ORGAN & TISSUE DONATION

Pomerene Hospital
2016

TRAINING MODULE
Objectives

By the end of this training module, the participant will be able to:

• Describe the collaborative relationship between the Organ Procurement Organization (OPO) and hospital staff in presenting and coordinating the entire donation process
• Describe the differences between an organ donor and a tissue donor
• Gain an understanding of the key components of the organ and tissue donation
Importance of Organ Donation

The demand for organ, eye and tissue donation still vastly exceeds the number of donors.

- More than 115,000 men, women and children currently need lifesaving organ transplants.
- Every 10 minutes another name is added to the national organ transplant waiting list.
- An average of 18 people die each day from the lack of available organs for transplant.
- According to research, 98% of all adults have heard about organ donation and 86% have heard of tissue donation.
- 90% of Americans say they support donation, but only 30% know the essential steps to take to be a donor.
- More than 1 million tissue transplants are done each year and the surgical need for tissue has been steadily rising.
- One donor can save or enhance the lives of more than 25 people.
The Basics

Organ vs. Tissue

- **Organ**: a human kidney, liver, heart, lung, pancreas and small intestine
- **Tissue**: corneas, the middle ear, skin, heart valves, bone, veins, cartilage, tendons and ligaments
The field of organ and tissue donation and transplantation is one of the most regulated areas of health care today!

The Organ Procurement Organization (OPO) is basically the link between the donor and recipient. By federal law, they are the ONLY organizations that can perform the life-saving mission of recovering organs from deceased donors for transplantation.

There are 58 federally-designated OPO's in the U.S.
More specifically, the OPO’s responsibilities include:

- Evaluation of all potential donors
- Obtaining family consent
- Maintain the donor after Brain Death has been declared
- Allocation of the organs
- Recovery of the organs
- Aftercare of the donor family
Distribution of Organs

How are donated organs distributed?

Patients are matched to organs based on a number of factors, including:

- blood and tissue typing
- medical need
- immune status
- time on the waiting list and
- geographical location.
Tissue Banks

Tissue Banks….
~ are responsible for the recovery of bone, skin, tendons, and heart valves
~ contract with hospitals (all hospitals must have an agreement with at least one tissue bank and one eye bank)
~ are subject to the FDA’s Good Tissue Practices Standards and may be certified by the American Association of Tissue Banks (AATB)

Tissue banks usually have 3 operations:
• Recovery
• Processing
• Distribution
Hospitals must have working relationships with their area’s OPO, Tissue and Eye Bank.

**Hospitals must report ALL deaths and imminent deaths to the OPO.**

Donation must be discussed with all potential donor families.

Reporting is required for hospital accreditation and Medicare reimbursement.

All OPO’s must audit all deaths in their catchment area.
What’s my role?

Hospital staff responsibilities:

- Early identification
- Referral of potential donors to the OPO
- Support the families’ right to donate
- Assist in donor management
- Comfort grieving families
Who Approaches the Family

The individual(s) initiating the request to the family must be an organ procurement representative or a designated requestor.

- A designated requestor is an individual who has completed a course offered or approved by the OPO and designed in conjunction with the tissue and eye bank community in the methodology for approaching potential donor families and requesting organ or tissue / eye donation.

- If possible, the OPO representative and a designated requestor (if the latter is not the OPO representative) should approach the family together.
Organ vs. Tissue Donation

For organ donation to occur, the patient must be in a hospital on a ventilator and have been declared deceased due to loss of brain or cardiac function.

The organs must be quickly recovered, properly preserved and transplanted quickly.

Organs must be carefully matched to waiting recipients.

Tissue donation occurs in the first 24 hours after the heart has stopped beating.

The tissues can be preserved and used at a later date.

Tissue recipients do not have to be matched to their donors.
Categories of Donation

Brain Dead Donor
- Can donate organs, eyes, bone & tissue
- Has beating heart/on ventilator

Cardiac Arrest Donor
- Eye, bone & tissue only
- No organs can be donated

Donation after cardiac death
- Immediate rescue of organs after cardiac death
- Asystole occurs within 30 minutes of death
Approximate preservation times are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart &amp; Lung</td>
<td>4-6 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>12-24 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>6-8 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidneys</td>
<td>24-72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corneas</td>
<td>Must be transplanted within 5-7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart valves, skin, bone, tendons &amp; veins</td>
<td>3-5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What organs & tissues can be donated?

Fact: 1 organ can save 8 lives!

Fact: 1 tissues donor can improve 50 lives!
In Summary

• Remember the average organ donor saves 8 lives by donating organs.
• Understand the role of an organ procurement organization.
• Families should be approached with discretion and sensitivity with respect to their circumstances, views and beliefs.
Case Study

- Below are some examples from the Actual call logs/medical records from 2015.

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<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Date/Time of Call</th>
<th>Date/Time of Death</th>
<th>DOA</th>
<th>Lifebanc #</th>
<th>Lifebanc Rep</th>
<th>Candidate?</th>
<th>Consent</th>
<th>Tissue donor</th>
<th>Eye Donor</th>
<th>Nurse calling</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Names have been changed to protect the innocent
References

Donate Life America
donatelife.net

Scientific Registry of Transplant Recipients
www.ustransplant.org

National Kidney Foundation
www.kidney.org

National Minority Organ Tissue Transplant Education Program
www.nationalmottep.org

The Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network
www.optn.org
End of Study Module

• Please review this material again if there are areas of content that are not clearly understood.

• Complete the post-test when you are ready.

• This module will not be considered complete until the post test is taken