with the 2017-18 total of 1043. Disappointingly also, with the potential for machine perfusion to increase the number of utilised organs, only 8% (63) of adult deceased donor first liver transplants were reported to have involved normothermic or hypothermic machine perfusion, with no use of it in two centres. At the end of 2018-19, the waiting list had risen by 20% (432 from 359) and during 2016-17, 10% of new elective patients listed for liver transplantation, died or had to be removed from the list.

The three monthly reviews of the National Liver Offering Scheme (NLOS) introduced in March 2018 for brain death donor (DBD) organs based on a possible transplant benefit score at five years, showed a fall in the median waiting time for transplantation to 39 from 72 days but the acceptance rate of offers made through the scheme to specific matched recipients was lower than predicted at 30%. This has been accompanied by an increase (8% to 28%) of DBD livers not accepted for named recipients. New patients added to the waiting list since the inception of the scheme are more likely to be transplanted and as predicted by the modelling exercise, there is an undesirable trend towards older patients being transplanted and a reduction in those with HCC.

Results of the soft version, opt-out legislation introduced in Wales in 2018 are also disappointing with no increase in number of donor organs, though there has been some reduction in refusal rate by families. It was hoped that with the anticipated implementation shortly of opt-out legislation in England in spring 2020 and a wider uptake of organ perfusion strategies in increasing organ utilisation, the opportunity would be taken to tackle unmet needs for liver transplantation such as proposals on chronic liver failure, hilar cholangiocarcinoma and neuroendocrine tumours, but as yet no definite proposals have been agreed.

Although there is no approval for additional liver transplant centres, NHSE do allow aspirant market entrants to replace or add to the existing providers and a number of aspirant centres including Plymouth, Oxford and Liverpool are working towards this but none are as yet in place.

Major Vacancies in Workforce of Consultant Hepatologists and Specialist Nurses

The goal for an effective specialist hepatobiliary service is to have two hepatologists serving 250,000 people or 0.8 whole time equivalent (WTE) per 100,000 population. Based on recent (2017) estimates, 221 hepatologists or 306 gastroenterologists with an interest in Hepatology are leading these services although the number is variable across the UK, with Scotland, England, Northern Ireland and Wales having 0.39, 0.35, 0.22 and 0.08 hepatologists respectively per 100,000 population. Optimising levels of

consultant Hepatologists requires an increase to 528 WTE, equivalent to 222 more posts. For this, liver appointments (and funding) will need to be prioritised and the rate of consultant expansion improved beyond the 1.6% - 4.9% annually for gastroenterology in the past decade.

Speciality training and accreditation in hepatology has lagged behind that for Gastroenterology for more than a decade. The ratio of specialist trainees in Hepatology to luminal gastroenterology trainees should, it is recommended, be increased from the current 1 in 3 ratio, thereby enabling NHS Trusts to prioritise the filling of vacant posts. Even wider variation exists across UK in the number of liver nurse specialists whose remit needs to be expanded to include day-case paracentesis and transient elastography (TE) services at the interface of primary and secondary care.

Improvement of Post-hospital Discharge Care

Cirrhotic patients who survive an emergency admission to hospital with ascites are frequently readmitted within a month of discharge and while some readmissions are inevitable due to continued disease progression, many are potentially avoidable. An analysis of 120,000 cirrhosis admissions revealed ascites or hepatic encephalopathy (HE) to be the major predictors of unplanned readmission at 30 or 90 days(65). Readmissions are often attributable to patients' insufficient understanding of their medications or early recognition of symptoms and both the American Association for Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD) and European Association for Study of the Liver (EASL) guidelines emphasise the importance of education (66). In one study, only 6% of HE patients and their carers understood the purpose of drug therapy or its side effects(67) and a survey of 150 cirrhosis patients found awareness of HE and its treatment was lower than for any other complication(68). The simple intervention of providing educational booklets and structured post-discharge care needs to be more widely adopted.

The excellent results that can be obtained for large volume paracentesis (LVP) performed for diuretic refractory ascites as elective day-case procedures by trained Nurse Specialists, has been well documented. In Cambridge, this has saved over 500 bed-days per year, at greater convenience for the patients. Nurse-led paracentesis is also offered in other locations, including Brighton, Bristol, Cardiff, Gloucester, London, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton and Truro and should be included in planned care strategies for all hospitals treating liver patients. The value of this is further shown by a recent analysis of over 13,000 people with cirrhosis in their last year of life, with day-case services giving lower costs and a lower probability of patients dying in hospital (69). The use of paper-based or electronic decision support tools, prompting hospital staff to follow guidelines, has been shown to increase the proportion of patients discharged on appropriate medications, leading to fewer readmissions (65) and the comprehensive cirrhosis "discharge care bundle" now being piloted also needs to be included.

Increased Detection of Early Disease by Screening

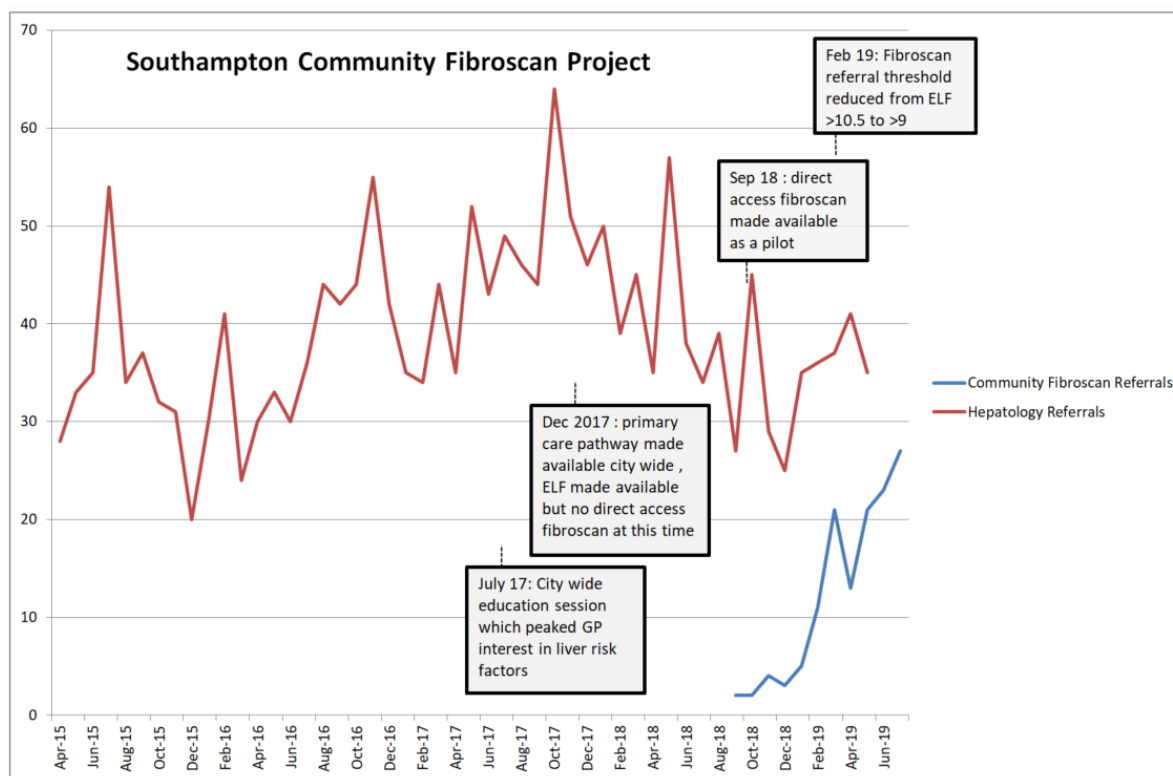
The online toolkit for GPs (70), co-ordinated by the Royal College of General Practitioners (RCGP) and funded by the British Liver Trust (BLT), continues to evolve with the recent addition of detailed GP commissioning recommendations for decision makers. It also includes, as highlighted in a national GP practice mailout, easily accessible information on latest national guidelines for interpretation of liver blood tests(71) and for use of Fibroscan or Enhanced Liver Fibrosis (ELF) measurement of fibrosis based on AUDIT scores. The updated toolkit also includes 'quick link' buttons for easy access to guidelines/tools during GP consultations. Incentivising evidence-based care based on quality improvements, along with working with newly formed GP Primary Care Networks (PCNs) and their access to central funding for social and lifestyle prescribing, as well as co-ordinating with local authorities represent further strong recommendations by the Commission.

Inclusion of the early detection programme in an updated NHS Health Check in line with NICE guideline NG50 Current Advice (72) will add significantly to the value of these checks. Exemplar proven models of care include the prizewinning Scarred Liver Project in Nottingham and the Southampton pilot pathway region-wide is leading to a reduction in hepatology referrals as well (<http://www.stmaryssurgery.nhs.uk/info.aspx?p=10>). These need to be rolled out more widely in an effective context across the country, as does the Tayside programme of Intelligent Liver Blood Tests (ILFTs) (55).

Box 2: The Scarred Liver Project, Nottingham

The Nottingham pathway continues to attract significant numbers of referrals (>3000, since inception) with diagnosis of significant liver disease (>20%, TE >8kPa, ~10% cirrhosis). The pathway has evolved to allow GPs and patients greater access to transient elastography based on risk factors alone. Any patient with type 2 diabetes, obesity, incidental fatty liver on ultrasound and a BARD score >1, or alcohol excess, can now go straight to transient elastography without the need for prior liver blood tests. Supported by the local Academic Health Sciences Network (AHSN), the pathway has been adapted for trials in other areas included within community drug and alcohol services in Chesterfield and within a regional primary care 'super-practice' (served population 200k). The forward focus is on developing the brief lifestyle advice provided to all patients into a more supportive and sustainable behaviour change intervention. <https://www.scarredliverproject.org.uk/> (73)

Box 3: Hepatology vs community-based referrals in Southampton Primary Liver Care Pathway, 2015-2019



Combination of Potential Risk Factors for Liver Disease in a Primary Care Sample

With the proven evidence of a supra-additive, synergistic interaction between raised body mass index (BMI) and alcohol consumption in the development of liver disease(74), knowledge of the co-occurrence of both factors is of considerable relevance to health screening and public health policies. The Health Improvement Network (THIN), a large, representative database covering anonymised electronic medical records from over 700 general practices, was used to identify the occurrence of higher risk drinking, raised BMI, and both risks, in an adult sample attending a GP appointment in the financial year 2017/18 (personal communication, Clive Henn). Over 50,000 patients were identified who could benefit from a brief AUDIT and 1,500 patients were both obese and drinking at high risk levels. True levels were thought to be substantially higher and such individuals, with their substantially increased risk of liver disease, should be prioritised for screening and management measures.

Outcomes in Children with Liver Disease

Death has become a rare outcome with mortality as low as 5% and is mainly in patients who were not candidates for liver transplantation or as a result of untreatable complications developing in later years after transplantation. An audit of all deaths occurring within the three UK paediatric liver centres (PLC) over the last five years (2014-2018) identified 137 deaths of whom 28 had undergone liver transplantation. Only four died of conditions unrelated to their liver disease. 76 of the 137 deaths were unexpected and such deaths remain a significant organizational issue, with 54% of deaths occurring outside the centres. It is recommended that all patients attending the three specialist centres should be reviewed for risk of death in childhood, allowing more focused treatment measures as well as palliative care to be planned.

Poor Neurocognitive Ability

Long-term outcome data of children with liver disease has highlighted poorer cognitive ability and inferior educational and employment outcomes. Development is delayed, cognitive abilities are poorer and educational attainment is worse. More attention, the Commission recommends, needs to be given to the concept of ‘meaningful’ survival - a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease. Consequent on this, employment, regarded as a health outcome, is inferior to that in the adult liver transplant population (25%) and other transplant cohorts such as renal transplant (Table 2). Identifying the risk factors associated with poor long-term neurocognitive outcomes will be essential in order to focus care on corrective measures. Special educational support, it is estimated, will be required in 42% of these children and young people.

Table 2: Employment outcome in paediatric liver transplant recipients and young people with autoimmune liver disease (data from Kings College Hospital, London, only and does not include the two other UK paediatric liver centres)

	Active (employed +unemployed)	Employed (% of total population)	Unemployed (% of active population)	Inactive/in education
Paediatric liver transplant recipients (n=100)	57%	35%	30%	43%
Paediatric recipients >21 years after transplantation (n=69)	72%	46%	36%	28%
Autoimmune liver disease (n=54)	72%	64%	10%	28%

Conclusions

This report stresses once again the need for fiscal regulatory measures by Government to prevent harm by reducing alcohol consumption including the MUP and the alcohol duty escalator. The first results of its introduction in Scotland confirm how targeted MUP is on heavy drinkers, with a decrease in sales of low cost alcohol. The value of the levy on the sugar content of drinks, giving less than half the anticipated revenue to the Exchequer because of reformulation of products by the industry, is further evidence of what is achievable by fiscal initiatives. In the Commission's view, without fiscal measures the chances of achieving 5 extra years of healthy living, as targeted by the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care, is unlikely. Furthermore, with the extraordinary lack of awareness of liver disease by the public shown in the new ComRes survey, putting the entire responsibility on the individual to control lifestyle excesses, as recommended in the Government's recently published Prevention Green paper, is unlikely to be successful in comparison with population directed initiatives.

The latest high mortality figures for severely ill liver patients admitted to DGHs are another reminder of the urgency on NHSE to implement the masterplan for hospital services based on regional specialist centres, each linked to networks of DGHs through operational delivery networks (ODNs). Along with this is the wider use of discharge care bundles for guiding further treatment as an outpatient day-case and reducing the high readmission rates. Finally, the effectiveness of an increasing number of locally driven schemes based on availability of a Fibroscan, show how important this is for the earlier detection of liver disease, with the need to include this in financial incentives on GPs as part of the Health Check.

Box 4: The Commission's Key Messages and Priorities for 2019-20

Key Messages:-

- Continued increase in harms from excess alcohol consumption and high overweight/obesity
- Unacceptably high mortality for acutely sick liver patients admitted to District General Hospitals
- Value of early detection programmes in general practice based on Fibroscan
- An extraordinarily poor level of public awareness of liver health hazards (ComRes poll)

Key Priorities:-

- Convincing Government of need for fiscal regulatory measures including MUP, tax duty escalator and levies on food content
- Implementation of Masterplan for hospitals and day-care treatments
- A new focus on meaningful survival in paediatric liver disease
- Making case to Government to set targets for reduction in 1) alcohol consumption and 2) adult overweight/obesity levels

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RW was responsible for planning and providing content for the Executive Summary, Introduction and Conclusion, and writing, editing and overall direction of the paper. ND was responsible for coordinating content and editing. GA contributed to the section on hospital workforce planning. MA, GJA, MEC, JF and GF contributed to the section on a masterplan for hospital services. RA contributed to the section on post-discharge care. AB, AD, DK and MS contributed to the section on paediatric liver care. KB and JV contributed to the section on obesity and common cancers. RBa, PN and HR contributed to the section on obesity. CD, KM and AMc contributed to the sections on addiction treatment and alcohol care teams. JG contributed to the section on the data from the ComRes poll. HJ, JM and MMA contributed to the section on primary care. IA, IG, MMk, KS, NS, HR and JV contributed to the sections on Government policy initiatives. JD, AMg, PR and AY contributed to the section on the devolved nations. RBu, CH and NS contributed to the section on digital marketing. DT contributed to the section on liver transplantation. JW and SR contributed to the section on disease burden.

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