



SECTION 3

Deceased Organ Donation Pathway

This section summarises organ donation in Australia and New Zealand. In 2017 both countries reached the highest rates of donation. Figures reported here include the number of donors per million population; and number of transplant recipients and organs transplanted during 2017 in comparison to previous years.

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Suggested Citation

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<http://www.anzdata.org.au>

Registration of Intent to Donate

The Registry collects the intention to be an organ donor in the form of a decision recorded on a national register.

In Australia, the Australian Organ Donor Register¹ is the national register for people to record their stated intent about becoming an organ and tissue donor for transplantation after death. This provides a record of a person's donation decision for families and clinicians in the event of their death and can only be verified by authorised medical personnel. The Australian Organ Donor Register (the Donor Register) is managed by the Department of Human Services on behalf of the Australian Government.

Only people aged 18 years and over can register a legally valid consent or objection on the Australian Organ Donor Register. People aged less than 18 years can become organ and tissue donors; for this group consent is sought from family/ next of kin at the time of death.

Table 3.1 Actual Donors Enrolled in the Australian Organ Donor Register¹ 2017 (2016)

	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUST
Registered as Yes	35 (25)	55 (54)	5 (5)	40 (30)	8 (2)	13 (28)	1 (3)	17 (23)	174 (170)
Registered as No	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Not Registered	66 (67)	66 (70)	9 (13)	100 (96)	11 (9)	19 (10)	2 (3)	33 (23)	306 (291)
Not Accessed	4 (14)	14 (9)	0 (2)	8 (14)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)	4 (1)	30 (42)
Total	105 (106)	135 (133)	14 (20)	148 (140)	19 (11)	32 (40)	3 (6)	54 (47)	510 (503)

¹ The Australian Organ Donor Register (the Donor Register) is managed by the Department of Human Services 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 <http://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/provider/patients/aodr/index.jsp>

Coroner's Cases

Table 3.2 shows the number of actual donors subject to Coronerial inquiry. In Australia, 50% of donors in 2017 were subject to Coronerial inquiry, compared to 47% in 2016. In New Zealand, it was 29% for 2017 and 33% in 2016.

Table 3.2 Coroner's Cases 2013 - 2017

	Australia					New Zealand				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Yes	187	166	211	235	253	10	23	25	20	21
No	204	212	224	268	257	26	23	28	41	52
Total	391	378	435	503	510	36	46	53	61	73

Table 3.3 shows the number of Australian Coroner's cases by jurisdiction and the number of Coroner's cases in New Zealand for 2017 compared to 2016.

Table 3.3 Coroner's Cases by State and Country 2017 (2016)

	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUST	NZ
Yes	55 (51)	59 (47)	7 (10)	72 (73)	7 (4)	20 (22)	2 (2)	31 (26)	253 (235)	21 (20)
No	50 (55)	76 (86)	7 (10)	76 (67)	12 (7)	12 (18)	1 (4)	23 (21)	257 (268)	52 (41)
Total	105 (106)	135 (133)	14 (20)	148 (140)	19 (11)	32 (40)	3 (6)	54 (47)	510 (503)	73 (61)

Cause of Death – All Donors

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

In Australia for the period 2013-2017, intracranial haemorrhage accounted for an overall 39% of donor deaths and traumatic brain injury for 16%.

Table 3.4 Cause of Donor Death 2013 - 2017 (%)

Cause of Death	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUST	NZ
Intracranial Haemorrhage	37%	42%	38%	37%	46%	38%	44%	37%	39%	50%
Traumatic Brain Injury	20%	16%	25%	14%	7%	18%	4%	14%	16%	17%
Cerebral Infarct	3%	5%	5%	8%	7%	7%	11%	9%	6%	7%
Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	33%	31%	31%	35%	27%	32%	30%	32%	32%	22%
Other Neurological Condition	1%	2%	0%	2%	5%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%
Non-Neurological Condition	3%	4%	2%	4%	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%	1%

Table 3.5 shows the cause of death of donors by age group in 2017 in Australia and New Zealand. In donors aged 55 years and older, intracranial haemorrhage accounted for 52% of deaths in Australia and 64% in New Zealand in 2017, but a diminishing proportion in younger age groups. .

Conversely, among donors aged 15-34 years, cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia accounted for 54% of deaths in Australia and 33% in New Zealand in 2017.

Table 3.5 Cause of Donor Death by Age Group 2017

Cause of Death	Australia					New Zealand				
	0-14	15-34	35-54	55+	n (%)	0-14	15-34	35-54	55+	n (%)
Intracranial Haemorrhage	5	9	76	97	187 (37%)	0	3	14	21	38 (52%)
Traumatic Brain Injury	6	33	21	30	90 (18%)	0	6	1	3	10 (14%)
Cerebral Infarct	0	2	14	10	26 (5%)	0	1	2	3	6 (8%)
Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	13	58	70	40	181 (35%)	1	6	4	5	16 (22%)
Other Neurological Condition	1	4	2	2	9 (2%)	0	2	0	1	3 (4%)
Non-Neurological Condition	0	2	9	6	17 (3%)	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)
Total	25	108	192	185	510	1	18	21	33	73

Table 3.6 Cause of Death by Age Group and Australian State 2017

State of Donation	Cause of Death	0-14	15-34	35-54	55+	Total
QLD	Intracranial Haemorrhage	0	2	18	15	35
	Traumatic Brain Injury	0	8	10	6	24
	Cerebral Infarct	0	0	2	1	3
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	3	14	16	8	41
	Other	0	1	1	0	2
	Total		3	25	47	30
NSW	Intracranial Haemorrhage	2	3	19	34	58
	Traumatic Brain Injury	3	11	2	8	24
	Cerebral Infarct	0	0	0	3	3
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	2	17	17	8	44
	Other	1	0	3	2	6
	Total		8	31	41	55
ACT	Intracranial Haemorrhage	0	0	2	2	4
	Traumatic Brain Injury	0	1	0	3	4
	Cerebral Infarct	0	0	1	0	1
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	0	2	1	2	5
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		0	3	4	7
VIC	Intracranial Haemorrhage	2	4	24	27	57
	Traumatic Brain Injury	2	5	2	11	20
	Cerebral Infarct	0	0	7	4	11
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	3	8	22	12	45
	Other	0	4	5	6	15
	Total		7	21	60	60
TAS	Intracranial Haemorrhage	0	0	3	7	10
	Traumatic Brain Injury	0	1	2	0	3
	Cerebral Infarct	0	0	1	0	1
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	0	0	3	1	4
	Other	0	1	0	0	1
	Total		0	2	9	8
SA	Intracranial Haemorrhage	0	0	1	7	8
	Traumatic Brain Injury	0	4	0	2	6
	Cerebral Infarct	0	1	2	0	3
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	0	6	4	4	14
	Other	0	0	1	0	1
	Total		0	11	8	13
NT	Intracranial Haemorrhage	0	0	0	1	1
	Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	0	0	0
	Cerebral Infarct	0	0	0	0	0
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	0	1	1	0	2
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		0	1	1	1
WA	Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	0	9	4	14
	Traumatic Brain Injury	1	3	5	0	9
	Cerebral Infarct	0	1	1	2	4
	Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	5	10	6	5	26
	Other	0	0	1	0	1
	Total		7	14	22	11

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation is recorded, and includes the period leading up to the admission and during hospital stay for the patient prior to organ donation. Table 3.7 shows the number of recorded events of cardiopulmonary resuscitation for Australia and New Zealand donors from 2013 to 2017.

Table 3.7 Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation 2013 - 2017

	Australia					New Zealand				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Yes	155	170	212	236	239	8	15	25	23	27
No	234	207	223	266	271	27	31	28	38	46
Unknown	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	391	378	435	503	510	36	46	53	61	73

Table 3.8 Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation by Australian State 2017 (2016)

	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA
Yes	46 (56)	64 (52)	7 (9)	61 (73)	6 (5)	19 (18)	2 (2)	34 (21)
No	59 (50)	71 (81)	7 (11)	87 (66)	13 (6)	13 (22)	1 (4)	20 (26)
Unknown	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	105 (106)	135 (133)	14 (20)	148 (140)	19 (11)	32 (40)	3 (6)	54 (47)

Initial Mention of Organ Donation

In 2017, organ donation was predominantly raised by Intensive Care Clinicians and Registrars; 52% of cases in Australia and 82% in New Zealand, as shown in Table 3.9. In Australia, organ donation was raised by a Donor Specialist on 76 (15%) occasions which is an increase from 10% in 2016. Organ donation in New Zealand was initially mentioned by a Donor Coordinator in one case. In 2017, 29% of families raised the subject of organ donation in Australia, compared to 34% in 2016. In New Zealand, 8% of families raised donation in 2017 (8% in 2016).

Table 3.10 shows the category of person who initially mentioned organ donation for Australian states and territories in 2016 and 2017.

Table 3.9 Initial Mention of Organ Donation 2013 - 2017

	Australia					New Zealand				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Donor Specialist	21	45	29	51	76	1	2	0	1	1
ICU Consultant	242	186	228	246	241	28	35	37	48	60
ICU Trainee (E.g. Registrar)	13	24	25	21	25	0	2	3	2	0
Social Worker	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Clinician	8	9	8	7	9	0	0	0	0	0
Family	100	112	142	169	148	5	5	8	5	6
Nursing Staff	2	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	3	3
Other	5	0	2	8	7	2	1	3	2	3
TOTAL	391	378	435	503	510	36	46	53	61	73

Table 3.10 Initial Mention of Organ Donation by Australian State 2017 (2016)

	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA
Donor Specialist	10 (7)	14 (24)	4 (1)	36 (11)	5 (6)	4 (0)	1 (2)	2 (0)
ICU Consultant	59 (54)	69 (65)	5 (7)	63 (65)	3 (2)	16 (31)	1 (1)	25 (21)
ICU Trainee (E.g. Registrar)	3 (2)	5 (2)	0 (2)	10 (12)	1 (1)	2 (1)	0 (0)	4 (1)
Social Worker	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Emergency Clinician	1 (0)	4 (3)	0 (1)	2 (2)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)
Family	30 (43)	42 (36)	4 (8)	36 (47)	5 (1)	9 (8)	1 (3)	21 (23)
Nursing Staff	0 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other	1 (0)	0 (3)	0 (1)	0 (3)	4 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)
TOTAL	105 (106)	135 (133)	14 (20)	148 (140)	19 (11)	32 (40)	3 (6)	54 (47)

Donation Not Proceeding

An intended donor is a person for whom authority had been given, but organ donation did not proceed. A donation may not proceed due to positive virology tests, cardiac arrest or further investigations (for example, discovery of a cancer or infection). Donations after circulatory death may also not proceed if the time has between withdrawal of support and cessation of circulation exceeded the limits set s. This was the main reason donors did not proceed to organ donation in 2017.

Table 3.11 represents the number of non-proceeding DBD and DCD donors for each State/Territory and overall for Australia and New Zealand compared to the number of actual donors who did proceed to theatre for organ donation. In Australia, there were 132 donors who did not proceed down the pathway of solid organ donation, of which 26 (20%) were DBD and 105 (80%) were DCD and in New Zealand there was one DBD and two DCD intended donors.

Table 3.11 Actual vs Intended (Non-Proceeding) Donors 2017

	DBD		DCD		Total	
	Actual	Intended	Actual	Intended	Actual	Intended
QLD	71 (93%)	5 (7%)	34 (69%)	15 (31%)	105 (84%)	20 (16%)
NSW	103 (95%)	5 (5%)	32 (68%)	15 (32%)	135 (87%)	20 (13%)
ACT	7 (100%)	-	7 (70%)	3 (30%)	14 (82%)	3 (18%)
VIC	86 (93%)	6 (7%)	62 (57%)	47 (43%)	148 (74%)	53 (26%)
TAS	17 (94%)	1 (6%)	2 (33%)	4 (67%)	19 (79%)	5 (21%)
SA	25 (89%)	3 (11%)	7 (41%)	10 (59%)	32 (70%)	14 (30%)
NT	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	-	-	3 (75%)	1 (25%)
WA	47 (90%)	5 (10%)	7 (39%)	11 (61%)	54 (77%)	16 (23%)
AUSTRALIA	359 (93%)	26 (7%)	151 (59%)	105 (41%)	510 (79%)	132 (21%)
NEW ZEALAND	61 (98%)	1 (2%)	12 (86%)	2 (14%)	73 (96%)	3 (4%)

The reasons for donations not proceeding in Australia in 2017 are shown in Table 3.12.

Table 3.12 Reasons Why Donation Did Not Proceed 2017, Australia

Organ Outcome Details	Freq.
Planned Donation After Circulatory Death Who Died Outside Time Limit	63
Medical Contraindication Discovered During Consideration for Donation	41
No Suitable Recipients	12
Declined by Family After Initially Giving Consent	8
High Risk - Not Medically Suitable	2
Refusal by Coroner / Pathologist	2
Did Not Progress to Brain Death	2
Increased GCS > Donation After Circulatory Death Timeframe	1
No Available Retrieval Team	1
TOTAL	132

Donation After Circulatory Death

The majority of organs are donated by the Donation after Brain Death (DBD) pathway. After certification of brain death, the donor remains on the ventilator and the removal of organs occurs hours later. The Donation after Circulatory Death (DCD) pathway is defined by patients with irreversible cessation of circulation, typically after withdrawal of cardiopulmonary support in an intensive care setting. As soon as cessation of circulation is confirmed, the retrieval procedure is commenced in order to minimise warm ischaemic time.

The number of DCD donors since 1989 has risen to 955 donors for Australia and 40 DCD donors for New Zealand. In Australia, in 2017, there were 151 DCD donors and in New Zealand there were 12 DCD donors. Table 3.13 shows the number of DCD Donors by jurisdiction for 2013 - 2017.

Table 3.13 Donation After Circulatory Death by Jurisdiction 2013 - 2017

Year	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUST	NZ
2013	24	15	0	35	3	2	2	5	86	2
2014	20	27	3	47	0	4	2	4	107	6
2015	19	40	4	47	0	5	0	5	120	5
2016	17	36	5	56	1	6	2	5	128	6
2017	34	32	7	62	2	7	0	7	151	12

In 2017 in Australia, the mean age for a DCD donor was 46.8 years and the age range were 1.5 to 73.5 years.

In New Zealand, the mean age of DCD was 45.7 years and the age range were 15.5 to 59.5 years.

Causes of death leading to DCD in Australia in 2017 were intracranial haemorrhage (33), cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia (55), traumatic brain injury (37), cerebral infarct (7), other neurological conditions (2) and non-neurological conditions (17).

Causes of death leading to DCD in New Zealand in 2017 were intracranial haemorrhage (3), cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia (5), traumatic brain injury (1), cerebral infarct (2), other neurological conditions (1) and non-neurological conditions (0).

Time from Admission to Brain Death

In 2017, 25% of Australian donors were declared brain dead within 24 hours of hospital admission. Of donors who were declared brain dead between 1 – 5 days of hospital admission. 9% of donors (31) were in hospital for more than 5 days before being declared brain dead.

In 2017, 33% of New Zealand donors were declared brain dead within 24 hours of hospital admission. of donors were declared brain dead between 1 – 5 days of hospital admission. 5% of donors (3) were in hospital for more than 5 days before being declared brain dead.

Figure 3.1.1 Time from Admission to Brain Death (hours) DBD Donors - Australia 2013-2017

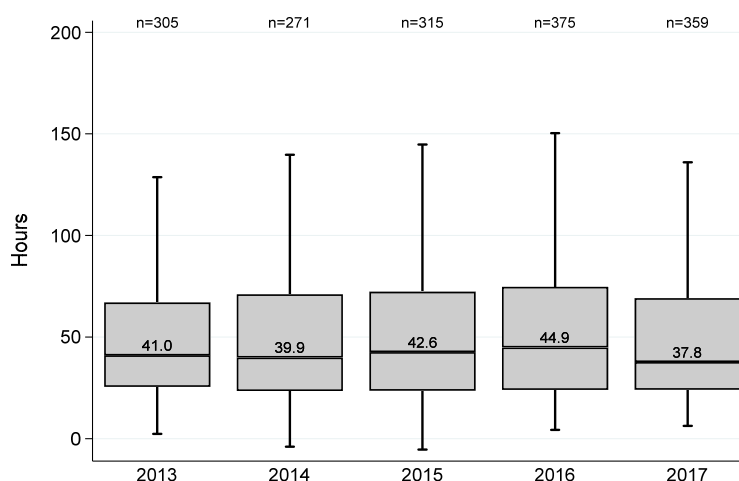
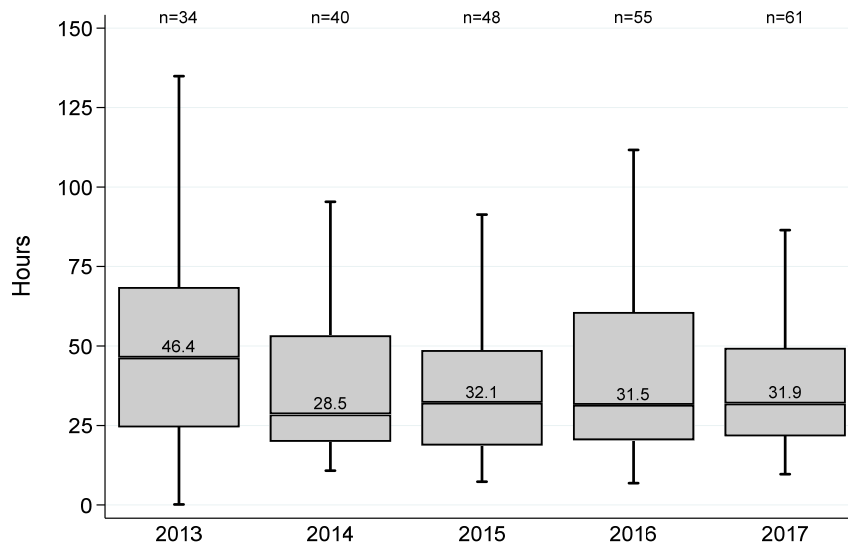


Figure 3.1.2 Time from Admission to Brain Death (hours) DBD Donors - New Zealand 2013-2017

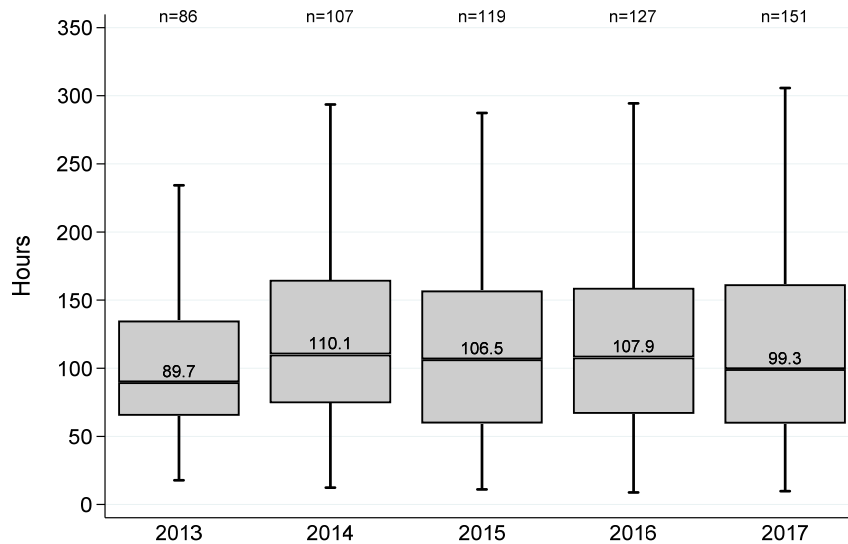


Time from Admission to Circulatory Death

As shown in Figure 3.2, in 2017, 5% of Australian DCD donors died within 24 hours of hospital admission. of DCD donors died between 1 – 5 days of hospital admission. 36% of DCD donors (55) were in hospital for more than 5 days prior to death.

In New Zealand, 58% of DCD donors died between 1-5 days of hospital admission. 42% of DCD donors (5) were in hospital for more than five days prior to death.

Figure 3.2 Time from Admission to Circulatory Death (hours) DCD Donors - Australia 2013-2017



Time from Ventilation to Brain Death

Figure 3.3 shows the time from commencement of ventilation to brain death in Australia and New Zealand for 2013-2017.

Figure 3.3.1 Time from Ventilation to Brain Death (hours) DBD Donors - Australia 2013-2017

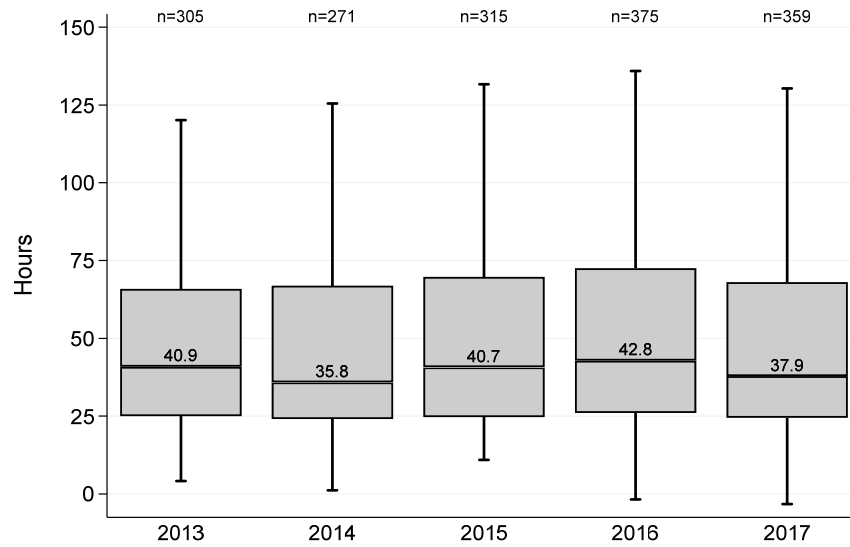
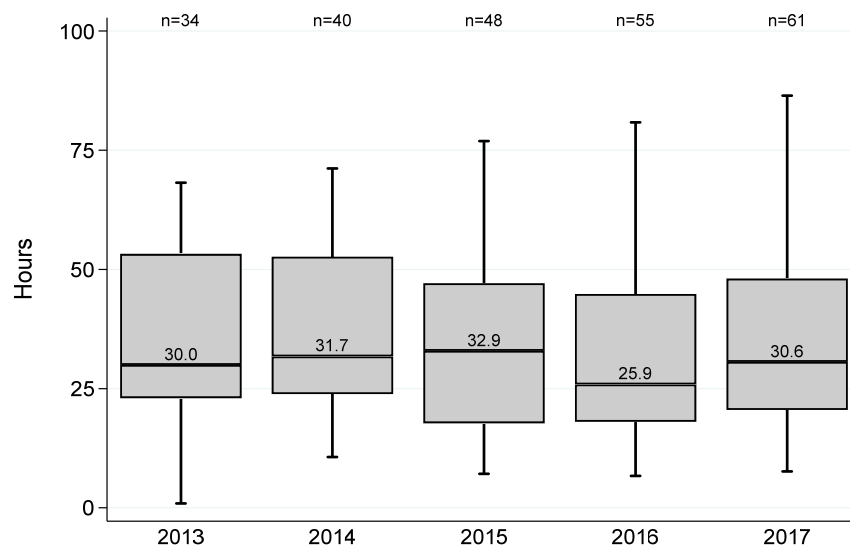


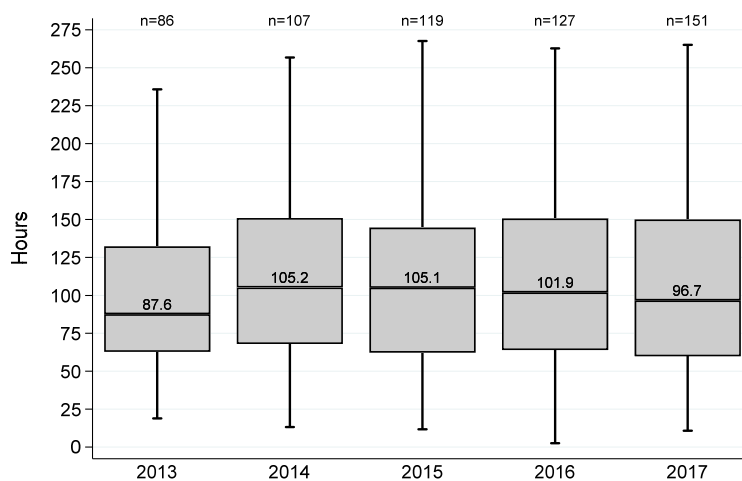
Figure 3.3.2 Time from Ventilation to Brain Death (hours) DBD Donors - New Zealand 2013-2017



Time from Ventilation to Circulatory Death

Figure 3.4 shows the time from ventilation to circulatory death in Australia for 2013-2017. The median time in New Zealand in 2017 from ventilation to circulatory death was 114.6 hours.

Figure 3.4 Time from Ventilation to Circulatory Death (hours) DCD Donors - Australia 2013-2017



Time from Brain Death to Donation

Figure 3.5 shows the time from ventilation to brain death in Australia and New Zealand for 2013-2017. In 2017, 11% (39) of Australian DBD donors underwent aortic cross clamp within twelve hours of the certification of brain death. Cross clamp did not proceed in 7 Australian donors.

In 2017, 28% (17) of New Zealand DBD donors underwent aortic cross clamp within twelve hours of the certification of brain death. Cross clamp did not proceed in 2 New Zealand donors.

Figure 3.5.1 Time from Brain Death to Donation (hours) DBD Donors - Australia 2013-2017

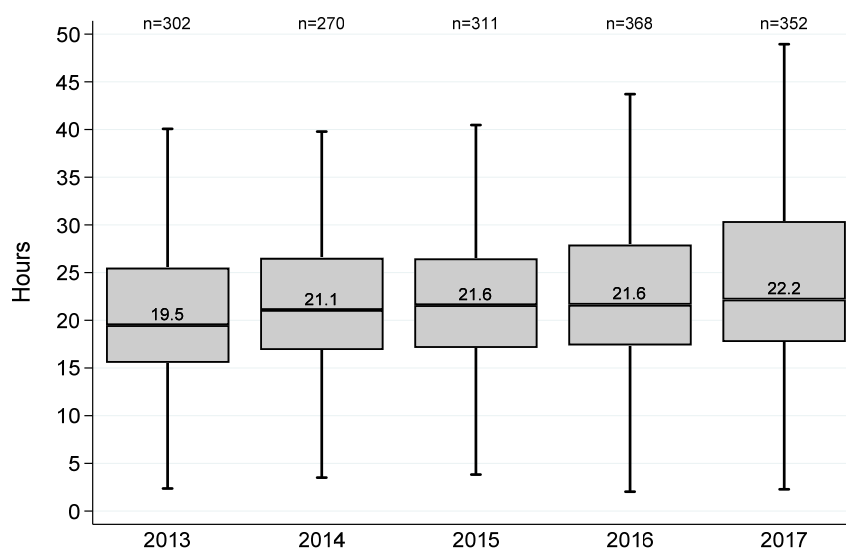
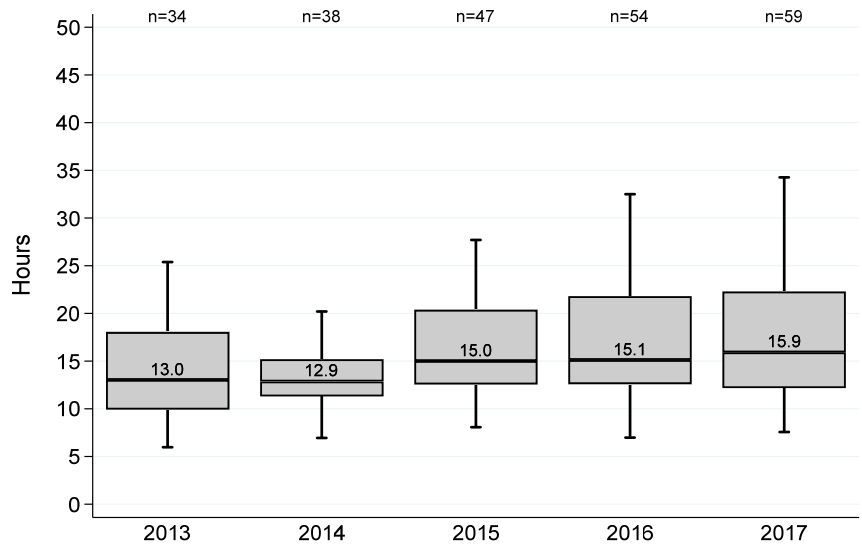


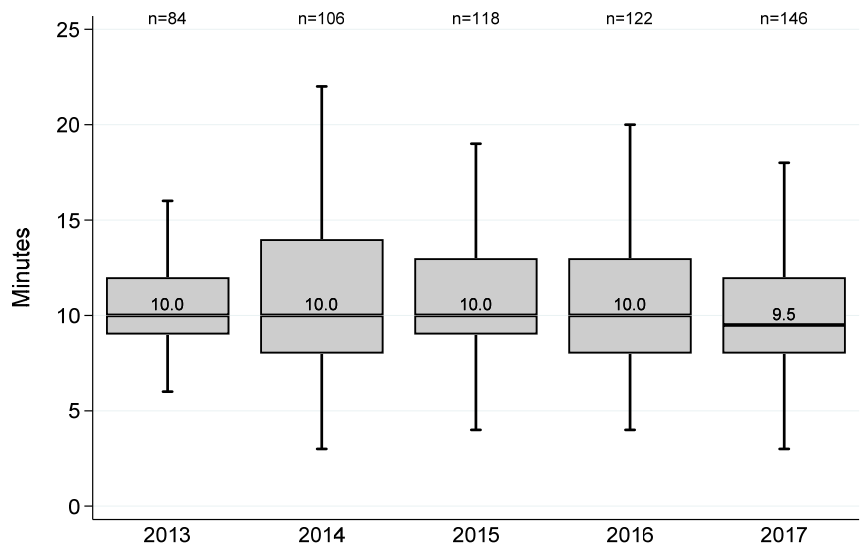
Figure 3.5.2 Time from Brain Death to Donation (hours) DBD Donors - New Zealand 2013-2017



Time from Circulatory Death to Donation

As shown in Figure 3.6, in 2017, 56% (84) of Australian DCD donors underwent cold perfusion within ten minutes of the certification of circulatory death. Cold perfusion did not proceed in 5 Australian donors.

Figure 3.6 Time from Circulatory Death to Donation (minutes) DCD Donors - Australia 2013-2017



In 2017, 75% (9) of New Zealand DCD donors underwent cold perfusion within ten minutes of the certification of circulatory death. Cold perfusion did not proceed for 1 New Zealand donor. The median time was 8 minutes.

Summary – Organs Requested, Consent Given, Retrieved and Transplanted

Table 3.14 shows the outcome of organs requested in 2017 (2016). 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 3.14 Summary for Organ Donation Pathway by Organ Type 2017 (2016)

Country		Kidneys ¹	Liver	Heart	Lungs ¹	Pancreas	Intestines
AUSTRALIA	Organs for donation	1020 (1006)	510 (503)	510 (503)	1020 (1006)	510 (503)	510 (503)
	Organs Requested	989 (981)	459 (464)	387 (393)	936 (912)	407 (406)	275 (246)
	Organs Consented	987 (977)	453 (456)	358 (370)	910 (886)	393 (394)	242 (213)
	Organs Retrieved	894 (883)	271 (298)	109 (125)	421 (410)	95 (120)	1 (1)
	Utilised organs for transplantation	841 (841)	256 (283)	98 (124)	396 (386)	49 (52)	1 (1)
	Recipients transplanted ²	832 (821)	281 (314)	98 (124)	206 (196)	49 (52)	1 (1)
NEW ZEALAND	Organs for donation	146 (122)	73 (61)	73 (61)	146 (122)	73 (61)	73 (61)
	Organs Requested	143 (120)	69 (60)	49 (50)	112 (110)	40 (45)	0 (0)
	Organs Consented	143 (120)	69 (60)	49 (50)	112 (110)	40 (45)	0 (0)
	Organs Retrieved	127 (99)	49 (51)	23 (11)	47 (40)	4 (4)	0 (0)
	Utilised organs for transplantation	121 (95)	48 (51)	23 (11)	44 (40)	4 (4)	0 (0)
	Recipients transplanted ³	118 (90)	51 (53)	23 (11)	24 (20)	4 (4)	0 (0)

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

² For Australia 2017 (2016), includes 9 (20) Double adult/Enbloc Kidneys, 50 (62) Split Livers, 4 (6) Reduced Size Livers, 16 (6) Single Lung and 190 (190) Double Lung Transplants

³ For New Zealand 2017 (2016), includes 3 (5) Double-adult/Enbloc Kidneys, 6 (4) Split Livers, 3 (0) Reduced Size Livers, 4 (0) Single Lung and 20 (20) Double Lung Transplants.

Multiple Organ Retrieval

For Australia, there were 510 actual deceased organ donors in 2017. Of those donors, 495 donors had at least one organ retrieved; and 482 resulted in at least one organ transplanted. There were 155 (30%) Australian donors in 2017 who had a single organ retrieved. Kidney only donation occurred in 120 cases, 15 donating a liver, 1 donating a heart and 19 donating lungs. In 2017, 340 (67%) donors had two or more organs retrieved for the purpose of transplantation. (Table 3.15)

Similarly, for New Zealand, there were 73 actual deceased organ donors in 2017. Of those donors, 69 had at least one organ retrieved; and 68 resulted in at least one organ transplanted. There were 18 (25%) single organ donors in 2017, 14 donating kidneys, 4 donating a liver, 0 donating a heart and 0 donating lungs. In 2017, 51 (70%) of donors had two or more organs retrieved for the purpose of transplantation. (Table 3.15)

Table 3.15 Multiple Organs Retrieved per donor 2013 - 2017

Organs Retrieved ¹	Australia					New Zealand				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
0	16 (4%)	8 (2%)	8 (2%)	14 (3%)	15 (3%)	0 (0%)	3 (7%)	3 (6%)	2 (3%)	4 (5%)
1	86 (22%)	86 (23%)	118 (27%)	123 (24%)	155 (30%)	9 (25%)	12 (26%)	11 (21%)	13 (21%)	18 (25%)
2	120 (31%)	107 (28%)	114 (26%)	166 (33%)	141 (28%)	13 (36%)	8 (17%)	14 (26%)	25 (41%)	21 (29%)
3	100 (26%)	91 (24%)	95 (22%)	99 (20%)	116 (23%)	8 (22%)	12 (26%)	19 (36%)	13 (21%)	18 (25%)
4	50 (13%)	51 (13%)	62 (14%)	62 (12%)	60 (12%)	6 (17%)	10 (22%)	5 (9%)	6 (10%)	10 (14%)
5	19 (5%)	35 (9%)	37 (9%)	39 (8%)	23 (5%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	2 (3%)	2 (3%)
6	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

¹ The organ types retrieved from a donor are: Kidney, Liver, Lung, Heart, Pancreas and Intestine.

Table 3.16 Multiple Organs Retrieved per Donor by Jurisdiction 2017

Organs Retrieved ¹	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUST	NZ
0	1 (1%)	4 (3%)	1 (7%)	6 (4%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	15 (3%)	4 (5%)
1	31 (30%)	42 (31%)	9 (64%)	50 (34%)	3 (16%)	8 (25%)	0 (0%)	12 (22%)	155 (30%)	18 (25%)
2	33 (31%)	39 (29%)	1 (7%)	44 (30%)	7 (37%)	6 (19%)	2 (67%)	9 (17%)	141 (28%)	21 (29%)
3	29 (28%)	21 (16%)	0 (0%)	28 (19%)	7 (37%)	7 (22%)	0 (0%)	24 (44%)	116 (23%)	18 (25%)
4	9 (9%)	22 (16%)	2 (14%)	12 (8%)	2 (11%)	6 (19%)	1 (33%)	6 (11%)	60 (12%)	10 (14%)
5	2 (2%)	7 (5%)	1 (7%)	8 (5%)	0 (0%)	3 (9%)	0 (0%)	2 (4%)	23 (5%)	2 (3%)
6	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

¹ The organ types retrieved from a donor are: Kidney, Liver, Lung, Heart, Pancreas and Intestine.