

THE ETHICS OF ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION



29th Annual Thomas A. Pitts
Memorial Lectureship in Medical Ethics
April 7, 2023



Legal & Ethical Arguments for **Respecting** Donor's Registration Status

Thaddeus Mason Pope

JD, PhD, HEC-C

April 7, 2023

nothing
to disclose

I am

pro-donation

I am a FPA donor
with **designation**
on my Minnesota
driver's license



MINNESOTA

DRIVER'S
LICENSE

NOT FOR FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION



1 POPE
2 THADDEUS MASON
3 [REDACTED]

LITTLE CANADA, MN 55117-1656

4d DL#

[REDACTED]

4a ISS 08/21/2020

3

DOB

08/02/1969

4b EXP

08/02/2024

9

CLASS D

9a END NONE

12

RESTR NONE

DONOR

15 SEX M

16 HGT 6'-01"



17 WGT 200 lb

18 EYES BLU

Thaddeus Pope

5

DD 00000003377865

08/02/69



my family

knows

my wishes

April 2023

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

2009





1. **BREAKING NEWS**

20:22 HOSPITAL CRYING AFTER HE WAS PRONOUNCED DEAD



US Airways 1549



Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act (RUAGA)



Gov.
Sanford



S.C. Code Ann.

§ 44-43-335

“person other than the donor is **barred from ... revoking** an anatomical gift ... if the **donor made** an anatomical gift ...”

IN

OTHER

WORDS

if...

first person
authorization

South Carolina ^{SC} ^{USA} DRIVER'S LICENSE



DL#: 123456789

SAMPLE, REGULAR LICENSE
110 MAPLE STREET
ANYTOWN, SC 292221111



03-14-1972



Sample

DOB: 03-14-1972
Issued: 02-27-2008
Expires: 03-14-2018
Class: D
Sex: F
Weight: 120
Height: 5-06
Restrict: None
Endorse: None



44051 0 2

Governor Signature
Governor



*South
Carolina*



then...

binding



may **not**

veto

may **not**

override

may **not**

override

may **not**

revoke



SOUTH CAROLINA

The Palmetto State

same

rule in every

other state

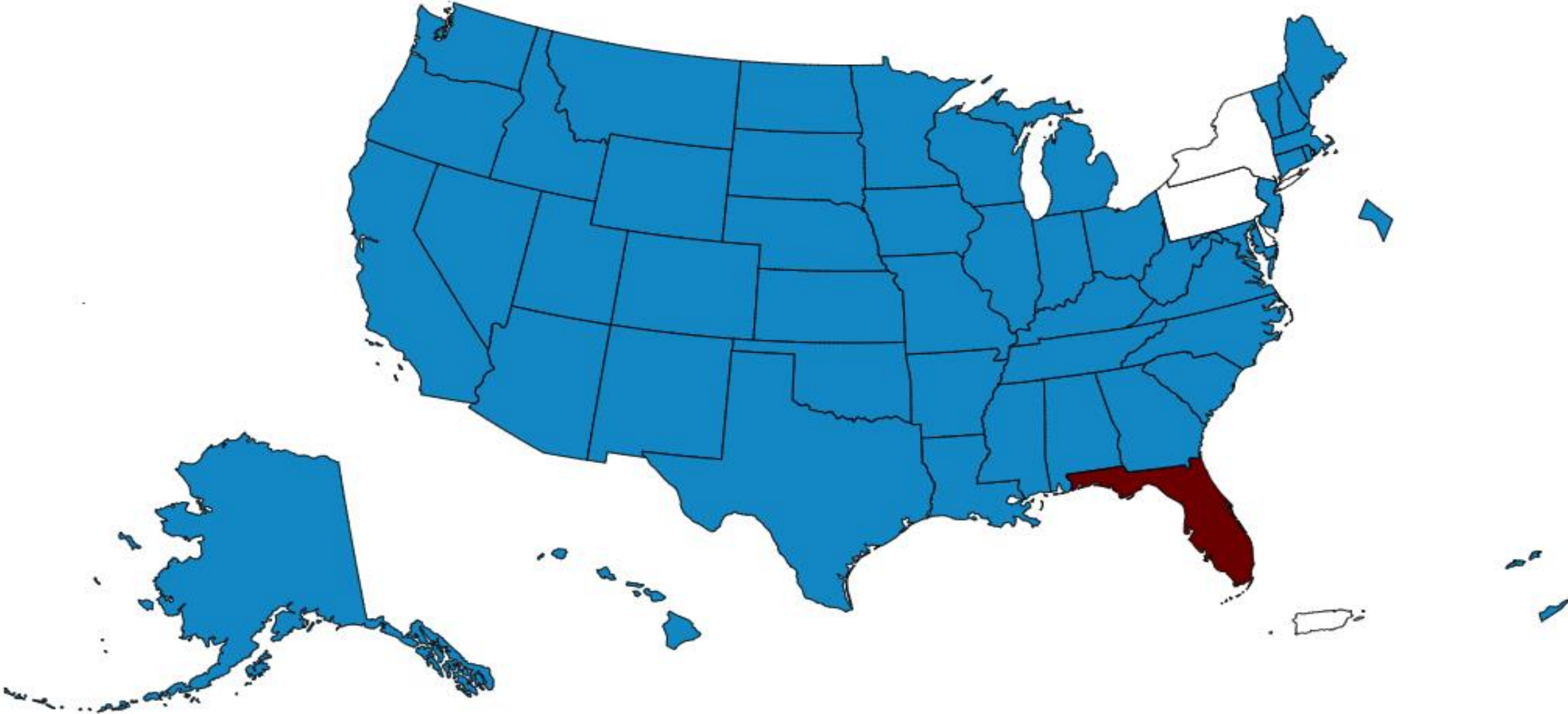
RUAGA



2006 | Anatomical Gift Act

Medical & Public Health Law | Probate, Trusts, & Estates

Map	Bill List	Summary	Enactment History
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defend

this rule

only

donor may revoke

roadmap

6 parts

must OPOs

honor family

objections

may OPOs

honor family

objections

do OPOs

honor family

objections

positive

→ normative

should OPOs

honor family

objections

better ways
to manage
objections

brain
death

part 1

must OPOs

honor family

objections

no



S.C. Code Ann.

§ 44-43-335

“person other than the donor is **barred from ... revoking** an anatomical gift ... if the **donor made** an anatomical gift ...”

WHAT
DOES IT
MEAN?

=



only the **donor**
can revoke a gift
the **donor** made



Uniform Law Commission

Better Laws. Stronger States.

RUAGA

“intentionally
disempowers families
from ... revoking ... gifts
in contravention of a
donor’s wishes”



Uniform Law Commission

Better Laws. Stronger States.

“there is **no reason** to
seek **consent** from the
... family as they have
no right to give it”



NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION of
ATTORNEYS GENERAL

2010 resolution

“**obligation** ... participants
in the donation process ...
to ... honor and implement
the **decision of the donor**”



we are
Sharing HopeSC



SOUTH CAROLINA ORGAN & TISSUE RECOVERY SERVICES

YOUR DECISION MATTERS.

. South Carolina is a first-person authorization state.



South Carolina

**MYTH: IT DOESN'T MATTER WHAT I DECIDE ABOUT DONATION,
BECAUSE MY FAMILY WILL MAKE THE FINAL DECISION.**

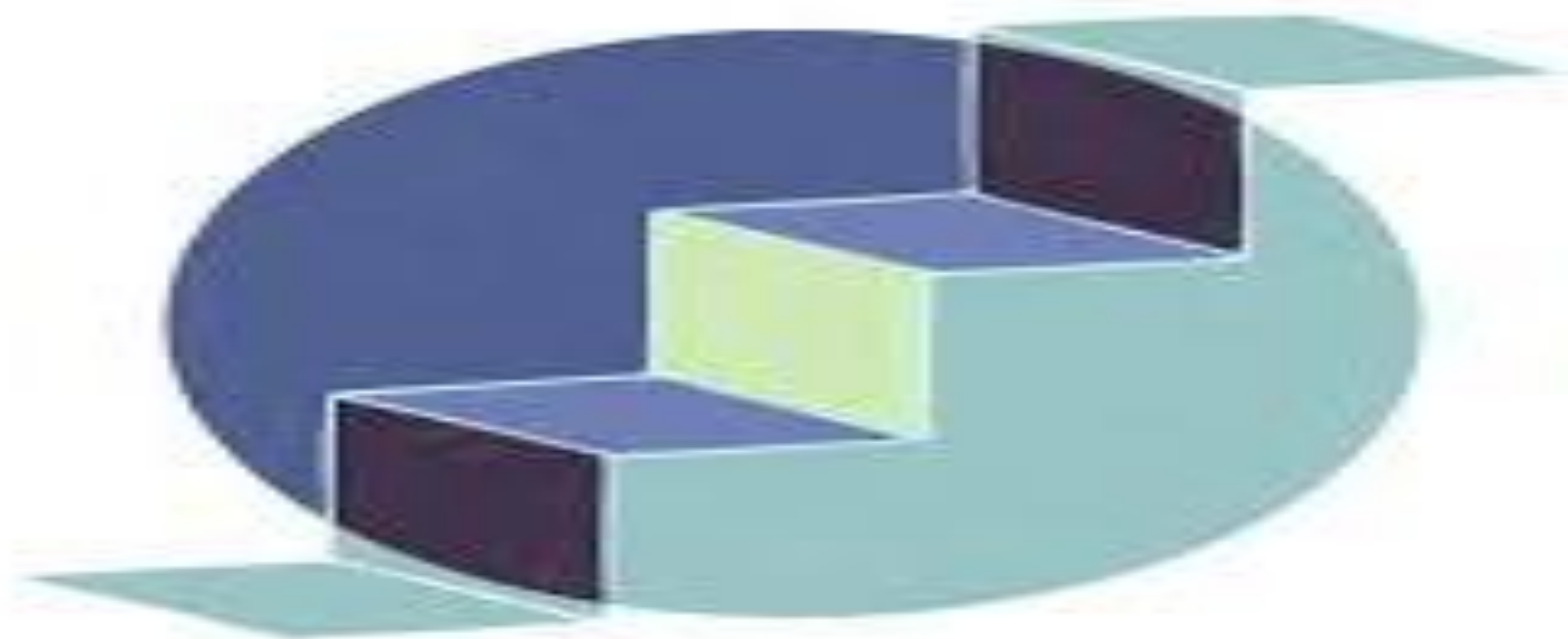
False:

family permission is not
required for donation, and your decision to donate will be
honored.



some OPOs

do **more**



THAT EXTRA STEP

fight for FPA

in **court**

they **win**

case 1





Elijah Smith





given

FPA

but

he did not
understand



DEATH CONTROVERSY

FAMILY SAYS COURT ORDER RUSHED THEIR SON'S DEATH



Lifeline
of Ohio



LAW SUIT

Civil Action No.

Plaintiff

Defendant

Notice of a Lawsuit and Request to Waive Service

Defendant or - If the defendant is a corporation or other entity you represent, the

commenced on

attached

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, PROBATE DIVISION
FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO**

**LIFELINE OF OHIO ORGAN
PROCUREMENT, INC.,**

Plaintiff,

vs.

OHIOHEALTH CORPORATION, et al.,

Defendants.

:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:

Case No. 561385-A

Judge Guy Reece

DECLARATORY JUDGMENT ORDER

This action came before the Court on the verified complaint of plaintiff, filed on July 10, 2013. The Court finds that Elijah Smith, having applied for and being issued an identification card by the Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles, in accordance with ORC § 2108.05 (A)(1), has made an anatomical gift that he did not revoke.

family **cannot**

revoke FPA

case 2



2022



Josh
Francis
O'Connor

given

FPA

Virginia DRIVER'S LICENSE

Customer identifier

T16700185

Name

MAURY

JUSTIN, WILLIAM

Address

**17 FIRST STREET
STAUNTON, VA 24401**

Sex

M

Class

NONE

Date of birth

07/15/1958

Eyes

BRO

Endorsements

NONE

Exp ORI

08/14/2009

Height

Restrictions

Exp

T16700185 07 15 1958 M



Justin W Maury

♠️ **Organ Donor**



T16700185 JUSTIN MAURY

MAURY

but



mom
sued OPO
to stop



New England
Donor Services

“NEDS is **required** to
act in accordance
with the donor’s gift”

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS**

JENNIFER LEIGH MCLEAN and
JOSH FRANCIS DESJARLAIS
O'CONNOR,

Plaintiffs,

v.

NEW ENGLAND DONOR SERVICES
and BOSTON MEDICAL CENTER,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 22-CV-11003-NMG

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

“decision to donate **shall be complied** with”

“shall **not require** the consent or concurrence of any **other** individual”

case 3





Ruben
Vati

given

FPA



FOX 10

3:58 87°

**FAMILY OF MAN ON LIFE SUPPORT SAY HE IS NOT BRAIN DEAD
PROTESTORS GATHER OUTSIDE HONOR HEALTH HOSPITAL**



DONOR

NETWORK OF ARIZONA

A Donate Life Organization



The Judicial Branch of Arizona

Maricopa County

DEPARTMENTS ▾

SERVICES ▾

RESOURCES ▾

LOCATIONS

I AM A ... ▾



> Docket

Civil Court Case Information – Case History

[« Return to search results](#)

Case Information

Case Number: CV2019-054426

Judge: Bachus, Alison

File Date: 9/19/2019

Location: Northeast

family **cannot**

revoke FPA

these three were

injunction cases

may OPO

proceed

families also lost

damages cases

family sued **after**

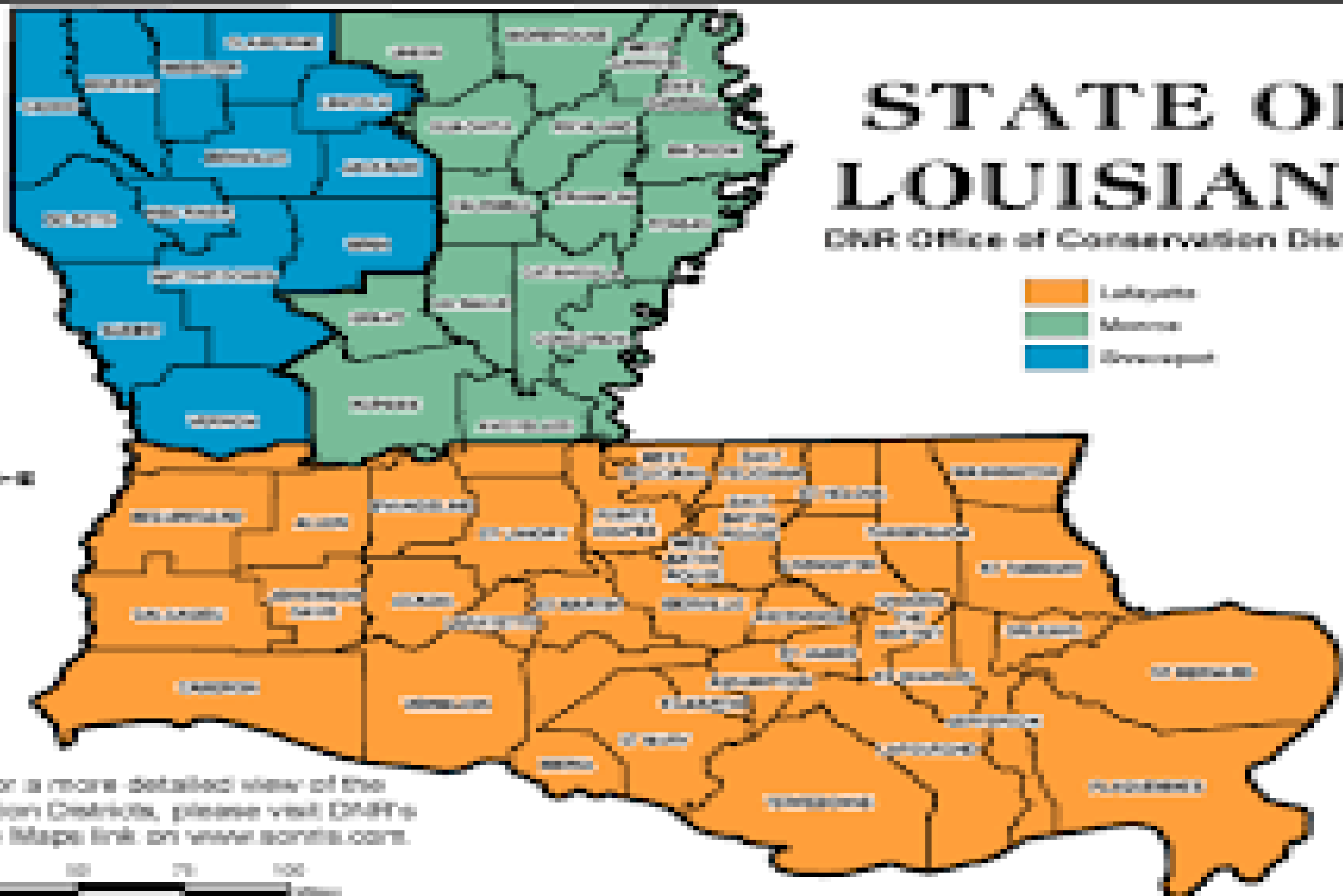
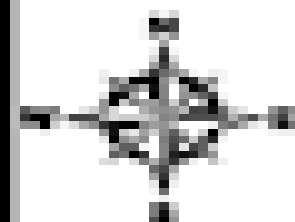
OPO procured

case 4

STATE OF LOUISIANA

DNR Office of Conservation Districts

- Lakeyette
- Marine
- Greenwood



NOTE: For a more detailed view of the Conservation Districts, please visit DNR's Interactive Maps link on www.dnr.la.gov.



given

FPA

parents

objected

I do not want
“my daughter
cut on”



LOPA

TM

MAKING LIFE HAPPEN

disregarded

mother's objection

proceeded on

basis of FPA

LAWSUIT

Civil Action No.

Plaintiff

Defendant

Notice of a Lawsuit and Request to Waive Service of Process

to the defendant or - If the defendant is a corporation or other entity - If the defendant is a corporation or other entity you represent, the entity you represent, the

commenced on the date of the filing of this lawsuit. The attached

allege: OPO inflicted
mental anguish &
emotional distress

QUACHITA PARISH COURTHOUSE





\$30,000

49,109 (La.App. 2 Cir. 8/6/14)

**Johnny COOPER and Harriet Cooper,
Individually and on Behalf of their
Daughter, Tina White (Deceased),
Plaintiffs–Appellees**

v.

**LOUISIANA ORGAN PROCUREMENT
and Terria Alexander, Defendants–
Appellant.**

No. 49,109–CA.

Court of Appeal of Louisiana,
Second Circuit.

Aug. 6, 2014.



“registry clearly stated that
[daughter] **consented**”

“[parents’] concerns ... did
not vitiate ... prior consent”

sum up

when FPA

no duty **seek**

family consent

no duty **honor**

family objections

but

consult with family

even if no decision

for them to make



Uniform Law Commission

Better Laws. Stronger States.

“that conversation should focus more on what **procedures** will be followed ... and on answering a family’s questions ... rather than on seeking approval”

get medical &
social history

sustains
cooperative
relationship

part 2

OPO is **not**
bound by
family veto

but

may OPO

voluntarily

accede

yes

may OPOs

honor family

objections

yes



S.C. Code Ann.

§ 44-43-365(H)

“person **may**
accept **or reject**
an anatomical gift”



UNITED STATES

Department of
Health and Human
Services

Health Care Financing Administration

42 CFR Part 482

[HCFA-3005-F]

RIN: 0938-AI95

**Medicare and Medicaid Programs;
Hospital Conditions of Participation;
Identification of Potential Organ,
Tissue, and Eye Donors and
Transplant Hospitals' Provision of
Transplant-Related Data**

“encourage **discretion and sensitivity** with respect to the circumstances, views, and beliefs of the **families** of potential donors”

OPOs may
accept or reject
family vetoes

part 3

OPOs **may**
honor family
objections

do they

yes

some OPOs

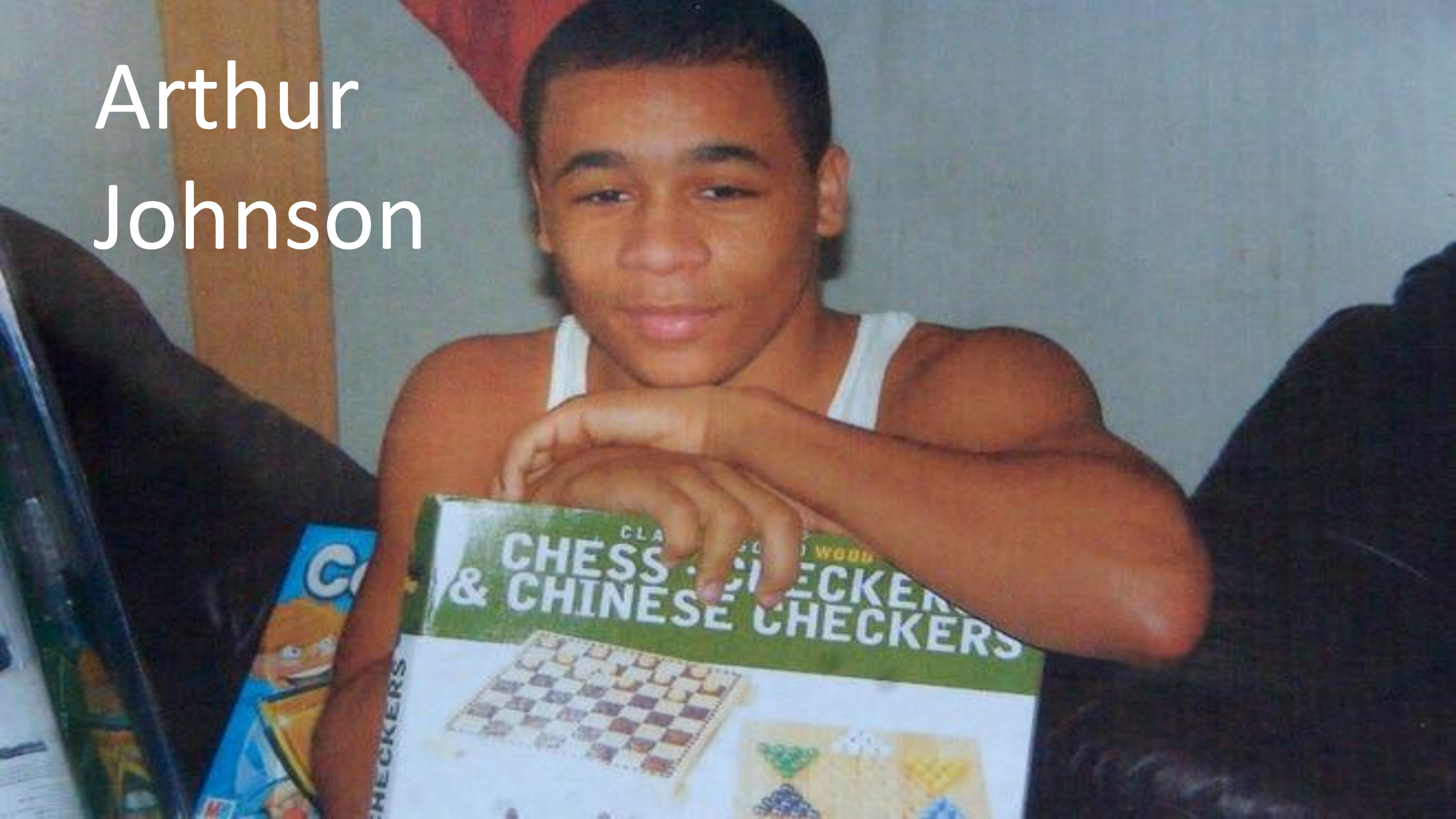
cave-in to

families

another
case



Arthur
Johnson







given

FPA





LifeLink®

LifeLink®



9661



pressing the matter
“would **not be the**
best thing for the
family or for us”

that's just a
single case —
for illustration



1999

The Consent Process for Cadaveric Organ Procurement

How Does It Work? How Can It Be Improved?

Dave Wendler, PhD

Neal Dickert, BA

Context Understanding the consent process that organ procurement organizations (OPOs) use is crucial to improving the process and thereby

when

discordance

31%

follow

NOK

2014

When the Living and the Deceased Cannot Agree on Organ Donation: A Survey of US Organ Procurement Organizations (OPOs)

W. J. Chon^{1,*}, M. A. Josephson¹, E. J. Gordon²,
Y. T. Becker³, P. Witkowski³, D. J. Arwindekar¹,
A. Naik¹, J. R. Thistlethwaite Jr.³, C. Liao⁴
and L. F. Ross^{3,5}

¹Section of Nephrology, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL

²Comprehensive Transplant Center, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL

first person authorization; NCCUSL, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; ODBC, Organ Donation Breakthrough Collaborative; OPO, Organ Procurement Organization; OTBC, Organ Transplant Breakthrough Collaborative; UAGA, Uniform Anatomical Gift Act

Received 21 June 2013, accepted for publication 23 September 2013

when

discordance

20%

follow

NOK

“20% of OPOs
still accede to
the next-of-kin”

2020

Special articles

Family overrule of registered refusal to donate organs

David Shaw^{1,2}, Penney Lewis ³, Nichon Jansen⁴, Undine Samuel⁵, Tineke Wind⁶, Denie Georgieva⁴, Bernadette Haase⁴, Rutger Ploeg⁷, and Dale Gardiner⁸

when

discordance

10%

follow

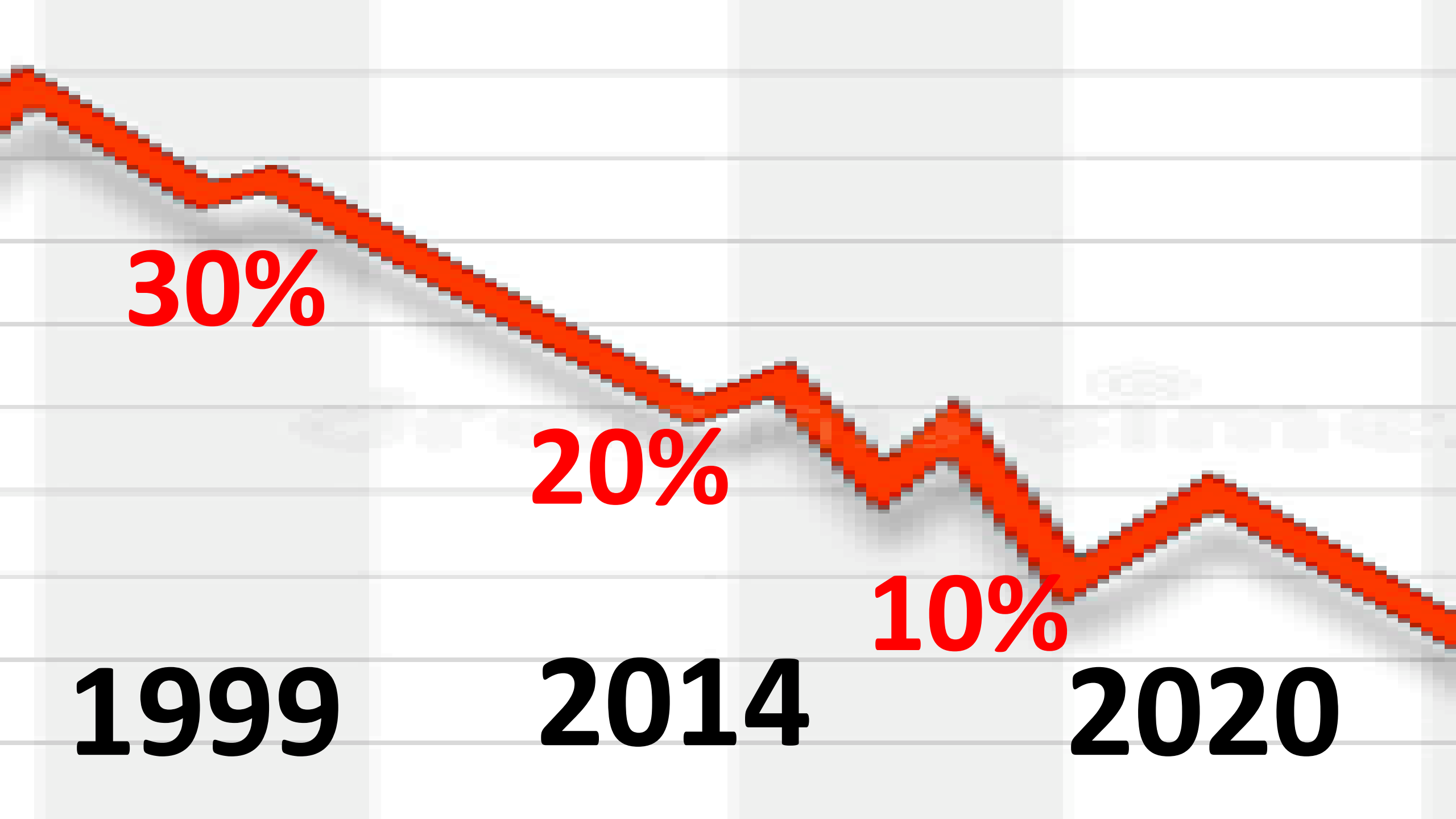
NOK

less & less

acquiescence

rate of capitulation

dropping



higher

elsewhere





REPORTS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Family veto in organ donation: the experiences of Organ and Tissue Donation Coordinators in Ontario

Veto familial au don d'organes : expériences des coordonnateurs en don d'organes et de tissus en Ontario

Samantha J. Anthony, MSW, PhD  · Jia Lin, MPH  · Sarah J. Pol, MSc  ·
Linda Wright, MSW, MHSc  · Sonny Dhanani, MD, FRCPC 

2021

when

discordance

21%

follow

NOK



REPORTS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Survey of Canadian intensivists on physician non-referral and family override of deceased organ donation

Sondage auprès des intensivistes Canadiens concernant la non-référence médicale et le refus par la famille malgré l'accord du donneur du don d'organes après un décès

Matthew J. Weiss, MD  · Shane W. English, MD, MSc · Frederick D'Araron, MD, MSc ·





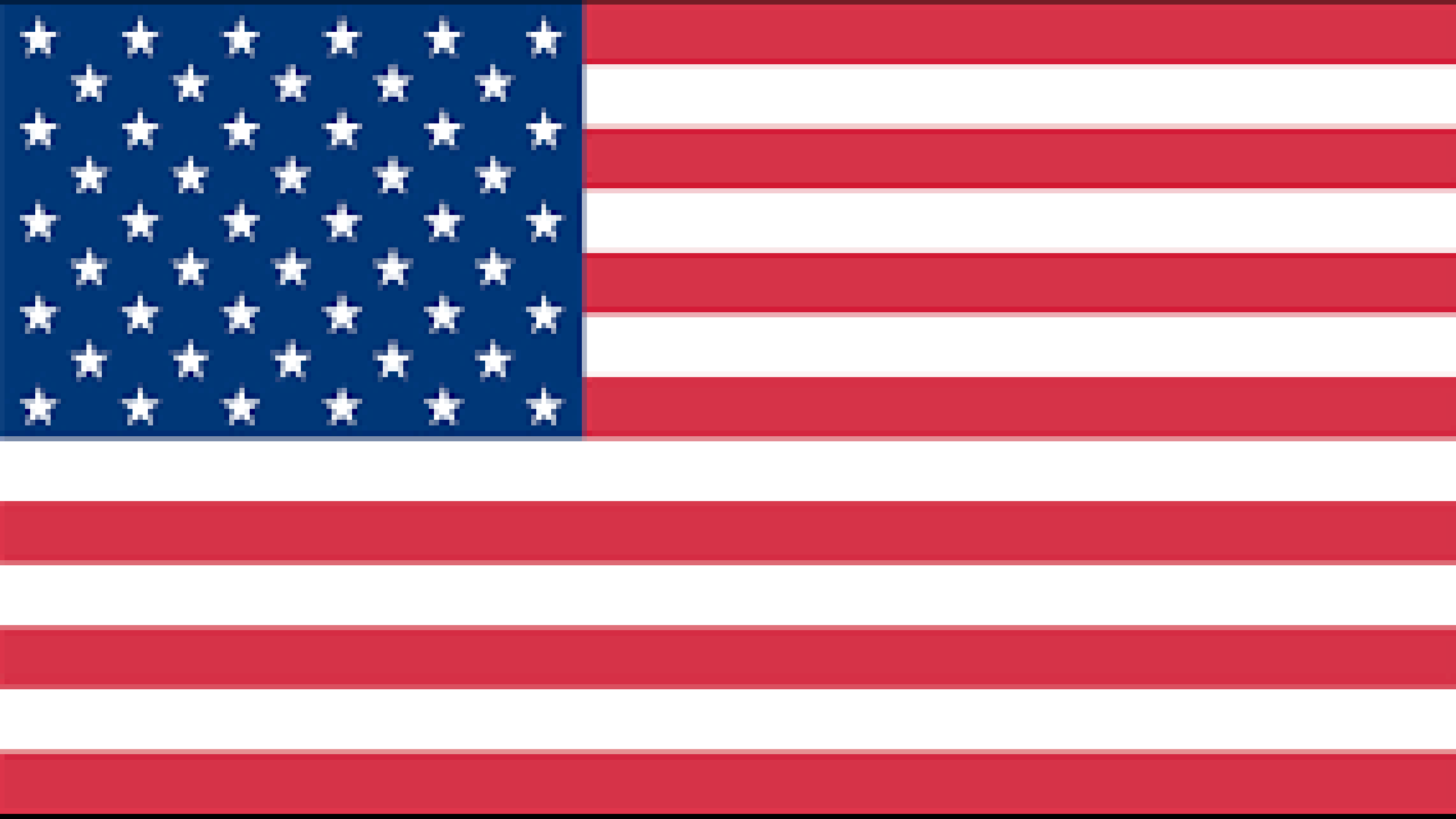
The Rule of Threes: three factors that triple the likelihood of families overriding first person consent for organ donation in the UK

**James Morgan¹, Cathy Hopkinson², Cara Hudson²,
Paul Murphy^{1,2}, Dale Gardiner^{2,3}, Olive McGowan² and
Cathy Miller²**

12%

follow

NOK



10%

significant

loss of organs

part 4

positive

→ normative

should OPOs

honor family

objections

depends on
objection



Involving the family in deceased organ donation

A discussion paper
April 2016

1. New evidence of refusal (9.6%)

Patient had stated in the past that they did not wish to be a donor (6.7% ODR)

Family were not sure whether the patient would have agreed to donation. (2.9%)

2. Reassessment of overall benefit (31.6%)

Family felt the length of time for donation process was too long. (28.2%)

Family wanted to stay with the patient after death (2.9%)

Family had difficulty understanding/accepting neurological testing (0.5%)

3. Genuine overrule (46.5%)

Family did not want surgery to the body (8.1%).

Family felt the patient had suffered enough (7.7%)

Strong refusal - probing not appropriate (6.2%)

Family were divided over the decision (6.7%)

Family concerned that organs may not be transplanted (6.2%)

Family did not believe in donation (5.3%)

Family felt the body needs to be buried whole (unrelated to religious or cultural reasons) (2.4%)

Family felt it was against their religious/cultural beliefs (1.9%)

Families concerned about organ allocation (1%)

Family concerned that other people may disapprove/be offended (0.5%)

Family concerned donation may delay the funeral (0.5%)

4. Other – 12.4%



REPORTS OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Survey of Canadian intensivists on physician non-referral and family override of deceased organ donation

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Matthew J. Weiss, MD  · Shane W. English, MD, MSc · Frederick D'Araron, MD, MSc ·

Table 2 Reasons selected to support family override request

Reason selected to follow a family override request	Physicians who agreed or strongly agreed (% of total number of respondents)	Physicians with donation-specific roles who agreed or strongly agreed (% of donation specialists respondents)
Fear of loss of public trust in the donation and transplantation system	105/130 (81%)	19/28 (68%)
Obligation to respect the grief and desires of the SDM	92/130 (71%)	17/28 (61%)
Fear of legal risk	75/128 (58%)	17/28 (61%)
Fear of media exposure	49/127 (39%)	11/28 (39%)
Belief that the donation registry does not constitute valid consent for organ donation	46/129 (36%)	9/28 (32%)
Personally held beliefs against donation	1/127 (1%)	0/28 (0%)



American Journal of Transplantation
Volume 14, Issue 1

Jan 2014

Pages 1-243

ARTICLE

When the Living and the Deceased Cannot Agree on Organ Donation: A Survey of US Organ Procurement Organizations (OPOs)

A Survey of US OPOs on Implementation of First Person Authorization

■ Very Likely ■ Somewhat Likely ■ Somewhat Unlikely ■ Very Unlikely

Effect on Donor Rates



Potential Legal Liability



Adverse Publicity



Impact on Family

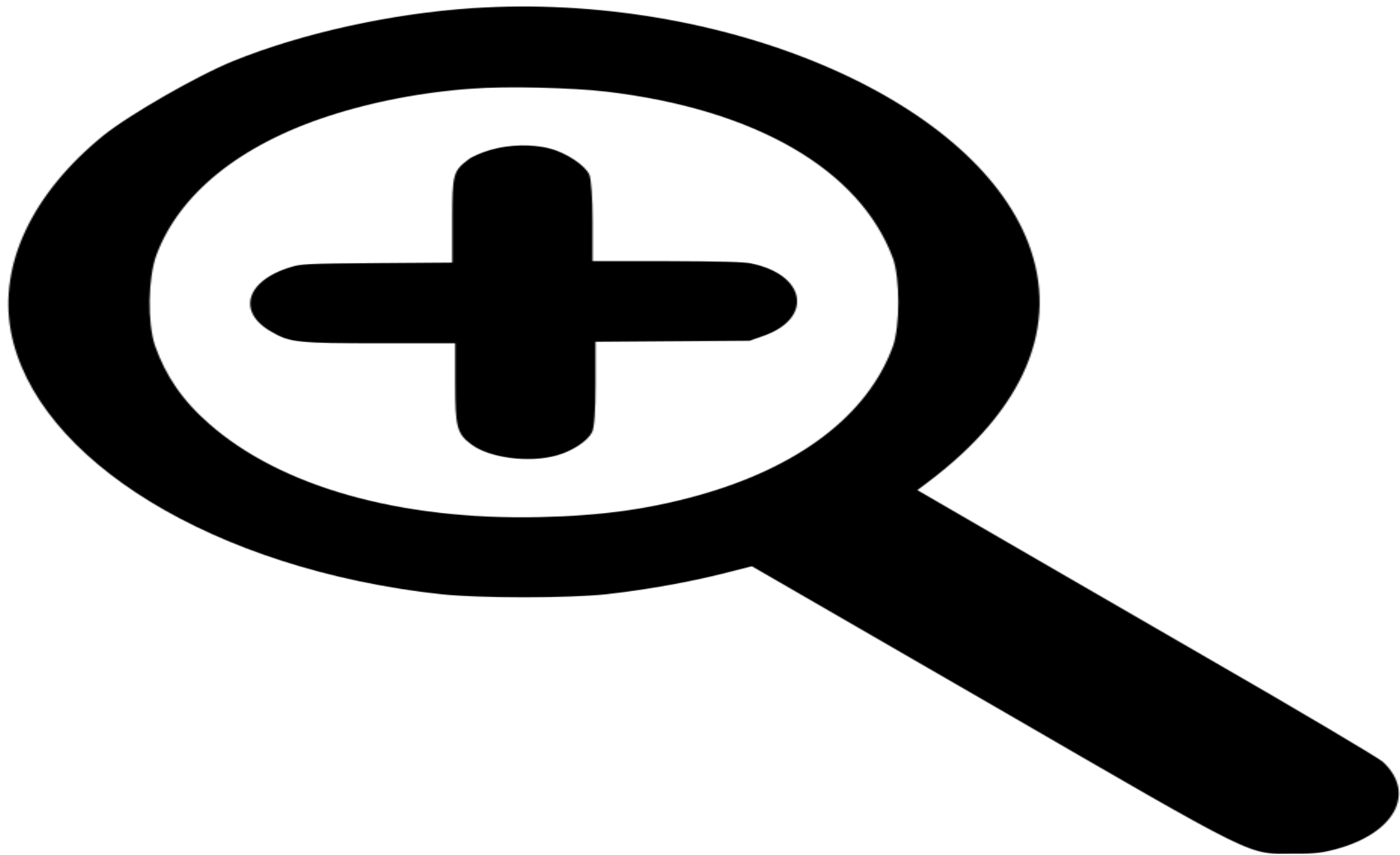


State Laws



Registered Donor Status





objection 1

donor herself

revoked FPA

An illustration of a person's hands typing on a laptop keyboard. The laptop screen is blue. A speech bubble from the right contains the text "Remove my name from organ donor registry." A light blue mouse is visible on the right side of the desk.

**"Remove my
name from
organ donor
registry."**

honor if
compelling
evidence

S.C. Code Ann.

§ 44-43-390(C)

“person may presume
that a document of gift
... is valid **unless** that
person knows that it
was ... **revoked**”

here, family contends FPA
not valid because
it **was** revoked

S.C. Code Ann.

§ 44-43-335

“in the absence of an
express, contrary indication
by the donor, a person
other than the donor is
barred from ... revoking ...”

here, family contends
there **was**

“express, contrary
indication by the donor”

sum up

donor has right
to revoke their
own FPA

if family claims
donor **herself**
revoked

honor if
compelling
evidence

objection 2



FPA **never** valid

in 1st place

honor if
compelling
evidence

S.C. Code Ann.

§ 44-43-390(C)

“person may presume
that a document of gift ...
is valid **unless** that person
knows that it was **not**
validly executed”

here, family contends

FPA was **not**

validly executed

FPA

presumed

valid

but that is

rebuttable

honor if
compelling
evidence

CAUTION



these first two
objections

they are **not**

vetoed or

overrides

family just

supplying

new **evidence**

FPA revoked

or

FPA invalid

if family's evidence
is compelling →
there is **no FPA**
to override

if donor **revoked**
her **own** FPA, there
is no current FPA

or

if donor **never** gave
valid FPA, there **is**
no current FPA

cannot override
what does not
exist



YOU CAN'T FIRE ME, I QUIT!



objection 3

family **concedes**

FPA valid

family **concedes**

FPA not revoked

but

donor **would** not
have FPA **if** had
known .. delay &
distress

family contends
not sufficiently
informed

but

not enough to
invalidate similar
instruments

State of South Carolina



Advance Directive for Health Care

Quality of Life:

I want my doctors to help me maintain an acceptable quality of life including adequate pain management. A quality of life that is unacceptable to me means when I have any of the following conditions **(you can check as many of these items as you want)**:

- ☐ **Permanent Unconscious Condition:** I become totally unaware of people or surroundings with little chance of ever waking up from the coma.
- ☐ **Permanent Confusion:** I become unable to remember, understand or make decisions. I do not recognize loved ones or cannot have a clear conversation with them.
- ☐ **Dependent in all Activities of Daily Living:** I am no longer able to talk clearly or move by myself. I depend on others for feeding, bathing, dressing and walking. Rehabilitation or any other restorative treatment will not help.
- ☐ **End-Stage Illnesses:** I have an illness that has reached its final stages in spite of full treatment. Examples: Widespread cancer that does not respond anymore to treatment; chronic and/or damaged heart and lungs, where oxygen needed most of the time and activities are limited due to the feeling of suffocation.

Treatment:

If my quality of life becomes unacceptable to me and my condition is irreversible (that is, it will not improve), I direct that medically appropriate treatment be provided as follows. **Checking “yes” means I WANT the treatment. Checking “no” means I DO NOT want the treatment.**

☐	☐	<u>CPR (C ardiopulmonary R esuscitation):</u> To make the heart beat again and restore breathing after it has stopped. Usually this involves electric shock, chest compressions, and breathing assistance.
Yes	No	
☐	☐	<u>L ife Support / O ther Artificial Support:</u> Continuous use of breathing machine, IV fluids, medications, and other equipment that helps the lungs, heart, kidneys and other organs to continue to work.
Yes	No	
☐	☐	<u>T reatment of New C onditions:</u> Use of surgery, blood transfusions, or antibiotics that will deal with a new condition but will not help the main illness.
Yes	No	
☐	☐	<u>T ube feeding/IV fluids:</u> Use of tubes to deliver food and water to patient’s stomach or use of IV fluids into a vein which would include artificially delivered nutrition and hydration.
Yes	No	

completed

without clinicians

without IC

even **more**

on point

Last Will and Testament

and disposing
duress, menace, fraud
whosoever, do
Past

Last Will and Testament

I being of sound and disposing mind and memory,
and not acting under duress, menace, fraud or the
undue influence of any person whomsoever, do make,
publish and declare this my Last Will and
Testament that all just debts for w
my estate, and
against my funeral, be paid b
in practicable, pr
authori

post-mortem

gifts



Last Will and Testament

Being of sound mind and body, I do hereby
declare this to be my last will and testament

In my name, place and stead in any way in which I may
legally present, with respect to the following
I sign and if I become un-
able to do so, I appoint thro

no invalidation

because lack

informed consent

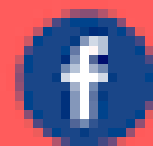


on purpose

& by design

National Healthcare Decisions Day

April 16th (every year!)



@nationalhealthcaredecisionsday



nhdd.org



By Kuldeep N. Yadav, Nicole B. Gabler, Elizabeth Cooney, Saida Kent, Jennifer Kim, Nicole Herbst, Adjoa Mante, Scott D. Halpern, and Katherine R. Courtright

DOI: 10.1377/hlthaff.2017.0175
HEALTH AFFAIRS 36,
NO. 7 (2017): 1244-1251
©2017 Project HOPE—
The People-to-People Health
Foundation, Inc.

Approximately One In Three US Adults Completes Any Type Of Advance Directive For End-Of-Life Care

systematic review

of 150 studies

800,000 people

37%

SO...



quantity

quality

more important to
get ADs **done**

than require
informed consent

yet

still deemed clear &
convincing evidence
of patient wishes

same

for FPA

objection 4

family

distress

family has
suffered
enough

we should not cause
more distress at
distressing time

this objection
is **not** donor
focused



EASTER SUNDAY

SUNDAY, APRIL 9TH



ORANGE VALLEY CHURCH



inadequate reason
for deviating from
similar instruments



“we are
distressed from
being left out”

THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

State of South Carolina



Advance Directive for Health Care





more
aggressive
treatment

surrogate

**advance
directive**



**You're
Fired!**





USC University Hospital



More than a hospital. An academic medical center.

USC University Hospital has established its place as one of the nation's preeminent academic medical centers. Part of Tenet California, and located just minutes from downtown Los Angeles, USCUIH is a private, 411-bed research and teaching hospital staffed by the faculty of the renowned Keck School of Medicine of the University of Southern California.



The New York Times

The Patients Were Saved. That's Why the Families Are Suing.

Paula Span

THE NEW OLD AGE APRIL 10, 2017

objection 5

negative publicity

public trust

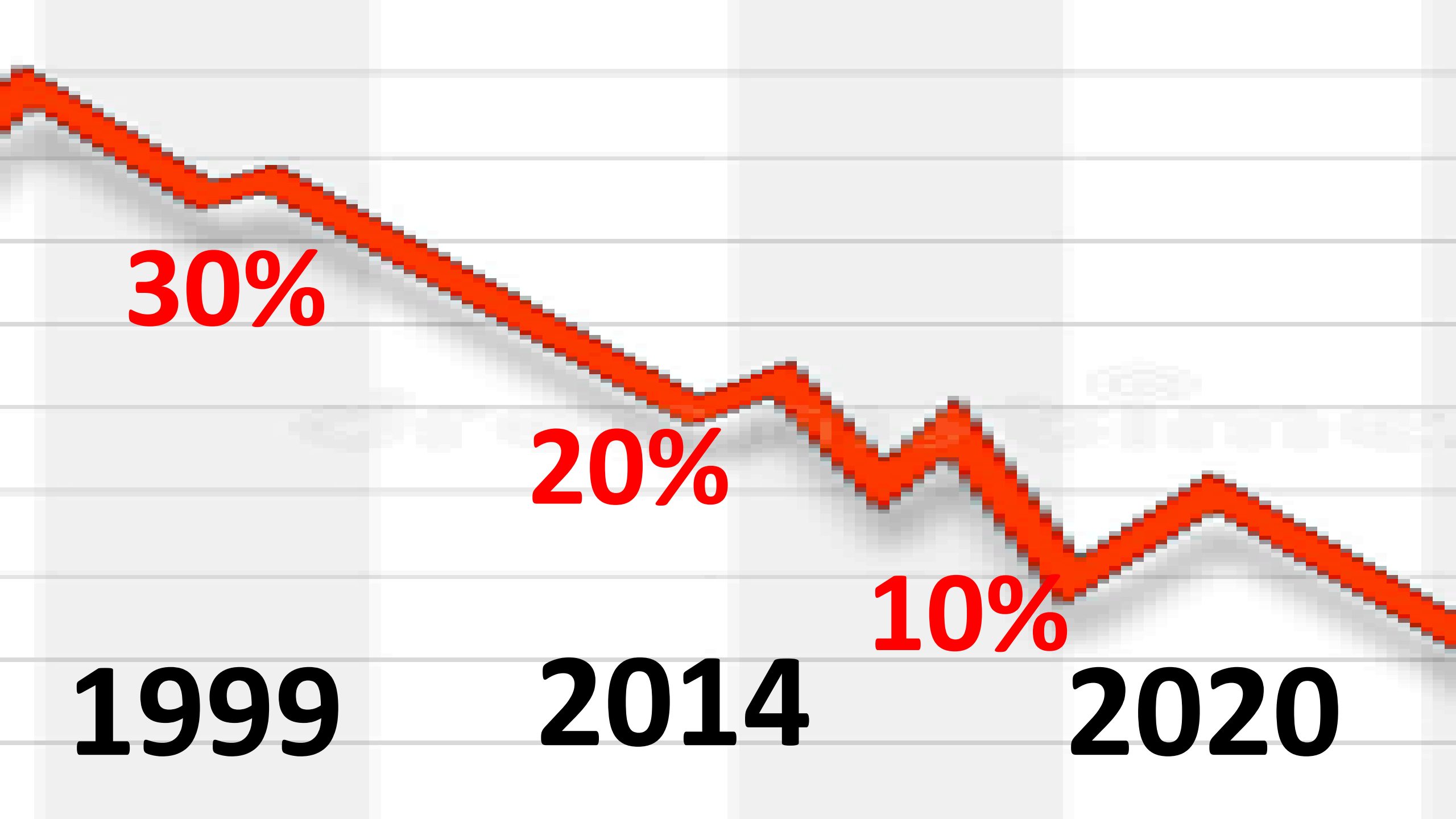
disallowing
veto will impact
donation rates

no evidence
of this

evidence

suggests

otherwise





New England
Donor Services



DONOR
NETWORK OF ARIZONA

A Donate Life Organization

Lifeline
of Ohio



LOPATM
MAKING LIFE HAPPEN





SURVEY

Select one



Excellent



Good



Average



Poor



Very poor

should your NOK be
able to overrule
your decision to be
an organ donor?

NO!

90%

want

their

wishes

followed

likely to **respect**,
not fault OPO for
following FPA

in sum

when OPOs permit vetoes

everyone

loses

recipients are

denied organs

donor wishes are
not respected

family often

regrets veto

everyone

loses

part 5

better ways
to manage
objections

1

humble



DONATE LIFE

2022 APOPO Annual Meeting

JUNE 13 - 16

Phoenix, Arizona



AGENDA

B - Impact Sessions (cont'd)

Improving Authorization Rates for DCD First Person Authorization (FPA) Opposition

This session will explore different OPOs strategies for working with family opposition to FPA (First Person Authorization) in DCD situations. Learn how supporting families and moving donation forward is not an inherent conflict.

Bailey Heiting

OPO Manager
Versiti Organ and Tissue

Rodney Pilson

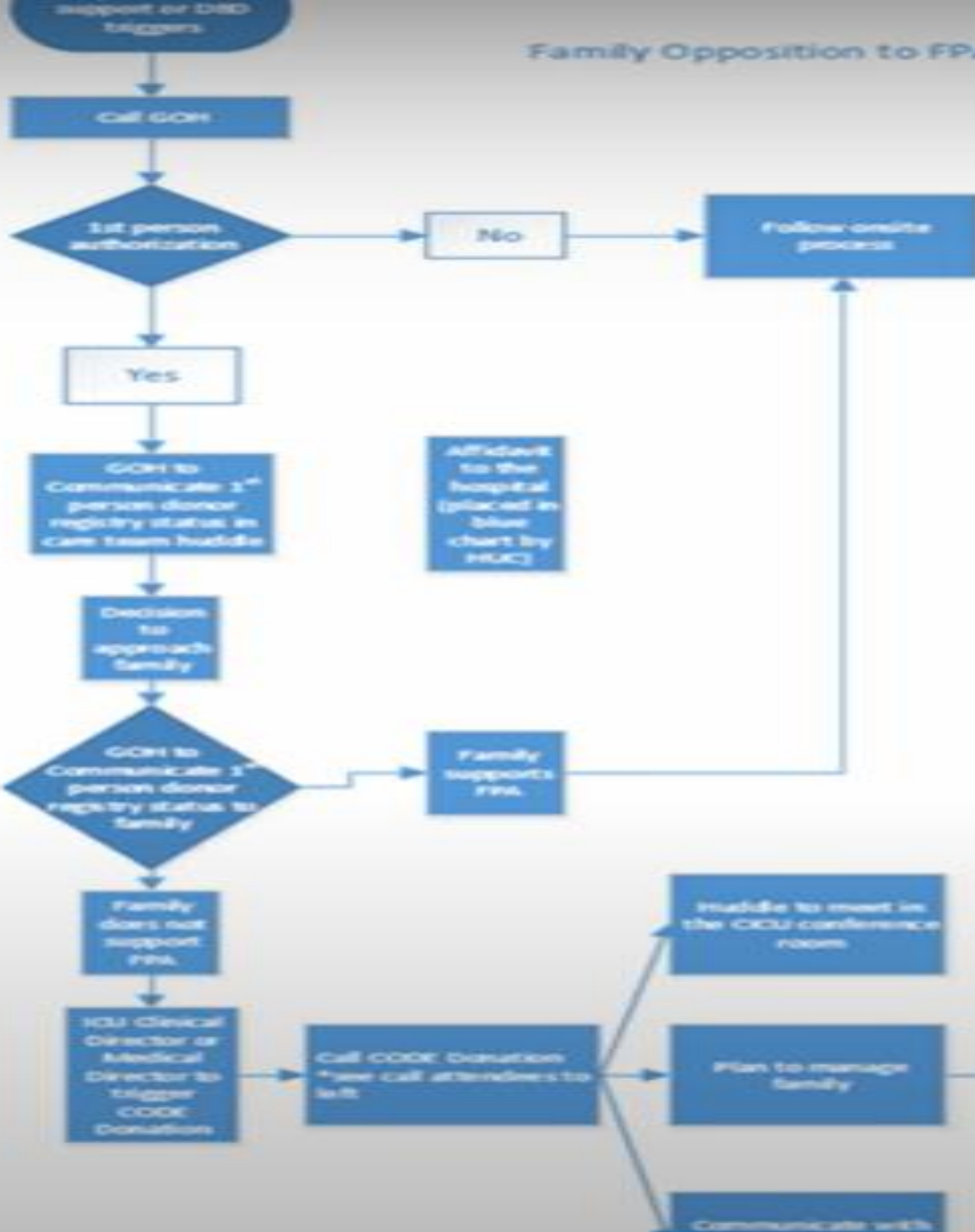
Family Services Manager
HonorBridge

2

have a
plan

Family Opposition to FPA Algorithm

GON calls Secretary of State



CODE Donation call attendees

ICU Clinical Director *
ICU Medical Director
AOC
GON CEO
GON Hospital Coord.
Risk
Patient Relations
Security
Chaplain

3

use

video

OPOs **inform**
families of
patient wishes

show **evidence**
of FPA status

South Carolina ^{SC} ^{USA} DRIVER'S LICENSE



DL#: 123456789

SAMPLE, REGULAR LICENSE
110 MAPLE STREET
ANYTOWN, SC 292221111



03-14-1972



Sample

DOB: 03-14-1972
Issued: 02-27-2008
Expires: 03-14-2018
Class: D
Sex: F
Weight: 120
Height: 5-06
Restrict: None
Endorse: None



44051 O 2

Governor Signature
Governor

but

Knowing Patients' Preferences about Organ Donation: Does it Make a Difference?

Laura A. Siminoff, PhD, and Renee H. Lawrence, PhD

Background: The purpose of this study was to examine in detail the impact of knowledge of a donor-eligible patient's preferences on organ donation decisions.

Methods: Nine trauma hospitals located in southwest Pennsylvania and northeast Ohio were selected. Data came from chart review of all dead patients and interviews with family members involved in the decision process ($n = 360$ patients 16 years of age or older).

Results: Of the families interviewed, 52.5% had to guess the patient's preferences about donation. When making the

decision, 81.9% of the families considered how the patient might have felt about donation. Not knowing the patient's wishes related to refusal to donate (54.5% vs. 45.5%, $p < 0.001$). After adjusting for other factors, important predictors of donation were considering patients' feelings (5.03 times more likely to donate) and knowing preferences (6.90 times more likely to donate if they knew wishes were to donate and 0.03 times less likely to donate if they knew wishes were to not donate compared with not knowing preferences).

Conclusion: Having knowledge of a patient's preference to donate increased the likelihood of donating by 6.90 times, and having enough information about the patient's wishes increased satisfaction with the decision by 3.32 times. Families only infrequently made decisions counter to patients' own wishes concerning organ donation.

Key Words: Organ donation, Patient's preferences, Decision-making, Share your life campaign.

“more **explicit** knowledge ...
associated with **increasing**
likelihood of donation”

more explicit







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on VidEO**

TRIAD VIII: Nationwide Multicenter Evaluation to Determine Whether Patient Video Testimonials Can Safely Help Ensure Appropriate Critical Versus End-of-Life Care

Ferdinando L. Mirarchi, DO, FACEP, Timothy E. Cooney, MS,* Arvind Venkat, MD, FACEP,†
David Wang, MD,‡ Thaddeus M. Pope, JD, PhD,§ Abra L. Fant, MD,|| Stanley A. Terman, PhD, MD,¶*

J Patient Safety 2017;13: 51–61

“adding a **video** ...

significant ... achieving

interpretive **consensus**”

Sumner Redstone

92yo



Arline Lester

91-yo





part 6

increasingly, family
objections are **not**
about donation

families **contest**

brain death

DDR

not dead →

no organs

		To Date	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
All DCD + non-DCD		267,927	2,515	14,905	13,863	12,588	11,870	10,721	10,286
Brain Death Donor		206,453	1,673	10,127	9,673	9,364	9,152	8,589	8,403
DCD Donor		33,926	841	4,778	4,190	3,224	2,718	2,132	1,883

<https://optn.transplant.hrsa.gov/data/view-data-reports/national-data/>

66%

The Charlotte Observer

Doctors pronounced NC dad brain dead. Then
his family saw him moving, wife says

THE
DGA

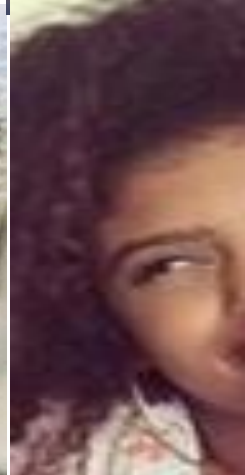
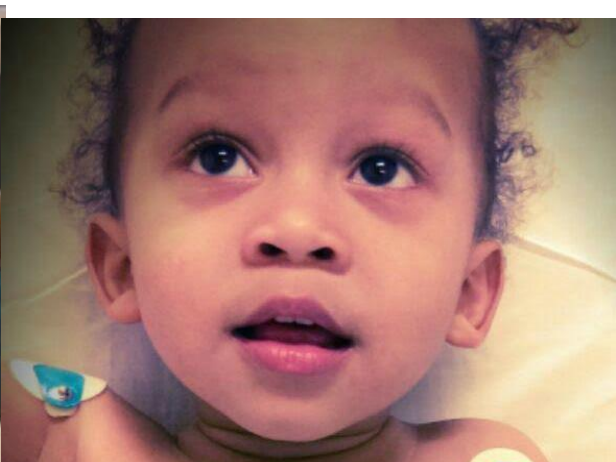
THE
DGA



When did Anne Heche die? Media are split in the definition of 'dead'

Why the media declared Anne Heche dead twice





in response



Uniform Law Commission

Better Laws. Stronger States.

UDDA

reduce

variability

increase

certainty & trust

Thaddeus Mason Pope, JD, PhD, HEC-C

Mitchell Hamline School of Law

875 Summit Avenue

Saint Paul, Minnesota 55105

T 651-695-7661

C 310-270-3618

E Thaddeus.Pope@mitchellhamline.edu

W www.thaddeuspope.com

B medicalfutility.blogspot.com