

National Potential Donor Audit

Key messages

- There were 36,000 audited deaths reported through the Potential Donor Audit in the financial year to 31 March 2016, including 1350 (99%) of the 1,364 deceased organ donors.
- Improvements have been observed in the overall referral rate of potential donors (from 80% to 86%), in the proportion of approaches involving a Specialist Nurse – Organ Donation (from 78% to 83%) and in the consent/authorisation rate (from 58% to 62%).
- The consent/authorisation rate was 89% when a patient's decision was known at the time of potential donation, but 120 families overruled their loved one's known decision to be an organ donor.
- On 1 December 2015, The Human Transplantation (Wales) Act 2013 became operational in Wales, introducing new legislation for a soft opt-out system for organ donation (deemed consent).

13.1 Introduction

In this chapter, summary data from the National Potential Donor Audit (PDA) are shown for 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 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 and neonatal ICU data are included. The data are based on information received by 9 May 2016. **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.**

On 1 December 2015, The Human Transplantation (Wales) Act 2013 became operational in Wales, introducing new legislation for a soft opt-out system for organ donation (deemed consent). More information can be found here <http://organdonationwales.org/>

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Eligible donors after circulatory death (DCD) are defined as patients who had treatment withdrawn and death was anticipated within four hours, with no absolute medical contraindications to solid organ donation.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

http://www.odt.nhs.uk/pdf/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, that were discussed with the Specialist Nurse - Organ Donation (SN-OD).

The approach rate is the percentage of eligible donor families approached for consent to/authorisation for donation.

The proportion of approaches involving a SN-OD is the percentage of eligible donor families approached where a SN-OD was involved.

Deemed consent applies if a person has not registered an organ donation decision to either 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 approached about donation that consented to/authorised donation. In Wales a family member is only able to formally consent to organ donation when the patient has not expressed a decision in life and does not meet the criteria for deemed consent. The consent rate in Wales is calculated including all expressed decisions, deemed consent and family consent.

13.3 Breakdown of audited deaths in ICUs and emergency departments

In the 12-month period there were a total of 36,000 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, 5603 patients meeting the PDA criteria died in circumstances that would enable donation. There were 1,350 solid organ donors reported through the PDA.

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 involved in 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 and includes decisions registered on the ODR, those expressed via carrying a donor card, verbally, in a will, or via an appointed 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 the decision of deemed consent **Figure 13.3** uses the flow chart information to illustrate the stages where opportunities are lost pre-donation.

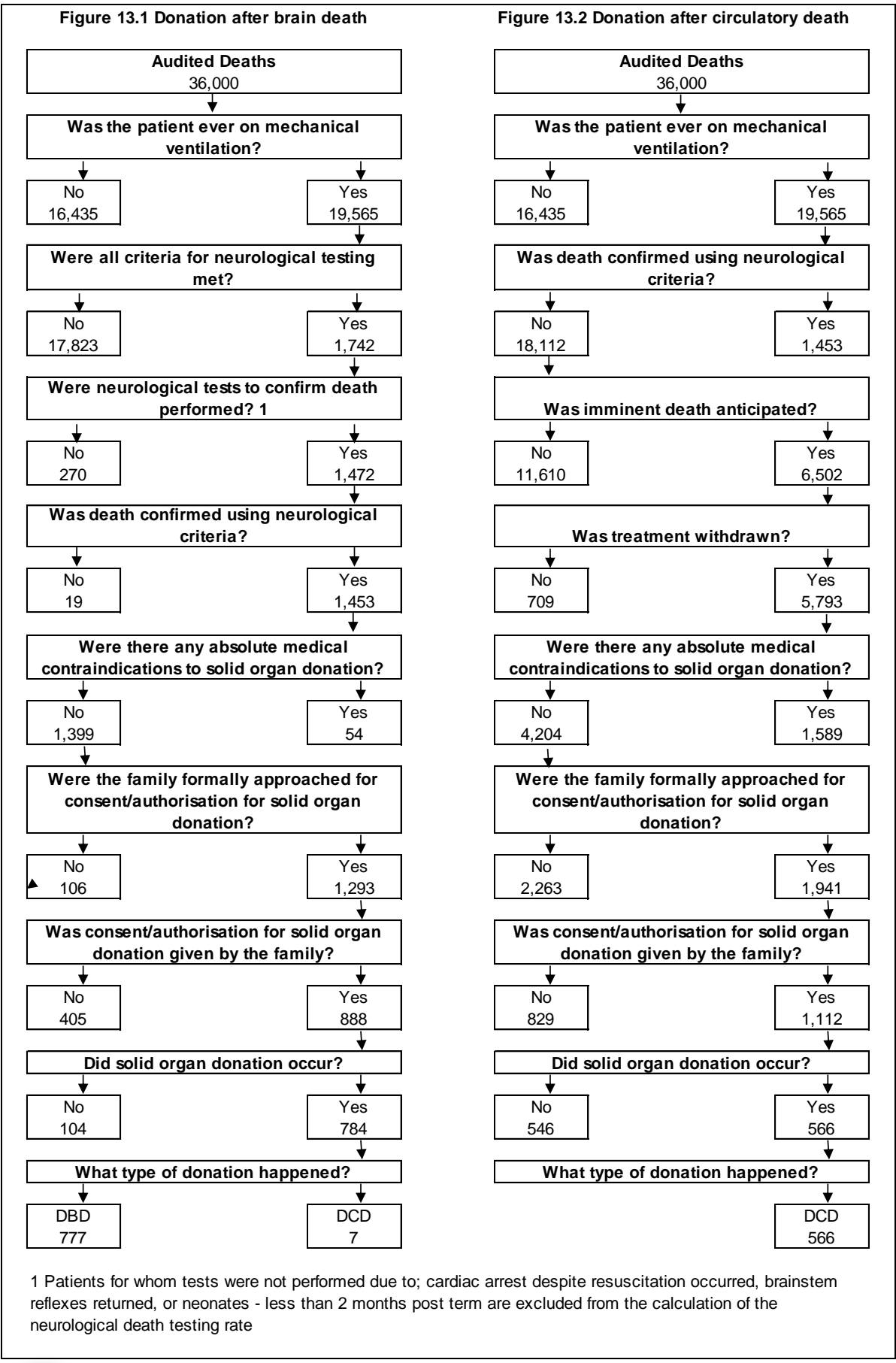


Table 13.1 Summary of key percentages, 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

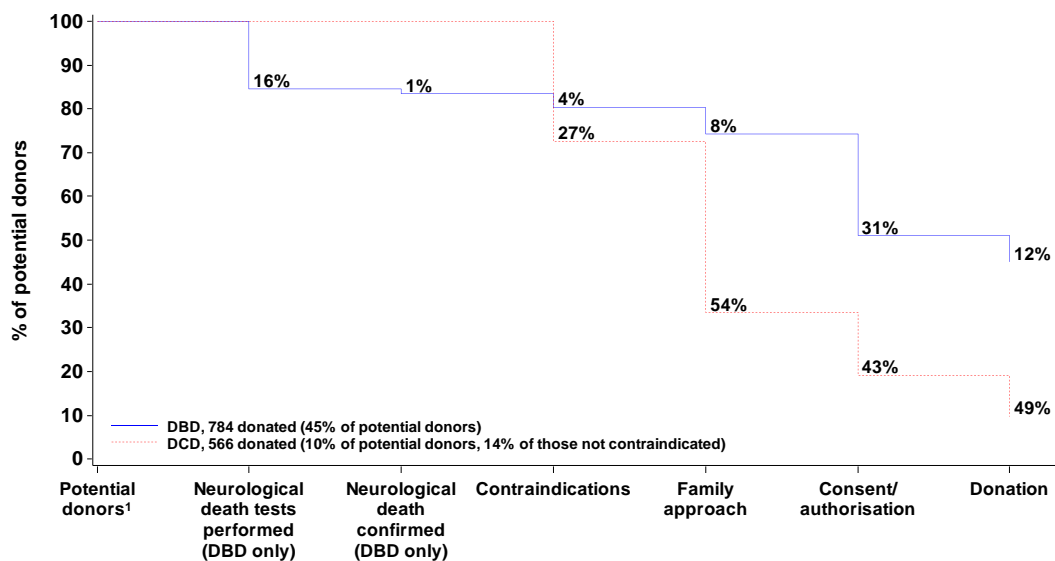
	DBD	DCD	ALL
Neurological death testing rate	84.5%		
Referral rate	96.4%	83.0%	85.9%
Approach rate	92.4%	46.2%	57.7%
Proportion of approaches involving a SN-OD	91.0%	77.8%	83.1%
Consent/authorisation rate	68.7%	57.3%	61.8%
- when SN-OD not involved in approach	50.9%	24.4%	30.0%
- when SN-OD involved in approach	70.4%	66.6%	68.3%
- when patient had not expressed a decision to donate or the patient's ODR status was not known at the time of potential donation	54.8%	42.6%	47.3%
- when patient on ODR and status known at time of potential donation*	92.4%	85.7%	88.5%
- when patient's decision (by any method) is known at time of potential donation**	93.2%	86.5%	89.3%
- when SN-OD involved in approach and patient known to be on ODR at time of potential donation	92.7%	88.7%	90.4%
- when deemed consent applied***	100.0%	50.0%	69.2%

* 107 families overruled their loved one's known ODR decision to be an organ donor

** 120 families overruled their loved one's known decision (by any method) to be an organ donor

*** 4 families did not support deemed consent (of 13 cases where deemed consent applied)

Figure 13.3 Stages at which potential organ donors lose the opportunity to become actual donors, 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016



¹ Potential DBD donor - A patient who meets all four criteria for neurological death testing excluding those for which cardiac arrest occurred despite resuscitation, brain stem reflexes returned, and neonates less than 2 months post term
 Potential DCD donor - A patient who had treatment withdrawn and death was anticipated within four hours

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 12.9 pmp in East Midlands SHA to 37.9 pmp in London SHA. Eligible DCD ranged from 53.2 pmp in East Midlands SHA to 103.8 pmp in North East SHA. Across the countries, there was a range of 71.8 eligible donors pmp in Scotland to 104.9 eligible donors pmp in Northern Ireland. Overall, there were 1,399 eligible DBD (21.6 pmp) and 4,204 eligible DCD (64.8 pmp) in the UK, resulting in a total of 86.4 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 2015 to 31 March 2016, by country/ Strategic Health Authority						
Country/ Strategic Health Authority of donation	Eligible DBD		Eligible DCD		TOTAL	
	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)	N	(pmp)
North East	74	(28.2)	272	(103.8)	346	(132.1)
North West	138	(19.4)	489	(68.6)	627	(87.9)
Yorkshire and the Humber	97	(18.1)	290	(54.1)	387	(72.2)
North of England	309	(20.5)	1051	(69.6)	1360	(90.0)
East Midlands	60	(12.9)	247	(53.2)	307	(66.2)
West Midlands	121	(21.2)	409	(71.6)	530	(92.8)
East of England	92	(15.3)	479	(79.6)	571	(94.9)
Midlands and East	273	(16.7)	1135	(69.3)	1408	(86.0)
London	324	(37.9)	526	(61.6)	850	(99.5)
South East Coast	99	(21.6)	285	(62.1)	384	(83.7)
South Central	77	(17.9)	235	(54.8)	312	(72.7)
South West	114	(21.0)	306	(56.5)	420	(77.5)
South of England	290	(20.3)	826	(57.8)	1116	(78.0)
England	1196	(22.0)	3538	(65.1)	4734	(87.2)
Isle of Man	1	(12.5)	2	(25.0)	3	(37.5)
Channel Islands	2	(12.5)	5	(31.3)	7	(43.8)
Wales	53	(17.2)	229	(74.1)	282	(91.3)
Scotland	88	(16.4)	296	(55.3)	384	(71.8)
Northern Ireland	59	(32.1)	134	(72.8)	193	(104.9)
TOTAL	1399	(21.6)	4204	(64.8)	5603	(86.4)

Table 13.3 DBD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, by country/ 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	DBD approach rate (%)	Percentage of DBD approaches that involved a SN-OD (%)	DBD consent/ authorisation rate (%)
North East	81	97.5	100.0	74	69	93.2	98.6	84.1
North West	175	82.3	95.4	138	131	94.9	94.7	69.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	115	87.0	97.4	97	93	95.9	93.5	76.3
North of England	371	87.1	97.0	309	293	94.8	95.2	75.1
East Midlands	87	70.1	96.6	60	56	93.3	96.4	67.9
West Midlands	152	84.2	95.4	121	107	88.4	78.5	67.3
East of England	117	80.3	96.6	92	85	92.4	83.5	71.8
Midlands and East	356	79.5	96.1	273	248	90.8	84.3	69.0
London	383	89.0	98.4	324	296	91.4	96.3	56.4
South East Coast	126	79.4	93.7	99	88	88.9	90.9	68.2
South Central	105	82.9	98.1	77	73	94.8	91.8	72.6
South West	139	84.9	95.0	114	104	91.2	86.5	80.8
South of England	370	82.4	95.4	290	265	91.4	89.4	74.3
England	1480	84.6	96.8	1196	1102	92.1	91.7	68.5
Isle of Man	1	100.0	100.0	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Channel Islands	2	100.0	100.0	2	1	50.0	0.0	100.0
Wales	63	92.1	95.2	53	50	94.3	94.0	72.0
Scotland	113	82.3	92.0	88	83	94.3	77.1	72.3
Northern Ireland	83	79.5	96.4	59	56	94.9	96.4	62.5
TOTAL	1742	84.5	96.4	1399	1293	92.4	91.0	68.7

Table 13.4 DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, by country/ 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	DCD approach rate (%)	Percentage of DCD approaches that involved a SN-OD (%)	DCD consent/ authorisation rate (%)
North East	388	94.3	272	113	41.5	77.9	67.3
North West	770	81.7	489	206	42.1	83.5	58.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	599	84.3	290	135	46.6	84.4	63.0
North of England	1757	85.4	1051	454	43.2	82.4	62.1
East Midlands	376	77.1	247	128	51.8	75.8	53.9
West Midlands	620	73.2	409	168	41.1	69.6	51.8
East of England	639	90.9	479	215	44.9	82.8	59.1
Midlands and East	1635	81.0	1135	511	45.0	76.7	55.4
London	824	90.2	526	227	43.2	83.3	52.0
South East Coast	453	79.7	285	139	48.8	80.6	63.3
South Central	402	69.9	235	112	47.7	74.1	58.9
South West	464	81.5	306	149	48.7	70.5	62.4
South of England	1319	77.3	826	400	48.4	75.0	61.8
England	5535	82.9	3538	1592	45.0	78.8	58.4
Isle of Man	3	100.0	2	1	50.0	100.0	100.0
Channel Islands	7	85.7	5	4	80.0	0.0	50.0
Wales	357	86.3	229	107	46.7	83.2	53.3
Scotland	350	83.1	296	169	57.1	65.1	49.7
Northern Ireland	250	81.2	134	68	50.7	82.4	55.9
TOTAL	6502	83.0	4204	1941	46.2	77.8	57.3

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 Northern team, the DBD referral rate was highest for the Northern team, the DBD approach rate was highest for the Yorkshire team and the proportion of DBD approaches involving a SN-OD was highest for the Northern team. **Table 13.6** indicates that for DCD patients, the highest referral rate was for the Northern team, the highest approach rate was for the Scotland team and the proportion of DCD approaches involving a SN-OD was highest for the South Wales team. No account has been taken of the demographics of the populations within the teams which may impact on the rates presented.

Table 13.5 DBD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, 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	DBD approach rate (%)	Percentage of DBD approaches that involved a SN-OD (%)	DBD consent/authorisation rate (%)
Eastern	131	80.9	96.9	104	96	92.3	85.4	74.0
London	304	87.8	98.0	252	230	91.3	96.1	55.2
Midlands	210	78.6	95.2	158	142	89.9	83.1	64.8
North West	179	82.7	95.5	142	135	95.1	94.8	68.9
Northern	86	96.5	100.0	77	72	93.5	98.6	84.7
Northern Ireland	83	79.5	96.4	59	56	94.9	96.4	62.5
Scotland	113	82.3	92.0	88	83	94.3	77.1	72.3
South Central	128	82.0	98.4	93	86	92.5	93.0	75.6
South East	207	85.0	96.1	173	155	89.6	93.5	65.2
South Wales	57	93.0	94.7	49	46	93.9	93.5	73.9
South West	122	86.1	94.3	102	94	92.2	85.1	79.8
Yorkshire	122	86.1	97.5	102	98	96.1	92.9	75.5
TOTAL	1742	84.5	96.4	1399	1293	92.4	91.0	68.7

Table 13.6 DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST)							
ODST	Number of patients for whom death was anticipated	DCD referral rate (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	DCD approach rate (%)	Percentage of DCD approaches that involved a SN-OD (%)	DCD consent/authorisation rate (%)
Eastern	666	90.5	495	220	44.4	82.3	58.6
London	631	88.9	417	175	42.0	81.1	51.4
Midlands	879	72.6	592	274	46.3	72.3	52.9
North West	806	82.0	499	218	43.7	84.4	59.2
Northern	446	92.8	313	126	40.3	74.6	64.3
Northern Ireland	250	81.2	134	68	50.7	82.4	55.9
Scotland	350	83.1	296	169	57.1	65.1	49.7
South Central	533	73.4	321	141	43.9	75.2	60.3
South East	653	84.1	399	195	48.9	81.5	60.5
South Wales	275	87.3	183	85	46.4	87.1	54.1
South West	361	80.9	244	128	52.5	68.8	62.5
Yorkshire	652	85.3	311	142	45.7	83.8	61.3
TOTAL	6502	83.0	4204	1941	46.2	77.8	57.3

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 113 paediatric patients for whom neurological death was suspected, tests were not performed on 35 patients.

Table 13.7 DBD and DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, 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	Approach rate (%)	Percentage of approaches involving a SN-OD (%)	Consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of actual donors ²
DBD	Critical care	1523	87.1	1258	1157	92.0	91.8	67.6	686
	Emergency dept.	156	85.9	132	131	99.2	87.8	80.9	98
	TOTAL	1679	87.0	1390	1288	92.7	91.4	68.9	784
DCD	Critical care	5067		3383	1714	50.7	80.2	58.6	513
	Emergency dept.	332		252	177	70.2	77.4	61.0	53
	TOTAL	5399		3635	1891	52.0	79.9	58.8	566

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 5 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 2015 to 31 March 2016, 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	Approach rate (%)	Percentage of approaches involving a SN-OD (%)	Consent/authorisation rate (%)	Number of actual donors ²
DBD	Adult (>=18)	1629	85.4	97.1	1322	1227	92.8	91.3	69.3	752
	Paediatric (<18)	113	71.7	85.8	77	66	85.7	86.4	57.6	32
	TOTAL	1742	84.5	96.4	1399	1293	92.4	91.0	68.7	784
DCD	Adult (>=18)	6286		83.4	4046	1856	45.9	78.6	58.5	547
	Paediatric (<18)	216		71.8	158	85	53.8	61.2	31.8	19
	TOTAL	6502		83.0	4204	1941	46.2	77.8	57.3	566

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 2 DCD donors under 18 and 5 DCD donors aged 18 and over

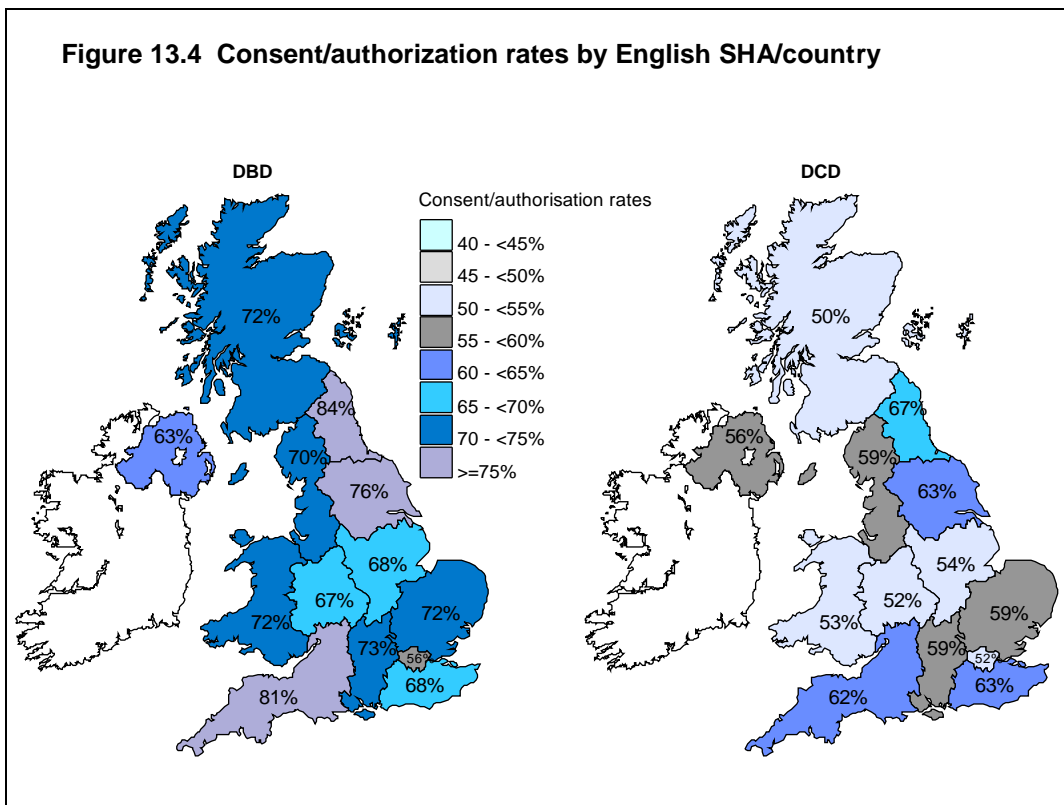
13.5 Consent/ authorisation rates

The overall DBD consent/authorisation rate was 68.7% and the 95% confidence limits for this percentage are 66.2% - 71.2%. For DCD, the overall rate was 57.3% and the 95% confidence limits are 55.1% - 59.5%.

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, sex and ethnicity.

Across the countries and SHAs, the DBD consent/authorisation rates range from 56.4% in London to 84.1% in North East. DCD consent/authorisation rates range from 49.7% in Scotland to 67.3% in North East.

The overall consent/authorisation rates (combining DBD and DCD) for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland were 62.5%, 59.2%, 57.1% and 58.9%, respectively.



Across the Organ Donation Services Teams, the DBD consent/authorisation rates range from 55.2% in the London team to 84.7% in the Northern team. DCD consent/authorisation rates range from 49.7% in the Scotland team to 64.3% in the Northern team.

Figure 13.5 Consent/authorization rates by Organ Donation Services Team

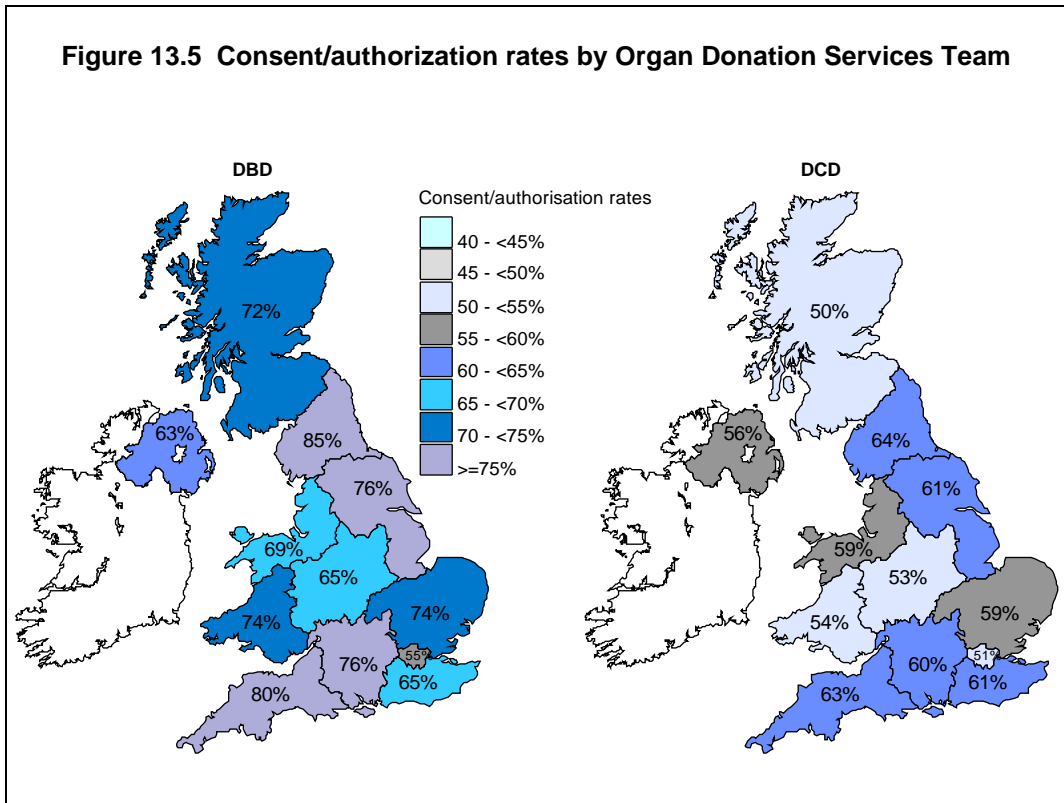


Table 13.9 shows the consent/authorisation rate separately for white patients and patients from ethnic minority groups. The DBD consent/authorisation rates for white patients and patients from ethnic minority groups were 74% and 35%, respectively. A smaller, but still significant, difference was observed for DCD consent/authorisation rates: 61% and 31%, respectively. Note that there were an additional 24 DBD and 79 DCD families approached where the ethnicity was not known or not reported.

The Northern, Scotland, South Wales and South West teams each accounted for only 1-2% of families from ethnic minority groups approached for a decision about organ donation, whereas London accounted for 42%. 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 2015 to 31 March 2016, 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	85	80.0	195	63.1	68.2	7		13	38.5	40.0	63.3
London	151	66.2	134	57.5	62.1	76	31.6	38	34.2	32.5	53.6
Midlands	116	71.6	242	57.9	62.3	25	36.0	20	10.0	24.4	57.0
North West	119	73.9	193	63.7	67.6	14	28.6	13	23.1	25.9	62.9
Northern	67	85.1	117	67.5	73.9	1		1			71.7
Northern Ireland	56	62.5	67	55.2	58.5	0		1			58.9
Scotland	80	75.0	159	51.6	59.4	3		2			57.1
South Central	76	77.6	123	64.2	69.3	9		10	50.0	57.9	66.1
South East	134	69.4	178	62.4	65.4	20	35.0	13	23.1	30.3	62.6
South Wales	40	80.0	81	55.6	63.6	2		0			61.1
South West	90	78.9	120	64.2	70.5	3		5			69.8
Yorkshire	91	80.2	131	61.8	69.4	4		6		20.0	67.1
TOTAL	1105	74.1	1740	60.6	65.8	164	35.4	122	31.1	33.6	61.8

¹ Includes 103 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 21% of cases.

Table 13.10 Reasons why the family did not give consent/authorisation or support the known decision of their relative, 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, by donor type

Primary reason why family did not give consent/authorisation	Donor type				TOTAL	
	DBD		DCD		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Patient previously expressed a wish not to donate	96	23.7	160	19.3	256	20.8
Family were not sure whether the patient would have agreed to donation	47	11.6	135	16.3	182	14.8
Family did not want surgery to the body	36	8.9	58	7.0	94	7.6
Family felt the body needs to be buried whole (unrelated to religious or cultural reasons)	33	8.2	35	4.2	68	5.5
Family felt it was against their religious/cultural beliefs	32	7.9	21	2.5	53	4.3
Strong refusal - probing not appropriate	29	7.2	48	5.8	77	6.2
Other	27	6.7	72	8.7	99	8.0
Family felt the patient had suffered enough	23	5.7	68	8.2	91	7.4
Family did not believe in donation	20	4.9	32	3.9	52	4.2
Family were divided over the decision	18	4.4	34	4.1	52	4.2
Family felt the length of time for donation process was too long	17	4.2	124	15.0	141	11.4
Family concerned that organs may not be transplanted	10	2.5	13	1.6	23	1.9
Family wanted to stay with the patient after death	6	1.5	16	1.9	22	1.8
Family had difficulty understanding/accepting neurological testing	6	1.5	3	0.4	9	0.7
Family concerned that other people may disapprove/be offended	3	0.7	6	0.7	9	0.7
Patients treatment may be or has been limited to facilitate organ donation	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Family concerned donation may delay the funeral	1	0.3	3	0.4	4	0.3
Families concerned about organ allocation	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
TOTAL	405	100.0	829	100.0	1234	100.0

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

Table 13.11 shows the proportion of family approaches that involved a SN-OD, for DBD and DCD separately, and overall. Nationally, 91.0% of DBD and 77.8% of DCD family approaches involved a SN-OD, but there is wide variation between teams. **Table 13.12** shows the effect on the consent/authorisation rate when a SN-OD is involved or not involved in the approach to a family for a decision about organ donation. Evidence shows that the family is more likely to consent to/ authorise donation when a trained SN-OD is involved in 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 13.11 Percentage of family approaches involving a Specialist Nurse - Organ Donation (SN-OD) from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST)							
ODST	DBD			DCD			All
	Number of eligible DBD donors whose family were approached	Number of eligible DBD donors where SN-OD involved in approach	Percentage of DBD approaches that involved a SN-OD (%)	Number of eligible DCD donors whose family were approached	Number of eligible DCD donors where SN-OD involved in approach	Percentage of DCD approaches that involved a SN-OD (%)	Overall percentage of DBD/DCD approaches that involved a SN-OD (%)
Eastern	96	82	85.4	220	181	82.3	83.2
London	230	221	96.1	175	142	81.1	89.6
Midlands	142	118	83.1	274	198	72.3	76.0
North West	135	128	94.8	218	184	84.4	88.4
Northern	72	71	98.6	126	94	74.6	83.3
Northern Ireland	56	54	96.4	68	56	82.4	88.7
Scotland	83	64	77.1	169	110	65.1	69.0
South Central	86	80	93.0	141	106	75.2	81.9
South East	155	145	93.5	195	159	81.5	86.9
South Wales	46	43	93.5	85	74	87.1	89.3
South West	94	80	85.1	128	88	68.8	75.7
Yorkshire	98	91	92.9	142	119	83.8	87.5
TOTAL	1293	1177	91.0	1941	1511	77.8	83.1

Table 13.12 DBD and DCD consent/authorisation rates with/without SN-OD involvement from the Potential Donor Audit, 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, by Organ Donation Services Team (ODST)

ODST	SN-OD involved in approach					SN-OD <u>not</u> involved in 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	82	79.3	181	66.9	70.7	14	42.9	39	20.5	26.4	63.3
London	221	57.0	142	58.5	57.6	9	11.1	33	21.2	19.0	53.6
Midlands	118	63.6	198	61.1	62.0	24	70.8	76	31.6	41.0	57.0
North West	128	68.8	184	67.9	68.3	7	71.4	34	11.8	22.0	62.9
Northern	71	85.9	94	76.6	80.6	1	0.0	32	28.1	27.3	71.7
Northern Ireland	54	64.8	56	64.3	64.5	2	0.0	12	16.7	14.3	58.9
Scotland	64	87.5	110	73.6	78.7	19	21.1	59	5.1	9.0	57.1
South Central	80	77.5	106	71.7	74.2	6	50.0	35	25.7	29.3	66.1
South East	145	66.2	159	66.0	66.1	10	50.0	36	36.1	39.1	62.6
South Wales	43	74.4	74	60.8	65.8	3	66.7	11	9.1	21.4	61.1
South West	80	78.8	88	73.9	76.2	14	85.7	40	37.5	50.0	69.8
Yorkshire	91	76.9	119	64.7	70.0	7	57.1	23	43.5	46.7	67.1
TOTAL	1177	70.4	1511	66.6	68.3	116	50.9	430	24.4	30.0	61.8

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. Changes were made to the PDA on 1 April 2013 so caution should be applied when comparing time periods. Although the key metrics differ slightly when the data is subset based on the old PDA inclusion criteria the direction of change (increase/decrease), and therefore the key messages, are the same.

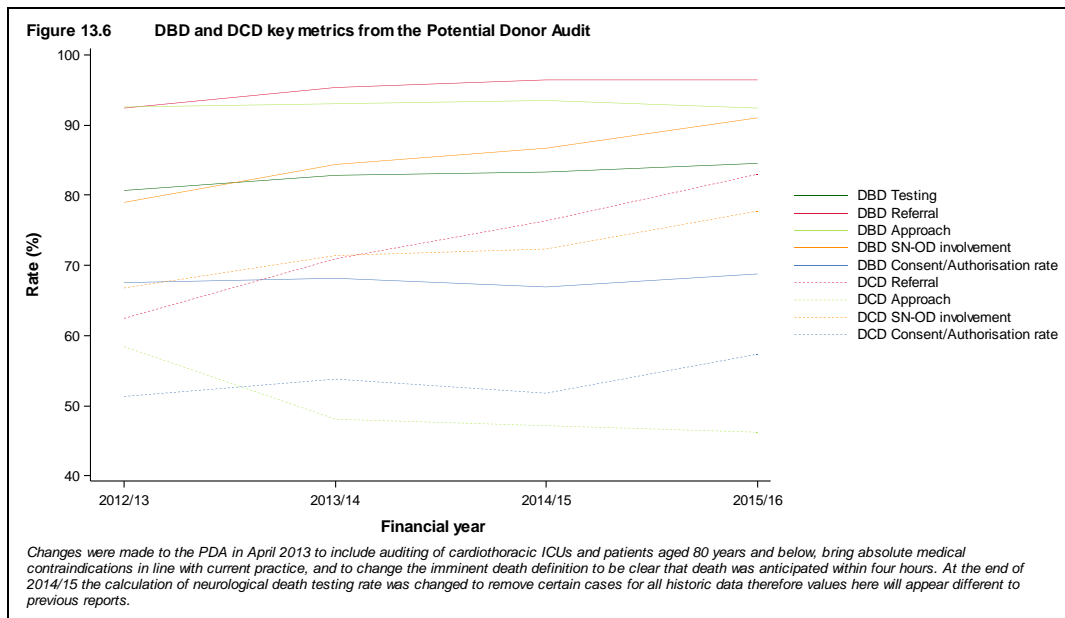
Table 13.13 DBD and DCD key metrics from the Potential Donor Audit, by financial year											
Eligible donor type	Financial year	Number of patients who met referral criteria ¹	Neurological death testing rate (%)	Referral rate (%)	Number of eligible donors	Number of eligible donors whose family were approached	Approach rate (%)	Proportion of family approaches involving a SN-OD (%)	Number of families who consented to/ authorised donation	Consent/ authorisation rate (%)	Number of actual donors ²
DBD	2012-2013	1572	80.7	92.4	1189	1100	92.5	78.9	744	67.6	676
	2013-2014 ³	1717	82.9	95.4	1351	1258	93.1	84.4	857	68.1	788
	2014-2015	1734	83.3	96.4	1373	1284	93.5	86.7	859	66.9	780
	2015-2016	1742	84.5	96.4	1399	1293	92.4	91.0	888	68.7	784
DCD	2012-2013	6961		62.5	3114	1818	58.4	66.8	932	51.3	450
	2013-2014 ³	7202		71.0	4154	1993	48.0	71.4	1073	53.8	522
	2014-2015	6755		76.3	4284	2018	47.1	72.3	1046	51.8	493
	2015-2016	6502		83.0	4204	1941	46.2	77.8	1112	57.3	566
TOTAL	2012-2013	8533		68.0	4303	2918	67.8	71.4	1676	57.4	1126
	2013-2014 ³	8919		75.7	5505	3251	59.1	76.4	1930	59.4	1310
	2014-2015	8489		80.4	5657	3302	58.4	77.9	1905	57.7	1273
	2015-2016	8244		85.9	5603	3234	57.7	83.1	2000	61.8	1350

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 18 DCD donors in 2012-2013, 15 DCD donors in 2013-2014, 13 DCD donors in 2014-2015 and 7 DCD donors in 2015-2016

³ Changes were made to the PDA on 1 April 2013 so caution should be applied when comparing time periods. The main changes involved the introduction of cardiothoracic ICUs to the audit, increasing the upper age limit from 75 to 80 years, bringing absolute medical contraindications in line with current practice and changing the imminent death definition to be clear that death was anticipated within four hours.

An increase has been observed in the neurological death testing rate, but 15% of patients who met the criteria were not tested in 2015-2016. Details, such as the reasons for not testing, can be found in the accompanying PDA Annual Report available at <http://www.odt.nhs.uk/odt/potential-donor-audit/>. Increases have been observed in the rates of referral to the SN-ODs, especially for DCD. The DBD approach rate has remained static at 92%, but a decrease has been observed in the DCD approach rate. Increases have also been observed in the proportion of approaches involving a SN-OD for both DBD and DCD.



13.8 Consented/authorised cases not proceeding to solid organ donation

Consent/authorisation for donation was given for 888 eligible DBD donors and 1,112 eligible DCD donors. 784 (88%) and 566 (51%) 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 104 eligible DBD and 546 eligible DCD cases where consent had been 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 2015 to 31 March 2016, by donor type

Primary reason why donation did not proceed	Donor type				TOTAL	
	DBD		DCD		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Organs deemed medically unsuitable by transplant centres	41	39.4	167	30.6	208	32.0
Coroner/Procurator Fiscal refusal	15	14.4	20	3.7	35	5.4
Organs deemed medically unsuitable on surgical inspection	11	10.6	6	1.1	17	2.6
Other	11	10.6	27	5.0	38	5.9
Positive virology	10	9.6	5	0.9	15	2.3
General instability	7	6.7	34	6.2	41	6.3
Family changed mind	5	4.8	33	6.0	38	5.9
Cardiac arrest	4	3.9	8	1.5	12	1.9
Prolonged time to asystole	0	0.0	243	44.5	243	37.4
Logistic reasons	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	0.3
Retrieval team not available	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2
TOTAL	104	100.0	546	100.0	650	100.0