

A thick, blue, wavy horizontal line that spans the width of the slide, positioned above the main title.

# **Organ utilisation: where are we?**

**Chris Callaghan**

**National Clinical Lead for Abdominal Organ Utilisation, NHSBT**

**Consultant Transplant Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, London**

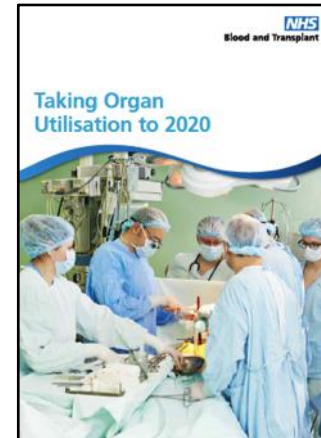


CHANGED  
PRIORITIES  
AHEAD

SLOW

# Outline

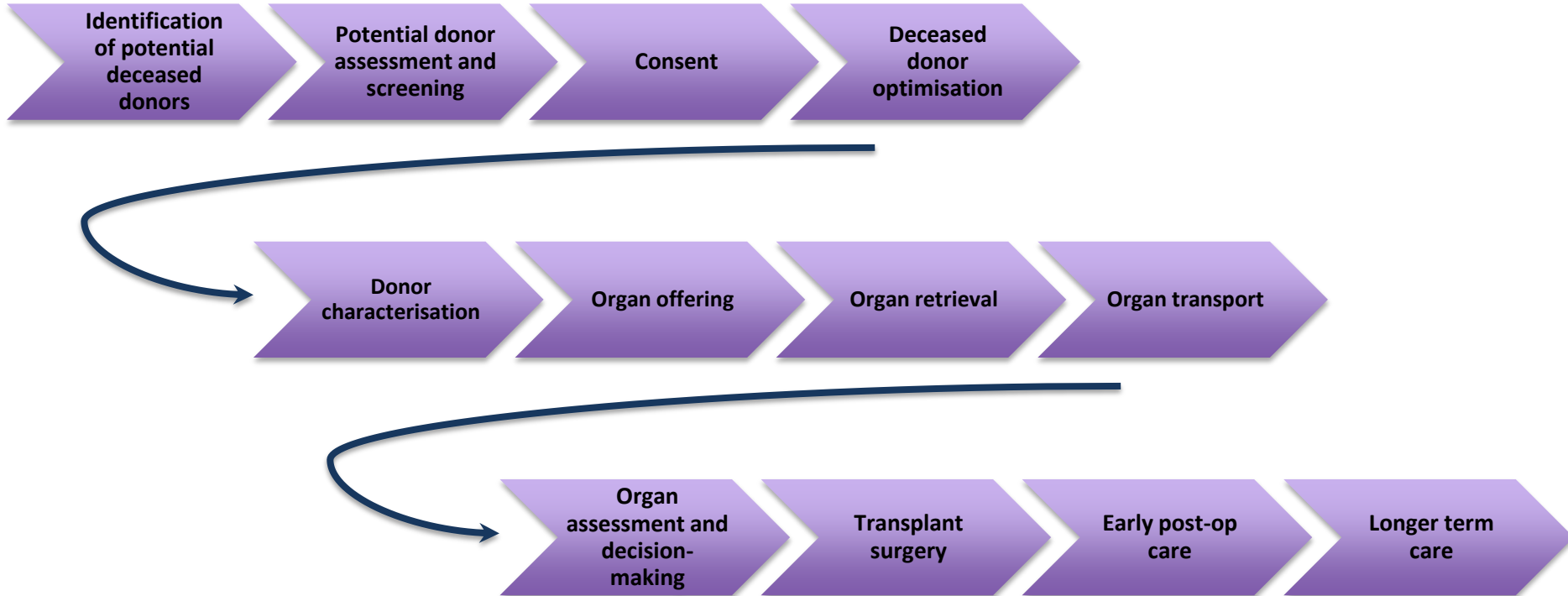
- Background
- OU Strategy Document
- Current projects and progress
- Ongoing challenges



# Background

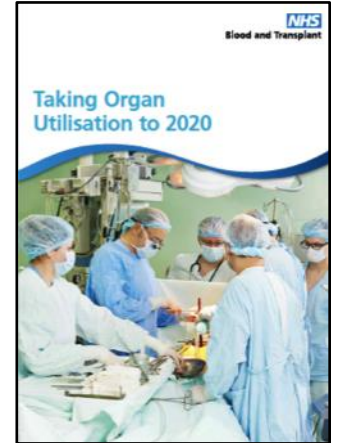
- What is 'organ utilisation'?
  - *'The action of making practical and effective use of deceased donor organs'*

# Background

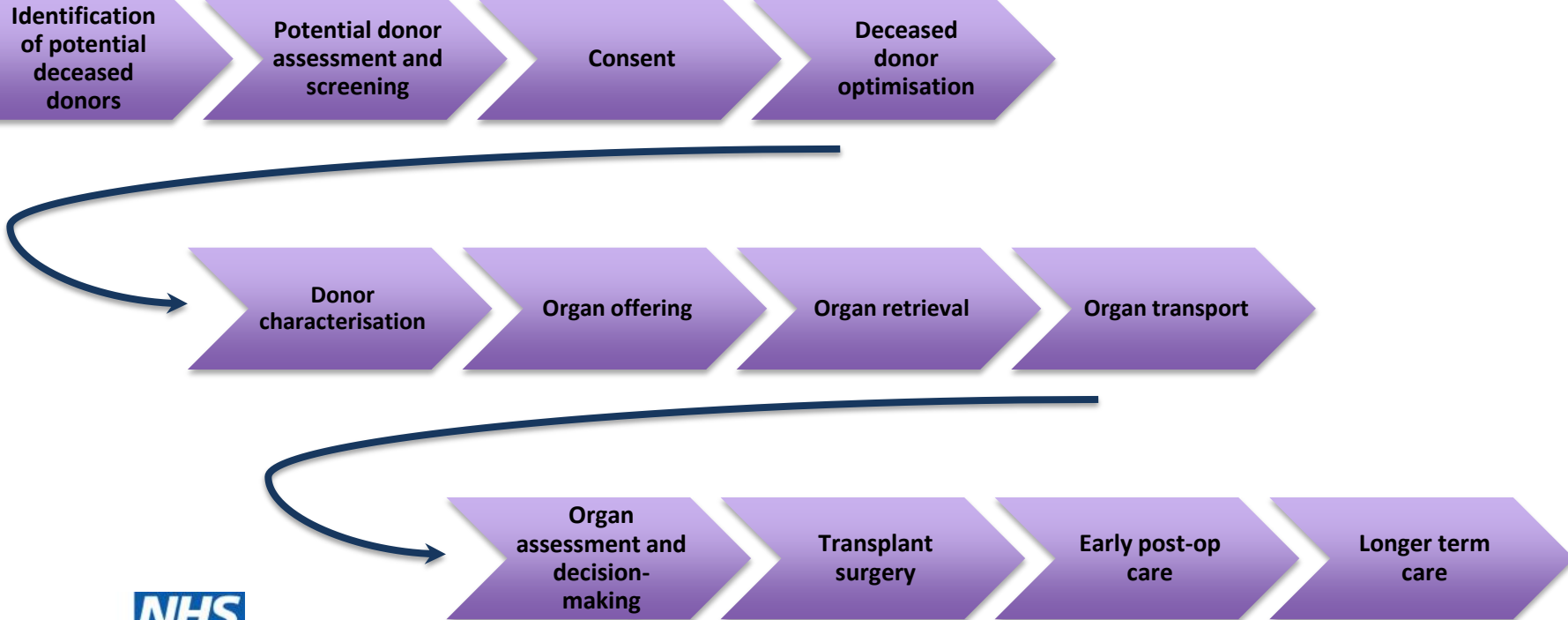


# Taking Organ Utilisation to 2020

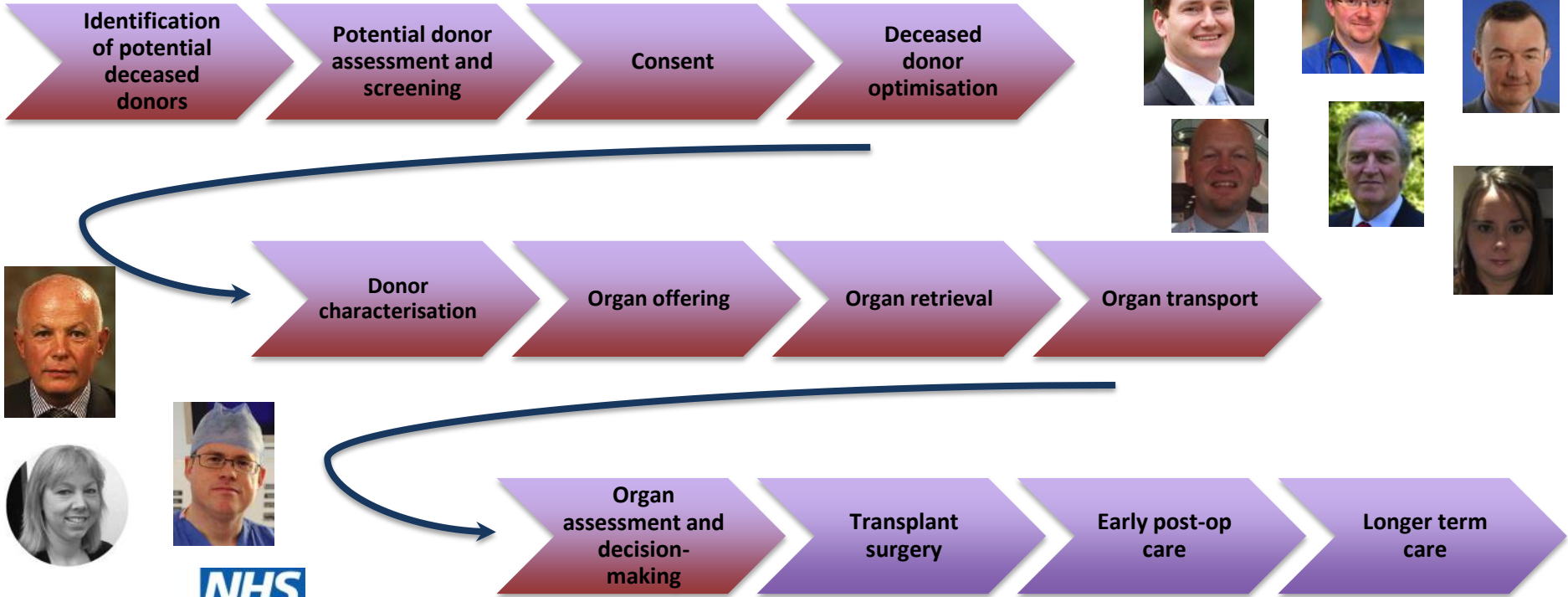
- **Themes**
  - Improved screening and management of potential deceased donors
  - More effective, and efficient, donor-recipient matching
  - More information on organ declines, and greater scrutiny of transplant clinician decision-making
  - Improved organ retrieval services
  - Better recognition of best practice, and of barriers to organ utilisation



# Taking Organ Utilisation to 2020



# Taking Organ Utilisation to 2020





# Taking Organ Utilisation to 2020

Identification of potential deceased donors

Potential donor assessment and screening

Consent

Deceased donor optimisation

Focusing on kidneys, livers or pancreases offered from consented donors

Donor characterisation

Organ offering

Organ retrieval

Organ transport

Organ assessment and decision-making

Transplant surgery

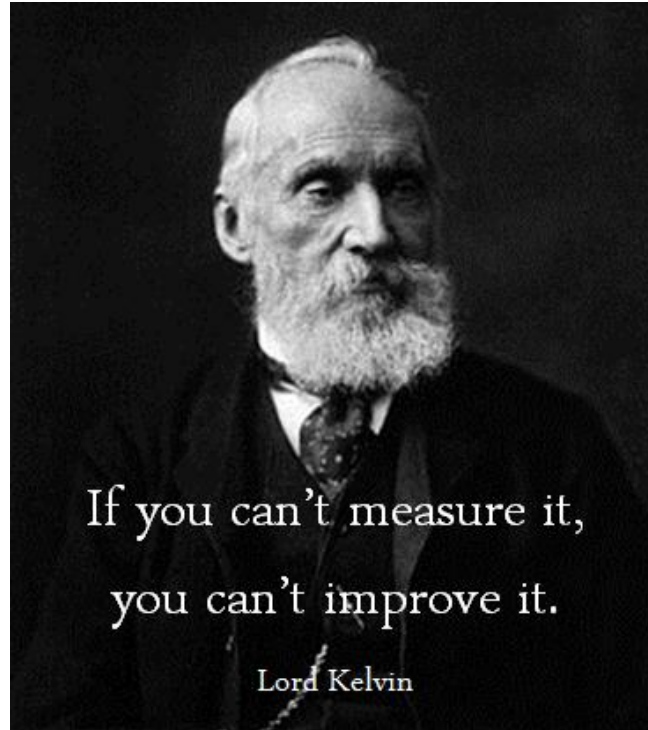
Early post-op care

Longer term care

**NHS**

Blood and Transplant

# Measuring organ utilisation

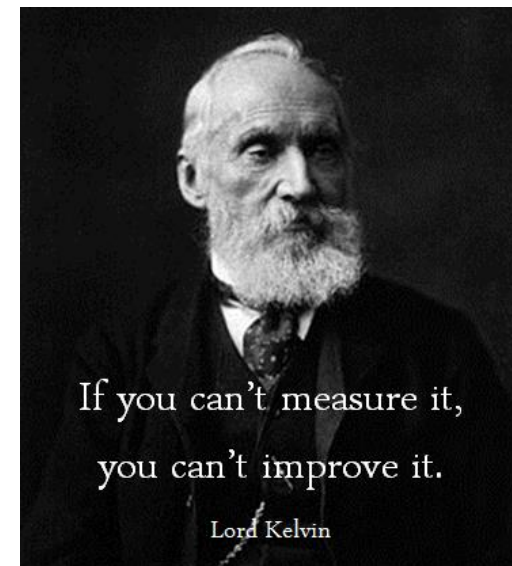




*“Mirror, mirror, on the wall ... ‘It’s so subjective’  
is not an acceptable answer.”*

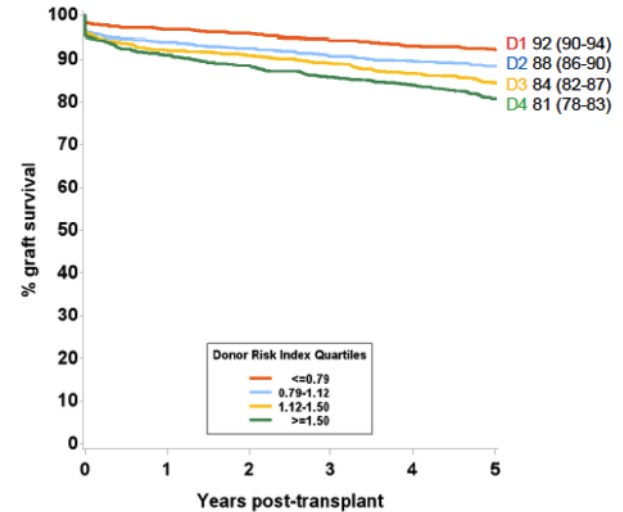
# Measuring organ utilisation

- Stratified by organ ‘quality’
  - Donor risk index quartiles
    - New UK kidney DRI (Mumford et al)
    - LDRI (Collett et al, *Transplantation* 2017)
    - PDRI (Axelrod et al, *Am J Transplant* 2010; Mittal et al *Transpl Int* 2015)



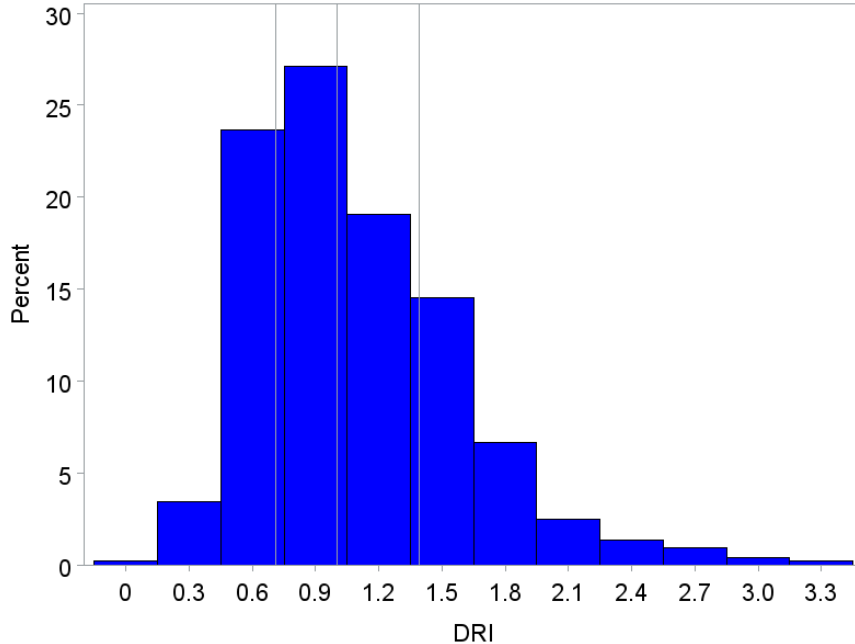
# Measuring organ utilisation

- Stratified by organ 'quality'
  - **New UK kidney DRI**
    - Donor age, height, history of HT, CMV status, gender, hospital stay, eGFR at time of offer



# Measuring organ utilisation

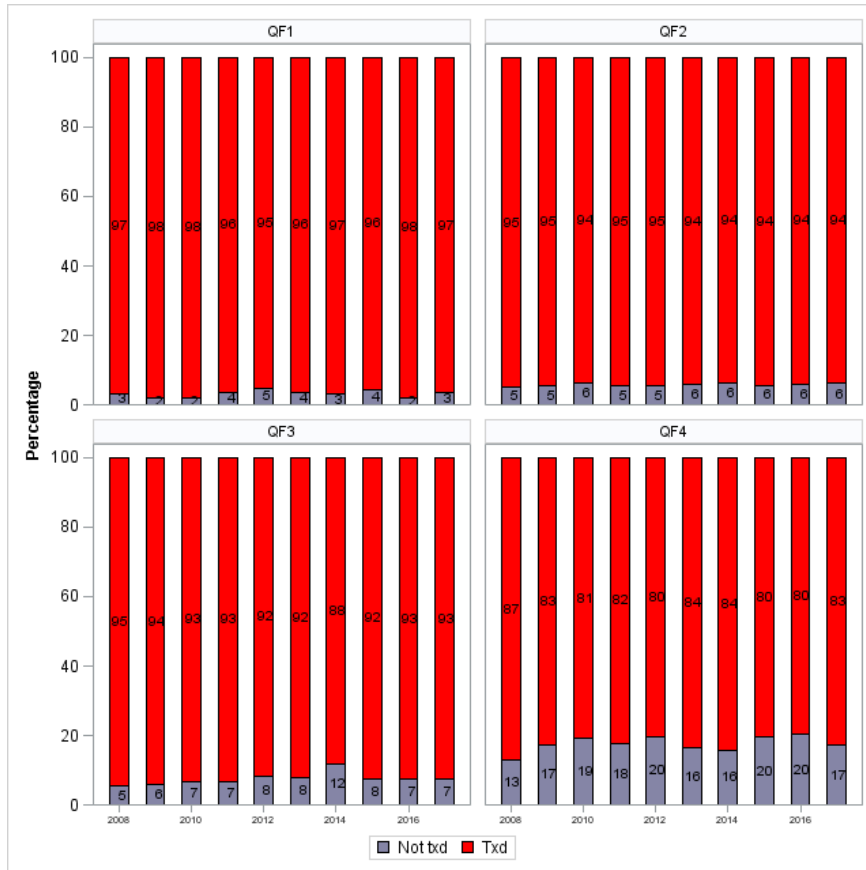
Distribution of DRI values for donors in 2006 where at least one kidney was retrieved



Use these data to define DRI quartiles

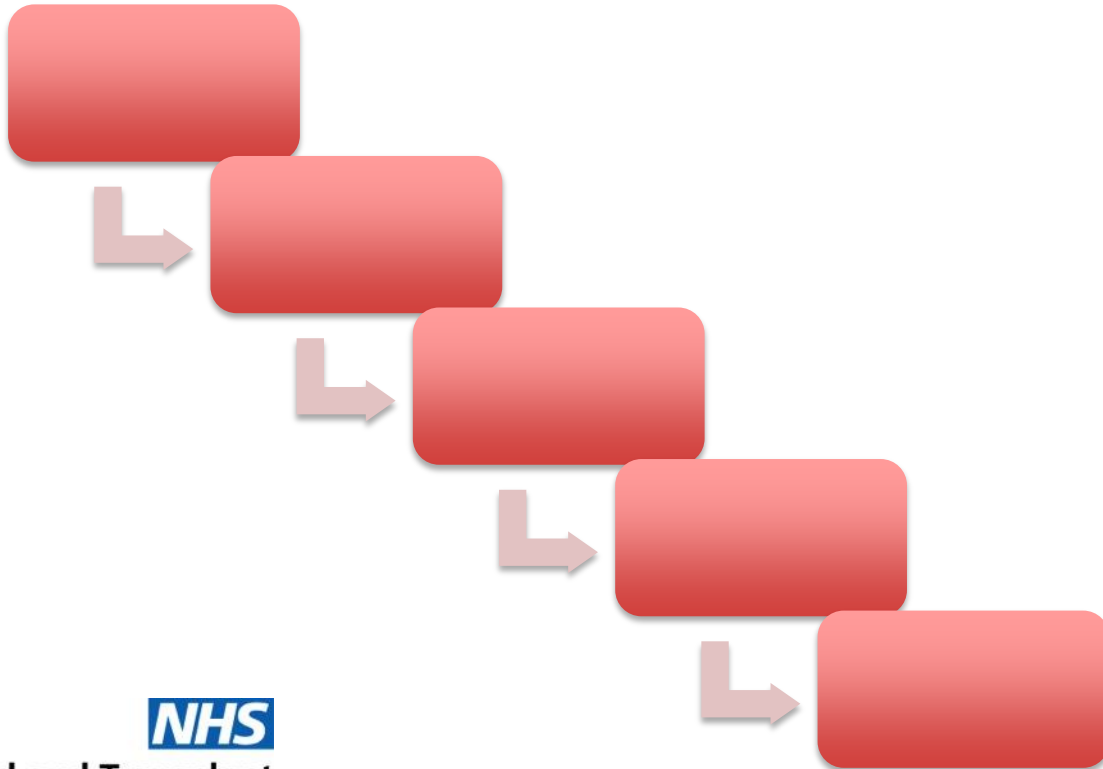
Quartile	Range
Q1 (highest quality donors)	DRI < 0.71
Q2	$0.71 \leq \text{DRI} < 1.0$
Q3	$1.0 \leq \text{DRI} < 1.39$
Q4 (lowest quality donors)	DRI $\geq 1.39$

# Measuring organ utilisation



- Utilisation rates of retrieved kidneys by new UK kidney DRI quartile
- Suggests that deceased donor kidney utilisation is not improving over time

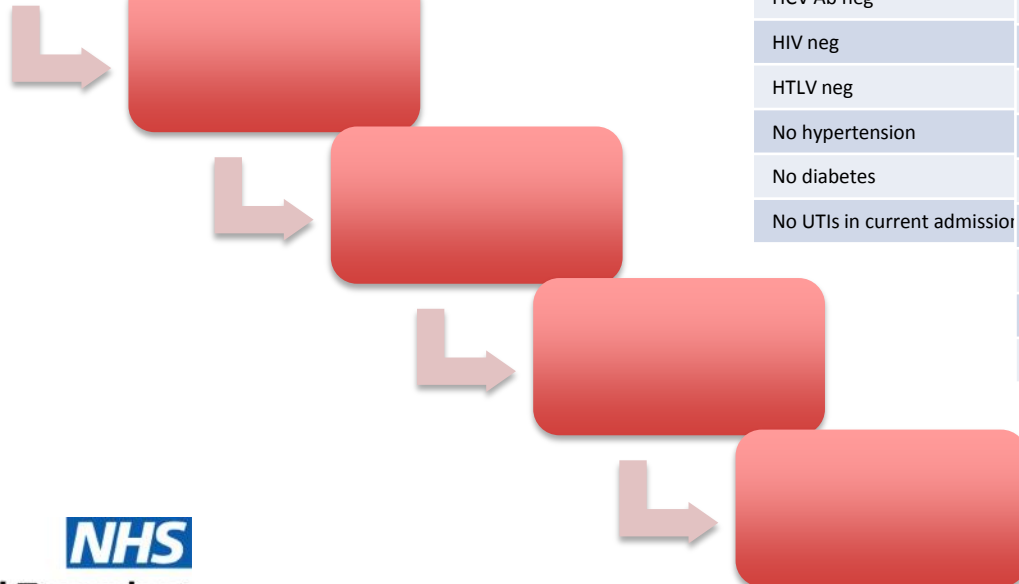
# Scrutiny of utilisation decisions





# Scrutiny of utilisation decisions

Definition of 'ideal' donor using CDDF variables



## Kidney 'ideal' donor CDDF criteria

Age >10 and <50 years

No malignancy

HBs Ag neg

HCV Ab neg

HIV neg

HTLV neg

No hypertension

No diabetes

No UTIs in current admission

## Pancreas 'ideal' donor CDDF criteria

Age >15 and <50 years

No malignancy

HBs Ag neg

HCV Ab neg

HIV neg

HTLV neg

BMI <27 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

DBD donor

No cardiac arrest >60 mins du

ITU stay <10 days

## Liver 'ideal' donor CDDF criteria

Age >15 and <60 years

No malignancy

HBs Ag neg

HCV Ab neg

HIV neg

HTLV neg

BMI <30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

DBD donor

Serum ALT <50 at retrieval

ITU stay <10 days

# Scrutiny of utilisation decisions

Definition of 'ideal' donor using CDDF variables



Application of definitions to donor population



[Redacted]



[Redacted]



[Redacted]

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Scrutiny of CDDFs

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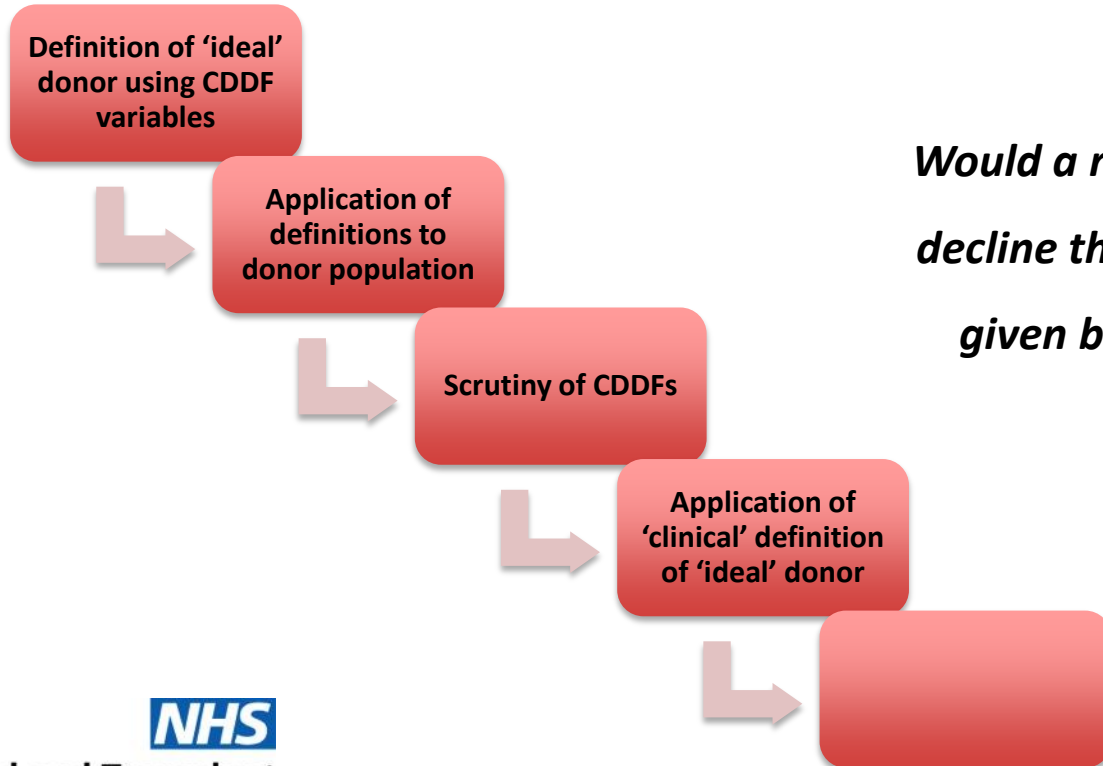
BMI <30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

DBD donor

Serum ALT <50 at retrieval

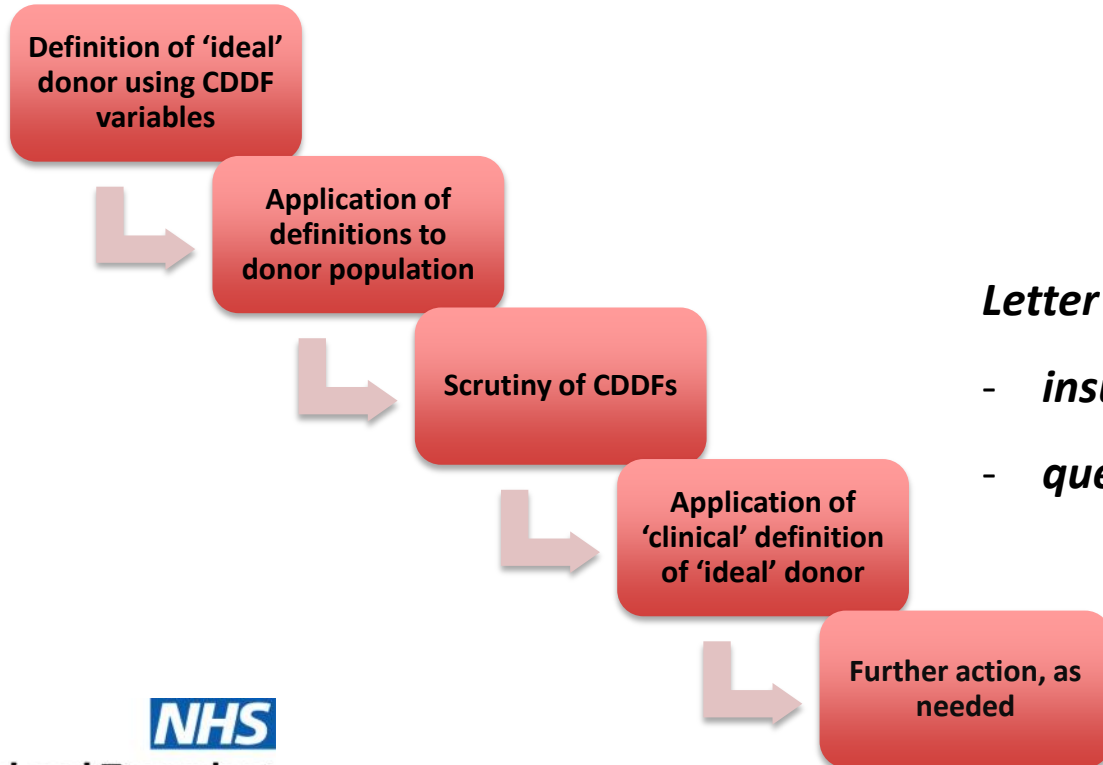
ITU stay <10 days

# Scrutiny of utilisation decisions



*Would a reasonable transplant clinician decline this offer (or discard this organ) given blood group (size) matching?*

# Scrutiny of utilisation decisions



*Letter of enquiry to unit lead if:*

- *insufficient NHSBT data and/or*
- *queries about utilisation decisions*

# Scrutiny of utilisation decisions

Donor group	Recipient group	Utilisation decision analysis	Scheme open	Letters sent
'Ideal' kidney donor	NKAS <sup>1</sup> named-patient offer	Organ <b><u>discard</u></b>	13.11.17	2
'Ideal' kidney donor	NKAS <sup>1</sup> named-patient offer	Offer <b><u>decline</u></b>	27.11.17	6
Standard criteria kidney donor <sup>2</sup>	NKAS <sup>1</sup> named-patient offer to high priority patient <sup>3</sup>	Offer <b><u>decline</u></b>	5.2.18	1

<sup>1</sup>National Kidney Allocation Scheme

<sup>2</sup>Port FK et al, *Transplantation* 2002

<sup>3</sup>Waiting time >7 years, cRF >85%, or 0-0-0 MM

## ***Expansion of scheme to:***

- ***'ideal' pancreas donor offer decline and organ discard***
- ***'ideal' liver donor offer decline and organ discard***



# Evidence to assist utilisation decisions

Original Clinical Science—General



## Deceased Organ Donors With a History of Increased Risk Behavior for the Transmission of Blood-Borne Viral Infection: The UK Experience

Patrick B. Trotter, MBChB,<sup>1,2</sup> Dominic M. Summers, PhD,<sup>1,2</sup> Matthew Robb, PhD,<sup>2</sup> William Hulme, MSc,<sup>2</sup> Ines Ushiro-Lumb, MSc,<sup>2</sup> Christopher J.E. Watson, MD,<sup>1</sup> James Neuberger, DM,<sup>2,3</sup> and J. Andrew Bradley, PhD<sup>1</sup>

Transplantation Publish Ahead of Print  
DOI: 10.1097/TP.0000000000000203

### Use of organs from hepatitis C virus positive donors for uninfected recipients: a potential cost-effective approach to save lives?

Patrick B Trotter, MBChB<sup>1,2</sup>, Dominic M Summers, PhD<sup>1,2</sup>, Ines Ushiro-Lumb, MSc<sup>2</sup>, Matthew Robb, PhD<sup>2</sup>, J Andrew Bradley, PhD<sup>1</sup>, James Powell, MD<sup>4</sup>, Christopher J E Watson, MD<sup>1</sup>, James Neuberger, DM<sup>1</sup>

Original article

## Normothermic machine perfusion for the assessment and transplantation of declined human kidneys from donation after circulatory death donors

S. A. Hosgood<sup>1</sup>, E. Thompson<sup>2</sup>, T. Moore<sup>1</sup>, C. H. Wilson<sup>2</sup> and

<sup>1</sup>Departments of Surgery, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, and <sup>2</sup>Freeman Hospital, Newcastle  
Correspondence to: Dr S. A. Hosgood, Department of Surgery, Level 9, PO Box 202, University  
CR2 0QQ, UK (e-mail: sh744@cam.ac.uk)

Transplantation Publish Ahead of Print  
DOI: 10.1097/TP.0000000000000217

### Utilisation of declined liver grafts yields comparable transplant outcomes and previous decline should not be a deterrent to graft use

Submit a Manuscript <http://www.lippincott.com>  
DOI: 10.5500/wjg.v7.i3.203

World J Transplant 2017 June 24; 7(3): 203-212

ISSN 2220-3230 (online)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Retrospective Cohort Study

## Developing a donation after cardiac death risk index for adult and pediatric liver transplantation

Shirin Elizabeth Khorsandi, Emmanouil Giorgakis, Hector Vilca-Melendez, John O'Grady, Michael Heneghan, Varuna Aluvihare, Abid Suddle, Kosh Agarwal, Krishna Menon, Andreas Prachalias, Parthi Srinivasan, Mohamed Rela, Wafel Jassem, Nigel Heaton

David Bartlett<sup>1</sup>, Marit Kalisvaart<sup>1</sup>, Dawn Bishop<sup>1</sup>,  
Darius Mirza<sup>1</sup>, John Isaac<sup>1</sup>, Paolo Muesian<sup>1</sup>,  
Thamara Perera<sup>1†</sup>

American Journal of Transplantation 2017; 17: 390-400  
Wiley Periodicals Inc.

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and the American Society of Transplant Surgeons  
doi: 10.1111/ajt.13968

## Local Expansion of Donation After Circulatory Death Kidney Transplant Activity Improves Waitlisted Outcomes and Addresses Inequities of Access to Transplantation

B. Mirshekar-Syahkal<sup>1</sup>, D. Summers<sup>1</sup>,  
L. L. Bradbury<sup>2</sup>, M. Aly<sup>1</sup>, V. Bardsley<sup>2</sup>, M. Berry<sup>3</sup>,  
J. M. Norris<sup>1</sup>, N. Torpey<sup>4</sup>, M. R. Clatworthy<sup>4</sup>,  
J. A. Bradley<sup>1</sup> and G. J. Pettigrew<sup>1\*</sup>

Research Article  
Transplantation



JOURNAL  
OF HEPATOLOGY

## The UK DCD Risk Score: A new proposal to define futility in donation-after-circulatory-death liver transplantation

Andrea Schlegel<sup>1</sup>, Marit Kalisvaart<sup>1</sup>, Irene Scalaria<sup>1</sup>, Richard W. Laing<sup>1</sup>, Hynek Mergental<sup>1</sup>,  
Darius F. Mirza<sup>1</sup>, Thamara Perera<sup>1</sup>, John Isaac<sup>1</sup>, Philipp Dutkowski<sup>2</sup>, Paolo Muesian<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Liver Unit, Queen Elizabeth University Hospital Birmingham, Birmingham, UK; <sup>2</sup>Department of Surgery and Transplantation, Swiss HPB Centre, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

NHS

Blood and Transplant

# Evidence to assist utilisation decisions

- Reference resource on odt.nhs.uk website
  - **Criteria (January 2018)**
    - **Kidney, pancreas, liver, multi-organ, or islet transplantation**
    - **Related to organ utilisation / recipient selection**
    - **Published after 2000, based on UK data, deceased donor**
    - **Accessible via PubMed**



116 references



# Challenges



Identification of potential deceased donors

Potential donor assessment and screening

Consent

Deceased donor optimisation

Donor characterisation

Organ offering

Organ retrieval

Organ transport

Organ assessment and decision-making

Transplant surgery

Early post-op care

Longer term care

£



# Conclusions

- Increasing recognition of the importance of organ utilisation
- Array of strategies to improve organ utilisation in the UK
  - Increasing scrutiny of utilisation decisions and provision of an evidence base to support decisions
- Development of tools to better measure organ utilisation and determine if the above are effective

# Acknowledgements

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