

National Potential Donor Audit

Key messages

- There were 32,588 audited deaths reported through the Potential Donor Audit in the financial year to 31 March 2019, including 1,582 (99%) of the 1,600 deceased organ donors
- Compared with the previous financial year, improvements have been observed in the overall referral rate of potential donors (from 92% to 94%), in the proportion of approaches where a Specialist Nurse – Organ Donation was present (from 90% to 91%), and in the overall consent/authorisation rate (from 66% to 67%)
- The consent/authorisation rate was 93% when a patient's decision was known at the time of potential donation, but 79 families overruled their loved one's known decision to be an organ donor.
- A significant difference is apparent in the consent/authorisation rates for white patients and patients from the BAME community (71% and 42%, respectively).

13.1 Introduction

In this chapter, summary data from the National Potential Donor Audit (PDA) are shown for 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 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 2019. **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Eligible donors after circulatory death (DCD) are defined as patients who had treatment withdrawn and death was anticipated within four hours, with no absolute medical contraindications to solid organ donation.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, or brain stem reflexes returned.

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 if a person who died in Wales 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 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 32,588 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 1,582 solid organ donors reported through the PDA, 99% of the total 1,600 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, verbally, 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 in Wales.

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

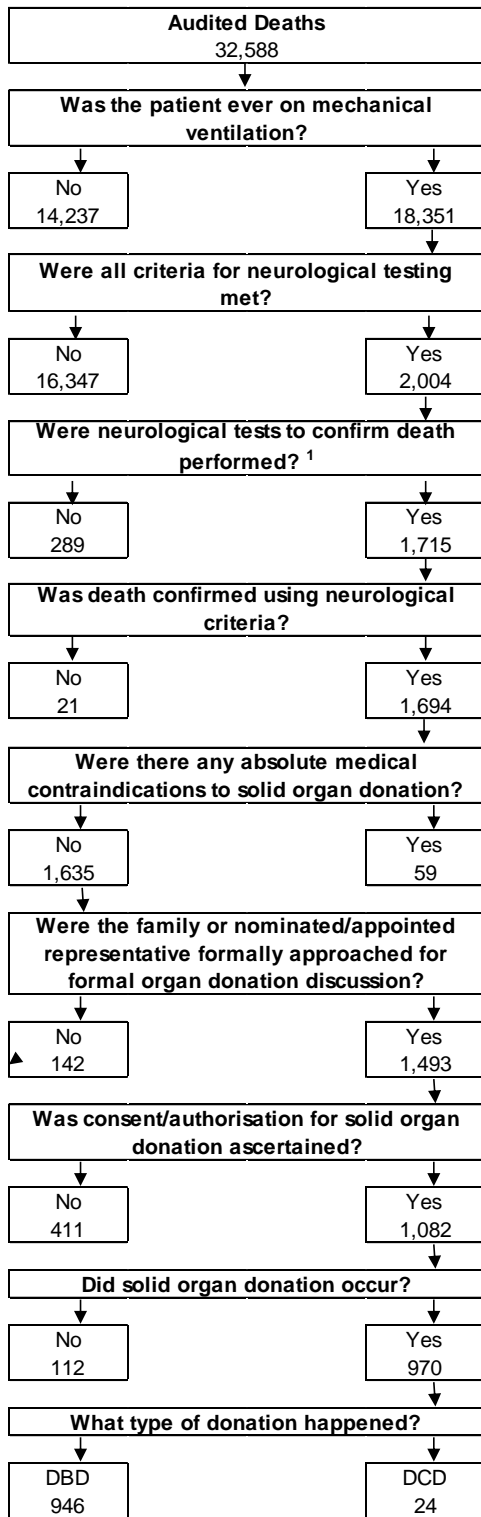
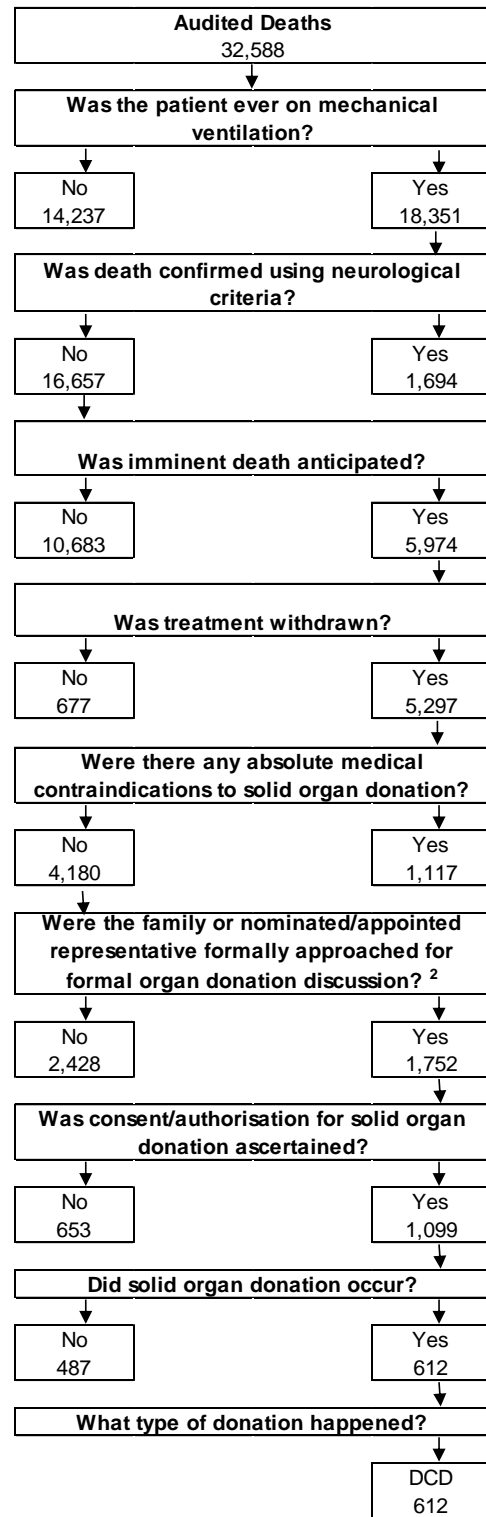


Figure 13.2 Donation after circulatory death



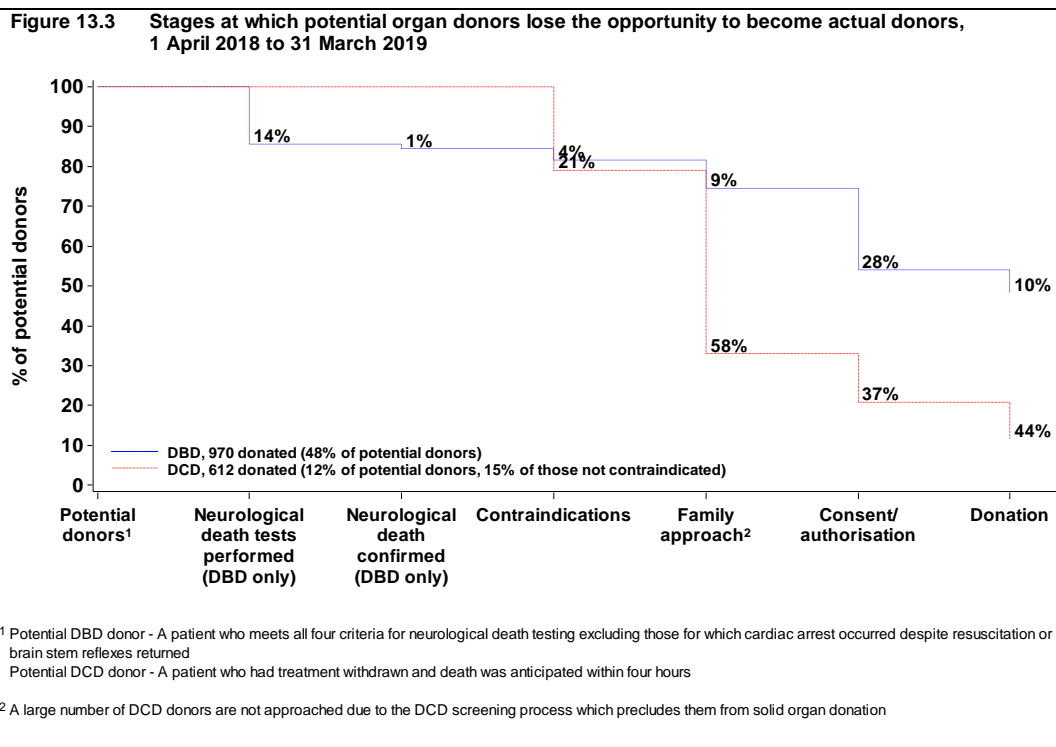
¹ Patients for whom tests were not performed due to; cardiac arrest despite resuscitation occurred, or brainstem reflexes returned are excluded from the calculation of the neurological death testing rate

² A large number of DCD donors are not approached due to the DCD screening process which precludes them from solid organ donation

Table 13.1 Summary of key percentages, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

	DBD	DCD	ALL
Neurological death testing rate	85.6%		
Referral rate	98.9%	92.7%	94.3%
Proportion of approaches where a SN-OD was present	95.3%	87.2%	90.9%
Consent/authorisation rate	72.5%	62.7%	67.2%
- when SN-OD not present for approach	52.9%	22.7%	29.8%
- when SN-OD present for approach	73.4%	68.6%	70.9%
- when patient had not expressed a decision to donate or the patient's ODR status was not known at the time of potential donation	57.5%	46.2%	51.2%
- when patient's decision on ODR and known at time of potential donation*	94.6%	91.5%	93.0%
- when patient's decision (by any method) is known at time of potential donation**	95.1%	92.1%	93.6%
- when SN-OD present for approach and patient known to be on ODR at time of potential donation	95.2%	92.7%	93.9%
- when deemed consent applied***	77.3%	80.6%	79.2%

* 75 families overruled their loved one's known ODR decision to be an organ donor
 ** 79 families overruled their loved one's known decision (by any method) to be an organ donor
 *** There were 53 cases where deemed consent applied and in 11 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 15.8 pmp in South East Coast SHA to 39.8 pmp in North East SHA. Eligible DCD ranged from 47.5 pmp in South West SHA to 91.3 pmp in North East SHA.

Across the countries, there was a range of 69.2 eligible donors pmp in Scotland to 94.2 eligible donors pmp in Wales. Overall, there were 1,635 eligible DBD (24.8 pmp) and 4,180 eligible DCD (63.3 pmp) in the UK, resulting in a total of 88.1 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 2018 to 31 March 2019, 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	105	(39.8)	241	(91.3)	346	(131.1)
North West	197	(27.1)	598	(82.4)	795	(109.5)
Yorkshire and the Humber	134	(24.6)	282	(51.7)	416	(76.3)
North of England	436	(28.4)	1121	(73.0)	1557	(101.4)
East Midlands	92	(19.3)	284	(59.5)	376	(78.8)
West Midlands	145	(24.7)	399	(68.1)	544	(92.8)
East of England	120	(19.4)	510	(82.7)	630	(102.1)
Midlands and East	357	(21.3)	1193	(71.0)	1550	(92.3)
London	344	(39.0)	525	(59.5)	869	(98.4)
South East Coast	74	(15.8)	248	(52.9)	322	(68.7)
South Central	77	(17.6)	246	(56.3)	323	(73.9)
South West	104	(18.7)	264	(47.5)	368	(66.2)
South of England	255	(17.4)	758	(51.8)	1013	(69.3)
England	1392	(25.0)	3597	(64.7)	4989	(89.7)
Isle of Man	3	(37.5)	2	(25.0)	5	(62.5)
Channel Islands	2	(12.5)	1	(6.3)	3	(18.8)
Wales	69	(22.0)	226	(72.2)	295	(94.2)
Scotland	114	(21.0)	261	(48.2)	375	(69.2)
Northern Ireland	55	(29.4)	93	(49.7)	148	(79.1)
TOTAL	1635	(24.8)	4180	(63.3)	5815	(88.1)

Table 13.3 DBD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, 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	133	87.2	100.0	105	101	99.0	77.2
North West	254	81.9	98.0	197	172	100.0	69.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	154	89.0	98.1	134	123	100.0	76.4
North of England	541	85.2	98.5	436	396	99.7	73.7
East Midlands	112	87.5	98.2	92	82	93.9	69.5
West Midlands	188	79.3	96.8	145	126	95.2	70.6
East of England	151	81.5	99.3	120	110	89.1	75.5
Midlands and East	451	82.0	98.0	357	318	92.8	72.0
London	416	87.5	100.0	344	316	94.9	62.0
South East Coast	116	69.0	96.6	74	70	90.0	75.7
South Central	84	96.4	100.0	77	76	96.1	84.2
South West	126	86.5	100.0	104	91	97.8	89.0
South of England	326	82.8	98.8	255	237	94.9	83.5
England	1734	84.5	98.8	1392	1267	95.9	72.2
Isle of Man	3	100.0	100.0	3	2	0.0	-
Channel Islands	2	100.0	100.0	2	2	0.0	-
Wales	81	90.1	100.0	69	69	95.7	81.2
Scotland	120	96.7	99.2	114	105	89.5	73.3
Northern Ireland	64	87.5	100.0	55	48	95.8	64.6
TOTAL	2004	85.6	98.9	1635	1493	95.3	72.5

Table 13.4 DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, 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	341	99.4	241	95	94.7	57.9
North West	891	92.5	598	203	96.1	60.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	533	97.0	282	140	92.1	59.3
North of England	1765	95.2	1121	438	94.5	59.4
East Midlands	389	88.2	284	131	84.7	55.0
West Midlands	537	88.8	399	168	83.9	60.7
East of England	722	88.4	510	179	80.4	73.2
Midlands and East	1648	88.5	1193	478	82.8	63.8
London	790	93.3	525	253	89.3	63.2
South East Coast	350	92.3	248	106	88.7	62.3
South Central	335	90.1	246	107	83.2	64.5
South West	333	98.2	264	127	86.6	68.5
South of England	1018	93.5	758	340	86.2	65.3
England	5221	92.5	3597	1509	88.1	62.8
Isle of Man	3	66.7	2	0		
Channel Islands	1	100.0	1	0		
Wales	306	93.8	226	86	81.4	73.3
Scotland	303	95.0	261	123	80.5	55.3
Northern Ireland	140	95.7	93	34	85.3	61.8
TOTAL	5974	92.7	4180	1752	87.2	62.7

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 Scotland team, the DBD referral rate was 100% for 6 teams. The proportion of DBD approaches where a SN-OD was present was highest for the North West team, where a SNOD was present for 100% of DBD approaches.

Table 13.5 DBD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, 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	196	82.7	99.5	157	143	90.2	72.7
London	307	87.0	100.0	254	240	96.7	61.3
Midlands	269	81.4	97.0	210	183	95.1	70.5
North West	272	83.1	98.2	214	188	100.0	70.7
Northern	138	87.0	100.0	109	105	99.0	76.2
Northern Ireland	64	87.5	100.0	55	48	95.8	64.6
Scotland	120	96.7	99.2	114	105	89.5	73.3
South Central	108	95.4	100.0	99	95	96.8	85.3
South East	191	78.0	97.9	137	123	87.8	71.5
South Wales	66	89.4	100.0	56	56	92.9	82.1
South West	112	85.7	100.0	91	79	97.5	88.6
Yorkshire	161	88.2	98.1	139	128	99.2	75.0
TOTAL	2004	85.6	98.9	1635	1493	95.3	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 North West 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 2018 to 31 March 2019, 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	797	89.1	556	197	81.7	71.6
London	550	91.5	407	190	87.9	61.6
Midlands	795	87.7	608	264	84.8	59.8
North West	924	91.9	619	205	96.1	60.5
Northern	384	99.5	265	105	94.3	59.0
Northern Ireland	140	95.7	93	34	85.3	61.8
Scotland	303	95.0	261	123	80.5	55.3
South Central	445	92.1	322	141	83.7	62.4
South East	544	94.3	338	158	89.9	63.9
South Wales	237	94.9	186	77	80.5	72.7
South West	272	98.2	217	106	85.8	67.9
Yorkshire	583	96.2	308	152	90.8	59.9
TOTAL	5974	92.7	4180	1752	87.2	62.7

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 94 paediatric patients for whom neurological death was suspected, tests were not performed on 28 patients.

Table 13.7 DBD and DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, 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	1875	86.8	1549	1411	95.4	71.9	908
	Emergency dept.	107	80.4	84	82	93.9	82.9	62
	TOTAL	1982	86.4	1633	1493	95.3	72.5	970
DCD	Critical care	5331		3729	1637	88.3	63.1	582
	Emergency dept.	208		158	100	82.0	66.0	30
	TOTAL	5539		3887	1737	87.9	63.3	612

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 22 DCD donors referred from critical care and 2 DCD donors referred from emergency departments

Table 13.8 DBD and DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, 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)	1910	86.2	99.0	1568	1437	95.6	72.4	936
	Paediatric (<18)	94	73.4	97.9	67	56	87.5	73.2	34
	TOTAL	2004	85.6	98.9	1635	1493	95.3	72.5	970
DCD	Adult (>=18)	5791		93.0	4035	1687	87.7	63.2	591
	Paediatric (<18)	183		84.2	145	65	72.3	50.8	21
	TOTAL	5974		92.7	4180	1752	87.2	62.7	612

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 23 DCD donors aged 18 and over

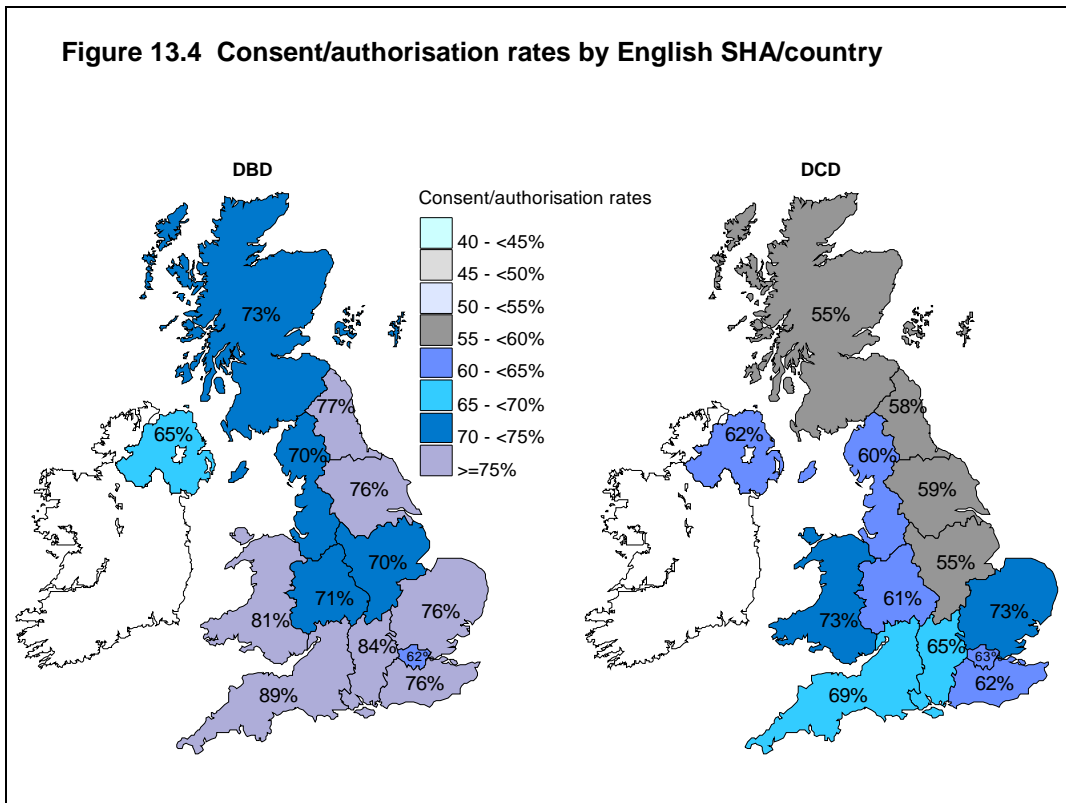
13.5 Consent/ authorisation rates

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 63% and the 95% confidence limits are 60% - 65%.

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 and ethnicity.

Across the countries and SHAs, the DBD consent/authorisation rates range from 62% in London to 89% in South West. DCD consent/authorisation rates range from 55% in East Midlands to 73% in Wales and the East of England.

The overall consent/authorisation rates (combining DBD and DCD) for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland were 67%, 77%, 64% and 63%, respectively.



Across the Organ Donation Services Teams, the DBD consent/authorisation rates range from 61% in the London team to 89% in the South West team. DCD consent/authorisation rates range from 55% in the Scotland team to 73% in the South Wales team.

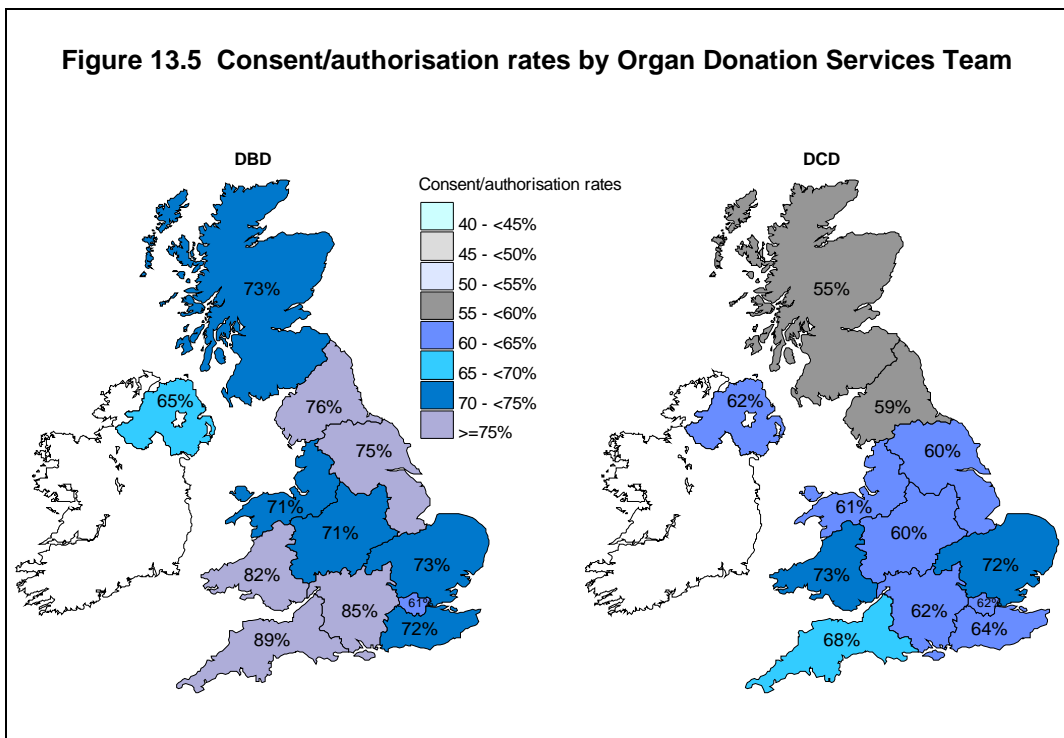


Table 13.9 shows the consent/authorisation rate separately for white patients and patients from BAME communities. The national DBD consent/authorisation rates for white patients and patients from BAME communities were 77% and 44%, respectively. A smaller, but still significant, difference was observed for DCD consent/authorisation rates: 65% and 38%, respectively. Note that there were an additional 31 DBD and 43 DCD families approached where the ethnicity was not known or not reported.

The Northern, Northern Ireland, Scotland, South Wales and South West teams each accounted for only 1% or less where patients from BAME communities' families were approached for a decision about organ donation, whereas London accounted for 46%. Most teams had a very small proportion, therefore accounting for some of the variation observed in overall consent/authorisation rates between teams. Note that consent/authorisation rates have not been provided where the number of families approached is less than ten.

Table 13.9 DBD and DCD consent/authorisation rates from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST) and ethnicity											
ODST	White eligible donors					Eligible donors from BAME communities					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	124	75.0	183	72.1	73.3	18	55.6	12	66.7	60.0	72.1
London	142	75.4	137	69.3	72.4	95	41.1	53	41.5	41.2	61.4
Midlands	153	77.8	244	62.3	68.3	29	31.0	14	21.4	27.9	64.2
North West	165	75.8	190	63.7	69.3	19	26.3	12	16.7	22.6	65.4
Northern	99	74.7	102	59.8	67.2	2	-	1	-	-	67.6
Northern Ireland	46	65.2	32	62.5	64.1	1	-	2	-	-	63.4
Scotland	101	72.3	119	54.6	62.7	2	-	1	-	-	63.6
South Central	84	88.1	128	66.4	75.0	11	63.6	9	-	45.0	71.6
South East	97	76.3	145	64.8	69.4	19	57.9	10	50.0	55.2	67.3
South Wales	53	83.0	68	77.9	80.2	2	-	0	-	-	76.7
South West	76	89.5	96	69.8	78.5	1	-	2	-	-	76.8
Yorkshire	114	77.2	142	62.0	68.8	9	-	7	-	31.3	66.8
TOTAL	1254	77.3	1586	65.1	70.5	208	43.8	123	38.2	41.7	67.2

¹ Includes 74 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 2018 to 31 March 2019, 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	82	20.0	147	22.5	229	21.5
Family were not sure whether the patient would have agreed to donation	78	19.0	123	18.8	201	18.9
Family did not believe in donation	22	5.35	25	3.8	47	4.4
Family felt it was against their religious/cultural beliefs	44	10.7	21	3.2	65	6.1
Family were divided over the decision	25	6.08	31	4.8	56	5.3
Family felt the patient had suffered enough	30	7.3	50	7.7	80	7.5
Family did not want surgery to the body	42	10.2	51	7.8	93	8.7
Family wanted to stay with the patient after death	5	1.2	11	1.7	16	1.5
Family had difficulty understanding/accepting neurological testing	1	0.2	0		1	0.1
Family felt the length of time for donation process was too long	22	5.4	88	13.5	110	10.3
Family concerned that other people may disapprove/be offended	3	0.7	1	0.2	4	0.4
Family felt the body needs to be buried whole (unrelated to religious or cultural reasons)	24	5.8	19	2.9	43	4.0
Patients treatment may be or has been limited to facilitate organ donation	0		1	0.2	1	0.1
Family concerned that organs may not be transplanted	3	0.7	8	1.2	11	1.0
Families concerned about organ allocation	4	1	0		4	0.4
Family concerned donation may delay the funeral	1	0.2	0		1	0.1
Strong refusal - probing not appropriate	7	1.7	22	3.4	29	2.7
Other	18	4.4	55	8.4	73	6.9
Total	411	100	653	100	1064	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 87% 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 2018 to 31 March 2019, 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	143	129	90.2	197	161	81.7	85.3
London	240	232	96.7	190	167	87.9	92.8
Midlands	183	174	95.1	264	224	84.8	89.0
North West	188	188	100.0	205	197	96.1	98.0
Northern	105	104	99.0	105	99	94.3	96.7
Northern Ireland	48	46	95.8	34	29	85.3	91.5
Scotland	105	94	89.5	123	99	80.5	84.6
South Central	95	92	96.8	141	118	83.7	89.0
South East	123	108	87.8	158	142	89.9	89.0
South Wales	56	52	92.9	77	62	80.5	85.7
South West	79	77	97.5	106	91	85.8	90.8
Yorkshire	128	127	99.2	152	138	90.8	94.6
TOTAL	1493	1423	95.3	1752	1527	87.2	90.9

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. Again, there is wide variation between teams.

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 2018 to 31 March 2019, 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	129	74.4	161	78.3	76.6	14	57.1	36	41.7	46.0	72.1
London	232	60.8	167	65.9	62.9	8	75.0	23	30.4	41.9	61.4
Midlands	174	71.3	224	66.1	68.3	9	55.6	40	25.0	30.6	64.2
North West	188	70.7	197	62.9	66.8	0		8	0.0	0.0	65.4
Northern	104	76.0	99	62.6	69.5	1	100.0	6	0.0	14.3	67.6
Northern Ireland	46	67.4	29	72.4	69.3	2	0.0	5	0.0	0.0	63.4
Scotland	94	80.9	99	67.7	74.1	11	9.1	24	4.2	5.7	63.6
South Central	92	85.9	118	74.6	79.5	3	66.7	23	0.0	7.7	71.6
South East	108	72.2	142	67.6	69.6	15	66.7	16	31.3	48.4	67.3
South Wales	52	84.6	62	80.6	82.5	4	50.0	15	40.0	42.1	76.7
South West	77	88.3	91	74.7	81.0	2	100.0	15	26.7	35.3	76.8
Yorkshire	127	75.6	138	63.8	69.4	1	0.0	14	21.4	20.0	66.8
TOTAL	1423	73.4	1527	68.6	70.9	70	52.9	225	22.7	29.8	67.2

13.7 Comparison with previous years

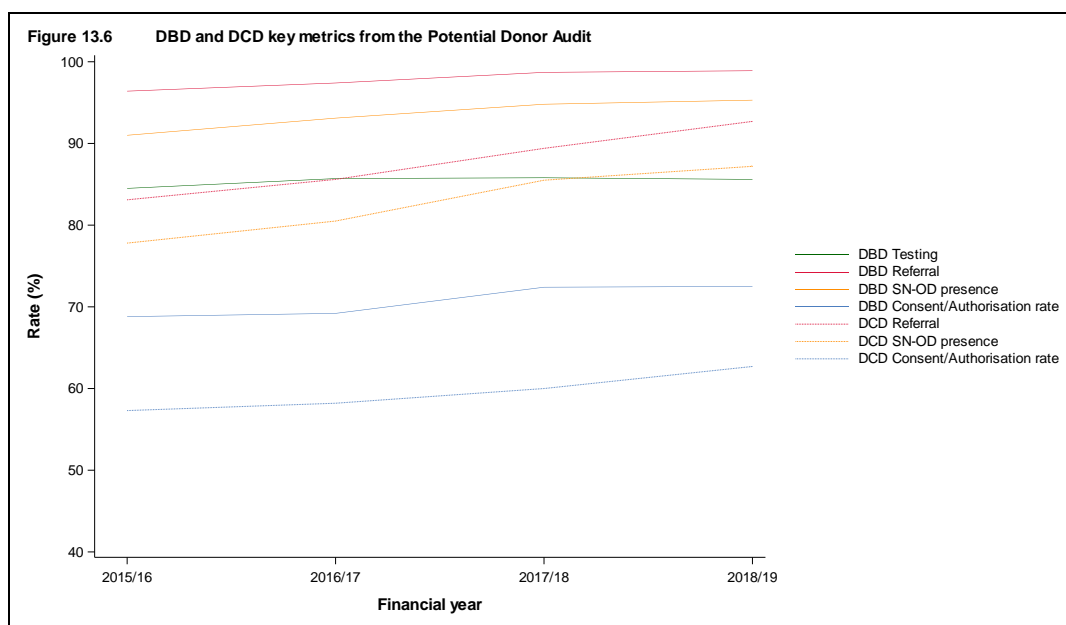
Table 13.13 and Figure 13.6 show the key metrics from the PDA for the last four financial years.

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	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	1956	85.8	98.7	1584	1474	94.8	1067	72.4	953
	2018-2019	2004	85.6	98.9	1635	1493	95.3	1082	72.5	970
DCD	2015-2016	6501		83.1	4206	1943	77.8	1113	57.3	564
	2016-2017	6233		85.6	4262	1837	80.5	1069	58.2	574
	2017-2018	6282		89.4	4456	1858	85.5	1114	60.0	611
	2018-2019	5974		92.7	4180	1752	87.2	1099	62.7	612
TOTAL	2015-2016	8248		85.9	5610	3239	83.1	2004	61.9	1350
	2016-2017	8020		88.2	5716	3176	85.8	1995	62.8	1401
	2017-2018	8238		91.6	6040	3332	89.6	2181	65.5	1564
	2018-2019	7978		94.3	5815	3245	90.9	2181	67.2	1582

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

² Actual donors resulting from eligible DBD donors includes 7 DCD donors in 2015-2016, 10 DCD donors in 2016-2017, 14 DCD donors in 2017-2018 and 24 DCD donors in 2018-2019

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 rate for DCD whereas the DBD rate remains unchanged.



13.8 Consented/authorised cases not proceeding to solid organ donation

Consent/authorisation for donation was ascertained for 1,082 eligible DBD donors and 1,099 eligible DCD donors; 970 (90%) and 612 (56%) 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 112 eligible DBD and 487 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/authorized 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 2018 to 31 March 2019, by donor type

Primary reason why donation did not proceed	Donor type				Total	
	DBD		DCD		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Family changed mind	8	7.1	18	3.7	26	4.3
Coroner/Procurator Fiscal refusal	16	14.3	23	4.7	39	6.5
Organs deemed medically unsuitable by recipient centres	42	37.5	136	27.9	178	29.7
Organs deemed medically unsuitable on surgical inspection	5	4.5	10	2.1	15	2.5
Prolonged time to asystole	0	0.0	219	45.0	219	36.6
Cardiac Arrest	8	7.1	5	1.0	13	2.2
General instability	9	8.0	32	6.6	41	6.8
Logistic reasons	0	0.0	3	0.6	3	0.5
Positive virology	14	12.5	7	1.4	21	3.5
Family placed conditions on donation	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2
Other	10	8.9	33	6.8	43	7.2
Total	112	100	487	100	599	100