



SECTION 3

Deceased Organ Donor Pathway

This section summarises the outcomes of planned organ donation in Australia and New Zealand, including whether actual donation eventuated and the outcomes including specific organs donated and transplanted. Important timeline information for each of the donation after the neurological and circulatory determination of death pathways is provided.

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	3
Suggested Citation	3
Registration to Donate	4
Coroner Cases	5
Cause of Death - Actual Donors	6
Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	7
Initial Mention of Organ Donation	8
Donation Not Proceeding (Intended Donors)	9
Donation After Circulatory Determination of Death (DCDD)	10
Time from Admission to Neurological Determination of Death	11
Time from Admission to Circulatory Determination of Death	12
Time from Ventilation to Neurological Determination of Death	13
Time from Ventilation to Circulatory Determination of Death	14
Time from Neurological Determination of Death to Donation	15
Time from Circulatory Determination of Death to Donation	16
Summary - Organs Requested, Consent Given, Retrieved and Transplanted	17
Multiple Organ Retrieval	18

[BACK TO CONTENTS](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The donation process is complex and may take many hours. It includes donor assessment or “workup”, obtaining formal consents, organ allocation and retrieval surgery. Not all patients that begin the process proceed to actual donation, and not all actual donors have organs successfully donated or transplanted. This section provides information about the outcome of patients who proceeded to donation workup, the reasons planned donation did not eventuate, and the outcome of donation including consent to donate specific organs, organs retrieved, and transplanted. Information is also provided about the timelines for important components of each of the donation after the neurological determination of death (DNDD) and donation after the circulatory determination of death (DCDD) pathways.

SUGGESTED CITATION

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REGISTRATION TO DONATE

The Australian Organ Donor Register* is the national register for people in Australia to record their decision about becoming an organ and tissue donor for transplantation after death. This information is accessed by authorised personnel and shared with families at the time organ donation is possible at end of life in hospital. Consent for donation is higher when a person is registered to donate and/or have shared their decision with their family. The Australian Organ Donor Register is managed by Services Australia on behalf of the Australian Government. Only people aged 16 years and over can register a decision. South Australia is the only Australian jurisdiction that also facilitates registration onto the Australian Organ Donor Register at the time of applying for or renewing a driver’s licence.

Table 3.1
Actual Donors Who Were Registered on the Australian Organ Donor Register* 2023 (2022)

	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUS
Registered as Yes	33 (30)	60 (55)	5 (4)	36 (42)	13 (6)	32 (18)	1 (1)	11 (14)	191 (170)
Registered as No	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (3)
Not Registered	69 (43)	76 (59)	3 (6)	104 (94)	7 (8)	13 (18)	2 (0)	32 (25)	306 (253)
Not Accessed	3 (4)	6 (8)	0 (0)	2 (7)	1 (3)	4 (2)	0 (0)	0 (4)	16 (28)
Total	105 (77)	142 (122)	8 (10)	142 (144)	21 (18)	49 (39)	3 (1)	43 (43)	513 (454)

* The Australian Organ Donor Register (the Donor Register) is managed by the Services Australia on behalf of the Australian Government, not by ANZOD. 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 <https://www.servicesaustralia.gov.au/australian-organ-donor-register>

CORONER CASES

Table 3.2 shows the number of actual donors whose deaths were reportable to the coroner. In Australia, 49% of donors in 2023 had circumstances of death that were reportable to the coroner, compared to 51% in 2022. In New Zealand, it was 53% for 2023 and 49% in 2022.

Table 3.2
Coroner's Cases 2019 - 2023

	Australia					New Zealand				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Yes	268	248	221	230	253	38	30	27	31	34
No	280	215	200	224	260	36	34	39	32	30
Total	548	463	421	454	513	74	64	66	63	64

Table 3.3 shows the number of Australian coroner cases by jurisdiction and the number of coroner cases in New Zealand for 2023 compared to 2022.

Table 3.3
Coroner's Cases by State and Country 2023 (2022)

	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUS	NZ
Yes	63 (38)	55 (51)	3 (3)	62 (73)	6 (7)	34 (26)	2 (1)	28 (31)	253 (230)	34 (31)
No	42 (39)	87 (71)	5 (7)	80 (71)	15 (11)	15 (13)	1 (0)	15 (12)	260 (224)	30 (32)
Total	105 (77)	142 (122)	8 (10)	142 (144)	21 (18)	49 (39)	3 (1)	43 (43)	513 (454)	64 (63)

CAUSE OF DEATH – ACTUAL DONORS

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

Table 3.4
Cause of Donor Death 2019 - 2023 (%)

Cause of Death	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUS	NZ
Intracranial Haemorrhage	32%	36%	22%	35%	49%	31%	38%	29%	34%	39%
Traumatic Brain Injury	19%	13%	24%	16%	13%	17%	31%	22%	17%	22%
Cerebral Infarct	6%	6%	6%	4%	5%	6%	8%	4%	5%	6%
Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	40%	40%	45%	39%	27%	43%	23%	41%	40%	30%
Other Neurological Condition	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%	0%	2%	2%	3%
Non-Neurological Condition	2%	3%	0%	5%	3%	2%	0%	2%	3%	0%

Table 3.5 shows the cause of death of actual donors by age group in 2023 in Australia and New Zealand. In donors aged 55 years and older, intracranial haemorrhage accounted for 46% of deaths in Australia and 50% in New Zealand in 2023, but a lesser proportion in younger age groups. Conversely, among donors aged 15-34 years, cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia accounted for 63% of deaths in Australia and 64% in New Zealand in 2023.

Table 3.5
Cause of Donor Death by Age Group 2023

Cause of Death	Australia					New Zealand				
	0-14	15-34	35-54	55+	n (%)	0-14	15-34	35-54	55+	n (%)
Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	12	68	86	167 (33%)	0	1	7	10	18 (28%)
Traumatic Brain Injury	2	25	24	35	86 (17%)	0	5	4	2	11 (17%)
Cerebral Infarct	1	0	11	14	26 (5%)	0	0	2	2	4 (6%)
Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	9	73	88	38	208 (41%)	0	16	5	6	27 (42%)
Other Neurological Condition	1	1	0	6	8 (2%)	0	3	0	0	3 (5%)
Non-Neurological Condition	0	4	6	8	18 (4%)	0	0	1	0	1 (2%)
Total	14	115	197	187	513	0	25	19	20	64

CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation includes the period leading up to the admission and during the hospital stay for the patient prior to organ donation. Table 3.6 shows the number of recorded events of cardiopulmonary resuscitation by Australian jurisdiction in 2023 (2022).

Table 3.6
Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation by Australian Jurisdiction 2023 (2022)

	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA
Yes	63 (47)	61 (69)	5 (3)	69 (84)	5 (8)	25 (25)	1 (0)	28 (21)
No	42 (30)	81 (53)	3 (7)	73 (59)	16 (10)	24 (14)	2 (1)	15 (22)
Unknown	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	105 (77)	142 (122)	8 (10)	142 (144)	21 (18)	49 (39)	3 (1)	43 (43)

INITIAL MENTION OF ORGAN DONATION

In 2023, for patients who went onto become organ donors, donation was initially raised by Intensive Care Specialists and Registrars in 31% of cases in Australia and 91% in New Zealand, as shown in Table 3.7. In Australia, organ donation was raised by a Donation Specialist on 163 (32%) occasions, which is an increase from 31% in 2022. In New Zealand organ donation was initially raised by a Donor Coordinator in 0 cases. In 2023, 34% of families themselves raised the subject of organ donation in Australia, compared to 28% in 2022. In New Zealand, 8% of families raised donation in 2023 (2% in 2022). Table 3.8 shows the category of persons who initially mentioned organ donation for Australian states and territories in 2022 and 2023.

Table 3.7
Initial Mention of Organ Donation 2019 - 2023

	Australia					New Zealand				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Donor Specialist	130	133	106	140	163	0	2	4	4	0
ICU Consultant	219	170	142	154	142	65	54	54	51	58
ICU Registrar (e.g. Trainee)	19	21	21	27	17	0	0	0	0	0
Social Worker	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Clinician	10	4	6	5	6	0	0	0	0	0
Family	164	124	136	125	173	8	4	8	1	5
Nursing Staff	3	4	7	0	6	1	1	0	7	0
First Person Consent	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Other	2	6	3	2	2	0	3	0	0	0
Total	548	463	421	454	513	74	64	66	63	64

Table 3.8
Initial Mention of Organ Donation by Australian State 2023 (2022)

	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA
Donor Specialist	30 (12)	58 (43)	0 (4)	55 (65)	14 (8)	2 (5)	1 (1)	3 (2)
ICU Consultant	30 (33)	31 (36)	3 (4)	36 (31)	1 (3)	22 (21)	1 (0)	18 (26)
ICU Registrar (e.g. Trainee)	1 (2)	2 (2)	0 (0)	6 (12)	0 (0)	7 (7)	0 (0)	1 (4)
Social Worker	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Emergency Clinician	1 (1)	2 (2)	1 (0)	2 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Family	41 (29)	47 (38)	3 (2)	36 (33)	6 (6)	18 (6)	1 (0)	21 (11)
Nursing Staff	2 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
First Person Consent	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTAL	105 (77)	142 (122)	8 (10)	142 (144)	21 (18)	49 (39)	3 (1)	43 (43)

DONATION NOT PROCEEDING (INTENDED DONORS)

An intended donor is a person for whom organ donation workup began including having formal written consent and tissue typing bloods sent, but donation did not proceed. A planned donation may not proceed due various reasons, including the discovery of absolute or relative medical contraindications to donation, lack of suitable recipients, the donor family withdrawing consent, donor physiological instability and cardiac arrest, or logistics including lack of timely surgical retrieval capability. A further reason for planned Donation after Circulatory Determination of Death (DCDD) is the patient not dying after withdrawal of cardio-respiratory support in a timeframe that enables donation for successful transplantation. Table 3.9 includes the number of intended and actual donors according to donor pathway; Donation after Neurological Determination of Death (DNDD) and DCDD, for each state and territory of Australia, and overall for Australia and New Zealand. In Australia, there were 194 intended donors, of whom 50 (26%) were planned for DNDD and 139 (72%) were planned DCDD; in New Zealand there was 1 DNDD and 2 DCDD intended donors. In Australia, there were 5 intended donors who's pathway was not determined prior to donation not proceeding.

Table 3.9
Actual vs Intended (Non-Proceeding) Donors 2023

	DNDD		DCDD		Total	
	Actual	Intended	Actual	Intended	Actual	Intended
NSW	95 (92%)	8 (8%)	47 (63%)	28 (37%)	142 (80%)	36 (20%)
VIC	87 (91%)	9 (9%)	55 (53%)	49 (47%)	142 (71%)	58 (29%)
QLD	70 (81%)	16 (19%)	35 (56%)	27 (44%)	105 (71%)	43 (29%)
SA	30 (86%)	5 (14%)	19 (53%)	17 (47%)	49 (69%)	22 (31%)
WA	34 (87%)	5 (13%)	9 (38%)	15 (63%)	43 (63%)	25 (37%)
TAS	12 (71%)	5 (29%)	9 (100%)	-	21 (81%)	5 (19%)
NT	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	1 (100%)	-	3 (75%)	1 (25%)
ACT	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	4 (57%)	3 (43%)	8 (67%)	4 (33%)
AUS	334 (87%)	50 (13%)	179 (56%)	139 (44%)	513 (73%)	194 (27%)
NZ	54 (98%)	1 (2%)	10 (83%)	2 (17%)	64 (93%)	5 (7%)

The reasons for donations not proceeding in Australia and New Zealand in 2023 are shown by donation pathway in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10
Reasons Why Donation Did Not Proceed 2023, Australia and New Zealand

Reason	Planned DNDD	Planned DCDD	Not Determined	Total
Medical Contraindication Discovered During Assessment for Donation	32	45	3	80
Planned DCDD With Death Outside Time Limit	0	62	0	62
No Suitable Recipients	8	17	0	25
Consent Withdrawn by Family After Initially Giving Consent	4	6	1	11
Failed Physiological Support	2	3	1	6
Retrieval Team/Transplant Service Unavailable	2	3	0	5
Refusal by Coroner / Pathologist	2	2	0	4
Improved Neurology	1	2	1	4
No Designated Officer Authority	0	1	0	1
Criteria for DCDD or DNDD Not Met	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	51	141	7	199

DONATION AFTER CIRCULATORY DETERMINATION OF DEATH (DCDD)

In Australia and New Zealand DCDD predominantly occurs according to Maastricht category 3, where cardiac arrest is expected after treatment is withdrawn in a controlled setting such as an intensive care unit or operating theatre. This is usually in the context of a critical illness from which the patient is unable to recover and where there has been agreement for withdrawal of cardio-respiratory support because ongoing treatment will no longer be of benefit to the patient. Controlled DCDD may also occur in the context of voluntary assisted dying (Maastricht category 5), noting this is now legal in a number of Australian jurisdictions. The donation retrieval surgery must begin soon after death determination to minimise warm ischaemic injury to organs (damage from lack of blood flow and oxygen).

In Australia, in 2023, there were 179 DCDD donors and in New Zealand there were 10 DCDD donors. Table 3.11 shows the number of DCDD donors by jurisdiction for 2019 - 2023.

Table 3.11
Donation After Circulatory Determination of Death by Jurisdiction 2019 - 2023

Year	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUS	NZ
2019	23	41	5	59	1	16	3	24	172	13
2020	23	42	3	45	2	12	1	10	138	8
2021	25	25	3	34	3	18	0	16	124	6
2022	17	30	3	46	0	14	1	6	117	10
2023	35	47	4	55	9	19	1	9	179	10

In 2023 in Australia, the mean age for DCDD was 50.5 years and the ages ranged from 7.0 to 76.8 years.

In New Zealand, the mean age for DCDD was 60.0 years and the ages ranged from 41.5 to 76.6 years.

Causes of death leading to DCDD in Australia in 2023 were intracranial haemorrhage (43), cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia (67), traumatic brain injury (38), cerebral infarct (10), other neurological conditions (3) and non-neurological conditions (18).

Causes of death leading to DCDD in New Zealand in 2023 were intracranial haemorrhage (2), cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia (5), traumatic brain injury (1), cerebral infarct (1) and non-neurological conditions (1).

TIME FROM ADMISSION TO NEUROLOGICAL DETERMINATION OF DEATH

In 2023, of Australian actual donors who were determined deceased according to neurological criteria, 11% met criteria within 24 hours of hospital admission, 74% between 1 and 5 days of hospital admission, and 14% after 5 or more days of hospital admission.

In 2023, of New Zealand actual donors who were determined deceased according to neurological criteria, 1% met criteria within 24 hours of hospital admission, 26% between 1 and 5 days of hospital admission, and 69% (37) after 5 or more days of hospital admission.

Figure 3.1.1
Time from Admission to Neurological Determination of Death (hours) DNDD Donors - Australia 2019-2023

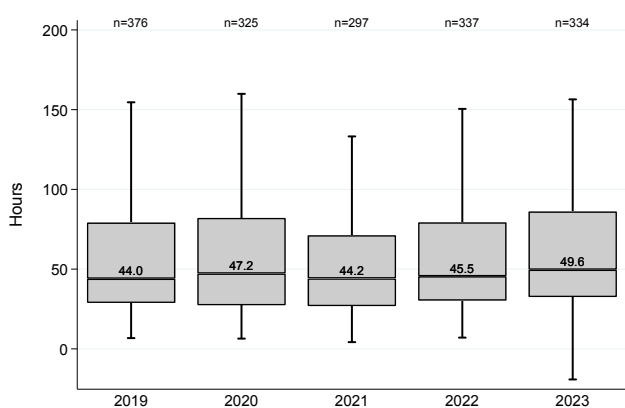
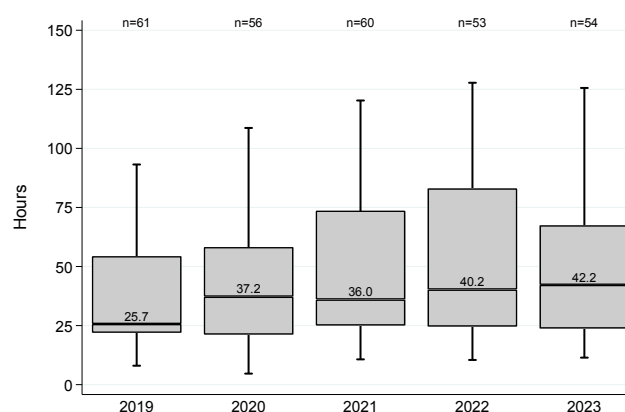


Figure 3.1.2
Time from Admission to Neurological Determination of Death (hours) DNDD Donors - New Zealand 2019-2023

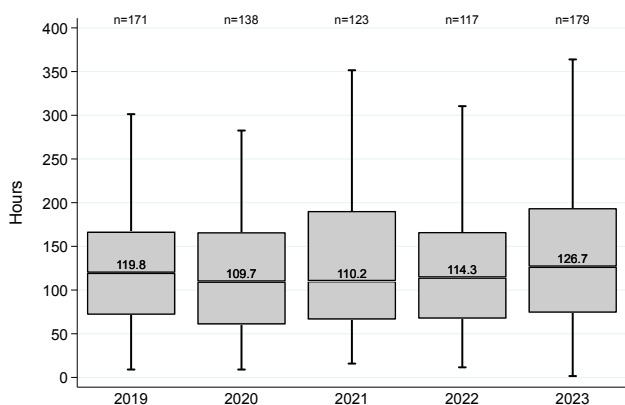


TIME FROM ADMISSION TO CIRCULATORY DETERMINATION OF DEATH

As shown in Figure 3.2, in 2023, for Australian DCDD donors, 3% died within 24 hours of hospital admission, 44% between 1 and 5 days, and 53% (94) were in hospital for more than 5 days before death.

In New Zealand, for DCDD donors, 50% died between 1 and 5 days of hospital admission and 50% (5) were in the hospital for more than five days before death.

Figure 3.2
Time from Admission to Circulatory Determination of Death (hours) DCDD Donors - Australia 2019-2023



TIME FROM VENTILATION TO NEUROLOGICAL DETERMINATION OF DEATH

Figure 3.3 shows the time from the commencement of ventilation to neurological determination of death in Australia and New Zealand for 2019-2023.

Figure 3.3.1
Time from Ventilation to Neurological Determination of Death (hours) DNDD Donors - Australia 2019-2023

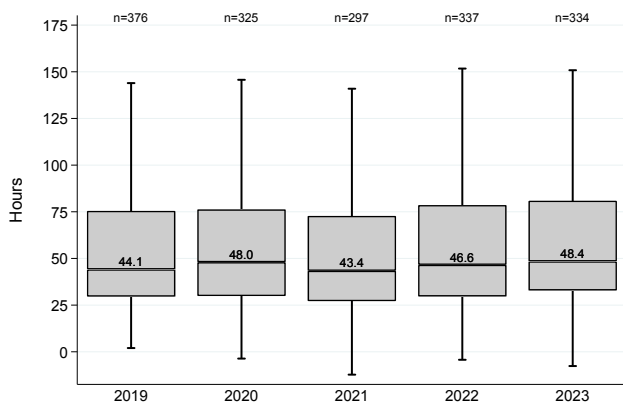
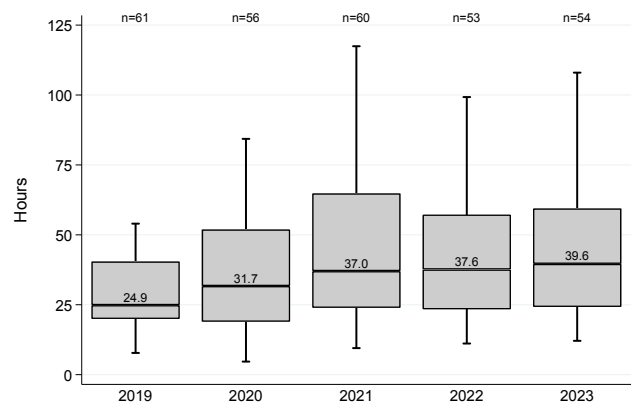


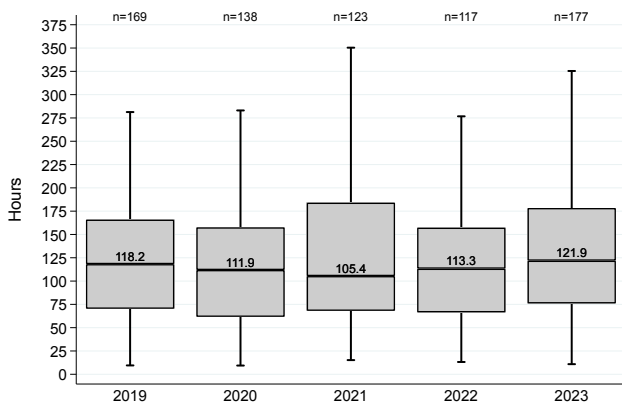
Figure 3.3.2
Time from Ventilation to Neurological Determination of Death (hours) DNDD Donors - New Zealand 2019-2023



TIME FROM VENTILATION TO CIRCULATORY DETERMINATION OF DEATH

Figure 3.4 shows the time from the commencement of ventilation to circulatory determination of death in Australia for 2019-2023. The median time in New Zealand in 2023 from ventilation to circulatory determination of death was 102.8 hours.

Figure 3.4
Time from Ventilation to Circulatory Determination of Death (hours) DCDD Donors - Australia 2019-2023



TIME FROM NEUROLOGICAL DETERMINATION OF DEATH TO DONATION

Figure 3.5 shows the time from neurological determination of death to donation in Australia and New Zealand from 2019 to 2023.

In 2023, 4% (14) of Australian DNDD donors underwent aortic cross-clamp within twelve hours of the neurological determination of death. Cross clamp did not proceed in 7 Australian donors.

In 2023, 1% (2) of New Zealand DNDD donors underwent aortic cross-clamp within twelve hours of the neurological determination of death. Cross clamp proceeded for all New Zealand donors.

Figure 3.5.1
Time from Neurological Determination of Death to Donation (hours) DNDD Donors - Australia 2019-2023

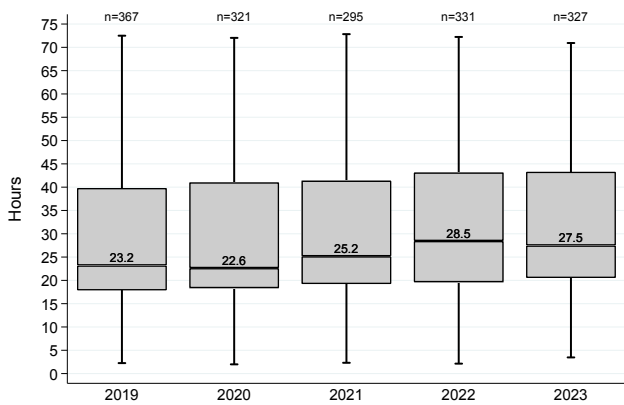
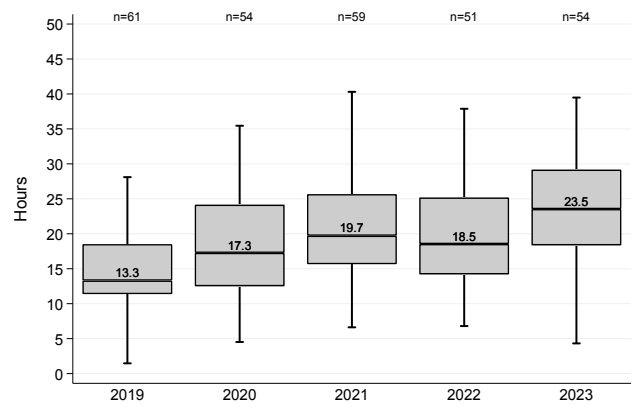


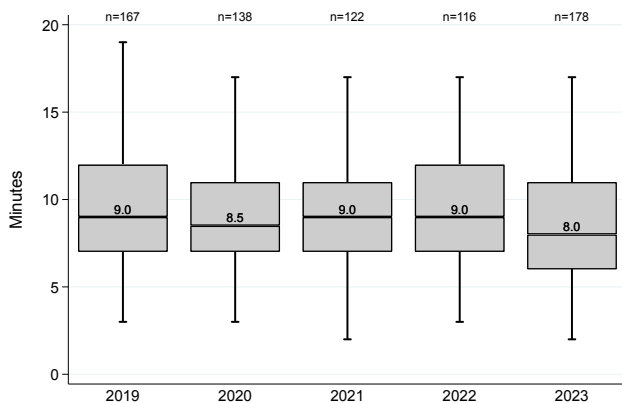
Figure 3.5.2
Time from Neurological Determination of Death to Donation (hours) DNDD Donors - New Zealand 2019-2023



TIME FROM CIRCULATORY DETERMINATION OF DEATH TO DONATION

As shown in Figure 3.6, in 2023, 74% (132) of Australian DCDD donors underwent cold perfusion within ten minutes of the circulatory determination of death. Cold perfusion did not proceed in one Australian donor.

Figure 3.6
Time from Circulatory Determination of Death to Donation (minutes) DCDD Donors - Australia 2019-2023



In 2023, 30% (3) of New Zealand DCDD donors underwent cold perfusion within ten minutes of the circulatory determination of death. Cold perfusion proceeded for all New Zealand donors. The median time was 12 minutes.

SUMMARY – ORGANS REQUESTED, CONSENT GIVEN, RETRIEVED AND TRANSPLANTED

Table 3.12 shows the outcome of organs requested in 2023 (2022). 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 each of the specific organs in their sections later in this report.

Table 3.12
Summary of Organ Donation by Organ Type 2023 (2022)

Country		Kidneys ¹	Liver	Heart	Lungs ¹	Pancreas	Intestines
Australia	Organs for donation	1026 (908)	513 (454)	513 (454)	1026 (908)	513 (454)	513 (454)
	Organs Requested	1006 (892)	486 (428)	405 (357)	936 (834)	389 (359)	311 (281)
	Organs Consented	1004 (890)	480 (418)	369 (330)	908 (796)	372 (348)	267 (238)
	Organs Retrieved	907 (782)	307 (275)	137 (124)	332 (290)	125 (143)	1 (2)
	Utilised organs for transplantation	838 (729)	268 (243)	129 (116)	304 (260)	46 (47)	1 (2)
	Recipients transplanted ²	829 (715)	287 (264)	129 (116)	164 (142)	46 (47)	1 (2)
New Zealand	Organs for donation	128 (126)	64 (63)	64 (63)	128 (126)	64 (63)	64 (63)
	Organs Requested	116 (124)	62 (61)	51 (43)	118 (112)	38 (38)	0 (0)
	Organs Consented	116 (124)	61 (61)	50 (41)	118 (112)	37 (38)	0 (0)
	Organs Retrieved	106 (120)	52 (47)	16 (16)	46 (32)	4 (5)	0 (0)
	Utilised organs for transplantation	102 (109)	52 (45)	16 (16)	40 (31)	3 (5)	0 (0)
	Recipients transplanted ³	101 (104)	55 (49)	16 (16)	25 (16)	3 (5)	0 (0)

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

²For Australia 2023 (2022), includes 9 (14) double adult/en-bloc kidneys, 38 (42) split livers, 5 (3) reduced size livers, 24 (24) single lung and 140 (118) double lung transplants.

³For New Zealand 2023 (2022), includes 1 (5) double-adult/en-bloc kidneys, 6 (8) split livers, 1 (0) reduced size livers, 10 (1) single lung and 15 (15) double lung transplants.

MULTIPLE ORGAN RETRIEVAL

For Australia, there were 513 actual deceased organ donors in 2023. Of those donors, 503 donors had at least one organ retrieved; and 490 resulted in at least one organ transplanted. There were 151 (29%) Australian donors in 2023 who had a single organ retrieved. Kidney-only donation occurred in 113 cases, with 20 donating a liver, 3 donating a heart and 15 donating lungs. In 2023, 352 (69%) donors had two or more organs retrieved for the purpose of transplantation. (Table 3.13)

Similarly, in New Zealand, there were 64 actual deceased organ donors in 2023. Of those donors, 63 had at least one organ retrieved; and 63 resulted in at least one organ transplanted. There were 14 (22%) single organ donors in 2023, 6 donating kidneys, 7 donating a liver and 1 donating lungs. In 2023, 49 (77%) of donors had two or more organs retrieved for the purpose of transplantation. (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13
Multiple Organs Retrieved per donor 2019 - 2023

Organs Retrieved*	Australia					New Zealand				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0	16 (3%)	7 (2%)	4 (1%)	8 (2%)	10 (2%)	1 (1%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)
1	186 (34%)	146 (32%)	116 (28%)	120 (26%)	151 (29%)	16 (22%)	15 (23%)	11 (17%)	10 (16%)	14 (22%)
2	155 (28%)	137 (30%)	129 (31%)	121 (27%)	141 (27%)	31 (42%)	18 (28%)	27 (41%)	31 (49%)	25 (39%)
3	112 (20%)	85 (18%)	94 (22%)	119 (26%)	106 (21%)	16 (22%)	22 (34%)	17 (26%)	10 (16%)	13 (20%)
4	49 (9%)	58 (13%)	51 (12%)	57 (13%)	78 (15%)	7 (9%)	6 (9%)	5 (8%)	8 (13%)	10 (16%)
5	30 (5%)	30 (6%)	26 (6%)	29 (6%)	27 (5%)	3 (4%)	1 (2%)	5 (8%)	2 (3%)	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 3.14
Multiple Organs Retrieved per Donor by Jurisdiction 2023

Organs Retrieved*	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS	NZ
0	2 (1%)	5 (4%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (2%)	1 (2%)
1	31 (22%)	52 (37%)	33 (31%)	13 (27%)	14 (33%)	7 (33%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	151 (29%)	14 (22%)
2	37 (26%)	38 (27%)	35 (33%)	13 (27%)	7 (16%)	7 (33%)	1 (33%)	3 (38%)	141 (27%)	25 (39%)
3	36 (25%)	24 (17%)	19 (18%)	12 (24%)	10 (23%)	3 (14%)	1 (33%)	1 (12%)	106 (21%)	13 (20%)
4	29 (20%)	13 (9%)	14 (13%)	5 (10%)	10 (23%)	4 (19%)	0 (0%)	3 (38%)	78 (15%)	10 (16%)
5	7 (5%)	10 (7%)	4 (4%)	5 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (12%)	27 (5%)	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.



SECTION 3

Deceased Organ Donor Pathway