FACTORS INFLUENCING DECEASED DONOR CONSENT RATES IN CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

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DISCLOSURES

None

(I have no financial relationships to disclose and I will not discuss off label use and/or investigational use in my presentation.)

Low consent rates

Worse in government (public) sector

Low referral rates

Worse in the private sector

ISSUES

Referrals occur late to the transplant team

Families don't want to have organ donation discussions

Potential donors are not accessing ICU during their clinical course



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

AIM

• To assess factors at the end of life that influence family consent rates to deceased organ donation in Cape Town South Africa

METHODS

- Prospectively collected data from March 2017 to March 2018
 - Groote Schuur Hospital and Red Cross Children's Hospital 3 coordinators
 - Private Hospitals 3 coordinators
- Retrospective analysis of transplant coordinators interaction with a potential donor family
 - Google form collection sheet
- Analysis done in MS Excel

ETHICS

UCT Human Research Ethics Approval 837/2016



DATA RECORDED

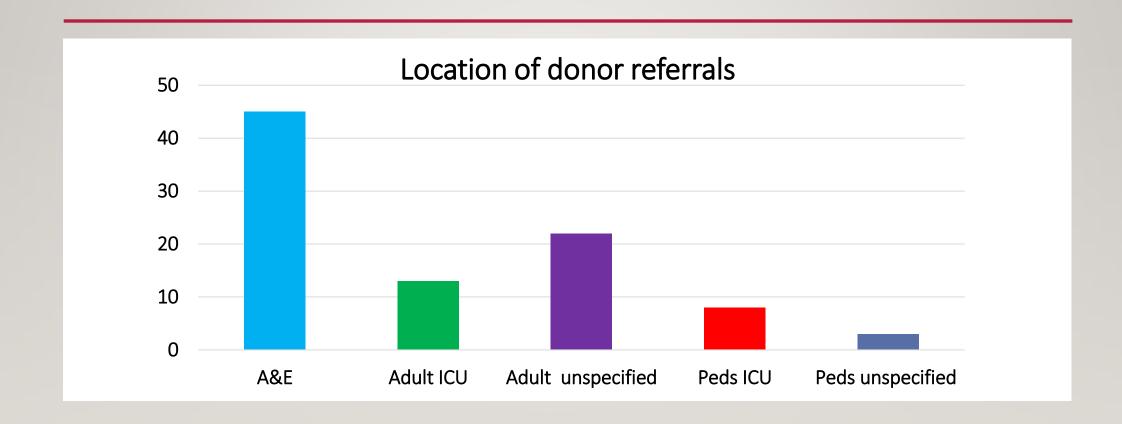
Data collected included:

- ☐ Cause of death
- ☐ Location and timing of referral
- ☐ Condition of potential donor at referral
- ☐ Prior family knowledge of organ donation
- ☐ Presence of organ donor card
- ☐ Family religion and culture
- ☐ Decision making dynamic
- Consent



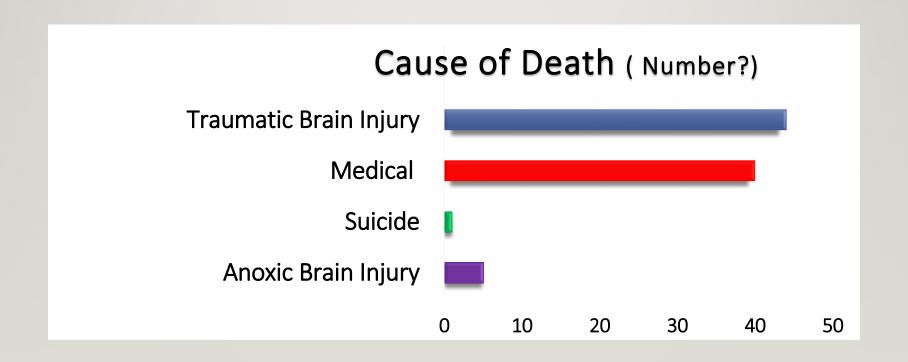
RESULTS

LOCATION



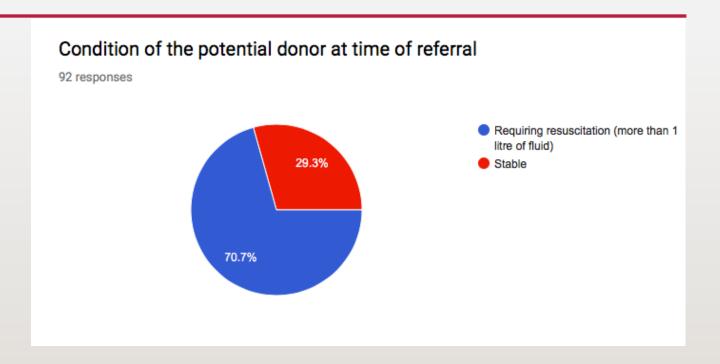


CAUSE OF DEATH



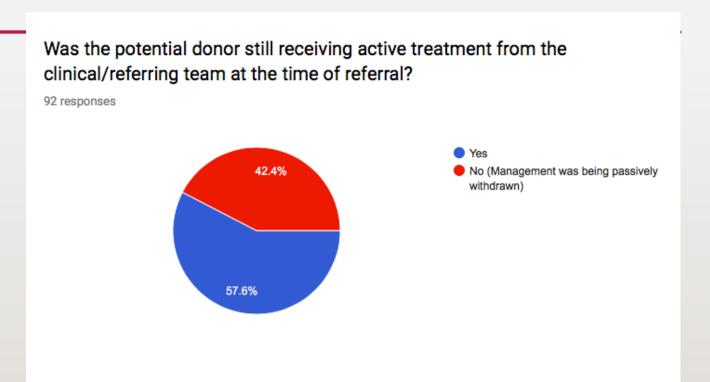
CONDITION OF DONOR

 Vast majority of referrals needed immediate volume resuscitation



ROLE OF TREATING TEAM

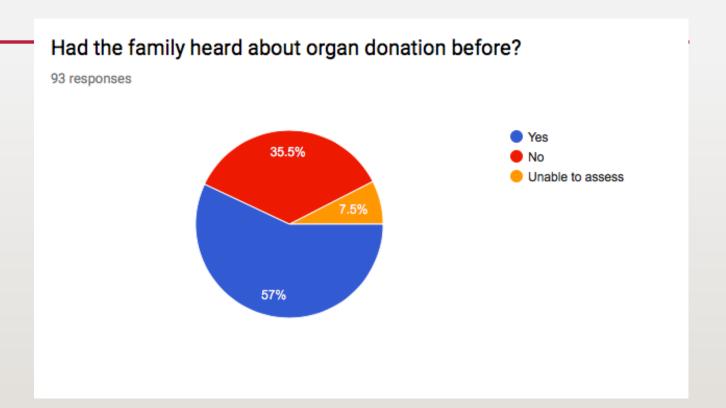
 Just under half of referrals were no longer being actively managed by the referring team





PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

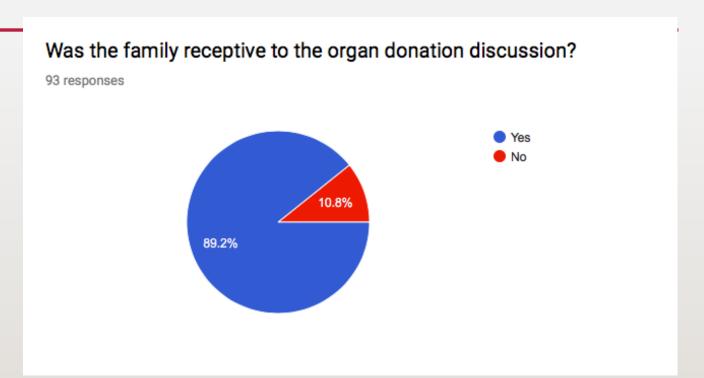
 Only 57% of families had heard about organ donation before the conversation about organ donation





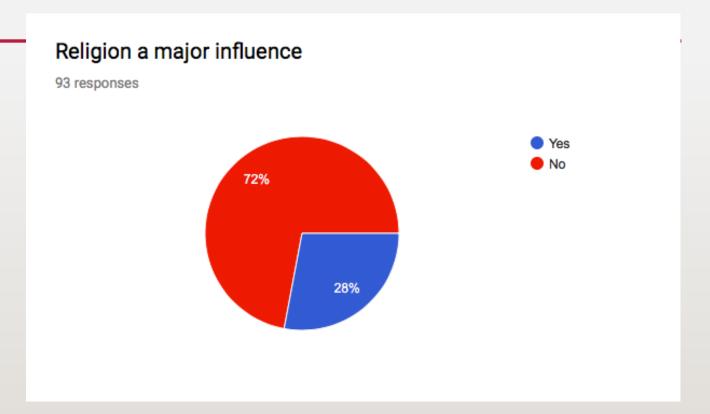
RECEPTIVENESS TO ORGAN DONATION DISCUSSION

 The vast majority of families were receptive to the organ donation discussion (89%)



INFLUENCE OF RELIGION

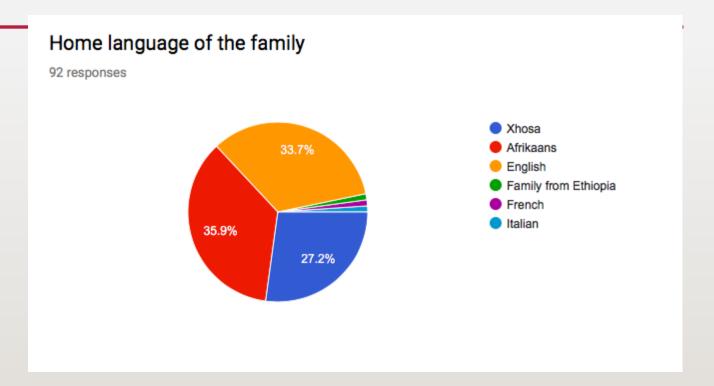
 Religion was not felt to be a major influence on the consideration of organ donation by the coordinator





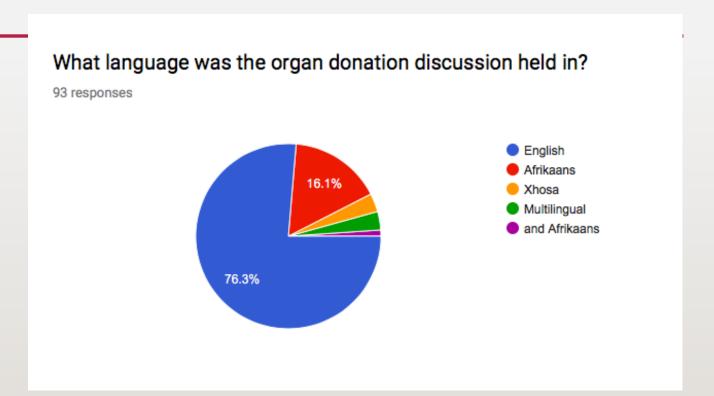
HOME LANGUAGE

 For only 33% of families was the home language English



LANGUAGE OF DISCUSSION

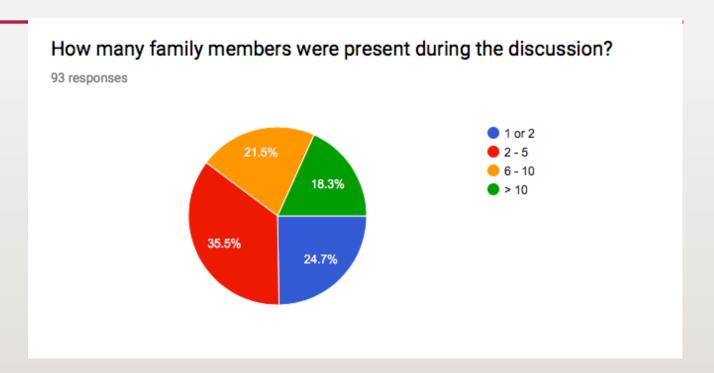
 In 75% of cases the discussion about organ donation was held in English





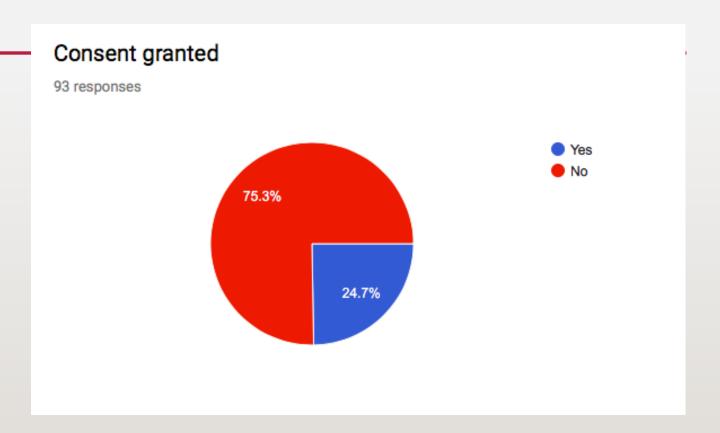
SIZE OF FAMILY DISCUSSION

 40% of family discussions involved 6 or more people



CONSENT RATE

- Total referrals = 93
- Private referrals n = 17
 - 47% consent rate
- State referrals n = 76
 - 20% consent rate



CONCLUSIONS

- Families were receptive to discussions around organ donation with decision making often made by a group of relatives
- Consent rates are low (24.7%)
- Potential donors often needed resuscitation at the time of referral

More research is required

STRENGTHS & LIMITATIONS

- Strengths
- Prospectively collected data
- No impact on routine standard of care
- Assessment of real world factors influencing the consent process
- Not a survey of public perception remote to death of a loved one
- Identification of areas for quality improvement and training

Limitations

- Only reflective of Cape Town transplant infrastructure at Groote Schuur Hospital and private centers
 - Not inclusive of the Tygerberg Hospital (Metro East drainage area of Cape Town)
 - Not representative of national picture
- Data recorded is dependent on the transplant coordinator assessment and is subjective
- Limited numbers for analysis



THANK YOU

