



SECTION 3

Deceased Organ Donor Pathway

SUMMARY

This section summarises the organ donation pathway in Australia and New Zealand. It includes data about the intention to be an organ donor; cause of death and events leading to donation; whether the donation did not proceed or proceeded down a donation after brain death or circulatory death pathway; maintenance and terminal treatment of the donor and the outcome of the retrieval procedure, resulting in transplantation of donated organs.

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Executive Summary

Since its inception in 1989 in Australia and 1993 in New Zealand, the Australian and New Zealand Organ Donation Registry (ANZOD) continues to record and report on organ donation within Australia and New Zealand.

Data related to organ donation and transplantation activity is essential in identifying opportunities for improving the care of donors, informing on the quality of transplant organs, and transplant recipient outcomes.

One organ donor can benefit a number of recipients suffering from end-stage organ disease. One donor could donate up to nine organs including, kidneys (left and right), liver (split left and right), heart, lungs (left and right), pancreas, and intestine, improving the lives of people wait-listed for an organ transplant.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to be felt across the health sector in 2022, causing a decrease in organ and tissue donation activity across the last 3 years. However, a small increase in organ donors and the number of people receiving transplants in 2022 points to early signs of recovery from the impacts of COVID-19.

Suggested Citation

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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 Register* 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 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 Register* 2022 (2021)

Donor Register*	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUSTRALIA
Registered as Yes	30 (27)	55 (43)	4 (3)	42 (28)	6 (4)	18 (20)	1 (0)	14 (15)	170 (140)
Registered as No	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (1)
Not Registered	43 (58)	59 (57)	6 (5)	94 (77)	8 (3)	18 (30)	0 (2)	25 (29)	253 (261)
Not Accessed	4 (6)	8 (8)	0 (0)	7 (5)	3 (0)	2 (0)	0 (0)	4 (0)	28 (19)
Total	77 (91)	122 (109)	10 (8)	144 (110)	18 (7)	39 (50)	1 (2)	43 (44)	454 (421)

* 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 Cases

Table 3.2 shows the number of actual donors subject to Coronial inquiry. In Australia, 51% of donors in 2022 were subject to Coronial inquiry, compared to 52% in 2021. In New Zealand, it was 49% in 2022 and 41% in 2021.

Table 3.2 Coroner's Cases 2018 – 2022

Coroner's Case	Australia					New Zealand				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	272	268	248	221	230	32	38	30	27	31
No	282	280	215	200	224	30	36	34	39	32
Total	554	548	463	421	454	62	74	64	66	63

Table 3.3 shows the number of Australian Coroner cases by jurisdiction and the number of Coroner cases in New Zealand for 2022 compared to 2021.

Table 3.3 Coroner's Cases by State and Country 2022 (2021)

Coroner's Case	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	Australia	New Zealand
Yes	38 (56)	51 (47)	3 (6)	73 (55)	7 (3)	26 (30)	1 (1)	31 (23)	230 (221)	31 (27)
No	39 (35)	71 (62)	7 (2)	71 (55)	11 (4)	13 (20)	0 (1)	12 (21)	224 (200)	32 (39)
Total	77 (91)	122 (109)	10 (8)	144 (110)	18 (7)	39 (50)	1 (2)	43 (44)	454 (421)	63 (66)

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.

Table 3.4 Cause of Donor Death 2018 – 2022 (%)

Cause of Death	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUS	NZ
Intracranial Haemorrhage	32%	35%	21%	36%	49%	36%	36%	31%	35%	41%
Traumatic Brain Injury	20%	13%	23%	15%	17%	16%	14%	22%	16%	26%
Cerebral Infarct	6%	6%	11%	4%	4%	8%	7%	3%	5%	6%
Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischemia	39%	42%	40%	39%	26%	39%	43%	39%	39%	24%
Other Neurological Condition	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	0%	0%	3%	2%	3%
Non-Neurological Condition	1%	3%	2%	4%	1%	2%	0%	1%	3%	1%

Table 3.5 shows the cause of death of donors by age group in 2022 in Australia and New Zealand. In donors aged 55 years and older, intracranial haemorrhage accounted for 48% of deaths in Australia and 62% in New Zealand in 2022, but a diminishing proportion in younger age groups. Conversely, among donors aged 15–34 years, cerebral hypoxia/ischemia accounted for 57% of deaths in Australia and 40% in New Zealand in 2022.

Table 3.5 Cause of Donor Death by Age Group 2022

Cause of Death	Australia					New Zealand				
	0–14	15–34	35–54	55+	n (%)	0–14	15–34	35–54	55+	n (%)
Intracranial Haemorrhage	4	6	55	82	147 (32%)	1	1	14	13	29 (46%)
Traumatic Brain Injury	8	24	16	23	71 (16%)	0	7	5	4	16 (25%)
Cerebral Infarct	0	1	12	13	26 (6%)	0	1	0	2	3 (5%)
Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischemia	15	47	87	46	195 (43%)	0	6	5	2	13 (21%)
Other Neurological Condition	0	2	2	2	6 (1%)	0	0	2	0	2 (3%)
Non-Neurological Condition	0	2	3	4	9 (2%)	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)
Total	27	82	175	170	454	1	15	26	21	63

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation includes the period leading up to the admission and during hospital the stay for the patient prior to organ donation. Table 3.6 shows the number of recorded events of cardiopulmonary resuscitation by Australian States in 2022 (2021).

Table 3.6 Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation by Australian States 2022 (2021)

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA
Yes	47 (48)	69 (49)	3 (4)	84 (52)	8 (4)	25 (20)	0 (1)	21 (20)
No	30 (43)	53 (59)	7 (4)	59 (58)	10 (3)	14 (30)	1 (1)	22 (24)
Unknown	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	77 (91)	122 (109)	10 (8)	144 (110)	18 (7)	39 (50)	1 (2)	43 (44)

Initial Mention of Organ Donation

In 2022, the initial mention of organ donation was predominantly raised by Intensive Care Clinicians and Registrars; with 40% of cases in Australia and 81% in New Zealand, as shown in Table 3.7. In Australia, organ donation was raised by a Donor Specialist on 140 (31%) occasions which is an increase from 25% in 2021. Organ donation in New Zealand was initially mentioned by a Donor Coordinator in 4 cases. In 2022, 28% of families raised the subject of organ donation in Australia, compared to 32% in 2021. In New Zealand, 2% of families raised donation in 2022 (12% in 2021). Table 3.8 shows the category of persons who initially mentioned organ donation for Australian states and territories in 2021 and 2022.

Table 3.7 Initial Mention of Organ Donation 2018 – 2022

Initial Mention	Australia					New Zealand				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Donor Specialist	144	130	133	106	140	4	0	2	4	4
ICU Consultant	217	219	174	142	154	44	65	54	54	51
ICU Trainee (E.g. Registrar)	22	19	17	21	27	0	0	0	0	0
Social Worker	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Clinician	10	10	5	7	5	0	0	0	0	0
Family	153	164	124	135	125	11	8	4	8	1
Nursing Staff	5	3	4	7	0	0	1	1	0	7
Other	2	3	5	3	2	3	0	3	0	0
TOTAL	554	548	463	421	454	62	74	64	66	63

Table 3.8 Initial Mention of Organ Donation by Australian State 2022 (2021)

Initial Mention	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA
Donor Specialist	12 (27)	43 (30)	4 (3)	65 (35)	8 (3)	5 (7)	1 (0)	2 (1)
ICU Consultant	33 (25)	35 (42)	4 (0)	31 (36)	3 (0)	22 (17)	0 (1)	26 (21)
ICU Trainee (E.g. Registrar)	2 (1)	3 (4)	0 (0)	12 (1)	0 (0)	6 (9)	0 (0)	4 (6)
Social Worker	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Emergency Clinician	1 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (5)
Family	29 (37)	38 (29)	2 (4)	33 (34)	6 (3)	6 (16)	0 (1)	11 (11)
Nursing Staff	0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTAL	77 (91)	122 (109)	10 (8)	144 (110)	18 (7)	39 (50)	1 (2)	43 (44)

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 any number of reasons where further investigations reveal medical contraindications to donation (for example, the discovery of cancer or positive virology tests). Donations after Circulatory Death (DCD) may also not proceed if the time between withdrawal of cardio-respiratory support and cessation of circulation exceeded the limits set. Table 3.9 represents the number of non-proceeding Donation after Brain Death (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, 169 intended donors did not proceed down the pathway of solid organ donation, of which 50 (30%) were DBD and 119 (70%) were DCD and in New Zealand, there were 3 DCD intended donors and 5 DBD intended donors.

Table 3.9 Actual vs Intended (Non-Proceeding) Donors 2022

Jurisdiction	DBD		DCD		Total	
	Actual	Intended	Actual	Intended	Actual	Intended
NSW	92 (88%)	13 (12%)	30 (48%)	33 (52%)	122 (73%)	46 (27%)
VIC	98 (89%)	12 (11%)	46 (52%)	42 (48%)	144 (73%)	54 (27%)
QLD	60 (82%)	13 (18%)	17 (49%)	18 (51%)	77 (71%)	31 (29%)
SA	25 (83%)	5 (17%)	14 (54%)	12 (46%)	39 (70%)	17 (30%)
WA	37 (90%)	4 (10%)	6 (38%)	10 (63%)	43 (75%)	14 (25%)
TAS	18 (86%)	3 (14%)	-	3 (100%)	18 (75%)	6 (25%)
NT	-	-	1 (100%)	-	1 (100%)	-
ACT	7 (100%)	-	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	10 (91%)	1 (9%)
AUSTRALIA	337 (87%)	50 (13%)	117 (50%)	119 (50%)	454 (73%)	169 (27%)
NEW ZEALAND	53 (91%)	5 (9%)	10 (77%)	3 (23%)	63 (88%)	9 (13%)

The reasons for donations not proceeding in Australia and New Zealand in 2022 are shown by the donation pathway in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10 Reasons Why Donation Did Not Proceed 2022, Australia and New Zealand

Reason	Planned DBD	Planned DCD	Not Determined	Total
Medical Contraindication Discovered During Consideration for Donation	37	43	0	80
Planned Donation After Circulatory Death Who Died Outside Time Limit	0	42	0	42
No Suitable Recipients	13	23	1	37
Consent Withdrawn by Family After Initially Giving Consent	1	7	0	8
Improved Neurology	0	5	0	5
Failed Physiological Support	1	2	0	3
Refusal by Coroner / Pathologist	2	0	0	2
Transplant Service Unavailable	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	55	122	1	178

Donation After Circulatory Death

Most organs are donated by the DBD pathway. After certification of brain death, the donor remains on the ventilator and the removal of organs occurs hours later. The 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 to minimise warm ischaemic time.

The number of DCD donors since 1989 has risen to 1660 donors in Australia and 86 DCD donors in New Zealand. In Australia, in 2022, there were 117 DCD donors and in New Zealand, there were 10 DCD donors.

Table 3.11 shows the number of DCD Donors by jurisdiction for 2018 - 2022.

Table 3.11 Donation After Circulatory Death by Jurisdiction 2018 – 2022

Year	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUSTRALIA	NEW ZEALAND
2018	21	46	6	63	3	10	1	4	154	9
2019	23	41	5	59	1	16	3	24	172	13
2020	23	42	3	45	2	12	1	10	138	8
2021	25	25	3	34	3	18	0	16	124	6
2022	17	30	3	46	0	14	1	6	117	10

In 2022 in Australia, the mean age for a DCD donor was 48 years and the ages ranged from 4 to 72 years. In New Zealand, the mean age of DCD was 46 years and the ages ranged from 23 to 64 years.

Causes of death leading to DCD in Australia in 2022 were intracranial haemorrhage (28), cerebral hypoxia/ischemia (50), traumatic brain injury (23), cerebral infarct (6), other neurological conditions (1) and non-neurological conditions (9). Causes of death leading to DCD in New Zealand in 2022 were intracranial haemorrhage (2), cerebral hypoxia/ischemia (4), traumatic brain injury (2), cerebral infarct (1), and other neurological conditions (1).

Time from Admission to Brain Death

In 2022, 14% of Australian donors were declared brain dead within 24 hours of hospital admission. 73% of donors were declared brain dead between 1 and 5 days of hospital admission. 13% of donors (43) were in the hospital for more than 5 days before being declared brain dead.

In 2022, 25% of New Zealand donors were declared brain dead within 24 hours of hospital admission. 66% of donors were declared brain dead between 1 and 5 days of hospital admission. 9% of donors (5) were in the 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 2018–2022

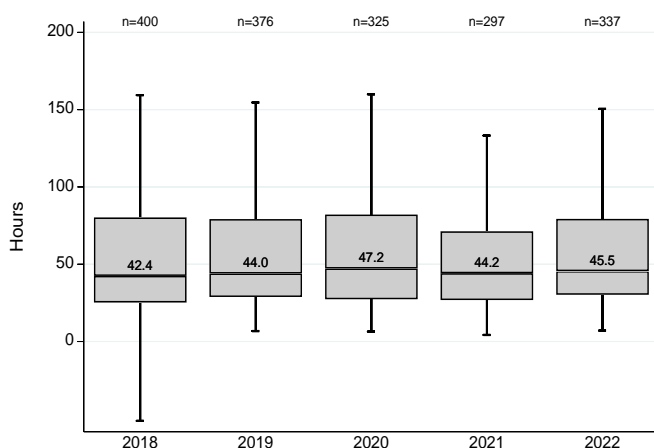
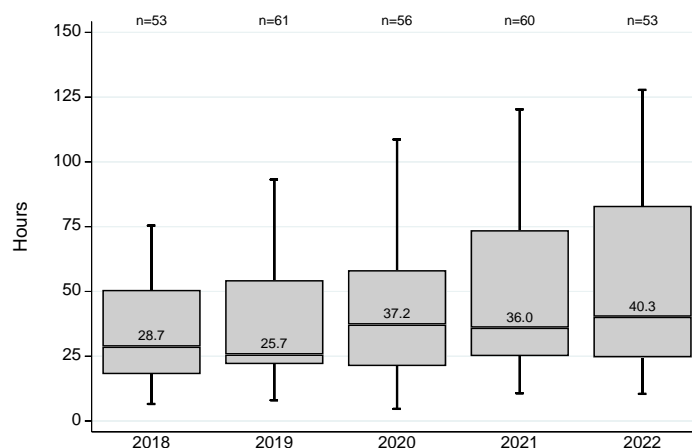


Figure 3.1.2 - Time from Admission to Brain Death (hours) DBD Donors - New Zealand 2018–2022

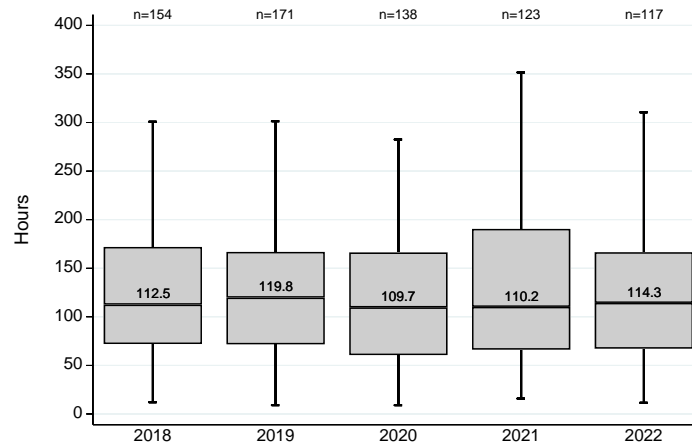


Time from Admission to Circulatory Death

As shown in Figure 3.2, in 2022, 2% of Australian DCD donors died within 24 hours of hospital admission. 52% of DCD donors died between 1 – 5 days of hospital admission. 44% of DCD donors were in the hospital for more than 5 days before death.

In New Zealand, 70% of DCD donors died between 1 and 5 days of hospital admission. 20% of DCD donors were in the hospital for more than five days before death.

Figure 3.2 - Time from Admission to Circulatory Death (hours) DCD Donors - Australia 2018–2022



Time from Ventilation to Brain Death

Figure 3.3 shows the time from the commencement of ventilation to brain death in Australia and New Zealand for 2018-2022.

Figure 3.3.1 - Time from Ventilation to Brain Death (hours) DBD Donors - Australia 2018–2022

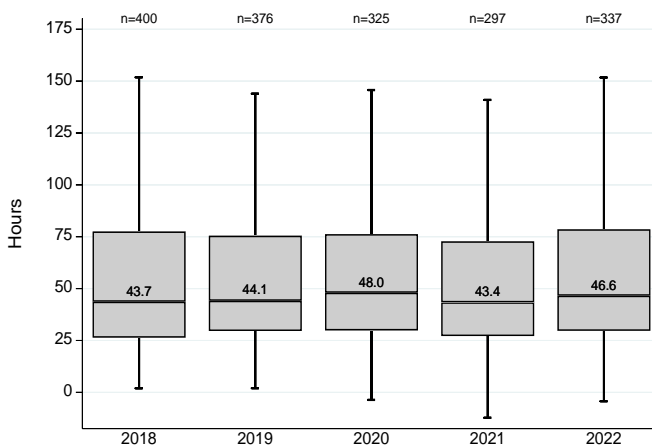
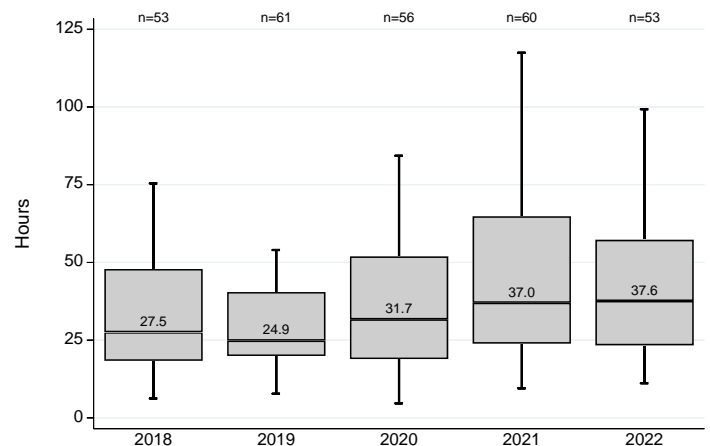


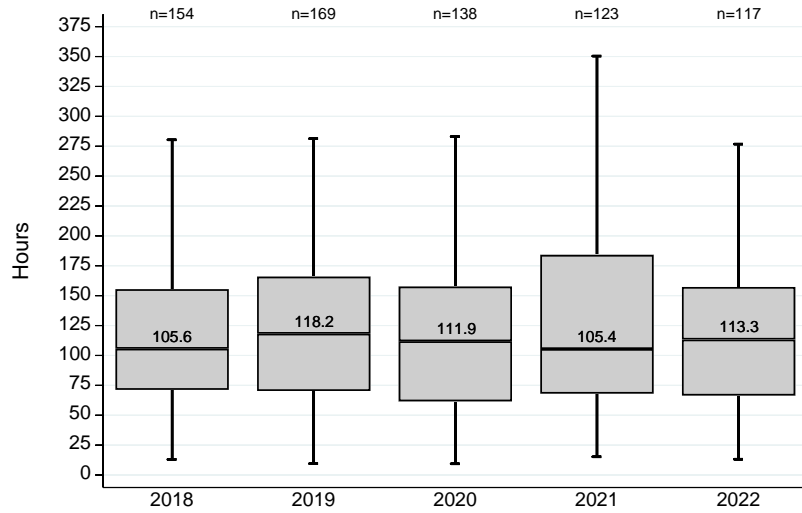
Figure 3.3.2 - Time from Ventilation to Brain Death (hours) DBD Donors - New Zealand 2018–2022



Time from Ventilation to Circulatory Death

Figure 3.4 shows the time from the commencement of ventilation to circulatory death in Australia for 2018–2022. The median time in New Zealand in 2022 from ventilation to circulatory death was 63.2 hours.

Figure 3.4 - Time from Ventilation to Circulatory Death (hours) DCD Donors - Australia 2018–2022



Time from Brain Death to Donation

Figure 3.5 shows the time from ventilation to brain death in Australia and New Zealand from 2018 to 2022.

In 2022, 4% (17) of Australian DBD donors underwent aortic cross-clamp within twelve hours of the certification of brain death. Cross clamp did not proceed in 6 Australian donors.

In 2022, 2% (9) 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 2018–2022

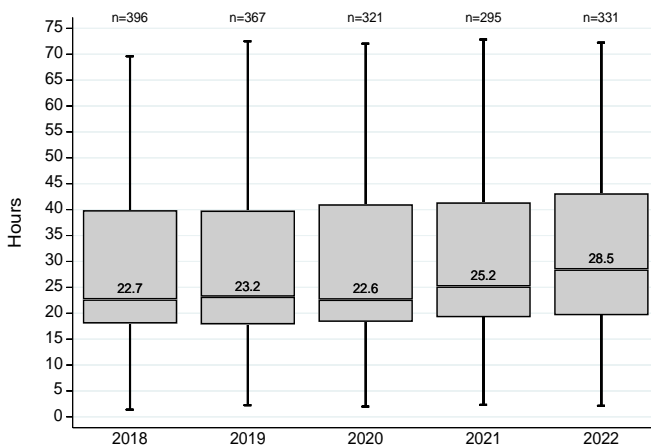
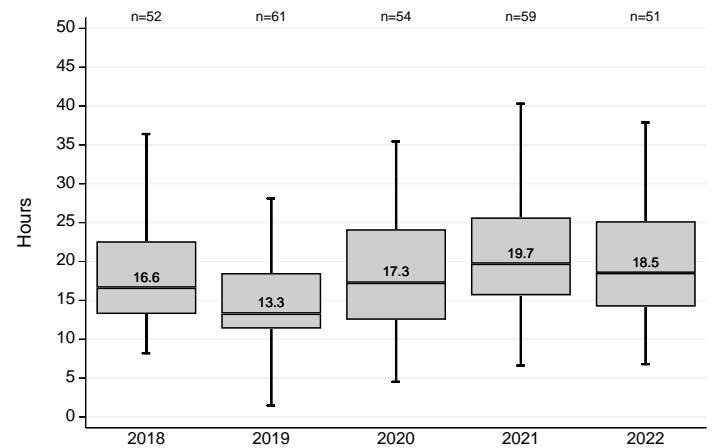


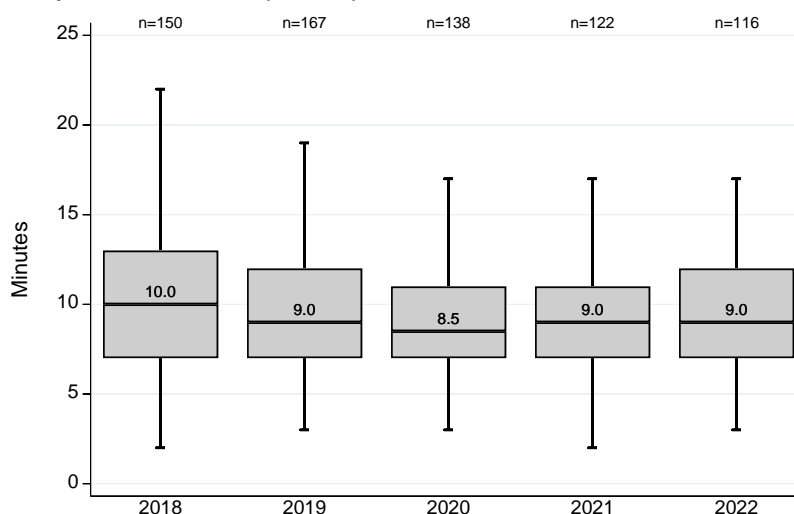
Figure 3.5.2 - Time from Brain Death to Donation (hours) DBD Donors - New Zealand 2018–2022



Time from Circulatory Death to Donation

As shown in Figure 3.6, in 2022, 64% (75) of Australian DCD donors underwent cold perfusion within ten minutes of the certification of circulatory death. Cold perfusion did not proceed in 1 Australian donor.

Figure 3.6 - Time from Circulatory Death to Donation (minutes) DCD Donors - Australia 2018–2022



In 2022, 80% (8) of New Zealand DCD donors underwent cold perfusion within ten minutes of the certification of circulatory death. Cold perfusion did not proceed for 2 New Zealand donors. The median time was 9 minutes.

Summary - Organs Requested, Consent Given, Retrieved and Transplanted

Table 3.12 shows the outcome of organs requested in 2022 (2021). 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 3.12 Summary of Organ Donation Pathway by Organ Type 2022 (2021)

Country		Kidneys ¹	Liver	Heart	Lungs ¹	Pancreas	Intestines
AUSTRALIA	Organs for donation	908 (842)	454 (421)	454 (421)	908 (842)	454 (421)	454 (421)
	Organs Requested	892 (817)	428 (393)	357 (345)	834 (768)	359 (327)	281 (272)
	Organs Consented	890 (809)	418 (386)	330 (325)	796 (748)	348 (306)	238 (232)
	Organs Retrieved	782 (726)	275 (270)	124 (117)	290 (335)	143 (70)	2 (2)
	Utilised organs for transplantation	729 (668)	243 (238)	116 (112)	260 (306)	47 (37)	2 (2)
	Recipients transplanted ²	715 (656)	264 (252)	116 (112)	142 (167)	47 (37)	2 (2)
NEW ZEALAND	Organs for donation	126 (132)	63 (66)	63 (66)	126 (132)	63 (66)	63 (66)
	Organs Requested	124 (128)	61 (61)	43 (41)	112 (112)	38 (31)	0 (0)
	Organs Consented	124 (128)	61 (61)	41 (41)	112 (112)	38 (30)	0 (0)
	Organs Retrieved	120 (121)	47 (50)	16 (14)	32 (59)	5 (6)	0 (0)
	Utilised organs for transplantation	109 (108)	45 (49)	16 (14)	31 (58)	5 (6)	0 (0)
	Recipients transplanted ³	104 (102)	49 (52)	16 (14)	16 (30)	5 (6)	0 (0)

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

² For Australia 2022 (2021), includes 14 (12) Double adult/En bloc Kidneys, 42 (28) Split Livers, 3 (1) Reduced Size Livers, 24 (28) Single Lungs and 118 (139) Double Lung Transplants.

³ For New Zealand 2022 (2021), includes 5 (6) Double-adult/En bloc Kidneys, 8 (6) Split Livers, 0 (0) Reduced Size Livers, 1 (2) Single Lung and 15 (28) Double Lung Transplants.

Multiple Organ Retrieval

For Australia, there were 454 actual deceased organ donors in 2022. Of those donors, 446 donors had at least one organ retrieved; and 433 resulted in at least one organ transplanted. There were 120 (26%) Australian donors in 2022 who had a single organ retrieved. Kidney-only donation occurred in 88 cases, with 18 donating a liver, 4 donating a heart and 9 donating lungs. In 2022, 326 (72%) donors had two or more organs retrieved for the purpose of transplantation. (Table 3.13)

Similarly, in New Zealand, there were 63 actual deceased organ donors in 2022. Of those donors, 61 had at least one organ retrieved; and 59 resulted in at least one organ transplanted. There were 10 (16%) single organ donors in 2022, 10 donating kidneys, 0 donating a liver, 0 donating a heart and 0 donating lungs. In 2022, 51 (81%) of donors had two or more organs retrieved for the purpose of transplantation. (Table 3.13)

Table 3.13 Multiple Organs Retrieved per Donor 2018 – 2022 (%)

Organs Retrieved*	Australia					New Zealand				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0	14 (3%)	16 (3%)	7 (2%)	4 (1%)	8 (2%)	2 (3%)	1 (1%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)	2 (3%)
1	168 (30%)	186 (34%)	146 (32%)	116 (28%)	120 (26%)	16 (26%)	16 (22%)	15 (23%)	11 (17%)	10 (16%)
2	161 (29%)	155 (28%)	137 (30%)	129 (31%)	121 (27%)	14 (23%)	31 (42%)	18 (28%)	27 (41%)	31 (49%)
3	107 (19%)	112 (20%)	85 (18%)	94 (22%)	119 (26%)	14 (23%)	16 (22%)	22 (34%)	17 (26%)	10 (16%)
4	67 (12%)	49 (9%)	58 (13%)	51 (12%)	57 (13%)	12 (19%)	7 (9%)	6 (9%)	5 (8%)	8 (13%)
5	36 (6%)	30 (5%)	30 (6%)	26 (6%)	29 (6%)	4 (6%)	3 (4%)	1 (2%)	5 (8%)	2 (3%)
6	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

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

Table 3.14 Multiple Organs Retrieved per Donor by Jurisdiction 2022 (%)

Organs Retrieved*	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUSTRALIA	NEW ZEALAND
0	2 (2%)	4 (3%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (2%)	2 (3%)
1	27 (22%)	40 (28%)	27 (35%)	11 (28%)	8 (19%)	5 (28%)	1 (100%)	1 (10%)	120 (26%)	10 (16%)
2	28 (23%)	42 (29%)	20 (26%)	12 (31%)	12 (28%)	4 (22%)	0 (0%)	3 (30%)	121 (27%)	31 (49%)
3	41 (34%)	33 (23%)	20 (26%)	9 (23%)	10 (23%)	4 (22%)	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	119 (26%)	10 (16%)
4	16 (13%)	17 (12%)	8 (10%)	4 (10%)	9 (21%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (30%)	57 (13%)	8 (13%)
5	8 (7%)	8 (6%)	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	4 (9%)	5 (28%)	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	29 (6%)	2 (3%)
6	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

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