

## NHS Dumfries and Galloway

### Taking Organ Transplantation to 2020

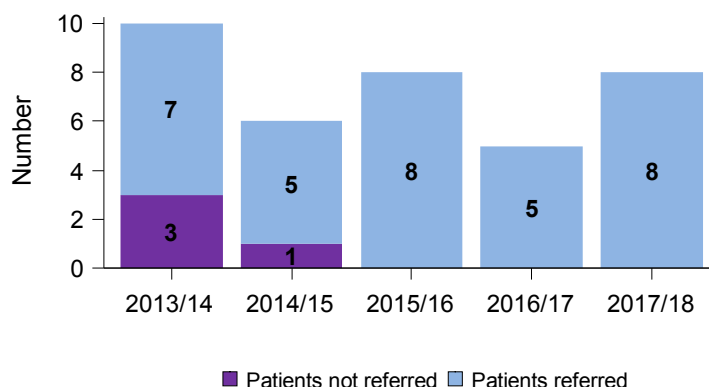
In 2017/18, from 5 authorised donors the Board facilitated 5 actual solid organ donors resulting in 13 patients receiving a life-saving or life-changing transplant.

### Best quality of care in organ donation

#### Referral of potential deceased organ donors

**Goal: Every patient who meets the referral criteria should be identified and referred to NHS Blood and Transplant's Organ Donation Service**

**Aim: There should be no purple on the chart**

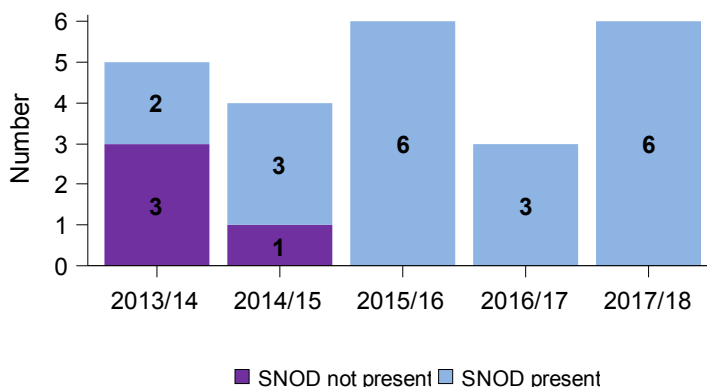


The Board referred 8 potential organ donors during 2017/18. There were no occasions where potential organ donors were not referred.

## Presence of Specialist Nurse for Organ Donation

**Goal: A Specialist Nurse for Organ Donation (SNOD) should be present during every organ donation discussion with families**

**Aim: There should be no purple on the chart**



A SNOD was present for 6 organ donation discussions with families during 2017/18. There were no occasions where a SNOD was not present.

### Why it matters

- If suitable patients are not referred, the patient's decision to be an organ donor is not honoured or the family does not get the chance to support organ donation.
- The authorisation rate in the UK is much higher when a SNOD is present.
- The number of patients receiving a life-saving or life-changing solid organ transplant in the UK is increasing but patients are still dying while waiting.

#### Regional donors, transplants, waiting list, and NHS Organ Donor Register (ODR) data

	Scotland*	UK
<b>1 April 2017 - 31 March 2018</b>		
Deceased donors	102	1,574
Transplants from deceased donors	375	4,012
Deaths on the transplant list	38	426
<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>		
Active transplant list	534	6,045
Number of NHS ODR opt-in registrations (% registered)**	2,486,216 (46%)	24,941,804 (38%)

\*Regions have been defined as per former Strategic Health Authorities

\*\* % registered based on population of 5.37 million, based on ONS 2011 census data

## Further information

Further information on potential donors after brain death (DBD) and potential donors after circulatory death (DCD) at the Board are shown below, including a UK comparison.

	DBD		DCD		Deceased donors	
	Board	UK	Board	UK	Board	UK
Patients meeting organ donation referral criteria <sup>1</sup>	5	1954	3	6281	8	7978
Referred to Organ Donation Service	5	1929	3	5615	8	7302
<i>Referral rate %</i>		99%		89%		92%
Neurological death tested	5	1676				
<i>Testing rate %</i>		86%				
Eligible donors <sup>2</sup>	5	1582	3	4456	8	6038
Family approached	5	1471	1	1858	6	3329
Family approached and SNOD present	5	1394	1	1591	6	2985
<i>% of approaches where SNOD present</i>		95%		86%		90%
Authorisation ascertained	4	1066	1	1115	5	2181
<i>Authorisation rate %</i>		72%		60%		66%
Actual donors (PDA data)	4	955	1	613	5	1568
<i>% of authorised donors that became actual donors</i>		90%		55%		72%

<sup>1</sup> DBD - A patient with suspected neurological death  
DCD - A patient in whom imminent death is anticipated, ie a patient receiving assisted ventilation, a clinical decision to withdraw treatment has been made and death is anticipated within 4 hours

<sup>2</sup> DBD - Death confirmed by neurological tests and no absolute contraindications to solid organ donation  
DCD - Imminent death anticipated and treatment withdrawn with no absolute contraindications to solid organ donation

Note that a patient that meets both the referral criteria for DBD and DCD organ donation is featured in both the DBD and DCD data but will only be counted once in the deceased donors total

For further information, including definitions, see the latest Potential Donor Audit report at [www.odt.nhs.uk/statistics-and-reports/potential-donor-audit/](http://www.odt.nhs.uk/statistics-and-reports/potential-donor-audit/)