

Chapter 3

Organ Donation Pathway



2016
Annual Report
Data to 31-Dec-2015

ORGAN DONATION PATHWAY

This chapter reports on the organ donation pathway from identification of a donor to the outcome of the donation. This includes the known intention to be an organ donor; cause of death and events leading up to admission to hospital; who sought authority to donate; whether the donation did not proceed or proceeded down the donation after brain death or donation after circulatory death pathway, the maintenance and terminal treatment of the donor and the outcome of the retrieval procedure resulting in transplantation of donated organs.

Table 3.3 shows the number in 2015 of donors enrolled on the Australian Organ Donor Register, which commenced in 2000.

Table 3.1

Driver's Licence Intention Status, 2011 - 2015										
Intention	Australia					New Zealand				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Yes	80 (24%)	77 (22%)	76 (19%)	85 (22%)	93 (21%)	4 (11%)	3 (8%)	1 (3%)	7 (15%)	7 (13%)
Not Applicable	113	158	153	201	253	3	3	2	6	3
No	45	38	77	38	36	1	2	2	4	4
Unknown	99	81	85	54	53	30	30	31	29	39
Total	337	354	391	378	435	38	38	36	46	53

Table 3.2

Driver's Licence Intention Status, Australian States, 2015 (2014)								
Intention	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA
Yes	5 (4)	62 (54)	0 (2)	4 (3)	2 (0)	19 (19)	0 (1)	1 (2)
Not Applicable	63 (67)	19 (5)	6 (3)	108 (83)	7 (6)	7 (5)	3 (6)	40 (26)
No	2 (0)	19 (16)	0 (1)	2 (4)	0 (1)	13 (10)	0 (0)	0 (6)
Unknown	2 (0)	27 (17)	7 (5)	12 (27)	0 (2)	3 (2)	1 (0)	1 (1)
Total	72 (71)	127 (92)	13 (11)	126 (117)	9 (9)	42 (36)	4 (7)	42 (35)

Table 3.3

Donors Enrolled in the Australian Organ Donor Registry 2015 (2014)									
Intention	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUST
Registered as Yes	17 (18)	53 (47)	4 (5)	30 (24)	5 (4)	15 (12)	1 (1)	16 (9)	141 (120)
Registered as No	0 (5)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	1 (11)
Not Registered	50 (42)	65 (41)	9 (6)	87 (83)	4 (5)	23 (22)	3 (4)	25 (23)	266 (226)
Not Accessed	5 (6)	9 (3)	0 (0)	9 (5)	0 (0)	4 (2)	0 (2)	0 (3)	27 (21)
Total	72 (71)	127 (92)	13 (11)	126 (117)	9 (9)	42 (36)	4 (7)	42 (35)	435 (378)

The Australian Organ Donor Register (the Donor Register) is managed by the Department of Human Services on behalf of the Australian Government. The Donor Register is the only national register for people to record their decision about becoming an organ and tissue donor for transplantation after death. Registering is voluntary and people have complete choice over which organs and tissues they wish to donate. If a person does not want to become an organ and tissue donor, they can register their decision not to donate on the Donor Register which is available at <http://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/provider/patients/aodr/index.jsp>

Coroner's Cases

Table 3.4 shows the number of donor cases subject to Coronial inquiry. In Australia, 49% of donors in 2015 were subject to Coronial inquiry, compared to 44% in 2014. In New Zealand it was 47% for 2015 and 50% in 2014 (Table 3.3).

Table 3.4

Coroner's Cases 2011 - 2015										
	Australia					New Zealand				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Yes	141	153	187	166	211	16	19	10	23	25
No	196	201	204	212	224	22	19	26	23	28
Total	337	354	391	378	435	38	38	36	46	53

Table 3.5 shows the number of Australian Coroner's cases by jurisdiction and the number of Coroner's cases in New Zealand for 2015 compared to 2014.

Table 3.5

Coroner's Cases by State and Country 2015 (2014)										
	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUST	NZ
Yes	35 (37)	43 (28)	6 (6)	74 (59)	3 (3)	26 (18)	2 (2)	22 (13)	211 (166)	25 (23)
No	37 (34)	84 (64)	7 (5)	52 (58)	6 (6)	16 (18)	2 (5)	20 (22)	224 (212)	28 (23)
Total	72 (71)	127 (92)	13 (11)	126 (117)	9 (9)	42 (36)	4 (7)	42 (35)	435 (378)	53 (46)

ORGAN DONATION PATHWAY

Cause of Death - All Donors

In Australia and New Zealand, road trauma continues to be a reducing cause of death while cerebrovascular accident (CVA) has been increasing in Australia since 1989, although in New Zealand figures have remained steady.

In Australia for the period 2011 - 2015, Intracranial Haemorrhage accounted for an overall 41% of donor deaths and Traumatic Brain Injury for 16%.

Table 3.6.1 shows the cause of death by percentage in Australia and each Australian State and New Zealand over the last five years.

Table 3.6.1

Cause of Donor Death 2011 - 2015 (%)										
	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUST	NZ
Intracranial Haemorrhage	41	41	46	40	45	41	50	38	41	46
Traumatic Brain Injury	19	18	20	12	6	16	10	19	16	21
Cerebral Infarct	4	5	4	8	9	7	10	8	6	4
Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	22	24	24	30	19	24	17	20	25	17
Other Neurological Condition	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0
Non-Neurological Condition	6	5	4	4	6	4	7	6	5	4

Table 3.6.2 shows the cause of death of donors by age group in 2015 in Australia and New Zealand. In donors aged ≥ 55 years, intracranial haemorrhage accounted for 36% of deaths in Australia and 45% in New Zealand in 2015. In donors aged 15-34 years, cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia accounted for 49% of deaths in Australia and 10% in New Zealand in 2015.

Table 3.6.2

Cause of Donor Death Related to Age Group 2015										
	Australia					New Zealand				
	Age Groups				Total	Age Groups				Total
	0-14	15-34	35-54	≥ 55		0-14	15-34	35-54	≥ 55	
Intracranial Haemorrhage	2	9	48	97	156 (36%)	0	1	9	14	24 (45%)
Traumatic Brain Injury	4	19	19	14	56 (13%)	1	3	2	4	10 (19%)
Cerebral Infarct	0	3	9	15	27 (6%)	0	1	1	0	2 (4%)
Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	12	49	66	45	172 (40%)	0	10	5	1	16 (30%)
Other Neurological Condition	0	3	2	4	9 (2%)	0	1	0	0	1 (2%)
Non-Neurological Condition	1	1	1	12	15 (3%)	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)
Total	19	84	145	187	435	1	16	17	19	53

ORGAN DONATION PATHWAY

The cause of death by age group is shown in Table 3.8.1 for each Australian State for 2015.

Table 3.8.1

		Age Groups				Total
		0-14	15-34	35-54	>=55	
Queensland	Intracranial Haemorrhage	0	2	9	15	26
	Traumatic Brain Injury	1	4	1	4	10
	Cerebral Infarct	0	1	0	2	3
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	3	10	10	8	31
	Other	0	1	0	1	2
	Total	4	18	20	30	72
New South Wales	Intracranial Haemorrhage	0	3	11	33	47
	Traumatic Brain Injury	3	8	6	2	19
	Cerebral Infarct	0	0	2	6	8
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	4	7	13	22	46
	Other	0	2	1	4	7
	Total	7	20	33	67	127
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	Intracranial Haemorrhage	0	0	1	4	5
	Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	1	0	1
	Cerebral Infarct	0	0	0	0	0
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	0	2	4	0	6
	Other	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	0	2	6	5	13
Victoria	Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	1	17	24	43
	Traumatic Brain Injury	0	5	6	5	16
	Cerebral Infarct	0	0	7	4	11
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	3	14	20	10	47
	Other	1	0	1	7	9
	Total	5	20	51	50	126
Tasmania	Intracranial Haemorrhage	0	0	1	2	3
	Traumatic Brain Injury	0	1	0	0	1
	Cerebral Infarct	0	0	0	1	1
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	0	1	2	1	4
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	2	3	4	9
South Australia	Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	1	3	7	12
	Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	3	3	6
	Cerebral Infarct	0	0	0	1	1
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	2	5	9	3	19
	Other	0	1	1	2	4
	Total	3	7	16	16	42
Northern Territory	Intracranial Haemorrhage	0	0	1	1	2
	Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Cerebral Infarct	0	0	0	0	0
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	0	2	0	0	2
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	2	1	1	4
Western Australia	Intracranial Haemorrhage	0	2	5	11	18
	Traumatic Brain Injury	0	1	2	0	3
	Cerebral Infarct	0	2	0	1	3
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	0	8	8	1	17
	Other	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	0	13	15	14	42

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation is recorded for events leading up to the admission and hospital stay for the patient, prior to organ donation.

Table 3.9 shows the number of recorded events for cardiopulmonary resuscitation for Australia and New Zealand donors

Table 3.9

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation 2011 - 2015										
	Australia					New Zealand				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Yes	111	130	155	170	212	13	14	8	15	25
No	226	224	234	207	223	25	24	27	31	28
Unknown	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	337	354	391	378	435	38	38	36	46	53

Table 3.10

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation by Australian State 2015 (2014)								
	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA
Yes	38 (29)	60 (36)	7 (2)	60 (63)	5 (3)	20 (18)	3 (3)	19 (16)
No	34 (42)	67 (55)	6 (9)	66 (54)	4 (6)	22 (18)	1 (4)	23 (19)
Unknown	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	72 (71)	127 (92)	13 (11)	126 (117)	9 (9)	42 (36)	4 (7)	42 (35)

ORGAN DONATION PATHWAY

Authority Sought for Organ Donation

The predominant group requesting authority for organ donation in 2015 were the Intensive Care Clinicians and Registrars, 58% in Australia and 75% in New Zealand shown in Table 3.11.

In Australia, authority for organ donation was sought by a Donor Specialist on 29 (7%) occasions which is a 5% decrease from 2014 (Table 3.11). Authority for organ donation in New Zealand was sought by a Donor Coordinator in zero cases.

In 2015, 33% of families volunteered authority for organ donation in Australia (30% in 2014), up 3%, compared to 30% in 2015. In New Zealand, 15% of families volunteered authority in 2015 (11% in 2014). (Table 3.11)

See Table 3.12 for individual State and Territory statistics.

Table 3.11

Authority to Donate Sought by 2011 - 2015										
	Australia					New Zealand				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Donor Specialist	1	1	21	45	29	0	0	1	2	0
ICU Consultant	179	214	242	186	228	31	33	28	35	37
ICU Registrar	18	15	13	24	25	1	1	0	2	3
Social Worker	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	2	5	0	2	1	1	2	1	3
Volunteered	123	111	100	112	142	5	2	5	5	8
Nursing Staff	1	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Emergency Clinician	14	7	8	9	8	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	337	354	391	378	435	38	38	36	46	53

Table 3.12

Authority to Donate Sought by Australian State 2015 (2014)								
	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA
Donor Specialist	1 (8)	18 (19)	0 (2)	7 (7)	2 (1)	1 (2)	0 (3)	0 (3)
ICU Clinician	51 (34)	70 (41)	9 (3)	54 (56)	4 (2)	25 (26)	1 (2)	14 (22)
ICU Registrar	0 (4)	6 (6)	0 (0)	10 (11)	0 (0)	4 (1)	0 (0)	5 (2)
Social Worker	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other	0 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Volunteered	20 (23)	29 (22)	3 (6)	54 (40)	2 (5)	12 (7)	3 (2)	19 (7)
Nursing Staff	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Emergency Clinician	0 (1)	3 (3)	0 (0)	0 (3)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (1)
TOTAL	72 (71)	127 (92)	13 (11)	126 (117)	9 (9)	42 (36)	4 (7)	42 (35)

Donation Not Proceeding

An intended donor is a person for whom authority has been given, but organ donation did not proceed. A donation may not proceed due to positive virology tests, cardiac arrest or further investigations discovered a cancer or infection. In 2015, the main reason donors did not proceed to organ donation was due to disease of organ.

Table 3.13

Actual vs Intended (Non-Proceeding) Donors 2015						
	DBD		DCD		Total	
	Actual	Intended	Actual	Intended	Actual	Intended
QLD	53 (85%)	9 (15%)	19 (59%)	13 (41%)	72 (76%)	23 (24%)
NSW	87 (93%)	7 (7%)	40 (67%)	20 (33%)	127 (82%)	27 (18%)
ACT	9 (82%)	2 (18%)	4 (44%)	5 (56%)	13 (65%)	7 (35%)
VIC	79 (81%)	19 (19%)	47 (59%)	33 (41%)	126 (71%)	52 (29%)
TAS	9 (90%)	1 (10%)	-	1 (100%)	9 (82%)	2 (18%)
SA	37 (97%)	1 (3%)	5 (56%)	4 (44%)	42 (89%)	5 (11%)
NT	4 (100%)	-	-	2 (100%)	4 (67%)	2 (33%)
WA	37 (86%)	6 (14%)	5 (50%)	5 (50%)	42 (79%)	11 (21%)
AUSTRALIA	315 (88%)	45 (13%)	120 (59%)	83 (41%)	435 (77%)	129 (23%)
NEW ZEALAND	48 (100%)	-	5 (100%)	-	53 (100%)	-

Table 3.13 represents the number of non-proceeding DBD and DCD donors for each State/Territory and overall for Australia and New Zealand compared to the number of actual donors who did proceed to theatre for organ donation. In Australia, there were 129 donors who did not proceed down the pathway of solid organ donation, of which 45 (35%) were DBD and 83 (64%) were DCD. In New Zealand there were none.

The reasons for donations not proceeding are described in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14

Reasons Why Donation Did Not Proceed 2015	
Australia	
Outcome Details for Donors Who Did Not Pro-	Freq.
Planned DCD who died outside time limit	46
Medical contradiction discovered	43
No suitable recipients	17
Declined by family after initial consent	7
Refused by Coroner / Pathologist	4
Other reason not specified	4
Failed physiological support	4
Unexpected cardiac arrest	2
No available retrieval team	2
Total Non-Proceeding Donors	129

Donation After Circulatory Death

The majority of organs are donated by the Donation after Brain Death (DBD) pathway. After certification of brain death, the donor remains on the ventilator and the removal of organs may occur many hours later.

The Donation after Circulatory Death (DCD) pathway is defined by patients with irreversible cessation of circulation. As soon as cessation of circulation is confirmed the retrieval procedure is commenced in order to minimise warm ischaemic time.

The number of DCD donors since 1989 has risen to 676 donors for Australia and 22 DCD donors for New Zealand.

In Australia, in 2015, there were 120 DCD donors; 47 in Victoria, 40 in New South Wales, 19 in Queensland, five each in South Australia and Western Australia, four in the Australian Capital territory and zero in Northern Territory. There were five DCD donors, in New Zealand in 2015. (Table 3.15)

The first multi-organ DCD was performed in South Australia in 2006.

In 2015, the mean age for a DCD donor was 50.7 years and the age range was 4.3 to 75 years, in Australia. In New Zealand the mean age of DCD was 42.9 years and the age range was 17.1 years to 57.9 years.

Causes of death leading to DCD in Australia, in 2015 were intracranial haemorrhage (32), cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia(46), traumatic brain injury (13), cerebral infarct (10), other neurological conditions (4) and non-neurological conditions (15).

In Australia six of the 120 actual DCD donors did not have any organs transplanted.

In New Zealand, the leading cause of death was cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia in 100% (5) of DCD donors.

All 5 New Zealand DCD donors had organs transplanted.

Table 3.15

Donation After Circulatory Death 2011 - 2015										
YEAR	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUST	NZ
2011	18	18	2	32	0	8	1	7	86	2
2012	16	19	2	30	0	4	1	5	77	0
2013	24	15	0	35	3	2	2	5	86	2
2014	20	27	3	47	0	4	2	4	107	6
2015	19	40	4	47	0	5	0	5	120	5

Time from Admission to Brain Death

Australia

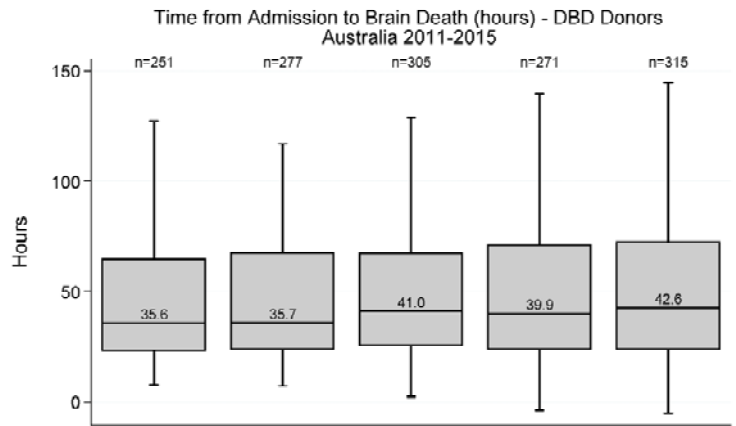
In 2015, 26% of Australian donors were declared brain dead within 24 hours of hospital admission.

Time of admission to hospital was unknown for only two donors.

The median time from admission to brain death was 42.6 hours.

Ten percent of donors (33) were in hospital for more than five days.

Figure 3.1



New Zealand

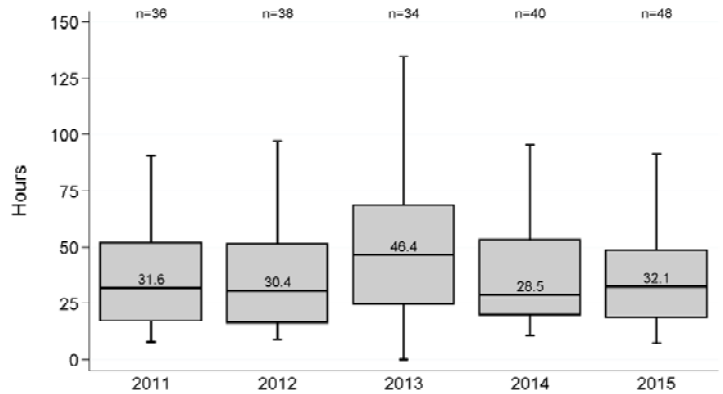
In 2015, 35% of New Zealand donors were declared brain dead within 24 hours of hospital admission.

Time of admission to hospital was unknown for zero donors.

The median time from admission to brain death was 32.1 hours.

Eight percent of donors (four) were in hospital for more than five days.

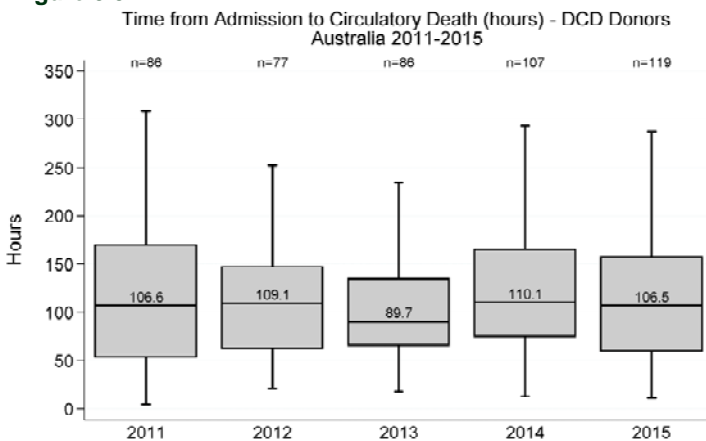
Figure 3.2 Time from Admission to Brain Death (hours) - DBD Donors New Zealand 2011-2015



Time from Admission to Circulatory Death

Australia

Figure 3.3



As shown in figure 3.3, in 2015, 3% of Australian donors were declared brain dead within 24 hours of hospital admission.

Time of admission to hospital was unknown for only two donors.

The median time from admission to circulatory death was 106.5 hours.

Forty percent of donors (48) were in hospital for more than five days.

New Zealand

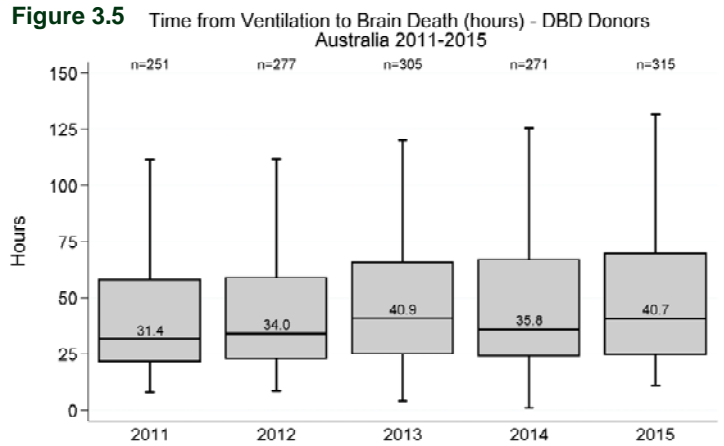
In 2015, all 5 (100%) of New Zealand donors were declared brain dead between 24 hours and 5 days of hospital admission.

The median time from admission to brain death was 35.7 hours.

Time from Ventilation to Brain Death

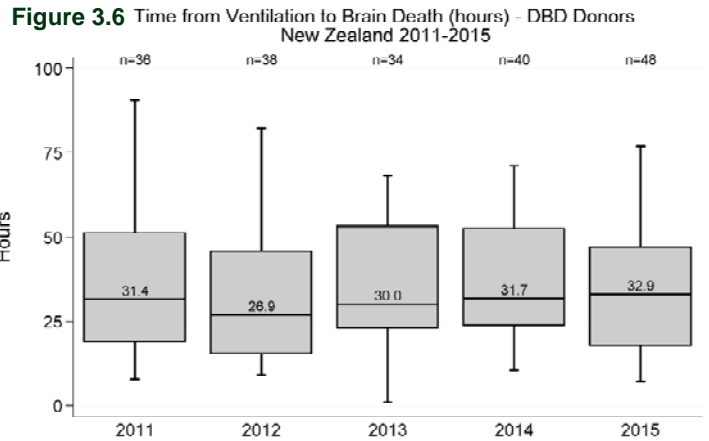
Australia

In 2015, the median time from ventilation to brain death was 40.7 hours.



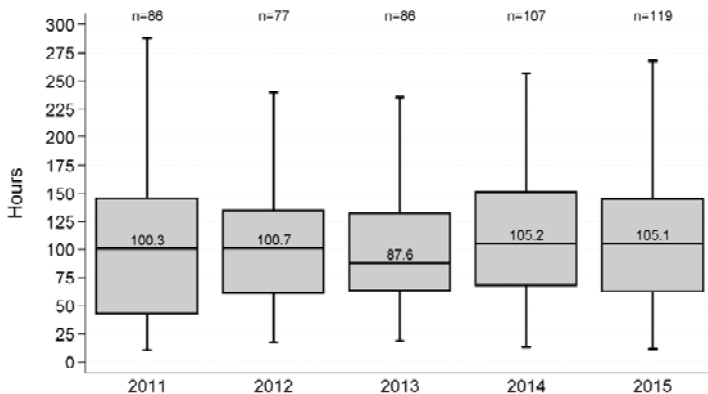
New Zealand

The median time in New Zealand from ventilation to brain death was 32.9 hours.



Time from Ventilation to Circulatory Death

Figure 3.7 Time from Ventilation to Circulatory Death (hours) - DCD Donors Australia 2011-2015



Australia

Figure 3.7 shows that in 2015, the median time from ventilation to circulatory death was 105.1 hours.

New Zealand

The median time in New Zealand from ventilation to circulatory death was 36.5 hours.

Time From Brain Death to Donation

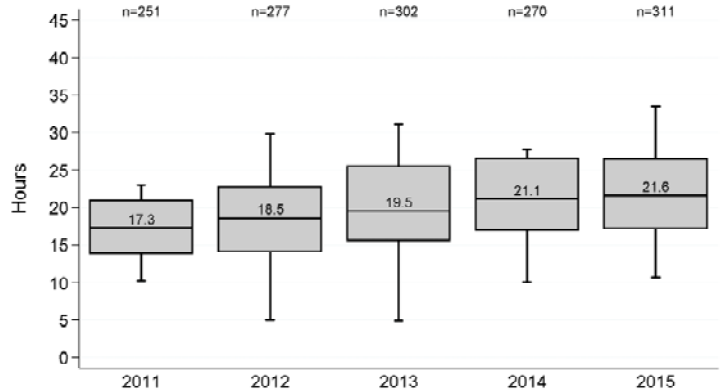
Australia

In 2015, 33 DBD donors (10%) underwent aortic cross clamp within twelve hours of the certification of brain death.

The median time was 21.6 hours.

Cross clamp did not proceed in four Australian donors.

Figure 3.9 Time from Brain Death to Donation (hours) - DBD Donors Australia 2011-2015



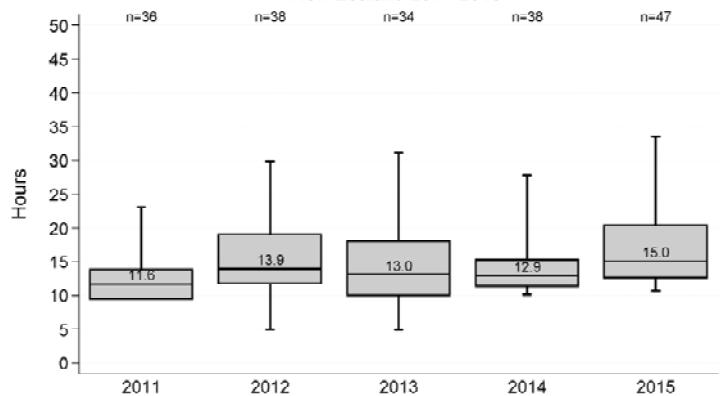
New Zealand

In 2015, 12 DBD (25%) underwent aortic cross clamp within twelve hours of the certification of brain death.

The median time was 15 hours.

Cross clamp of the donor did not proceed in one New Zealand donor.

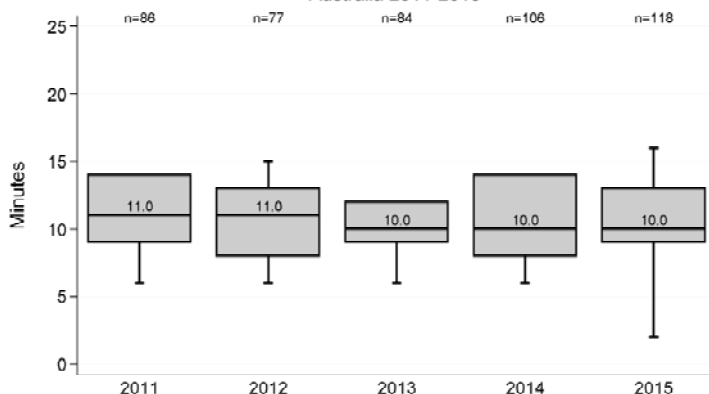
Figure 3.10 Time from Brain Death to Donation (hours) - DBD Donors New Zealand 2011-2015



Time From Circulatory Death to Donation

Australia

Figure 3.11 Time from Circulatory Death to Donation (minutes) - DCD Donors Australia 2011-2015



In 2015, 85 DCD donors (71%) underwent aortic cross clamp within twelve minutes of the certification of brain death. The median time was 10 minutes.

Cold perfusion did not proceed in one Australian donor. One more donor had no DCD death date, due to initial declaration being DBD.

New Zealand

In 2015, 5 DCD (100%) underwent aortic cross clamp within twelve minutes of the certification of circulatory death. The median time was 7 minutes.

* For analysis purposes, the time from circulatory death to the time of cold perfusion for DCD donors and the time from brain death to time of cross clamp, for DBD donors

Donor Maintenance

Maintenance medication of the donor

(GIVEN IN THE INTENSIVE CARE/CRITICAL CARE UNIT)

Australia

There were 7 donors (1.61%) who did not require maintenance drug support in 2015.

Antidiuretic agents (desmopressin/vasopressin) were prescribed to 43.9% (191) of all donors.

MAP <50 mm Hg

Mean arterial blood pressure (MAP) <50 mmHg was recorded in 1.6% (6) of donors in Australia in 2015. Three donors had a duration of less than one hour and no donors had one hour or longer. One donor had no reported duration of MAP <50mmHg. The range was 15 minutes to 30 minutes.

New Zealand

In 2015 there were three donors who did not require inotropic support.

Antidiuretic agents were prescribed to 52.2% (24) of all donors.

MAP <50 mmHg

One donor was reported with a mean arterial blood pressure (MAP) <50 mmHg with a duration of one hour.

Terminal Treatment

(MEDICATION PROVIDED IN THE OPERATING THEATRE)

Australia

There were 96 donors who did not receive any heparin as part of their terminal treatment in 2015. Seventy three of those donors were DCD (donation after circulatory death).

Ninety six donors did not receive any terminal treatment; 93 of those were DCD.

New Zealand

There were two donors who did not receive any heparin and only two donors did not receive any drugs as part of terminal treatment in 2015. These were heart beating donors.

Summary - Organs Requested, Consent Given, Retrieved and Transplanted

Table 3.13 shows the outcome of organs requested in 2015 (2104). The information on request for organ donation, refers only to those patients who become actual donors. The reasons for organs not requested, not retrieved or not transplanted are documented for all of the specific organs in Chapter 5 - Organ Data. For further details see Supplement 1 - for Australia and Supplement 2 - for New Zealand.

Table 3.13

Summary for Organ Donation Pathway by Organ Type 2015 (2014)							
	Kidneys	Liver	Heart	Lungs	Pancreas	Intestine	
Australia	Organs for donation	870 (756)	435 (378)	435 (378)	870 (756)	435 (378)	435 (378)
	Organs Requested	828 (738)	389 (354)	306 (279)	784 (684)	328 (301)	185 (170)
	Organs Consented	824 (738)	377 (347)	281 (249)	752 (660)	314 (285)	147 (132)
	Organs Retrieved	763 (700)	264 (241)	103 (90)	394 (329)	121 (101)	1 (1)
	Utilised organs for transplantation	718 (658)	247 (222)	95 (83)	375 (319)	45 (44)	1 (1)
	Recipients transplanted	* 703 (636)	* 264 (237)	* 95 (83)	* 193 (163)	* 45 (44)	* 1 (1)
New Zealand	Organs for donation	106 (92)	53 (46)	53 (46)	106 (92)	53 (46)	53 (46)
	Organs Requested	100 (88)	50 (41)	40 (29)	92 (66)	39 (22)	0 (0)
	Organs Consented	100 (88)	50 (41)	39 (27)	92 (66)	38 (22)	0 (0)
	Organs Retrieved	78 (74)	41 (33)	12 (17)	50 (40)	3 (2)	0 (0)
	Utilised organs for transplantation	73 (67)	41 (32)	12 (17)	50 (39)	3 (2)	0 (0)
	Recipients transplanted	* 73 (66)	* 46 (35)	* 12 (17)	* 25 (20)	* 3 (2)	* 0 (0)
<p><i>Kidneys and Lungs are counted as two separate organs (i.e. left and right)</i></p> <p><i>*For Australia, 2015(2014) includes 15(22) Double adult/Enbloc Kidneys, 35(30) Partial Livers, 11 (7) Single Lung and 182(156) Double Lungs transplants</i></p> <p><i>*For New Zealand, 2015(2014) includes 0(1) Double-adult/Enbloc Kidneys, 10(6) Partial Livers, 0(1) Single Lung transplants and 25(19) Double Lungs transplants</i></p>							

The reason organs were not used are identified in Chapter 5 - Organ Data and in Supplement 1 for Australia and Supplement 2 for New Zealand.

Organs retrieved and used for research were not intended for transplantation in the first instance.

Multiple Organ Retrieval



There were 118 (27%) Australian donors in 2015 who had a single organ retrieved and transplanted, shown in Table 3.14. Kidney only donation occurred in 85 cases.

New Zealand had 11 (21%) single organ donors in 2015, six donating kidneys and five donating a liver.

In Australia, 71% (309) of donors and 74% (39) of donors in New Zealand had two or more organs retrieved for the purpose of transplantation.

Table 3.14

Multiple Organ Retrieval 2011 - 2015										
Number of Organs	Australia					New Zealand				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
No organs	8 (2%)	12 (3%)	16 (4%)	8 (2%)	8 (2%)	3 (8%)	4 (11%)	0 (0%)	3 (7%)	3 (6%)
One	89 (26%)	87 (25%)	86 (22%)	86 (23%)	118 (27%)	4 (11%)	5 (13%)	9 (25%)	12 (26%)	11 (21%)
Two	97 (29%)	107 (30%)	120 (31%)	107 (28%)	114 (26%)	10 (26%)	12 (32%)	13 (36%)	8 (17%)	14 (26%)
Three	75 (22%)	76 (21%)	100 (26%)	91 (24%)	95 (22%)	16 (42%)	8 (21%)	8 (22%)	12 (26%)	19 (36%)
Four	45 (13%)	50 (14%)	50 (13%)	51 (13%)	62 (14%)	5 (13%)	9 (24%)	6 (17%)	10 (22%)	5 (9%)
Five	23 (7%)	22 (6%)	19 (5%)	35 (9%)	37 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)
	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

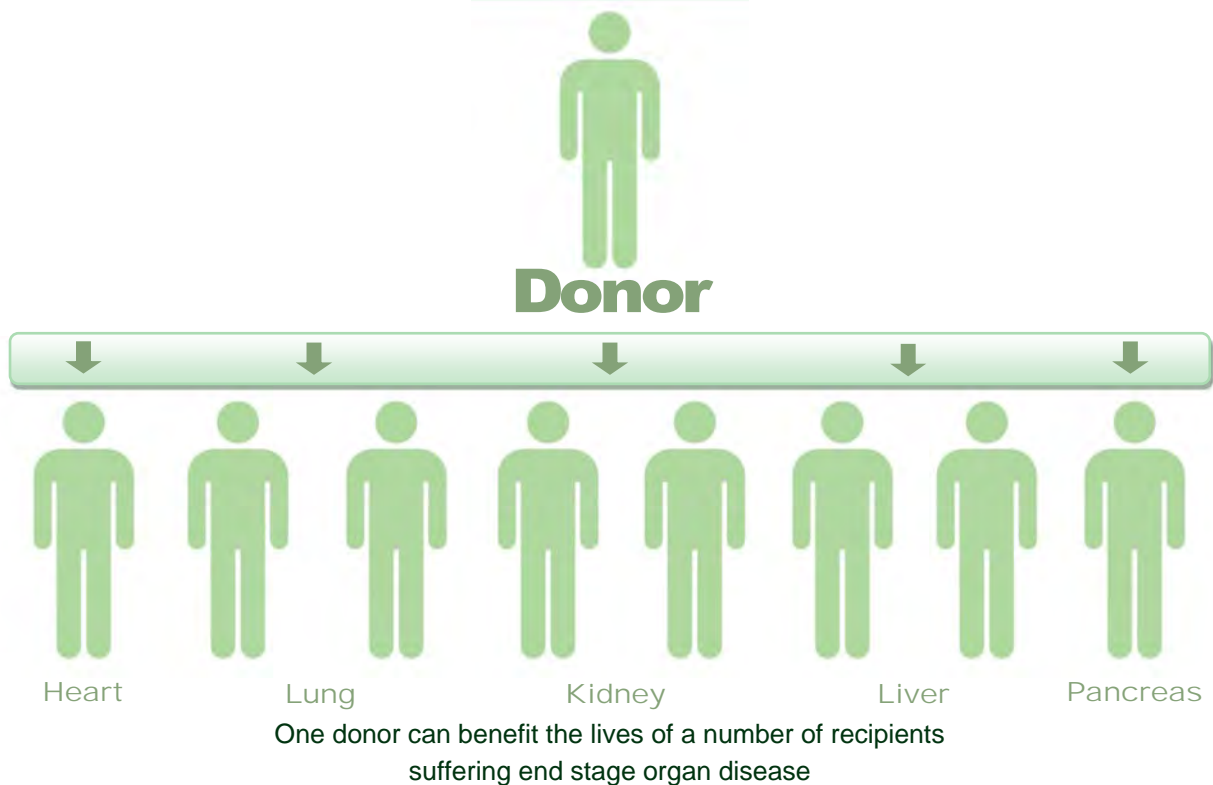
ORGAN DONATION PATHWAY

Table 3.15 shows the comparison of multiple organ retrieval by State and Country for 2015

Table 3.15

Comparison of Multiple Organ Retrieval by State/Country 2015										
Number Of Organs	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUST	NZ
0	1 (1%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	8 (2%)	3 (6%)
1	16 (22%)	38 (30%)	3 (23%)	41 (33%)	3 (33%)	11 (26%)	0 (0%)	6 (14%)	118 (27%)	11 (21%)
2	22 (31%)	41 (32%)	3 (23%)	23 (18%)	2 (22%)	7 (17%)	2 (50%)	14 (33%)	114 (26%)	14 (26%)
3	20 (28%)	19 (15%)	5 (38%)	27 (21%)	2 (22%)	10 (24%)	1 (25%)	11 (26%)	95 (22%)	19 (36%)
4	12 (17%)	16 (13%)	1 (8%)	19 (15%)	2 (22%)	5 (12%)	1 (25%)	6 (14%)	62 (14%)	5 (9%)
5	1 (1%)	10 (8%)	1 (8%)	13 (10%)	0 (0%)	9 (21%)	0 (0%)	3 (7%)	37 (9%)	1 (2%)
6	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)

For the above donor counts, 2 kidneys=1 organ, 2 lungs=1 organ
On occasions when only one kidney or lung is retrieved, this is also defined as one organ





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