



DR PAUL HAYDEN: CLINICAL LEAD FOR ORGAN

DONATION

DR GILL FARGHER: CHAIR OF THE ORGAN AND TISSUE

DONATION COMMITTEE



Overview



- National organ donation summary 2019-20
- Local data from Medway NHS Foundation Trust
- The law change ("Max & Keira's Law")

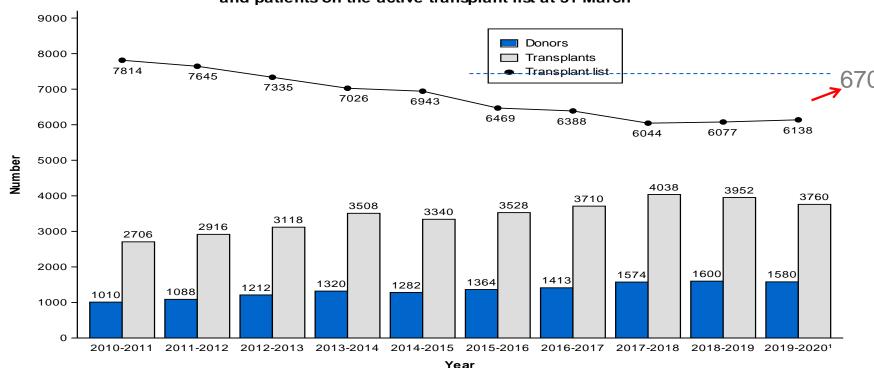




National Organ Donation Summary 2019-20



Number of deceased donors and transplants in the UK, 1 April 2010 - 31 March 2020, and patients on the active transplant list at 31 March



National Organ Donation Summary 2019-20



- The COVID pandemic caused a significant reduction in organ donation from February 2020-April 2020
- Deceased Organ donation ↓ 1% (1580) compared with 2018-19
- Living organ donation ↓ 4% (1001)
- Corneal donations ↓ 6%
- The numbers of patients on the organ donor waiting list has increased by 1% (now 6138)
- Unfortunately latest data shows this has increased to 6700 (similar to 2015 waiting list)
- Last year, it is estimated that 2500 transplant opportunities were missed due to families saying "no" to donating their relative's organs





Medway NHS Foundation Trust data 2019-20



- organ donors proceeding to organ donation (same as 2018-19)
- 1 6 patients received organ transplants (15 in 2018-19)
- Tissue donation referrals with 13 tissue donations (21 referrals and 9 donations in 2018-19)













The Law change ("Max & Keira's Law")







- Change of law from an "opt-in" to "opt-out" process. Where a clear decision has not been registered, "deemed consent" applies
- Large scale publicity programme planned but halted due to COVID
- Law came into effect on May 20 2020





What does the Law change mean?



 Everyone in the UK should register their decision regarding organ donation and tell their loved ones

https://www.organdonation.nhs.uk/register-your-decision/register-your-details/

- If a decision has not been registered, the person will be considered for organ donation provided someone close to them can be asked for their opinion
- The law does NOT apply to:
 - Anyone <18</p>
 - Anyone without mental capacity to make a decision
 - Anyone who has lived in England <12 months prior to their death
 - People who are not living in England voluntarily (eg foreign soldiers stationed in the UK)





Summary



- COVID has led to a significant rise in the numbers of patients in need of an organ transplant
- The law changed in England on 20th May 2020 and all adults are now considered as having agreed to donate their own organs when they die *unless* they opt out, have told their family they don't want to donate, or are in one of the excluded groups
- Everyone still has a choice whether they want to be an organ donor and families will still be involved before organ donation goes ahead
- Whatever your decision, it is important to discuss your choice with your family and closest friends to ensure your choice in honoured







Questions?



