

Worcestershire Acute Hospitals NHS Trust

Taking Organ Transplantation to 2020, 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020

In 2019/20, from 16 consented donors the Trust facilitated 9 actual solid organ donors resulting in 19 patients receiving a life-saving or life-changing transplant. Data obtained from the UK Transplant Registry.

In addition to the 9 proceeding donors there were 7 consented donors that did not proceed.

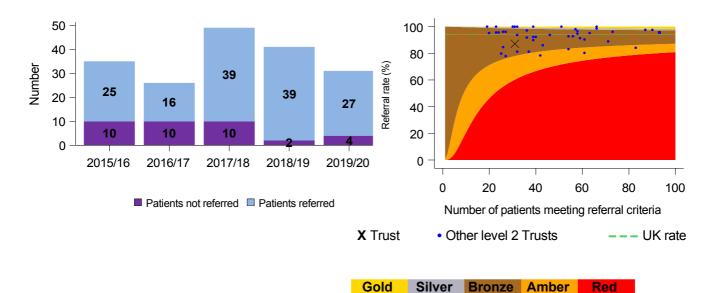
Best quality of care in organ donation, 1 April 2019 - 29 February 2020*

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

Aim: The Trust (marked with a cross) should fall within Bronze, Silver, or Gold



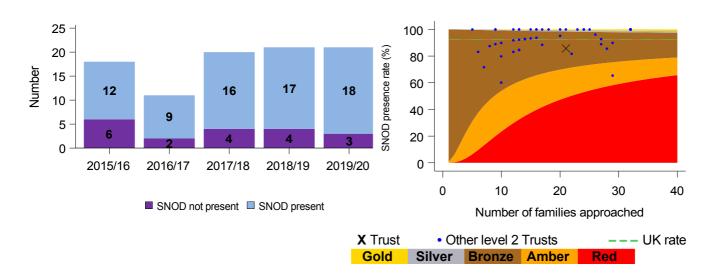
The Trust referred 27 potential organ donors during 2019/20. There were 4 occasions where potential organ donors were not referred.

When compared with UK performance, the Trust was average (bronze) for referral of potential organ donors to NHS Blood and Transplant.



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

Aim: The Trust (marked with a cross) should fall within Bronze, Silver, or Gold

A SNOD was present for 18 organ donation discussions with families during 2019/20. There were 3 occasions where a SNOD was not present.

When compared with UK performance, the Trust was average (bronze) for SNOD presence when approaching families to discuss organ donation.

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 consent 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.

	West Midlands*	UK		
1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020				
Deceased donors	128	1,582		
Transplants from deceased donors	360	3,749		
Deaths on the transplant list	27	394		
As at 29 February 2020				
Active transplant list	616	6,138		
Number of NHS ODR opt-in registrations (% registered)**	1,877,700 (33%)	25,980,113 (40%)		

** % registered based on population of 5.75 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 Trust are shown below, including a UK comparison. Data obtained from the Potential Donor Audit (PDA).

		DBD			DCD		Deceased donors		
	٦	rust	UK	Т	Frust	UK	Tr	rust	UK
Patients meeting organ donation referral criteria ¹		7	1845		24	5676		31	7324
Referred to Organ Donation Service	_	7	1828		20	5235		27	6876
Referral rate %	G	100%	99%	В	83%	92%	В	87%	94%
Neurological death tested		7	1615						
Testing rate %	G	100%	88%						
Eligible donors ²		7	1542		15	3985		22	5527
Family approached		7	1368		14	1712		21	3080
amily approached and SNOD present		7	1315		11	1528		18	2843
% of approaches where SNOD present	G	100%	96%	В	79%	89%	В	86%	92%
Consent ascertained	_	6	983		9	1099		15	2082
Consent rate %	В	86%	72%	В	64%	64%	В	71%	68%
Actual donors (PDA data)		4	876		5	598		9	1475
% of consented donors that became actual donors		67%	89%		56%	54%		60%	71%
¹ DBD - A patient with suspected neurological death DCD - A patient in whom imminent death is anticip withdraw treatment has been made and death is ar				assiste	d ventilat	tion, a cli	nical d	ecision to)
² DBD - Death confirmed by neurological tests and n DCD - Imminent death anticipated and treatment with							aan da	nation	

Gold Silver Bronze Amber Red

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

*Quality of care data relating to organ donation has been restricted to exclude the period most significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data presented include activity from 1 April 2019 to 29 February 2020.