

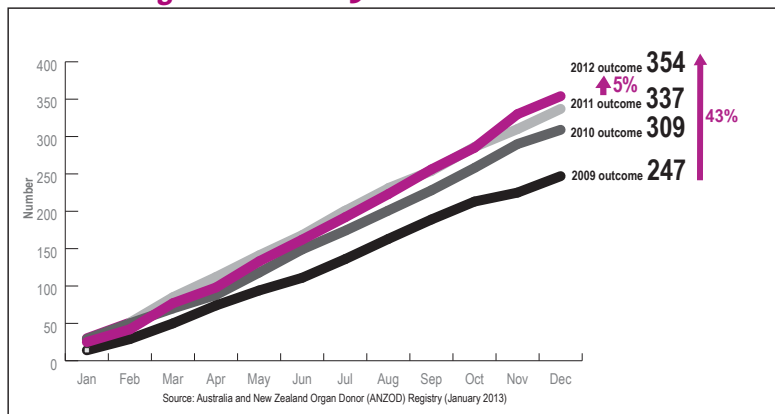


Performance Report 2012

Deceased organ donors

In 2012, 354 organ donors transformed the lives of 1,052 Australians. The 5% increase in 2012 built on the 9% increase in 2011 (337) and represents a 43% increase over 2009 (247), the year the DonatLife Network was established.

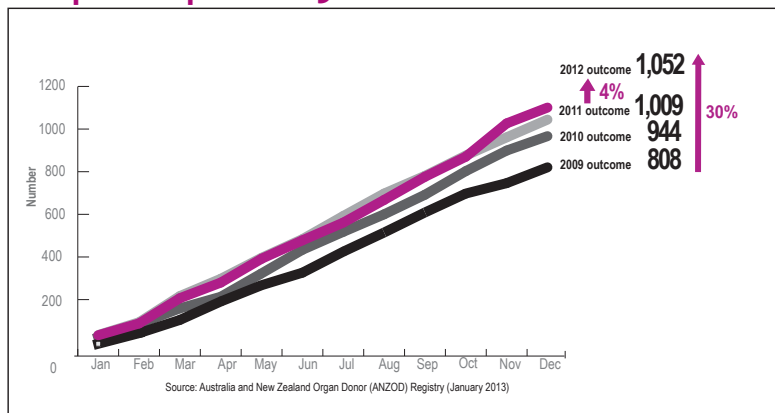
Deceased organ donors 2009–2012



Transplant recipients

In 2012, there were 1,052 transplant recipients. The 4% increase in 2012 built on the 7% increase in 2011 (1,009) and represents a 30% increase over 2009 (808), the year the DonatLife Network was established.

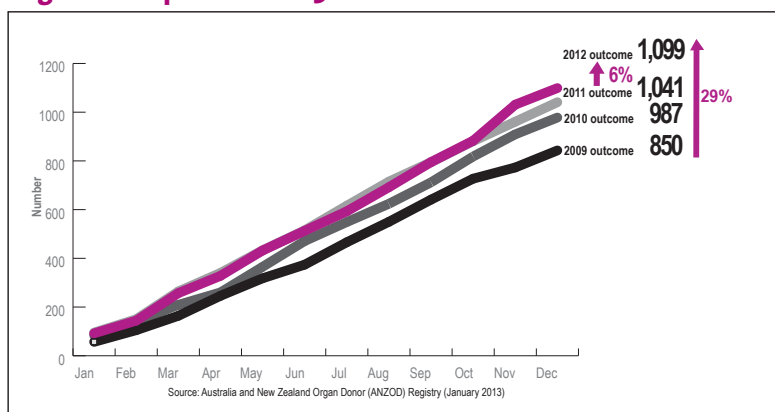
Transplant recipients 2009–2012



Organs transplanted

In 2012, there were 1,099 organs transplanted. The 6% increase in 2012 built on the 5% increase in 2011 (1,041) and represents a 29% increase over 2009 (850), the year the DonatLife Network was established.

Organs transplanted 2009–2012



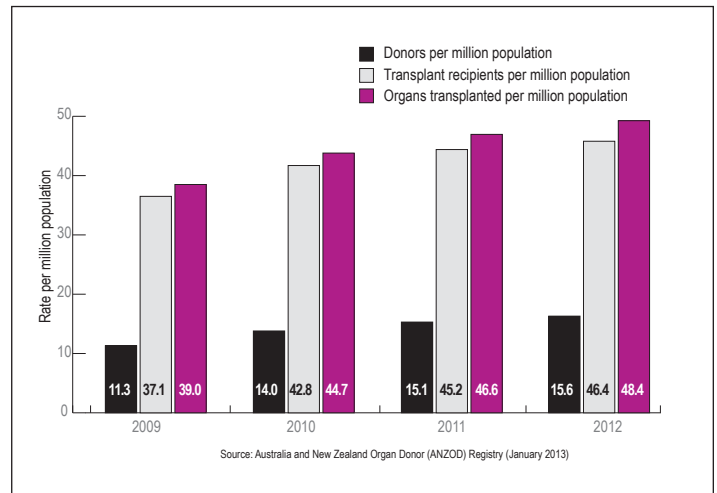
Performance report 2012

Donation and transplant rates

In 2012, Australia had a donor per million population rate (dpmp) of 15.6 dpmp. This result represents a 3% increase (0.5 dpmp) on the 2011 outcome of 15.1 dpmp and a 38% increase over 2009 (11.3 dpmp), the year the DonatLife Network was established.

Using the international standard measure of organs transplanted per million population (otpmp), Australia achieved an outcome of 48.4 otpmp in 2012, a 4% increase on the 2011 outcome (46.6 otpmp) and a 24% increase over 2009 (39.0 otpmp), the year the DonatLife Network was established.

Donation and transplant rates 2009–2012



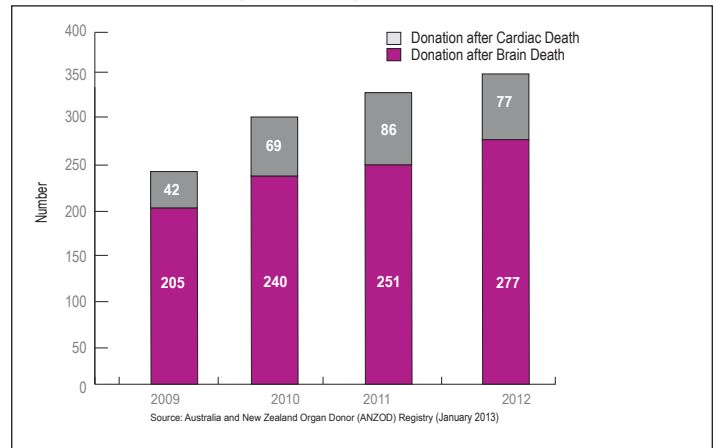
Deceased donors by donation pathway

In 2012, 78% (277) of deceased donors were realised from the Donation after Brain Death (DBD)* pathway, with the remaining 22% (77) from the Donation after Cardiac Death [also known as Donation after Circulatory Death] (DCD)** pathway.

In 2012, there was a 10% increase in donations realised from the DBD pathway and a 12% decrease in donations from the DCD pathway when compared to 2011 outcomes.

Of the 107 additional donors achieved in 2012 when compared to the 2009 outcome, 72 donors (67% of the growth) were realised from the DBD pathway and 35 donors (33% of the growth) were realised from the DCD pathway.

Deceased donors by pathway 2009–2012



* DBD Brain death occurs when a person's brain is so damaged that it will never function again. When doctors determine that a person in intensive care has died in this way, donation after BD can be considered.

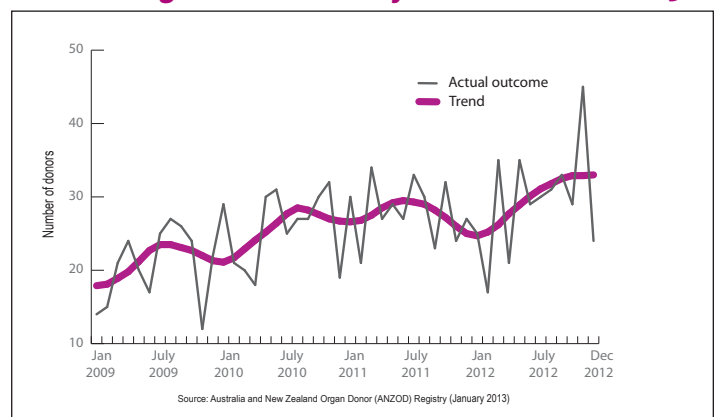
** DCD Cardiac death occurs when a person's heart stops beating. When doctors determine that a person in intensive care will not recover and their heart will stop beating within a given time of removal of artificial support, donation after cardiac death can be considered.

Deceased organ donation trend 2009–2012

This trend is calculated by taking a Henderson moving average of the actual outcomes to smooth out the month to month random volatility. It is designed to indicate the broad direction of a series rather than specific month to month outcomes.

The deceased organ donation trend has increased over time from less than 20 donors a month in January 2009 to over 30 donors a month by December 2012.

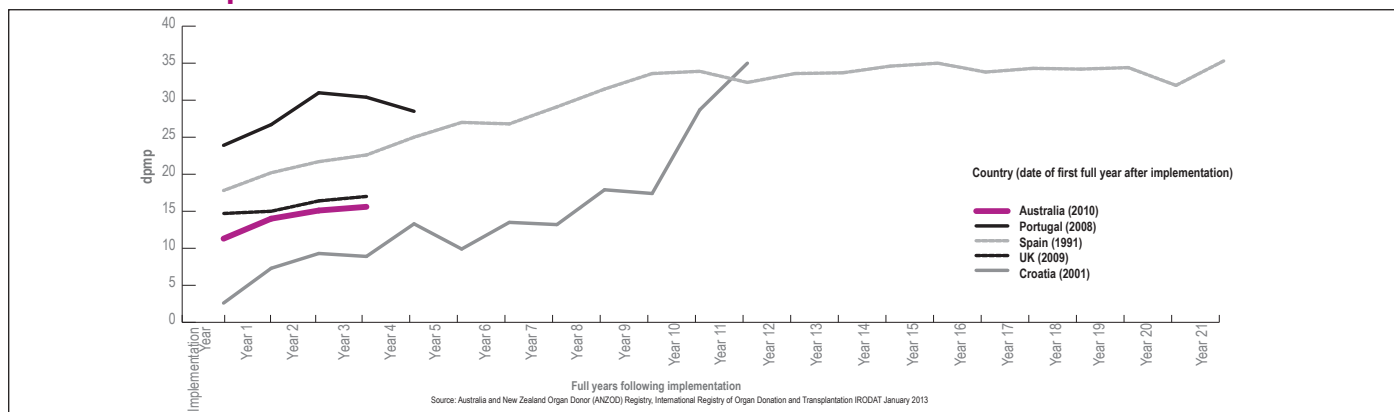
Deceased organ donors monthly actual and trend 2009–2012



For more information visit www.donatelife.gov.au

Performance report 2012

International comparison



International comparison

It is not possible to draw direct comparisons between countries in terms of their progress in organ donation reform, as there are many differences between health care systems, population size, community attitudes and the relative starting points for national organ and tissue donation reform.

The key lesson to learn from leading countries is that reform of organ and tissue donation is an incremental process that takes time as national systems are developed and hospital based clinical practice is reformed.

Organs transplanted from deceased donors

Kidneys are the most predominant organ donated and transplanted. In 2012, 606 kidneys were transplanted from deceased organ donors. This was 6% higher than the outcome in 2011 (570), and 36% higher than in 2009 (446) the year the DonateLife Network was established.

In 2012 there were also four combined heart/lung transplants and one intestinal transplant. These transplants have not been represented graphically due to the relative numbers when compared with other types of organ transplants.

Organs transplanted from deceased donors 2009–2012

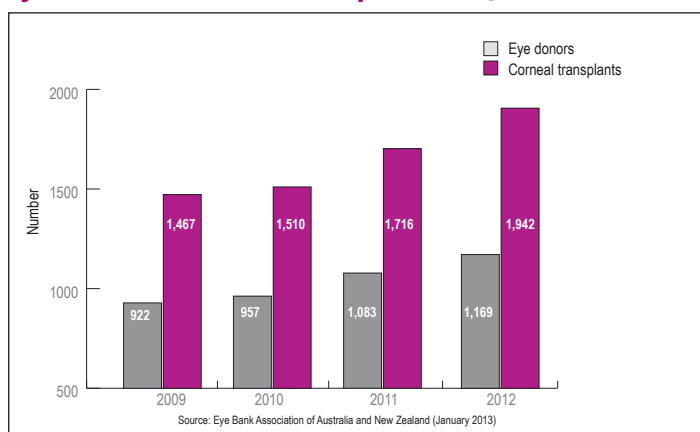


Eye donors and corneal transplants

Provisional outcomes from the Eye Bank Association of Australia and New Zealand, indicate that in 2012, 1,169 eye donors enabled 1,942 corneal transplants. This represents an 8% increase in eye donors and a 13% increase in corneal transplants over 2011 (1,083 donors and 1,716 transplants respectively).

The 2012 outcomes represent a 27% increase in eye donations and a 32% increase in corneal transplants over 2009 (922 donors and 1,467 transplants respectively).

Eye donors and corneal transplants 2009–2012



For more information visit www.donatelife.gov.au

Organ and Tissue Authority
Level 6, 221 London Circuit Canberra ACT 2600
PO Box 295 Civic Square ACT 2608
Telephone 02 6198 9800 Facsimile 02 6198 9801



An Australian Government Initiative

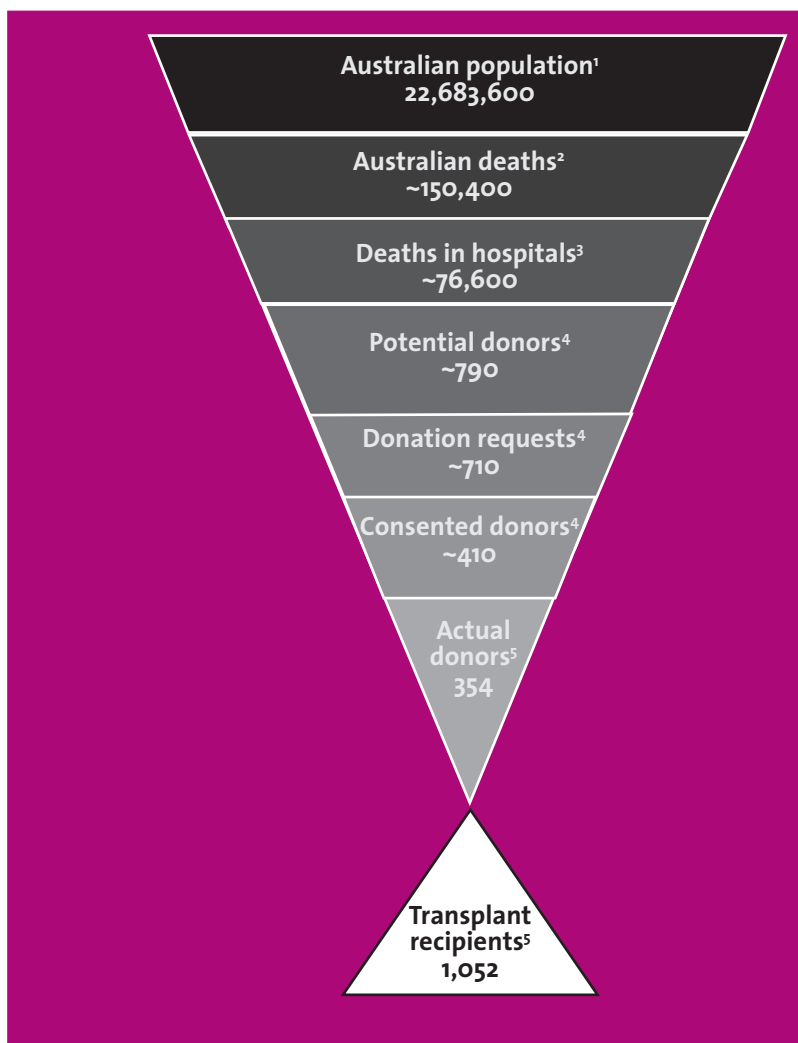
Australia's potential donor population

Not everyone can be an organ donor as particular circumstances must prevail in order for a patient to be medically suitable for donation. Organ donation is only possible from a subset of end of life events that occur in intensive care units or hospital emergency departments. Potential donors need to be recognised as such, and if medically suitable, the family will be asked to confirm the wishes of their family member before donation can occur.

By way of example, in 2012 the Australian population was 22,683,600 with an estimated 150,400 deaths occurring. Of these, approximately 76,600 deaths occurred in hospitals with around 790 potential donors identified – around 1 % of the hospital deaths.

Requests to families for donation were made in around 710 cases, with approximately 410 families consenting to donation. In just over 50 cases where family consent was given, donation did not proceed for a variety of clinical reasons.

The resulting 354 deceased organ donors transformed the lives of 1,052 Australians in 2012.



Source:

1. 30 June 2012 estimated resident population (ABS 3101.0- Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2012. Released 18/12/2012)
2. Estimated from ABS 3302.0 Deaths, Australia, 2011. Released 8/11/2012.
3. Estimated from AIHW Australian hospital statistics 2010-11 Released 30/4/2012. Updated 16/5/2012
4. Estimated from DonateLife Audit, September 2012, AOTA
5. ANZOD Monthly report on Deceased Organ donation in Australia December 2012

For more information visit www.donatelife.gov.au

Organ and Tissue Authority
Level 6, 221 London Circuit Canberra ACT 2600
PO Box 295 Civic Square ACT 2608
Telephone 02 6198 9800 Facsimile 02 6198 9801



An Australian Government Initiative