

Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust

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

In 2019/20, from 24 consented donors the Trust facilitated 17 actual solid organ donors resulting in 31 patients receiving a life-saving or life-changing transplant. Data obtained from the UK Transplant Registry.

In addition to the 17 proceeding donors there were 7 consented donors that did not proceed.

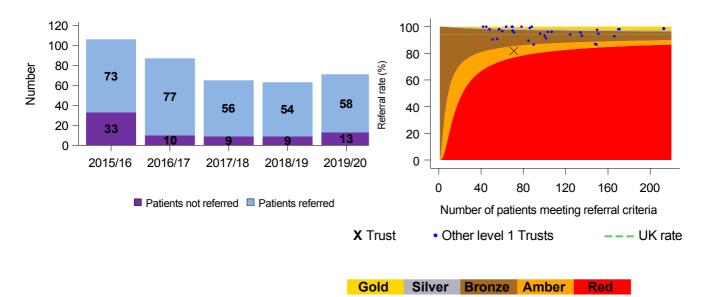
Best quality of care in organ donation, 1 April 2019 - 29 February 2020*

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



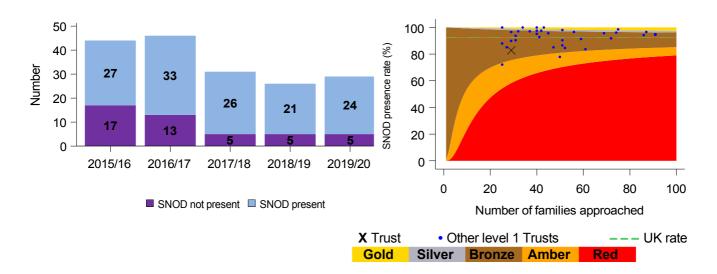
The Trust referred 58 potential organ donors during 2019/20. There were 13 occasions where potential organ donors were not referred.

When compared with UK performance, the Trust was below average (amber) 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 24 organ donation discussions with families during 2019/20. There were 5 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.

	South East Coast*	UK						
1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020								
Deceased donors	100	1,582						
Transplants from deceased donors	208	3,749						
Deaths on the transplant list	22	394						
As at 29 February 2020								
Active transplant list	269	6,138						
Number of NHS ODR opt-in registrations (% registered)**	2,061,474 (45%)	25,980,113 (40%)						

ered based on population of 4.63 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	ſrust	UK 1845	т	Frust	UK	т	rust	UK 7324
Patients meeting organ donation referral criteria ¹		22			58	5676		71	
Referred to Organ Donation Service	_	22	1828		45	5235		58	6876
Referral rate %	G	100%	99%	A	78%	92%	A	82%	94%
Neurological death tested		13	1615						
Testing rate %	Α	59%	88%						
Eligible donors ²		12	1542		42	3985		54	5527
Family approached		11	1368		18	1712		29	3080
Family approached and SNOD present		10	1315		14	1528		24	2843
% of approaches where SNOD present	B	91%	96%	В	78%	89%	В	83%	92%
Consent ascertained		8	983		12	1099		20	2082
Consent rate %	В	73%	72%	В	67%	64%	В	69%	68%
Actual donors (PDA data)		7	876		6	598		13	1475
% of consented donors that became actual donors		88%	89%		50%	54%		65%	71%
DBD - A patient with suspected neurological death DCD - A patient in whom imminent death is anticipat withdraw treatment has been made and death is anti-				assiste	d ventila	tion, a cli	nical d	ecision to	0
DBD - Death confirmed by neurological tests and no						donation c solid or			

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.