# Urgency of need for improvement in recovery of deceased organ donors





#### **Conflict of Interest statement**

I have received research support from Mid-America Transplant Foundation

I have provided uncompensated consultation on process improvement initiatives for multiple OPOs

1. It's not needed.

2. It's not possible.

1. It's not needed.

2. It's not possible.

#### **Defining success in organ donation**

#### VIEWPOINT

## Success of Opt-In Organ Donation Policy in the United States

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Organ donation in the United States is governed by state law through the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act (UAGA) based on gift law rather than informed consent principles (donation presents neither risks nor benefits to the deceased donor). This allows a legally binding transfer of a gifted organ from donor to recipient based on donative intent, transfer, and acceptance. The UAGA state laws align with US opt-in prac-

Proposals to Consider Opt-Out
Organ Donation Policies
With the continued shortage of organs for trai
United States, the call to adopt opt-out "pre

United States, the call to adopt opt-out "present" donation policies has been made repthe past several years with proposed legislatithe UAGA state laws in California, Connectico Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New

Does the US have "one of the best donation rates in the world?"

#### Donor potential in the US vs. other areas

Patterns of death in the US vs. Major Western Countries

- 2.53x odds ratio for transport deaths
- 1.22x odds ratio for suicide
- 9.33x odds ratio for homicide

Opioid epidemic created a wave of overdose deaths in the US

European OD death rate, age 15-64, 2018: 22.3 per million population United States OD death rate, age 15-64, 2018: 207 per million population

Donor potential comparisons require comparable data

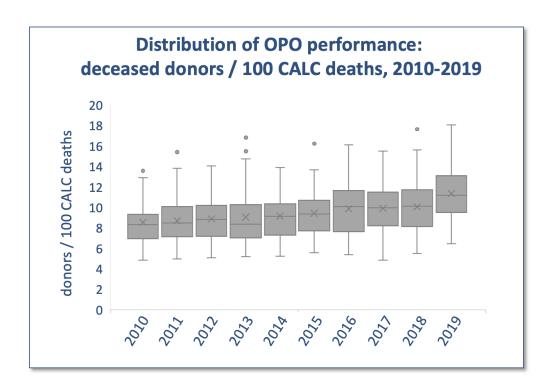
### How effectively is donor potential realized?





Full sharing of process data enables full understanding of donation

#### Successful systems are systematically successful



Unchecked variation in performance signifies failure of regulatory process

1. It's not needed.

2. It's not possible.

1. It's not needed.

2. It's not possible (for OPOs).

#### Why focus on OPOs?

PERFORMANCE

We've got the best organ donation and transplant system in the world.

Here's how to make it even better.

Sep 15, 2020 | Blog, Performance

By Brian Shepard, CEO, UNOS

OPINION

Regarding America's world-beating national organ transplant system: If it ain't broke, don't fix it

Collaboration is the key to success.



OPO performance improvement and increasing organ transplantation: Metrics are necessary but not sufficient

#### Why focus on OPOs?

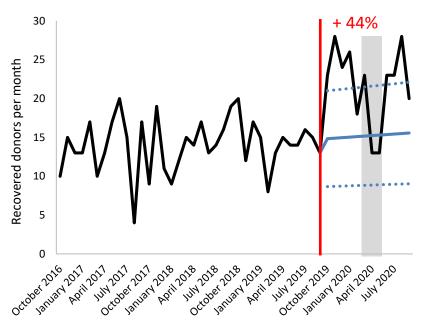
Every transplant begins with a donor

Can't utilize organs from an unrecovered donor

Emphasis on center (utilization) effects is paradoxically a product of good center metrics in comparison to those for OPOs

#### **OPO** performance deficits are correctable

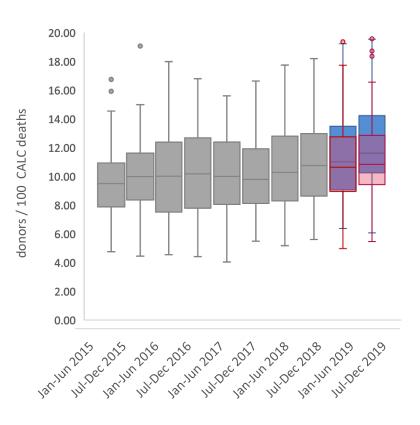
Change in performance of Indiana Donor Network following CALC-directed quality improvement initiative

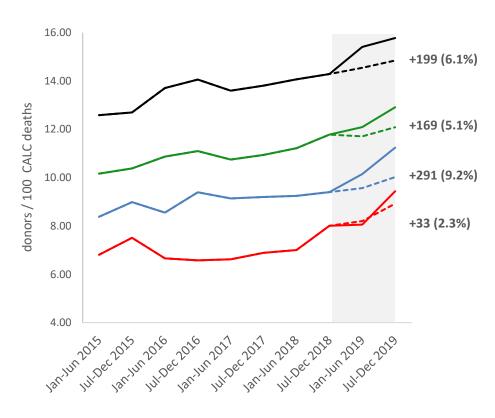


Actual donors per month
Expected donors per month (+/- 95% CI)

#### **OPO** performance deficits are correctable

#### **OPO** performance increased during a period of heightened public scrutiny





#### Why focus on OPOs?

All utilized organs must first be recovered from a donor

OPOs have monopoly authority for donation in their DSAs

We are just beginning to see the benefits of OPO improvement

1. It's not needed.

2. It's not possible (for OPOs).

### Is it safe to intervene in the organ donation system?



FIRST OPINION

## CMS's new rules on organ donation and transplantation 'will bring chaos'

By David C. Mulligan Nov. 23, 2020

Reprint

### Myth: CMS is proposing a "hunger games" model



February 2021

UNOS Ambassadors are United Network for Organ Sharing community volunteers and advocates who are raising awareness and educating the public about organ donation and transplantation, organ matching and how UNOS runs the nation's transplant system.

#### Make your voice heard in the final rule for transplantation and organ donation

#### Here's some background:

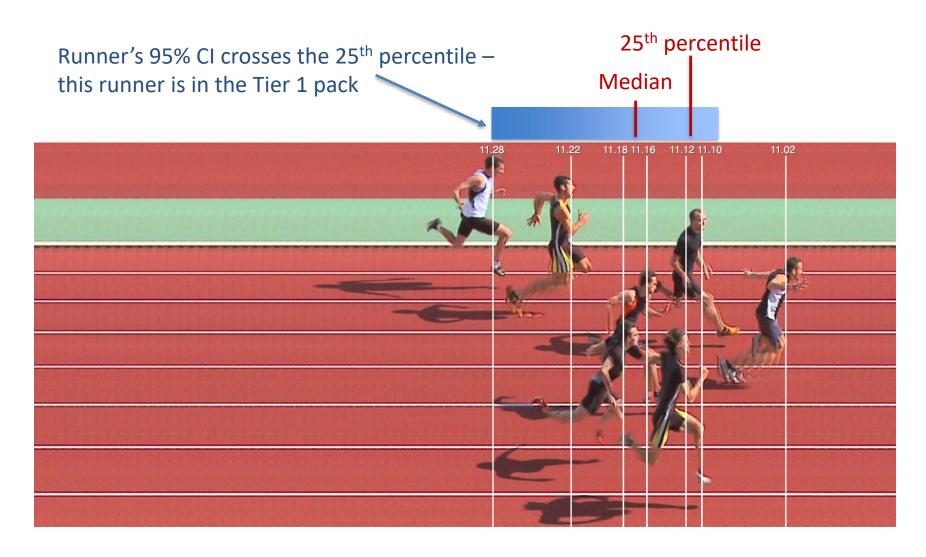
There's a new rule being considered at the federal level that will drastically change the way organ procurement organization's (OPOs) performance is measured. As written the rule would decertify more than half of OPOs nationwide with no transition plan to ensure patient services go interrupted. This new rule would destabilize our organ donation system as we currently know it. Before the rule is implemented, there's an opportunity for the public to comment by March 4, 2021.

The truth is, as the highest volume, highest performing system in the world, UNOS is the first to say we can always do better; but an approach that disrupts the system without a plan for ensuring donation services will continue is dangerous and will ultimately harm patients waiting for transplant.

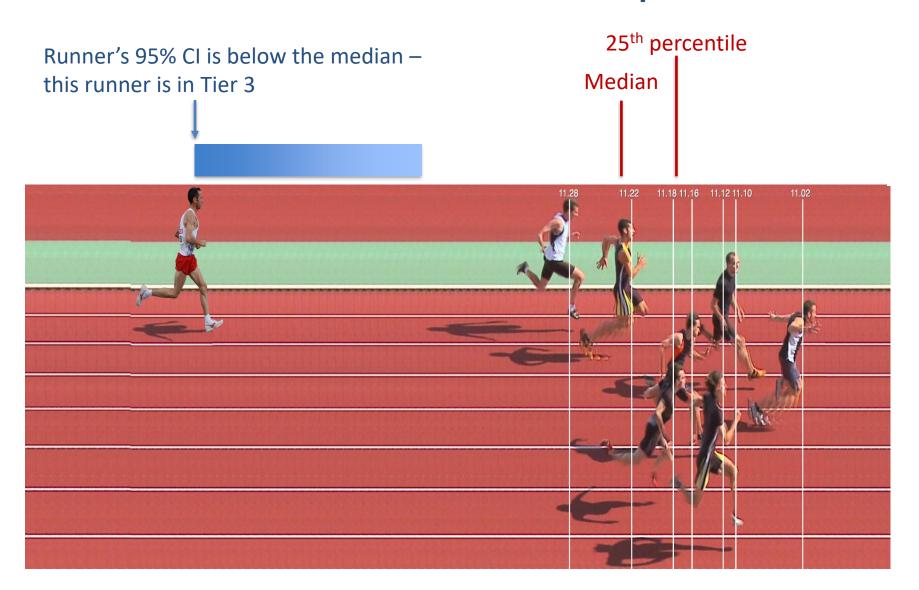
#### The volunteer opportunity:

There's a new rule being considered at the federal level that will drastically change the way organ procurement organization's (OPOs) performance is measured. The rule would decertify more than half of OPOs, and destabilize our organ donation system as we currently know it. Before the rule is implemented, there's an opportunity for the public to comment. We encourage

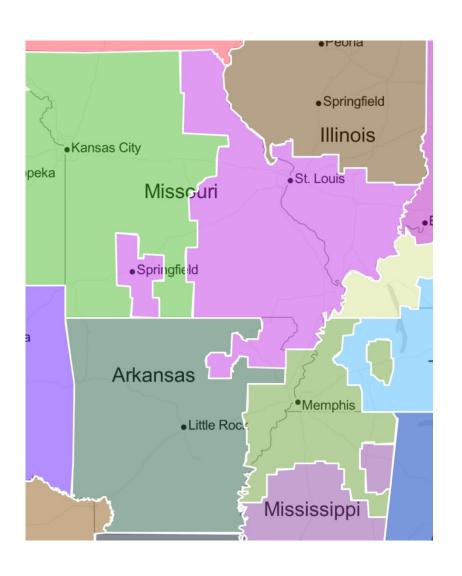
## Reality: consistent performance with narrow range across country means even low-ranking OPOs can be Tier 1



### It is unsafe to not intervene on underperformance



#### It is unsafe to not intervene on underperformance



If AROR had matched MOMA performance from 2009-2018 . . .

- 487 more donors expected
- 664 more kidneys expected
- enough kidneys to provide one to every Arkansas kidney candidate who died or was delisted (too sick) and still have 316 additional kidneys to export

#### Overview of donation reform

1. It's not needed.

2. It's not possible (for OPOs).

3. It's not safe.

Improving organ donation offers immediate and critically needed benefits to transplant patients