

National Potential Donor Audit

Key messages

- There were 35,568 audited deaths reported through the Potential Donor Audit in the financial year to 31 March 2018, including 1,568 (99%) of the 1,574 deceased organ donors
- Compared with the previous financial year, improvements have been observed in the overall referral rate of potential donors (from 88% to 92%), in the proportion of approaches where a Specialist Nurse – Organ Donation was present (from 86% to 90%), and in the overall consent/authorisation rate (from 63% to 66%)
- The consent/authorisation rate was 92% when a patient's decision was known at the time of potential donation, but 101 families overruled their loved one's known decision to be an organ donor.
- A significant difference is still apparent in the consent/authorisation rates for white patients and patients from minority ethnic groups (69% and 42% respectively).

13.1 Introduction

In this chapter, summary data from the National Potential Donor Audit (PDA) are shown for 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 and data from the previous three financial years are also provided for comparison purposes. The data comprise all audited patient deaths in UK Intensive Care Units (ICUs) and emergency departments, excluding wards and patients over 80 years of age, in the time period. Paediatric ICU data are included however neonatal ICU data have been excluded. The data are based on information received by 9 May 2018. **The number of solid organ donors reported in this chapter will differ from that shown in the rest of the report, due to the national PDA excluding specific patients.**

13.2 Definitions

All data shown in this chapter use the following definitions.

Eligible donors after brain death (DBD) are defined as patients for whom death was confirmed following neurological tests and who had no absolute medical contraindications to solid organ donation.

Eligible donors after circulatory death (DCD) are defined as patients who had treatment withdrawn and death was anticipated within four hours, with no absolute medical contraindications to solid organ donation.

Absolute medical contraindications to organ donation are listed here:

https://nhsbtdbe.blob.core.windows.net/umbraco-assets-corp/6455/contraindications_to_organ_donation.pdf

Imminent death anticipated patients who are not confirmed dead using neurological criteria, receiving assisted ventilation, a clinical decision to withdraw treatment has been made and death is anticipated within four hours.

Neurological death suspected patients who meet all of the following criteria: apnoea, coma from known aetiology and unresponsive, ventilated, fixed pupils. Excluding those not tested as cardiac arrest occurred despite resuscitation, brain stem reflexes returned, or neonates less than 2 months post term.

The neurological death testing rate is the percentage of patients for whom neurological death was suspected who were tested.

The referral rate is the percentage of patients for whom neurological death was suspected or imminent death was anticipated, who were discussed with the Specialist Nurse - Organ Donation (SN-OD).

The proportion of approaches where a SN-OD was present is the percentage of eligible donor families or appointed/nominated representatives approached where a SN-OD was present.

Deemed consent applies, in Wales, if a person has not registered an organ donation decision either to opt-in or opt-out or appoint a representative, is aged 18 or over, has lived for longer than 12 months and is ordinarily resident and also died in Wales, and had the capacity to understand the notion of deemed consent for a significant period before their death.

The consent/authorisation rate is the percentage of eligible donor families or appointed/nominated representatives approached for formal organ donation discussion where consent/authorisation was ascertained. Note that consent/authorisation rates have not been provided where the number of families approached is less than ten.

13.3 Breakdown of audited deaths in ICUs and emergency departments

In the 12-month period there were a total of 35,568 audited patient deaths in the UK. **Figures 13.1** and **13.2** show a detailed breakdown from the number of audited patient deaths to the number of solid organ donors for potential DBD and DCD donors, respectively. In total there were 1,568 solid organ donors reported through the PDA, 99% of the total 1,574 deceased solid organ donors.

Table 13.1 shows the key percentages calculated from the flow chart information. Consent/authorisation rates have also been provided for cases where the SN-OD was/was not present for the approach to the family and/or whether the patient's decision to be a donor was known at the time of potential donation. Details of ODR, known decision and deemed consent overrides are included in the footnote of the table.

An ODR override is a case where the family overruled their loved one's known decision to be an organ donor where the decision was recorded on the ODR. This decision was known at the time that the family were approached. Similarly, a known decision override is a case where the family overruled their loved one's known decision to donate and includes decisions registered on the ODR, those expressed via carrying a donor card, verbally, in a will, or via an appointed/nominated representative. Again, the decision was known at the time that the family were approached. A deemed consent override is a case where the family did not support deemed consent.

Figure 13.3 uses the flow chart information to illustrate the stages where opportunities are lost pre-donation. Current practice within DCD donation has led to a significant proportion of DCD patients dropping out of the donation process at the approach stage; this is because eligible donors are screened out due to medical unsuitability and therefore families or nominated/appointed representatives are not approached for a formal organ donation discussion.

Figure 13.1 Donation after brain death

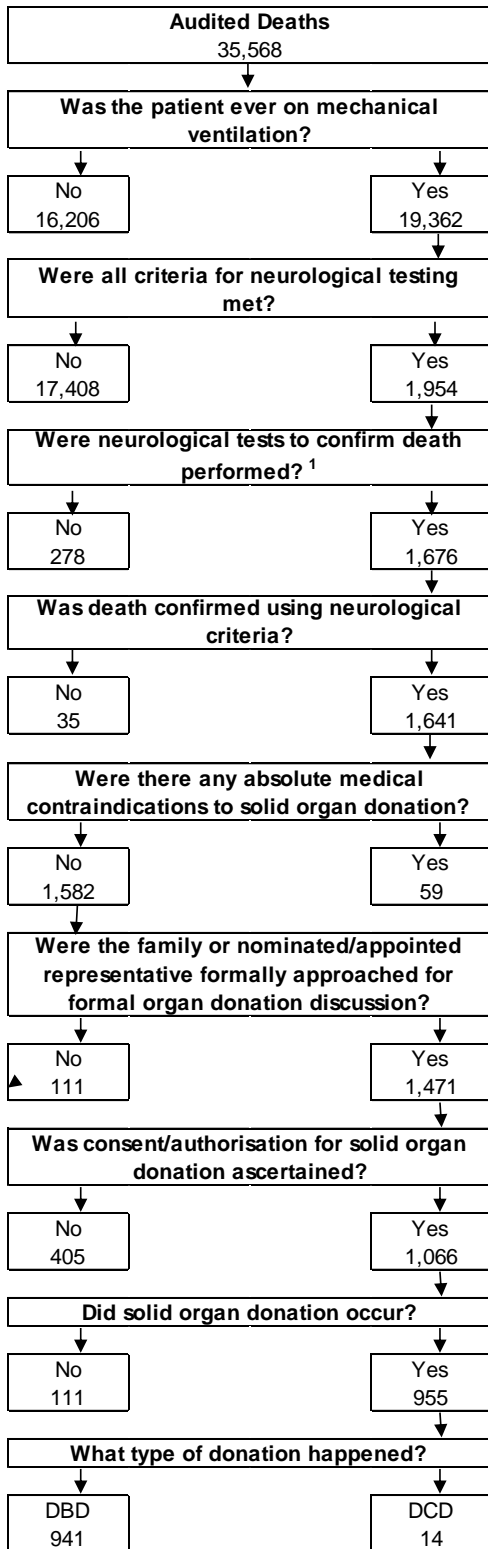
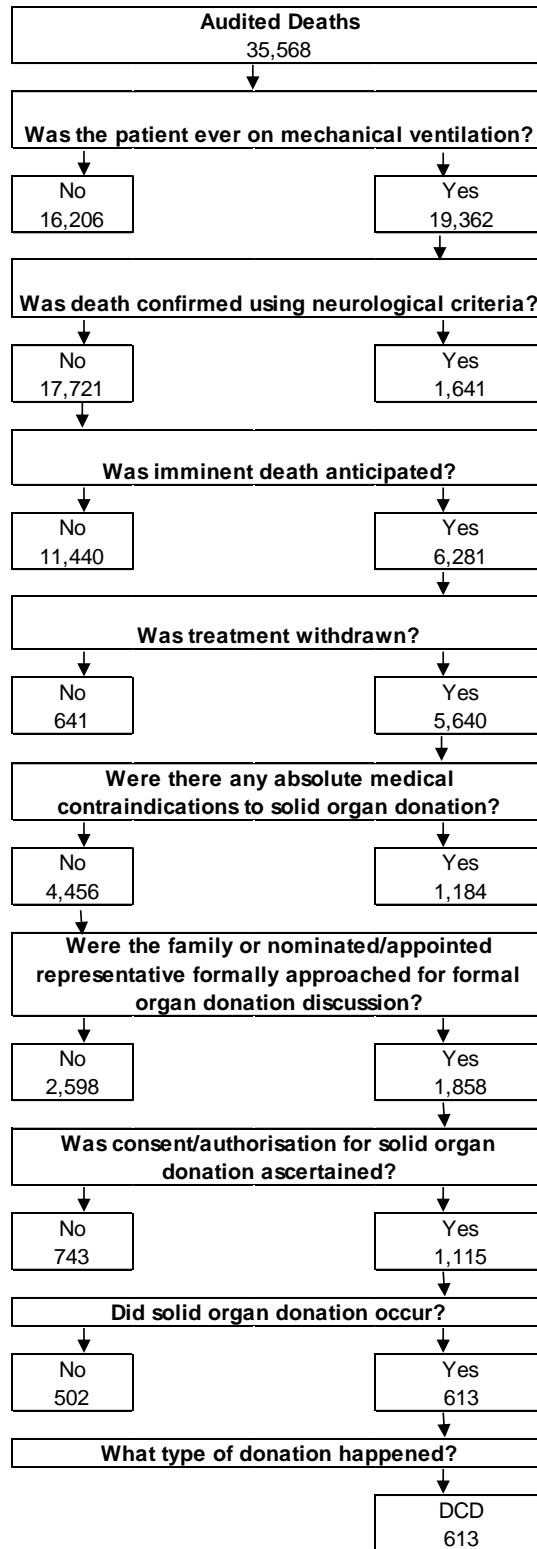


Figure 13.2 Donation after circulatory death

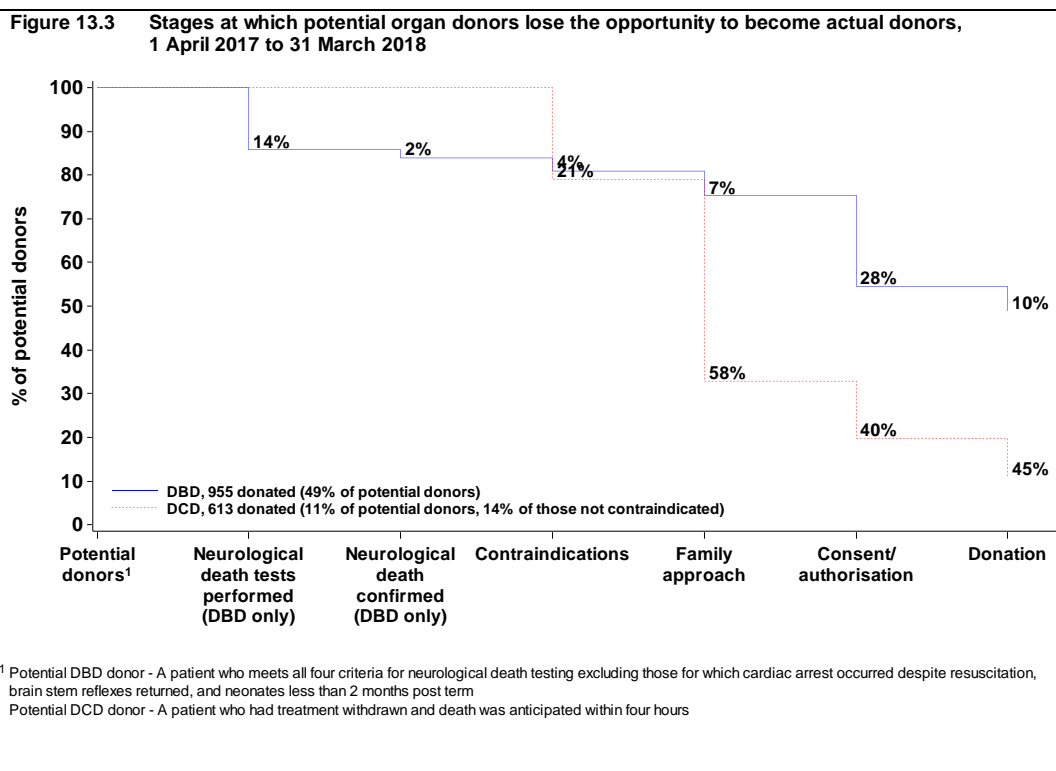


¹ Patients for whom tests were not performed due to; cardiac arrest despite resuscitation occurred, brainstem reflexes returned, or neonates - less than 2 months post term are excluded from the calculation of the neurological death testing rate

Table 13.1 Summary of key percentages, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

	DBD	DCD	ALL
Neurological death testing rate	85.8%		
Referral rate	98.7%	89.4%	91.6%
Proportion of approaches where a SN-OD was present	94.8%	85.6%	89.7%
Consent/authorisation rate	72.5%	60.0%	65.5%
- when SN-OD not present for approach	36.4%	18.0%	22.1%
- when SN-OD present for approach	74.5%	67.1%	70.5%
- when patient had not expressed a wish to donate or the patient's ODR status was not known at the time of potential donation	55.8%	43.1%	48.5%
- when patient's decision on ODR and known at time of potential donation*	95.3%	88.8%	91.9%
- when patient's decision (by any method) is known at time of potential donation**	95.9%	88.9%	92.2%
- when SN-OD present for approach and patient known to be on ODR at time of potential donation	95.8%	91.3%	93.5%
- when deemed consent applied***	85.7%	53.6%	67.3%

* 90 families overruled their loved one's known ODR wish to be an organ donor
 ** 101 families overruled their loved one's known wish (by any method) to be an organ donor
 *** There were 49 cases where deemed consent applied and in 16 cases the family did not support deemed consent



13.4 Eligible donors

The number of eligible donors (as defined earlier) and rates per million population (pmp) are shown in **Table 13.2**, by country/Strategic Health Authority (SHA). The number of actual donors pmp can be found in Table 3.2 of Chapter 3. Eligible DBD ranged from 11.9 pmp in East Midlands SHA to 44.4 pmp in London SHA. Eligible DCD ranged from 44.0 pmp in South East Coast SHA to 115.2 pmp in North East SHA.

Across the countries, there was a range of 74.3 eligible donors pmp in Scotland to 101.6 eligible donors pmp in Wales. Overall, there were 1,582 eligible DBD (24.0 pmp) and 4,456 eligible DCD (67.6 pmp) in the UK, resulting in a total of 91.7 eligible donors per million population. **Tables 13.3** and **13.4** show more detailed information by country/SHA for DBD and DCD data, respectively.

Table 13.2 Eligible donor rates per million population (pmp), in the UK, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, by country and Strategic Health Authority						
Country/ Strategic Health Authority of donation	Eligible DBD		Eligible DCD		TOTAL	
	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)
North East	71	(26.9)	304	(115.2)	375	(142.0)
North West	210	(29.1)	643	(89.1)	853	(118.1)
Yorkshire and the Humber	118	(21.7)	385	(70.9)	503	(92.6)
North of England	399	(26.1)	1332	(87.1)	1731	(113.2)
East Midlands	56	(11.9)	295	(62.5)	351	(74.4)
West Midlands	121	(20.9)	415	(71.6)	536	(92.4)
East of England	118	(19.2)	533	(86.9)	651	(106.2)
Midlands and East	295	(17.7)	1243	(74.7)	1538	(92.4)
London	390	(44.4)	441	(50.2)	831	(94.5)
South East Coast	90	(19.3)	205	(44.0)	295	(63.3)
South Central	78	(17.9)	300	(69.0)	378	(86.9)
South West	111	(20.1)	280	(50.7)	391	(70.8)
South of England	279	(19.2)	785	(54.0)	1064	(73.2)
England	1363	(24.7)	3801	(68.8)	5164	(93.4)
Isle of Man	2	(25.0)	2	(25.0)	4	(50.0)
Channel Islands	4	(25.0)	4	(25.0)	8	(50.0)
Wales	73	(23.5)	243	(78.1)	316	(101.6)
Scotland	98	(18.1)	303	(56.1)	401	(74.3)
Northern Ireland	42	(22.6)	103	(55.4)	145	(78.0)
TOTAL	1582	(24.0)	4456	(67.6)	6038	(91.7)

Table 13.3 DBD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, by country and former English Strategic Health Authority

Country/ Strategic Health Authority of donation	Number of patients where neurological death was suspected	Neurological death testing rate (%)	DBD referral rate (%)	Number of eligible DBD donors	Number of eligible DBD donors whose family were approached	Percentage of DBD approaches where a SN-OD was present (%)	DBD consent/authorisation rate (%)
North East	97	81.4	99.0	71	69	100.0	72.5
North West	268	82.1	97.8	210	198	97.0	80.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	148	83.8	100.0	118	104	96.2	67.3
North of England	513	82.5	98.6	399	371	97.3	75.5
East Midlands	71	87.3	98.6	56	51	98.0	70.6
West Midlands	172	76.2	96.5	121	109	89.9	70.6
East of England	144	84.0	99.3	118	118	90.7	81.4
Midlands and East	387	81.1	97.9	295	278	91.7	75.2
London	453	92.5	99.3	390	362	95.3	60.8
South East Coast	118	79.7	99.2	90	80	95.0	76.3
South Central	89	91.0	98.9	78	74	93.2	82.4
South West	128	89.8	100.0	111	105	92.4	78.1
South of England	335	86.6	99.4	279	259	93.4	78.8
England	1688	85.7	98.8	1363	1270	94.7	71.9
Isle of Man	2	100.0	50.0	2	1	0.0	-
Channel Islands	4	100.0	100.0	4	4	0.0	-
Wales	85	95.3	98.8	73	66	95.5	80.3
Scotland	117	85.5	99.1	98	90	94.4	75.6
Northern Ireland	58	74.1	96.6	42	40	95.0	70.0
TOTAL	1954	85.8	98.7	1582	1471	94.8	72.5

Table 13.4 DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, by country and former English Strategic Health Authority

Country/ Strategic Health Authority of donation	Number of patients for whom imminent death was anticipated	DCD referral rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	Percentage of DCD approaches where a SN-OD was present (%)	DCD consent/ authorisation rate (%)
North East	405	95.8	304	108	87.0	57.4
North West	933	88.1	643	220	90.5	61.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	643	94.6	385	162	93.2	71.6
North of England	1981	91.8	1332	490	90.6	63.9
East Midlands	385	79.0	295	114	86.8	57.0
West Midlands	569	82.1	415	166	80.1	60.2
East of England	714	89.8	533	214	83.2	66.4
Midlands and East	1668	84.7	1243	494	83.0	62.1
London	683	90.8	441	227	85.0	55.9
South East Coast	327	88.7	205	92	91.3	65.2
South Central	410	88.3	300	127	78.7	59.1
South West	352	94.0	280	138	84.1	57.2
South of England	1089	90.3	785	357	84.0	59.9
England	5421	89.2	3801	1568	85.9	61.3
Isle of Man	4	25.0	2	0	-	-
Channel Islands	6	33.3	4	1	0.0	-
Wales	325	91.4	243	91	90.1	62.6
Scotland	357	93.0	303	161	79.5	46.0
Northern Ireland	168	89.3	103	37	91.9	62.2
TOTAL	6281	89.4	4456	1858	85.6	60.0

Tables 13.5 and **13.6** show more detailed information on the key metrics by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST) for DBD and DCD data, respectively. Specialist Nurses for Organ Donation (SN-ODs) work within an ODST, which covers an area of the UK. As seen in **Table 13.5**, the neurological death testing rate was highest for the South Wales team, the DBD referral rate was 100% in both the South West and Yorkshire teams. The proportion of DBD approaches where a SN-OD was present was highest for the Northern team.

Table 13.5 DBD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST)

ODST	Number of patients where neurological death was suspected	Neurological death testing rate (%)	DBD referral rate (%)	Number of eligible DBD donors	Number of eligible DBD donors whose family were approached	Percentage of DBD approaches where a SN-OD was present (%)	DBD consent/authorisation rate (%)
Eastern	182	86.8	99.5	152	148	91.2	76.4
London	338	92.6	99.1	289	273	94.1	59.3
Midlands	213	77.5	96.7	154	139	92.1	70.5
North West	285	83.5	97.5	224	212	97.6	80.2
Northern	106	80.2	99.1	77	74	98.6	71.6
Northern Ireland	58	74.1	96.6	42	40	95.0	70.0
Scotland	117	85.5	99.1	98	90	94.4	75.6
South Central	110	90.9	99.1	94	90	94.4	80.0
South East	205	84.4	99.5	167	149	97.3	74.5
South Wales	65	96.9	98.5	57	50	94.0	82.0
South West	113	90.3	100.0	100	94	91.5	78.7
Yorkshire	162	84.0	100.0	128	112	96.4	67.9
TOTAL	1954	85.8	98.7	1582	1471	94.8	72.5

Table 13.6 indicates that for DCD patients, the highest referral rate was for the Northern team. The proportion of DCD approaches for which a SN-OD was present was highest for the Yorkshire team. No account has been taken of the demographics of the populations within the teams which may impact on the rates presented.

Table 13.6 DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST)						
ODST	Number of patients for whom imminent death was anticipated	DCD referral rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	Percentage of DCD approaches where a SN-OD was present (%)	DCD consent/authorisation rate (%)
Eastern	814	90.5	594	237	84.4	65.0
London	474	88.8	339	172	83.1	54.7
Midlands	806	79.5	616	247	82.6	59.1
North West	960	88.3	656	222	91.0	61.3
Northern	459	95.2	338	120	86.7	57.5
Northern Ireland	168	89.3	103	37	91.9	62.2
Scotland	357	93.0	303	161	79.5	46.0
South Central	525	89.1	380	152	80.3	59.2
South East	475	89.9	274	131	89.3	63.4
South Wales	258	89.9	203	79	88.6	63.3
South West	286	93.0	233	122	82.8	57.4
Yorkshire	699	93.8	417	178	93.3	70.8
TOTAL	6281	89.4	4456	1858	85.6	60.0

Table 13.7 shows key metrics separately for patients meeting the PDA criteria who were referred in an ICU or an emergency department (irrespective of where the patient died), for DBD and DCD, respectively. Note that the total number of patients in this table and the associated rates do not match the other tables throughout this chapter as Table 13.7 is based on the subset of patients who were referred to the ODST.

Table 13.8 shows key metrics separately for adult and paediatric patients, for DBD and DCD, respectively. Note that of the 110 paediatric patients for whom neurological death was suspected, tests were not performed on 31 patients.

Table 13.7 DBD and DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, by unit where patient referred from, for patients who met the PDA criteria and were referred

Eligible donor type	Unit where patient was referred from	Number of patients who were referred ¹	Neurological death testing rate (%)	Number of eligible donors	Number of eligible donors whose family were approached	Percentage of approaches where a SN-OD was present (%)	Consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of actual donors ²
DBD	Critical care	1756	87.0	1440	1332	95.0	71.2	848
	Emergency dept.	173	82.1	138	137	94.2	85.4	107
	TOTAL	1929	86.6	1578	1469	94.9	72.6	955
DCD	Critical care	5345		3814	1707	87.3	61.3	584
	Emergency dept.	270		210	125	80.8	55.2	29
	TOTAL	5615		4024	1832	86.8	60.9	613

¹ DBD referral criteria: patients where neurological death was suspected; DCD referral criteria: patients for whom imminent death was anticipated

² Actual donors resulting from eligible DBD donors includes 13 DCD donors referred from critical care and 1 DCD donors referred from emergency departments

Table 13.8 DBD and DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, by age group

Eligible donor type	Age group	Number of patients who met referral criteria ¹	Neurological death testing rate (%)	Referral rate (%)	Number of eligible donors	Number of eligible donors whose family were approached	Percentage of approaches where a SN-OD was present (%)	Consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of actual donors ²
DBD	Adult (>=18)	1844	86.5	99.0	1506	1410	95.2	72.9	919
	Paediatric (<18)	110	73.6	94.5	76	61	83.6	62.3	36
	TOTAL	1954	85.8	98.7	1582	1471	94.8	72.5	955
DCD	Adult (>=18)	6057		89.6	4277	1776	86.2	61.0	593
	Paediatric (<18)	224		83.5	179	82	73.2	37.8	20
	TOTAL	6281		89.4	4456	1858	85.6	60.0	613

¹ DBD referral criteria: patients where neurological death was suspected; DCD referral criteria: patients for whom imminent death was anticipated

² Actual donors resulting from eligible DBD donors includes 1 DCD donors under 18 and 13 DCD donors aged 18 and over

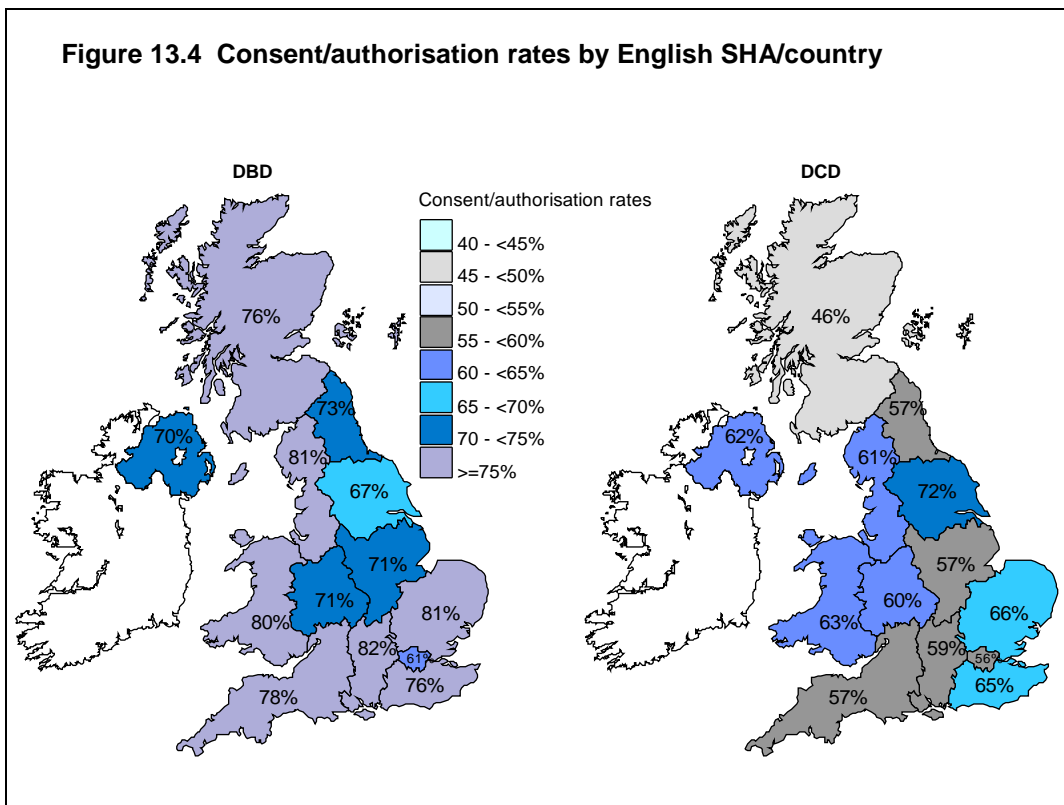
13.5 Consent/ authorisation rates

The overall DBD consent/authorisation rate was 73% and the 95% confidence limits for this percentage are 70% - 75%. For DCD, the overall rate was 60% and the 95% confidence limits are 58% - 62%.

Consent/authorisation rates by country/Strategic Health Authority are illustrated in **Figure 13.4** and by Organ Donation Services Team in **Figure 13.5** for both DBD and DCD. Caution should be applied when interpreting these consent/authorisation rates as no adjustment has been made for the mix of patients in terms of age, ODR status or ethnicity.

Across the countries and SHAs, the DBD consent/authorisation rates range from 61% in London to 82% in South Central. DCD consent/authorisation rates range from 46% in Scotland to 72% in Yorkshire and the Humber.

The overall consent/authorisation rates (combining DBD and DCD) for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland were 66%, 70%, 57% and 66%, respectively.



Across the Organ Donation Services Teams, the DBD consent/authorisation rates range from 59% in the London team to 82% in the South Wales team. DCD consent/authorisation rates range from 46% in the Scotland team to 71% in the Yorkshire team.

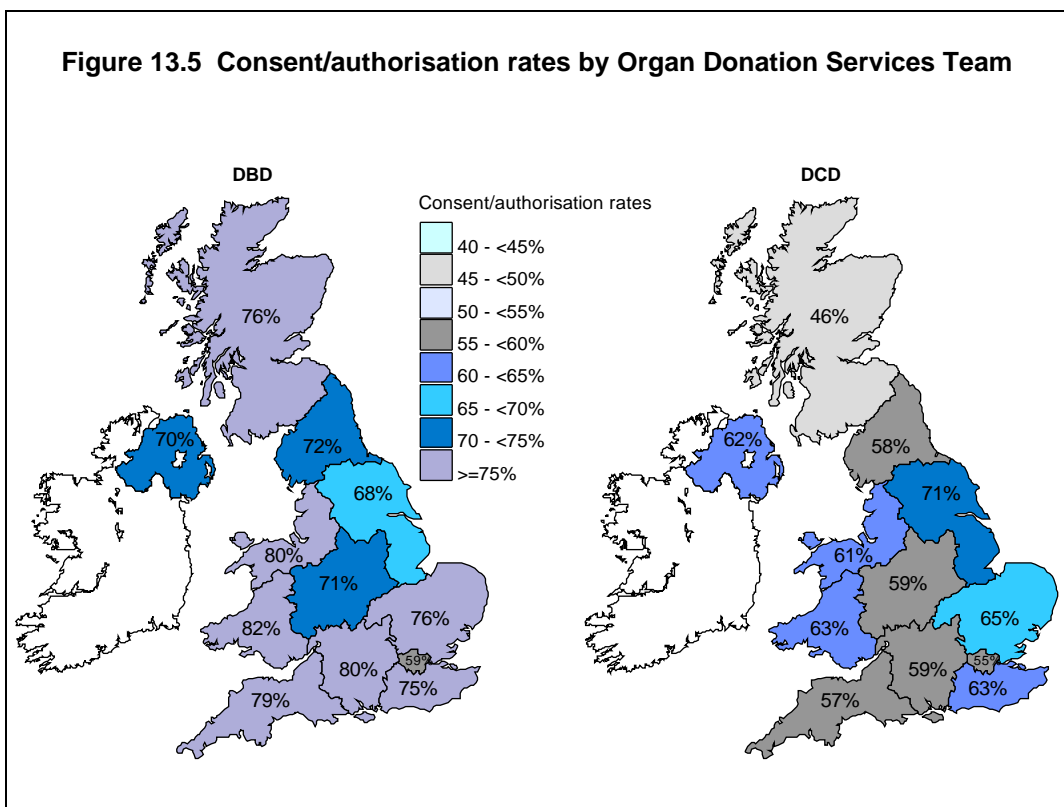


Table 13.9 shows the consent/authorisation rate separately for white patients and patients from ethnic minority groups. The national DBD consent/authorisation rates for white patients and patients from ethnic minority groups were 78% and 44%, respectively. A smaller, but still significant, difference was observed for national DCD consent/authorisation rates: 62% and 38%, respectively. Note that there were an additional 32 DBD and 76 DCD families approached where the ethnicity was not known or not reported.

The Northern, Scotland, South Central and South West teams each accounted for only 1-2% of families from ethnic minority groups approached for a decision about organ donation, with Northern Ireland and South Wales at less than 1%, whereas London accounted for 52%. Most teams had a very small proportion, therefore accounting for some of the variation observed in overall consent/authorisation rates between teams.

Table 13.9 DBD and DCD consent/authorisation rates from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST) and ethnicity											
ODST	White eligible donors					Eligible donors from ethnic minority groups					All
	Number of eligible DBD donors whose family were approached	DBD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	DCD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Overall consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of eligible DBD donors whose family were approached	DBD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	DCD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Overall consent/authorisation rate (%)	Overall consent/authorisation rate (%)¹
Eastern	127	81.1	218	66.1	71.6	19	52.6	17	47.1	50.0	69.4
London	140	70.0	130	61.5	65.9	123	48.0	36	33.3	44.7	57.5
Midlands	119	78.2	220	61.4	67.3	19	21.1	19	36.8	28.9	63.2
North West	198	82.8	204	63.7	73.1	14	42.9	5	-	31.6	70.5
Northern	70	72.9	116	57.8	63.4	3	-	3	-	-	62.9
Northern Ireland	38	68.4	35	60.0	64.4	1	-	1	-	-	66.2
Scotland	83	78.3	148	48.0	58.9	6	-	3	-	-	56.6
South Central	83	80.7	135	62.2	69.3	6	-	8	-	50.0	66.9
South East	120	80.8	116	65.5	73.3	27	44.4	8	-	42.9	69.3
South Wales	48	83.3	68	72.1	76.7	0	-	1	-	-	70.5
South West	81	81.5	113	58.4	68.0	3	-	3	-	-	66.7
Yorkshire	97	74.2	167	70.7	72.0	14	21.4	8	-	40.9	69.7
TOTAL	1204	78.2	1670	62.3	69.0	235	43.8	112	37.5	41.8	65.5

¹ Includes 108 families approached where the ethnicity was not known or not reported

Table 13.10 shows the reasons why the family did not give consent/authorisation, by donor type. The most common reason reported for why the families of both eligible DBD and DCD families did not give consent/authorisation was that the patient had previously expressed a wish not to donate. Overall, this reason was reported in 22% of cases.

Table 13.10 Reasons why the family did not support organ donation, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, by donor type						
Primary reason why family did not support organ donation	Donor type				Total	
	DBD		DCD		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Patient previously expressed a wish not to donate	91	22.5	162	21.8	252	22.0
Family were not sure whether the patient would have agreed to donation	65	16.1	103	13.9	168	14.6
Family did not believe in donation	13	3.2	29	3.9	42	3.7
Family felt it was against their religious/cultural beliefs	44	10.9	25	3.4	69	6.1
Family were divided over the decision	21	5.2	26	3.5	47	4.1
Family felt the patient had suffered enough	15	3.7	57	7.7	72	6.3
Family did not want surgery to the body	52	12.8	72	9.7	124	10.8
Family wanted to stay with the patient after death	0	0.0	9	1.2	9	0.8
Family had difficulty understanding/accepting neurological testing	3	0.7	0	0.0	3	0.3
Family felt the length of time for donation process was too long	23	5.7	128	17.2	151	13.2
Family felt the body needs to be buried whole (unrelated to religious or cultural reasons)	39	9.6	24	3.2	63	5.5
Family concerned that organs may not be transplanted	2	0.5	11	1.5	13	1.1
Families concerned about organ allocation	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Family concerned donation may delay the funeral	2	0.5	1	0.1	3	0.3
Strong refusal - probing not appropriate	11	2.7	16	2.2	27	2.4
Other	24	5.9	79	10.6	103	9.0
Total	405	100	743	100	1148	100

13.6 Specialist Nurse - Organ Donation (SN-OD) involvement

Table 13.11 shows the proportion of family approaches where a SN-OD was present, for DBD and DCD separately, and overall. Nationally, 95% of DBD and 86% of DCD family approaches had a SN-OD present. There is some variation between teams in the percentage of DCD approaches where a SN-OD was present, however SN-OD presence rates are good across all teams for DBD approaches.

Table 13.11 Percentage of family approaches for which a Specialist Nurse - Organ Donation (SN-OD) was present from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST)							
ODST	Number of eligible DBD donors whose family were approached	Number of eligible DBD donors where SN-OD present for approach	Percentage of DBD approaches where a SN-OD was present (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	Number of eligible DCD donors where SN-OD present for approach	Percentage of DCD approaches where a SN-OD was present (%)	Overall percentage of DBD/DCD approaches where a SN-OD was present (%)
Eastern	148	135	91.2	237	200	84.4	87.0
London	273	257	94.1	172	143	83.1	89.9
Midlands	139	128	92.1	247	204	82.6	86.0
North West	212	207	97.6	222	202	91.0	94.2
Northern	74	73	98.6	120	104	86.7	91.2
Northern Ireland	40	38	95.0	37	34	91.9	93.5
Scotland	90	85	94.4	161	128	79.5	84.9
South Central	90	85	94.4	152	122	80.3	85.5
South East	149	145	97.3	131	117	89.3	93.6
South Wales	50	47	94.0	79	70	88.6	90.7
South West	94	86	91.5	122	101	82.8	86.6
Yorkshire	112	108	96.4	178	166	93.3	94.5
TOTAL	1471	1394	94.8	1858	1591	85.6	89.7

Table 13.12 shows the effect on the consent/authorisation rate when a SN-OD is present or not present for the approach to a family for a formal organ donation discussion. Evidence shows that the family is more likely to support organ donation when a trained SN-OD is present for the approach and this is particularly apparent for eligible DCD donors. There is wide variation between teams, particularly when a SN-OD is not present for the approach.

Caution should be applied when interpreting these rates as no account has been taken of approaches initiated by the family, ODR status or ethnicity.

Table 13.12 DBD and DCD consent/authorisation rates with/without a SN-OD present from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST)											
ODST	SN-OD present for approach					SN-OD not present for approach					All
	Number of eligible DBD donors whose family were approached	DBD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	DCD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Overall consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of eligible DBD donors whose family were approached	DBD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	DCD consent/authorisation rate (%)	Overall consent/authorisation rate (%)	Overall consent/authorisation rate (%)
Eastern	135	77.0	200	70.0	72.8	13	69.2	37	37.8	46.0	69.4
London	257	61.5	143	62.9	62.0	16	25.0	29	13.8	17.8	57.5
Midlands	128	71.9	204	66.2	68.4	11	54.5	43	25.6	31.5	63.2
North West	207	80.7	202	66.3	73.6	5	-	20	10.0	20.0	70.5
Northern	73	72.6	104	62.5	66.7	1	-	16	25.0	23.5	62.9
Northern Ireland	38	73.7	34	67.6	70.8	2	-	3	-	-	66.2
Scotland	85	80.0	128	57.8	66.7	5	-	33	0.0	0.0	56.6
South Central	85	84.7	122	73.0	77.8	5	-	30	3.3	2.9	66.9
South East	145	75.9	117	68.4	72.5	4	-	14	21.4	22.2	69.3
South Wales	47	85.1	70	67.1	74.4	3	-	9	-	33.3	70.5
South West	86	82.6	101	64.4	72.7	8	-	21	23.8	27.6	66.7
Yorkshire	108	69.4	166	75.3	73.0	4	-	12	8.3	12.5	69.7
TOTAL	1394	74.5	1591	67.1	70.5	77	36.4	267	18.0	22.1	65.5

13.7 Comparison with previous years

Table 13.13 and Figure 13.6 show the key metrics from the PDA for the last four financial years.

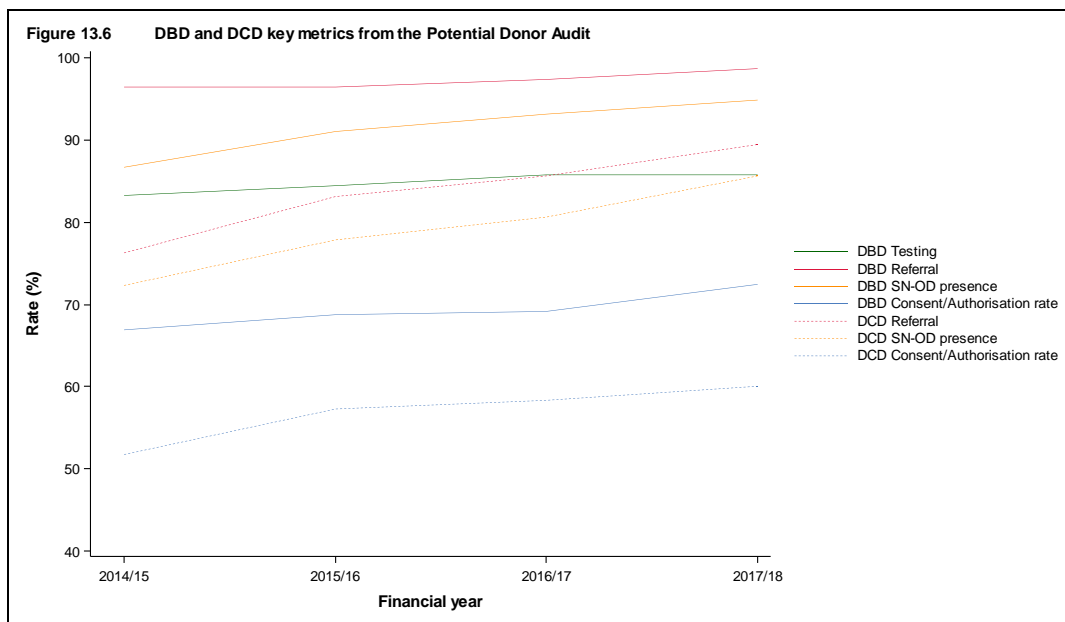
Table 13.13 DBD and DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, by financial year										
Eligible donor type	Financial year	Number of patients who met referral criteria ¹	Neurological death testing rate (%)	Referral rate (%)	Number of eligible donors	Number of eligible donors whose family were approached	Proportion of family approaches where a SN-OD was present (%)	Number of families who consented to/ authorised donation	Consent/ authorisation rate (%)	Number of actual donors ²
DBD	2014-2015	1734	83.3	96.4	1373	1284	86.7	859	66.9	780
	2015-2016	1747	84.5	96.4	1404	1296	91.0	891	68.8	786
	2016-2017	1787	85.7	97.4	1454	1339	93.1	926	69.2	827
	2017-2018	1954	85.8	98.7	1582	1471	94.8	1066	72.5	955
DCD	2014-2015	6761		76.3	4290	2019	72.3	1046	51.8	492
	2015-2016	6501		83.1	4206	1942	77.8	1113	57.3	564
	2016-2017	6233		85.6	4262	1834	80.6	1069	58.3	574
	2017-2018	6281		89.4	4456	1858	85.6	1115	60.0	613
TOTAL	2014-2015	8495		80.4	5663	3303	77.9	1905	57.7	1272
	2015-2016	8248		85.9	5610	3238	83.1	2004	61.9	1350
	2016-2017	8020		88.2	5716	3173	85.8	1995	62.9	1401
	2017-2018	8235		91.6	6038	3329	89.7	2181	65.5	1568

¹ DBD referral criteria: patients where neurological death was suspected (excluding those for which cardiac arrest occurred despite resuscitation, brain stem reflexes returned, and neonates less than 2 months post term; DCD referral criteria: patients for whom imminent death was anticipated

² Actual donors resulting from eligible DBD donors includes 13 DCD donors in 2014-2015, 7 DCD donors in 2015-2016, 10 DCD donors in 2016-2017 and 14 DCD donors in 2017-2018

An increase has been observed in the neurological death testing rate, but 14% of patients who met the criteria were not tested in 2017-2018. Details, such as the reasons for not testing, can be found in the accompanying PDA Annual Report available at <https://www.odt.nhs.uk/statistics-and-reports/potential-donor-audit/>

Increases have been observed in the rates of referral to the SN-ODS as well as the proportion of approaches where a SN-OD was present, especially for DCD. An increase has also been observed in consent/authorisation rates for both DBD and DCD.



13.8 Consented/authorised cases not proceeding to solid organ donation

Consent/authorisation for donation was ascertained for 1,066 eligible DBD donors and 1,115 eligible DCD donors; 955 (90%) and 613 (55%) of these cases proceeded to donate at least one solid organ, respectively. **Table 13.14** shows the reasons why donation did not proceed for the 111 eligible DBD and 502 eligible DCD cases where consent/authorisation was ascertained. The main reason reported for consented/authorised eligible DBD donors not proceeding to donate was that the organs were deemed to be medically unsuitable by transplant centres. The main reason for consented/authorised DCD donors was prolonged time to asystole, meaning that the donor did not die in a timeframe suitable for organ donation.

Table 13.14 Reasons why consented/authorised eligible donors did not proceed to donate, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018, by donor type

Primary reason why donation did not proceed	Donor type				TOTAL	
	DBD		DCD		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Family changed mind	4	3.6	25	5.0	29	4.7
Coroner/Procurator Fiscal refusal	19	17.1	15	3.0	34	5.6
Organs deemed medically unsuitable by recipient centres	40	36.0	146	29.1	186	30.3
Organs deemed medically unsuitable on surgical inspection	17	15.3	8	1.6	25	4.1
Prolonged time to asystole	0	0.0	221	44.0	221	36.1
Cardiac Arrest	0	0.0	6	1.2	6	1.0
General instability	17	15.3	36	7.2	53	8.7
Logistic reasons	1	0.9	1	0.2	2	0.3
Positive virology	9	8.1	9	1.8	18	2.9
Family placed conditions on donation	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.2
Other	3	2.7	35	7.0	38	6.2
TOTAL	111	100	502	100	613	100