



SECTION 3

Deceased Organ Donor Pathway

SUMMARY

This section summarises the organ donation pathway in Australia and New Zealand. It includes the data from the known intention to be an organ donor; cause of death and events leading to donation; whether the donation did not proceed or proceeded down a donation after brain death or circulatory death pathway; maintenance and terminal treatment of the donor and the outcome of the retrieval procedure, resulting in transplantation of donated organs.

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Executive Summary

Since its inception in 1989 in Australia and 1993 in New Zealand, the Australian and New Zealand Organ Donation Registry (ANZOD) continues to record and report on organ donation within Australia and New Zealand.

Data related to organ donation and transplantation activity is essential in identifying opportunities for improving the care of donors, informing on the quality of transplant organs and transplant recipient outcomes.

One organ donor can benefit a number of recipients suffering from end stage organ disease. One donor could donate up to 9 organs including, kidneys (left and right), liver (split left and right), heart, lungs (left and right), pancreas and intestine, improving the lives of people wait listed for an organ transplant.

Of importance for this reporting period was the emergence of COVID-19 that spread across the world, with the first reported case in Australia on 25th January 2020. Rapid evolution of the pandemic saw precautionary steps taken by the transplant sector which effected the organ donation programs in Australia and New Zealand. During the peak emergence of COVID-19 (late-March through to mid-May 2020) the COVID-19 National Transplantation and Donation Rapid Response Taskforce was established, comprised of members from the Transplantation Society of Australia and New Zealand (TSANZ) and Organ Tissue Authority (OTA). Recommendations from the Taskforce saw transplant programs for kidney, pancreas and islets transplants suspended and restrictions placed on liver, heart, lung, pediatric and multi-organ transplant programs to consider only recipients likely to die within four months if not transplanted. This was subject to case-by-case review of donor-recipient characteristics at a unit level. Limitations on movement of organs between states was also observed during this period due to challenges faced including border closures, flight restrictions and COVID-19 restrictions.

Consideration of the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic should be given when analysing the data included in this chapter.

Suggested Citation

ANZOD Registry, 2021 Annual Report, Section 3: Deceased Organ Donor Pathway. Australia and New Zealand Dialysis and Transplant Registry, Adelaide, Australia. 2021. Available at www.anzdata.org.au

Registration of Intent to Donate

The Registry collects the intention to be an organ donor in the form of a decision recorded on a national register.

In Australia, the Australian Organ Donor Register* is the national register for people to record their stated intent about becoming an organ and tissue donor for transplantation after death. This provides a record of a person's donation decision for families and clinicians in the event of their death and can only be verified by authorised medical personnel. The Australian Organ Donor Register (the AODR) is managed by Services Australia on behalf of the Australian Government.

Only people aged 18 years and over can register a legally valid consent or objection on the Australian Organ Donor Register. People aged less than 18 years can become organ and tissue donors; for this group consent is sought from family/next of kin at the time of death. In South Australia people aged from 16 years onwards can also register an intent to donate through the driver's licence pathway.

Table 3.1 provides a breakdown of the registration status of actual donors. Actual donors are defined as donors consented for organ and tissue donation, who went to the operating theatre where the operation commenced ('skin incision') for the purpose of organ and/or tissue retrieval for transplantation.

In Australia, only 31% of actual donors had previously registered their decision to be an organ donor on the AODR in 2019.

Table 3.1 Actual Donors Enrolled in the Australian Organ Donor Register* 2020 (2019)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUST
Registered as Yes	41 (43)	33 (41)	32 (28)	14 (18)	15 (16)	3 (9)	1 (2)	5 (7)	144 (164)
Registered as No	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Not Registered	76 (97)	92 (113)	50 (73)	30 (33)	31 (34)	8 (8)	2 (2)	8 (3)	297 (363)
Not Accessed	4 (4)	6 (8)	4 (5)	2 (1)	3 (2)	2 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	21 (21)
Total	122 (144)	131 (162)	86 (106)	46 (52)	49 (52)	13 (18)	3 (4)	13 (10)	463 (548)

* The Australian Organ Donor Register (the AODR) is managed by Services Australia on behalf of the Australian Government, not by ANZOD. The AODR is the only national register for people to record their decision about becoming an organ and/or tissue donor for transplantation after death. Registering is voluntary and people have complete choice over which organs and/or tissues they wish to donate. If a person does not want to become an organ and/or tissue donor, they can register their decision not to donate on the AODR which is available at

<https://www.servicesaustralia.gov.au/individuals/services/medicare/australian-organ-donor-register>

Coroner's Cases

Table 3.2 shows the number of actual donors subject to Coronial inquiry. In Australia, 54% of donors in 2020 were subject to Coronial inquiry, compared to 49% in 2019. In New Zealand, it was 47% for 2020 and 51% in 2019.

Table 3.2 Coroner's Cases 2016–2020

	Australia					New Zealand				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	235	253	272	268	248	20	21	32	38	30
No	268	257	282	280	215	41	52	30	36	34
Total	503	510	554	548	463	61	73	62	74	64

Table 3.3 shows the number of actual donors subject to Coronial inquiry by jurisdiction for 2020 compared to 2019.

Table 3.3 Coroner's Cases by State and Country 2020 (2019)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUST	NZ
Yes	51 (62)	71 (81)	49 (52)	28 (33)	32 (26)	6 (5)	1 (3)	10 (6)	248 (268)	30 (38)
No	71 (82)	60 (81)	37 (54)	18 (19)	17 (26)	7 (13)	2 (1)	3 (4)	215 (280)	34 (36)
Total	122 (144)	131 (162)	86 (106)	46 (52)	49 (52)	13 (18)	3 (4)	13 (10)	463 (548)	64 (74)

Cause of Death – All Donor

Table 3.4 shows the proportion of deaths for actual donors by cause in Australia, for each Australian state, and New Zealand over the last five years.

In Australia for the period 2016 to 2020, cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia accounted for 37% of donor deaths and intracranial haemorrhage 36%. In New Zealand intracranial haemorrhage accounted for 43% of donor deaths.

Table 3.4 Cause of Donor Death 2016–2020 (%)

Cause of Death	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUST	NZ
Intracranial Haemorrhage	38%	37%	33%	36%	32%	48%	35%	27%	36%	43%
Traumatic Brain Injury	14%	16%	22%	16%	20%	15%	5%	26%	17%	21%
Cerebral Infarct	5%	5%	5%	9%	5%	5%	10%	9%	5%	7%
Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	38%	35%	38%	37%	40%	27%	50%	36%	37%	25%
Other Neurological Condition	2%	2%	2%	0%	3%	4%	0%	1%	2%	3%
Non-Neurological Condition	3%	5%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%

Table 3.5 shows the cause of death of donors by age group in 2020 in Australia and New Zealand. In donors aged 55 years and older, intracranial haemorrhage accounted for 53% of deaths in Australia and 67% in New Zealand in 2020, but a diminishing proportion in younger age groups.

Conversely, among donors aged 15–34 years, cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia accounted for 55% of deaths in Australia and 40% in New Zealand in 2020.

Table 3.5 Cause of Donor Death by Age Group 2020

Cause of Death	Australia					New Zealand				
	0-14	15-34	35-54	55+	n (%)	0-14	15-34	35-54	55+	n (%)
Intracranial Haemorrhage	2	12	59	80	153 (33%)	0	1	6	18	25 (39%)
Traumatic Brain Injury	5	32	29	27	93 (20%)	1	7	2	4	14 (22%)
Cerebral Infarct	0	1	12	12	25 (5%)	0	1	1	3	5 (8%)
Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	10	59	76	25	170 (37%)	2	6	9	1	18 (28%)
Other Neurological Condition	0	1	1	1	3 (1%)	0	0	1	1	2 (3%)
Non-Neurological Condition	1	2	10	6	19 (4%)	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)
Total	18	107	187	151	463	3	15	19	27	64

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation includes the period leading up to the admission and during hospital stay for the patient prior to organ donation. Table 3.6 shows the number of donors that underwent cardiopulmonary resuscitation for Australia and New Zealand donors from 2016 to 2020.

Table 3.6 Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation 2016–2020

	Australia					New Zealand				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	236	239	262	274	229	23	27	19	31	20
No	266	271	292	274	234	38	46	42	43	42
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total	503	510	554	548	463	61	73	62	74	64

Table 3.7 Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation by Australian State 2020 (2019)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT
Yes	71 (71)	54 (80)	45 (54)	24 (28)	23 (24)	5 (8)	1 (2)	6 (7)
No	51 (73)	77 (82)	41 (52)	22 (24)	26 (28)	8 (10)	2 (2)	7 (3)
Unknown	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	122 (144)	131 (162)	86 (106)	46 (52)	49 (52)	13 (18)	3 (4)	13 (10)

Initial Mention of Organ Donation

In 2020, organ donation was predominantly raised by Intensive Care Clinicians and Registrars; 41% of cases in Australia and 84% in New Zealand, as shown in Table 3.7. In Australia, organ donation was raised by a Donor Specialist on 133 (29%) occasions which is an increase from 24% in 2019. Organ donation in New Zealand was initially mentioned by a Donor Coordinator in 2 cases. In 2020, 27% of families raised the subject of organ donation in Australia, compared to 30% in 2019. In New Zealand, 6% of families raised donation in 2020 (11% in 2019).

Table 3.8 Initial Mention of Organ Donation 2016–2020

	Australia					New Zealand				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Donor Specialist	51	76	144	130	133	1	1	4	0	2
ICU Consultant	247	241	217	219	174	50	60	44	65	54
ICU Trainee (E.g. Registrar)	20	25	22	19	17	2	0	0	0	0
Social Worker	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Clinician	7	9	10	10	5	0	0	0	0	0
Family	169	148	153	164	124	5	6	11	8	4
Nursing Staff	1	3	5	3	4	1	3	0	1	1
Other	8	7	2	3	5	2	3	3	0	3
TOTAL	503	510	554	548	463	61	73	62	74	64

Table 3.9 shows the category of person who initially mentioned organ donation for Australian states and territories in 2019 and 2020.

Table 3.9 Initial Mention of Organ Donation by Australian State 2020 (2019)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT
Donor Specialist	41 (39)	59 (49)	14 (22)	4 (3)	1 (5)	8 (9)	0 (3)	6 (0)
ICU Consultant	47 (61)	32 (52)	34 (44)	28 (33)	28 (23)	0 (1)	3 (0)	2 (5)
ICU Trainee (E.g. Registrar)	1 (5)	5 (7)	2 (2)	8 (4)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Social Worker	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Emergency Clinician	2 (5)	0 (3)	1 (1)	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Family	27 (31)	33 (48)	34 (37)	5 (12)	17 (23)	4 (7)	0 (1)	4 (5)
Nursing Staff	0 (0)	2 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Other	3 (3)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTAL	122 (144)	131 (162)	86 (106)	46 (52)	49 (52)	13 (18)	3 (4)	13 (10)

Donation Not Proceeding

An intended donor is a person for whom authority for donation had been given, but organ donation did not proceed. A donation may not proceed due to any number of reasons where further investigations reveal medical contraindications to donation (for example, discovery of a cancer or positive virology tests). Donations after Circulatory Death (DCD) may also not proceed if the time between withdrawal of cardio-respiratory support and cessation of circulation exceeded the limits set.

Table 3.9 presents the number of non-proceeding Donation after Brain Death (DBD) and Donation after Circulatory Death (DCD) donors for each State/Territory and overall, for Australia and New Zealand compared to the number of actual donors who proceeded to theatre for organ donation. In Australia, there were 141 donors who did not proceed down the pathway of solid organ donation, of which 59 (42%) were DBD and 78 (55%) were DCD. In New Zealand there were 2 DCD intended donors and 4 DBD intended donors who did not proceed to donation.

Table 3.10 Actual vs Intended (Non-Proceeding) Donors 2020

	DBD		DCD		Total	
	Actual	Intended	Actual	Intended	Actual	Intended
NSW	80 (90%)	9 (10%)	42 (74%)	15 (26%)	122 (82%)	26 (18%)
VIC	86 (89%)	11 (11%)	45 (58%)	33 (42%)	131 (74%)	46 (26%)
QLD	63 (78%)	18 (22%)	23 (53%)	20 (47%)	86 (69%)	38 (31%)
SA	34 (77%)	10 (23%)	12 (75%)	4 (25%)	46 (77%)	14 (23%)
WA	39 (81%)	9 (19%)	10 (83%)	2 (17%)	49 (82%)	11 (18%)
TAS	11 (92%)	1 (8%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	13 (81%)	3 (19%)
NT	2 (100%)	-	1 (100%)	-	3 (100%)	-
ACT	10 (91%)	1 (9%)	3 (60%)	2 (40%)	13 (81%)	3 (19%)
AUSTRALIA	325 (85%)	59 (15%)	138 (64%)	78 (36%)	463 (77%)	141 (23%)
NEW ZEALAND	56 (93%)	4 (7%)	8 (80%)	2 (20%)	64 (91%)	6 (9%)

The reasons for donations not proceeding in Australia in 2020 are shown by donation pathway in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11 Reasons Why Donation Did Not Proceed 2020, Australia

Reason	Planned DBD	Planned DCD	Not Determined	Total
Medical Contraindication Discovered During Consideration for Donation	40	21	2	63
Planned Donation After Circulatory Death Who Died Outside Time Limit	0	40	0	40
No Suitable Recipients	11	6	0	17
Declined by Family After Initially Giving Consent	4	3	1	8
Refusal by Coroner / Pathologist	3	3	0	6
Failed Physiological Support	0	2	0	2
Comorbidities	0	1	0	1
COVID-19	0	1	0	1
Other	1	1	1	3
TOTAL	59	77	4	140

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 occurs hours later. The Donation after Circulatory Death (DCD) pathway is defined as patients with irreversible cessation of circulation, typically after withdrawal of cardiopulmonary support in an intensive care setting. The retrieval procedure is commenced as soon as cessation of circulation is confirmed, in order to minimise warm ischaemic time.

The number of DCD donors since 1989 has risen to 1419 donors for Australia and 70 DCD donors for New Zealand. In Australia, in 2020, there were 138 DCD donors and in New Zealand there were 8 DCD donors.

Table 3.12 shows the number of DCD Donors by state and country for 2016 to 2020.

Table 3.12 Donation After Circulatory Death by Jurisdiction 2016–2020

Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUST	NZ
2016	36	56	17	6	5	1	2	5	128	6
2017	32	62	34	7	7	2	0	7	151	12
2018	46	63	21	10	4	3	1	6	154	9
2019	41	59	23	16	24	1	3	5	172	13
2020	42	45	23	12	10	2	1	3	138	8

In 2020 in Australia, the mean age for a DCD donor was 46.0 years with the ages ranging from 0.2 to 74.6 years. In New Zealand, the mean age of DCD was 38.5 years and the ages ranged from 13.1 to 61.0 years.

Causes of death leading to DCD in Australia in 2020 were intracranial haemorrhage (36), cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia (49), traumatic brain injury (28), cerebral infarct (5), other neurological conditions (2) and non-neurological conditions (18).

Causes of death leading to DCD in New Zealand in 2020 were intracranial haemorrhage (2), cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia (4), traumatic brain injury (1), cerebral infarct (1) and non-neurological conditions (0).

Time from Admission to Brain Death

In 2020, 19% of Australian donors were declared brain dead within 24 hours of hospital admission; 71% of donors were declared brain dead between 1 and 5 days of hospital admission; and 10% of donors (32) were in hospital for more than 5 days before being declared brain dead. In 2020, 34% of New Zealand donors were declared brain dead within 24 hours of hospital admission; 59% of donors were declared brain dead between 1 and 5 days of hospital admission; and 7% of donors (4) were in hospital for more than 5 days before being declared brain dead.

Figure 3.1.1 - Time from Admission to Brain Death (hours) DBD Donors - Australia 2016–2020

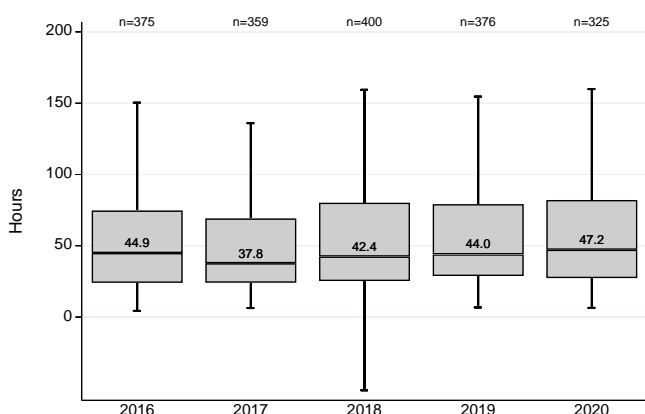
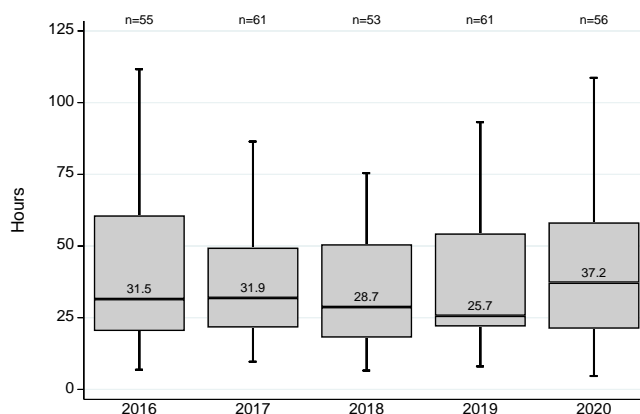


Figure 3.1.2 - Time from Admission to Brain Death (hours) DBD Donors - New Zealand 2016–2020

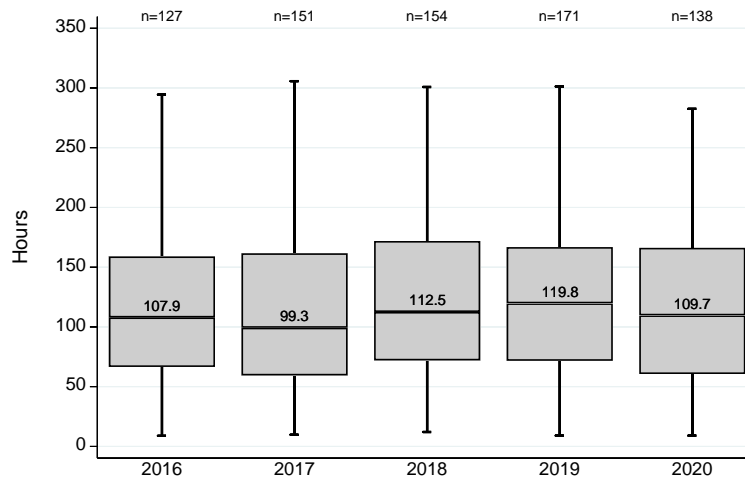


Time from Admission to Circulatory Death

As shown in Figure 3.2, in 2020, 7% of Australian DCD donors died within 24 hours of hospital admission; 48% of DCD donors died between 1 and 5 days of hospital admission; and 46% of DCD donors (63) were in hospital for more than 5 days prior to death.

In New Zealand, 75% of DCD donors died between 1 and 5 days of hospital admission; and 25% of DCD donors (2) were in hospital for more than five days prior to death.

Figure 3.2 - Time from Admission to Circulatory Death (hours) DCD Donors - Australia 2016–2020



Time from Ventilation to Brain Death

Figure 3.3 shows the time from commencement of ventilation to brain death in Australia and New Zealand for 2016 to 2020.

Figure 3.3.1 - Time from Ventilation to Brain Death (hours) DBD Donors - Australia 2016–2020

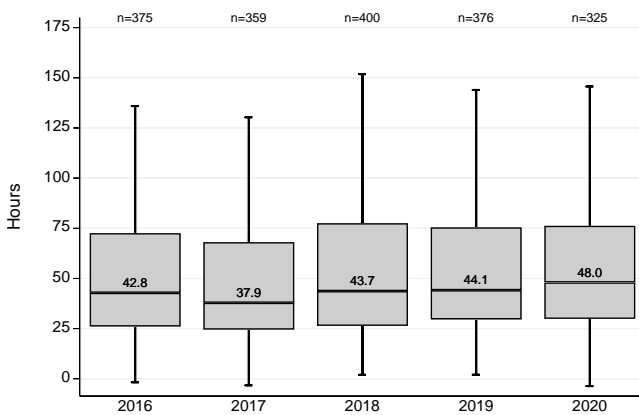
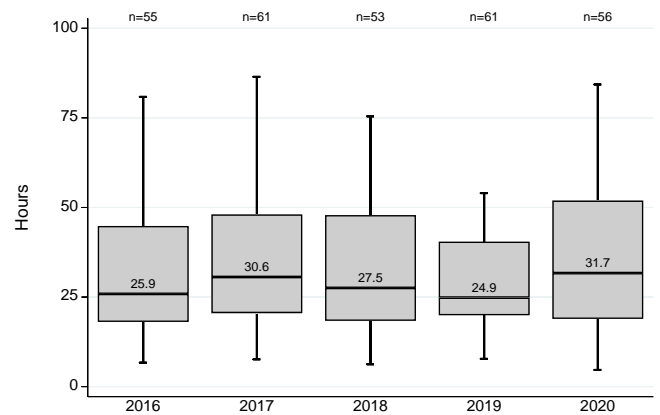


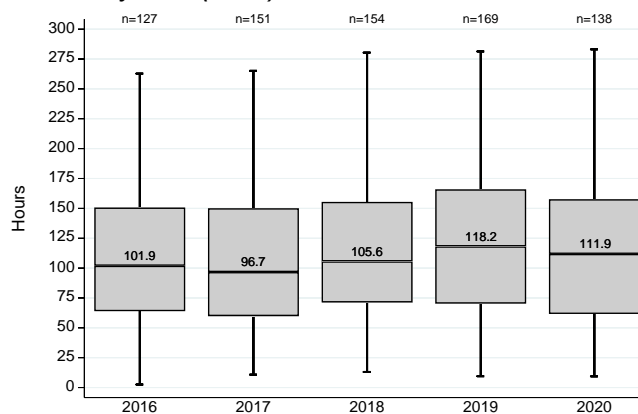
Figure 3.3.2 - Time from Ventilation to Brain Death (hours) DBD Donors - New Zealand 2016–2020



Time from Ventilation to Circulatory Death

Figure 3.4 shows the time from commencement of ventilation to circulatory death in Australia for 2016 to 2020. The median time in New Zealand in 2020 from ventilation to circulatory death was 78.2 hours.

Figure 3.4 - Time from Ventilation to Circulatory Death (hours) DCD Donors - Australia 2016–2020



Time from Brain Death to Donation

Figure 3.5 shows the time from ventilation to brain death in Australia and New Zealand for 2016 to 2020.

Figure 3.5.1 - Time from Brain Death to Donation (hours) DBD Donors - Australia 2016–2020

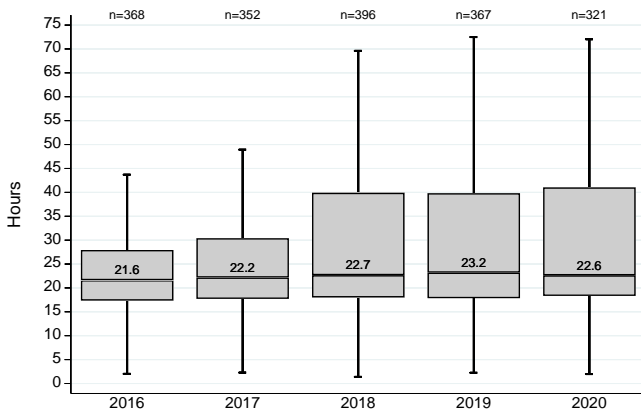
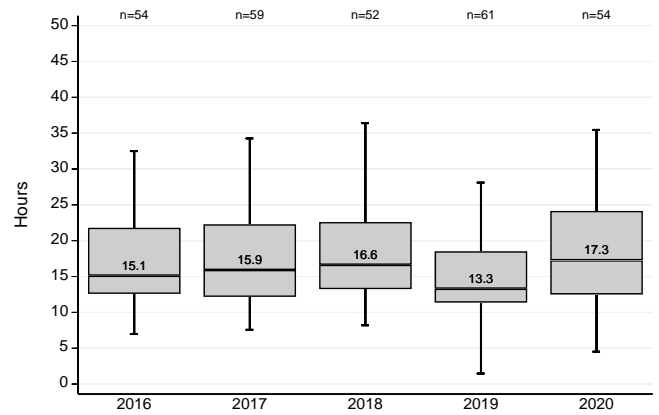


Figure 3.5.2 – Time from Brain Death to Donation (hours) DBD Donors - New Zealand 2016–2020



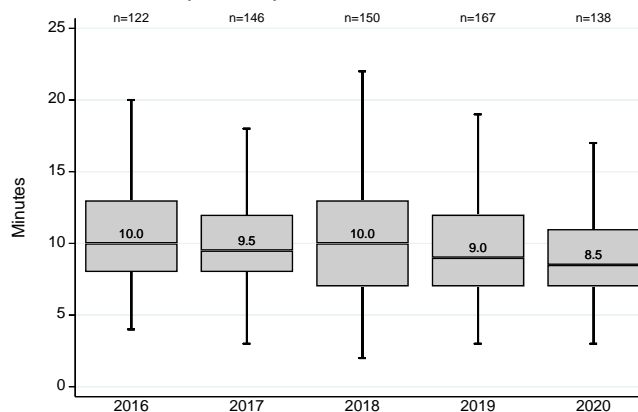
In 2020, 8% (29) of Australian DBD donors underwent donation surgery (aortic cross clamp) within twelve hours of the certification of brain death. Aortic cross clamp did not proceed in 4 Australian donors.

In 2020, 4% (15) of New Zealand DBD donors underwent aortic cross clamp within twelve hours of the certification of brain death. Cross clamp did not proceed in 2 New Zealand donors.

Time from Circulatory Death to Donation

As shown in Figure 3.6, in 2020, 74% (102) of Australian DCD donors underwent donation surgery (cold perfusion) within ten minutes of the certification of circulatory death.

Figure 3.6 - Time from Circulatory Death to Donation (minutes) DCD Donors - Australia 2016–2020



In 2020, 38% (3) of New Zealand DCD donors underwent cold perfusion within ten minutes of the certification of circulatory death. Cold perfusion did not proceed for 2 New Zealand donors. The median time was 12 minutes.

Summary – Organs Requested, Consented, Retrieved and Transplanted

Table 3.13 shows the outcome of organs requested in 2020 (2019). The information on request for organ donation, refers only to those patients who became actual donors. The reasons for organs not requested, not retrieved or not transplanted are documented for each of the specific organs in their sections later in this report.

Table 3.13 Summary for Organ Donation Pathway by Organ Type 2020 (2019)

Country		Kidneys ¹	Liver	Heart	Lungs ¹	Pancreas	Intestines
AUSTRALIA	Organs Available for donation	926 (1096)	463 (548)	463 (548)	926 (1096)	463 (548)	463 (548)
	Organs Requested	888 (1076)	432 (499)	379 (398)	852 (988)	347 (407)	284 (273)
	Organs Consented	878 (1072)	427 (491)	354 (367)	826 (956)	327 (391)	248 (233)
	Organs Retrieved	771 (974)	280 (304)	153 (123)	322 (352)	70 (82)	1 (0)
	Utilised organs for transplantation	715 (872)	256 (283)	148 (113)	295 (329)	47 (40)	1 (0)
	Recipients transplanted ²	704 (857)	279 (308)	148 (113)	157 (183)	47 (40)	1 (0)
NEW ZEALAND	Organs for donation	128 (148)	64 (74)	64 (74)	128 (148)	64 (74)	64 (74)
	Organs Requested	126 (142)	59 (72)	46 (49)	104 (124)	38 (42)	0 (0)
	Organs Consented	126 (142)	59 (72)	46 (49)	104 (124)	38 (42)	0 (0)
	Organs Retrieved	120 (135)	42 (54)	15 (17)	51 (51)	3 (4)	0 (0)
	Utilised organs for transplantation	103 (133)	42 (52)	13 (17)	43 (51)	3 (4)	0 (0)
	Recipients transplanted ³	100 (130)	49 (56)	13 (17)	24 (26)	3 (4)	0 (0)

¹ Kidneys and Lungs are counted as two separate organs (i.e. left and right).

² For Australia 2020 (2019), includes 11 (15) Double adult/Enbloc Kidneys, 46 (50) Split Livers, 0 (5) Reduced Size Livers, 19 (37) Single Lung and 138 (146) Double Lung Transplants.

³ For New Zealand 2020 (2019), includes 3 (3) Double-adult/Enbloc Kidneys, 14 (8) Split Livers, 0 (1) Reduced Size Livers, 5 (1) Single Lung and 19 (25) Double Lung Transplants.

Multiple Organ Retrieval

For Australia, there were 463 actual deceased organ donors in 2020. Of those donors, 456 (98%) donors had at least one organ retrieved; and 440 (95%) resulted in at least one organ transplanted. There were 146 (32%) Australian donors in 2020 who had a single organ retrieved. Kidney only donation occurred in 102 cases, 23 donating a liver, 12 donating a heart and 9 donating lungs only. In 2020, 310 (67%) donors had two or more organs retrieved for the purpose of transplantation. (Table 3.14)

For New Zealand, there were 64 actual deceased organ donors in 2020. Of those donors, 62 (%) had at least one organ retrieved; and 60 (%) resulted in at least one organ transplanted. There were 15 (23%) single organ donors in 2020, 13 donating kidneys, 2 donating a liver, 0 donating a heart and 0 donating lungs only. In 2020, 47 (73%) of donors had two or more organs retrieved for the purpose of transplantation. (Table 3.14)

Table 3.14 Multiple Organs Retrieved per donor 2016–2020

Organs Retrieved*	Australia					New Zealand				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0	14 (3%)	15 (3%)	14 (3%)	16 (3%)	7 (2%)	2 (3%)	4 (5%)	2 (3%)	1 (1%)	2 (3%)
1	123 (24%)	155 (30%)	168 (30%)	186 (34%)	146 (32%)	13 (21%)	18 (25%)	16 (26%)	16 (22%)	15(23%)
2	166 (33%)	141 (28%)	161 (29%)	155 (28%)	137 (30%)	25 (41%)	21 (29%)	14 (23%)	31 (42%)	18 (28%)
3	99 (20%)	116 (23%)	107 (19%)	112 (20%)	85 (18%)	13 (21%)	18 (25%)	14 (23%)	16 (22%)	22(34%)
4	62 (12%)	60 (12%)	67 (12%)	49 (9%)	58 (13%)	6 (10%)	10 (14%)	12 (19%)	7 (9%)	6 (9%)
5	39 (8%)	23 (5%)	36 (6%)	30 (5%)	30 (6%)	2 (3%)	2 (3%)	4 (6%)	3 (4%)	1 (2%)
6	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

* The organ types retrieved from a donor are: Kidney, Liver, Lung, Heart, Pancreas and Intestine.

Table 3.15 Multiple Organs Retrieved per Donor by Jurisdiction 2020

Organs Retrieved*	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUSTRALIA	NZ
0	1 (1%)	3 (2%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (2%)	2 (3%)
1	32 (26%)	45 (34%)	21 (24%)	19 (41%)	18 (37%)	5 (38%)	3 (100%)	3 (23%)	146 (32%)	15 (23%)
2	41 (34%)	39 (30%)	27 (31%)	14 (30%)	13 (27%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	2 (15%)	137 (30%)	18 (28%)
3	23 (19%)	18 (14%)	20 (23%)	7 (15%)	10 (20%)	2 (15%)	0 (0%)	5 (38%)	85 (18%)	22 (34%)
4	15 (12%)	20 (15%)	10 (12%)	4 (9%)	6 (12%)	2 (15%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	58 (13%)	6 (9%)
5	10 (8%)	6 (5%)	5 (6%)	2 (4%)	2 (4%)	3 (23%)	0 (0%)	2 (15%)	30 (6%)	1 (2%)
6	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

* The organ types retrieved from a donor are: Kidney, Liver, Lung, Heart, Pancreas and Intestine.