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Evaluation brain death due to drug toxicity as an organ donor source.

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Organ Donation.

Introduction: Brain death can arise from various etiologies. Although trauma cases often garner the most attention from organ donation teams as a suitable organ donor pool, the limited availability of donors necessitates exploring alternative causes of brain death to meet the demand for organs. In this retrospective cohort study, our primary objective was to assess the role of brain death resulting from drug toxicity in the context of organ donation.

Methods: Conducting a cross-sectional study, we evaluated potential donors who had been transferred to our organ procurement center from 2005 to 2023. Our investigation encompassed an exploration of whether procurement ultimately occurred from these potential donors and identification of the specific organs that were successfully procured.

Results: Among the 132 potential donors, a total of 7 patients experienced cardiopulmonary arrest before organ recovery. Additionally, laboratory data indicated that 3 potential donors were not suitable for organ procurement. After excluding these cases, we proceeded with the evaluation of the remaining potential donors. Remarkably, we found that at least one organ was procured in 122 of these cases, resulting in a success rate of 92.4%. The organs recovered included 201 kidneys, 106 livers, 30 hearts, 5 lungs, and 2 pancreases, demonstrating a substantial average of 2.82 ± 1.02 organs recovered per donor (ORPD). To put this in perspective, we also calculated the ORPD in 719 actual donors who had died from trauma in our center, yielding a slightly higher figure of 3.13 ± 1.02.

Conclusion: Our study underscores the significance of considering brain death resulting from drug toxicity as a viable organ donor pool. Although the ORPD observed in these cases may not match that of trauma-induced brain death, our findings suggest that, with increased attention from organ donation teams, brain death due to drug toxicity has the potential to make a significant contribution to the organ transplantation supply.

All family members and medical staff that were involved in the organ donation Process.

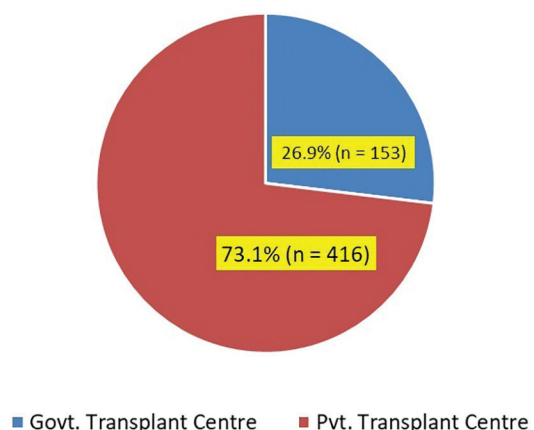
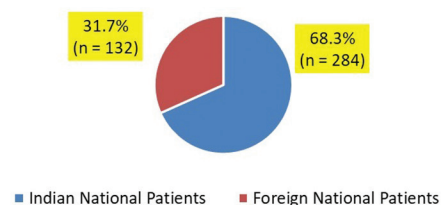
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Dynamics of organ transplantation in a state in northern india: unraveling timelines in government & private healthcare system.

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Introduction: Organ transplantation is the surgical procedure of replacing a failing or damaged organ in the human body with a healthy organ from a donor, aimed at restoring or improving the recipient's health and quality of life. In the context of Uttar Pradesh (U. P.), India, organ transplantation has gained prominence as a vital therapeutic option.

Total No. of Transplants done (n = 569)**Total No. of Transplants done on Foreign Nationals in Pvt. Centre (n = 416)**

Aim & Objectives: The objective of the study is to assess the timeline of organ transplantation among the Healthcare Organization of U. P. **Materials & Methods:** An observational survey was conducted on data from 52 Transplant Centers, registered under State Organ & Tissue Transplant Organization – Uttar Pradesh (SOTTO – U. P.)

Study Duration: December, 2020 – April, 2023

Data Collection Tool: Standard Data Reporting Format for Organ Transplantation, as provided by NOTTO

Data Analysis: Data was entered into MS Office Excel 2021 & statistically analyzed with SPSS version 23.

Results: Data from 569 transplants was analyzed & 73.1% (n = 416) of the transplants were performed in Private transplant facilities. The median age of organ donor & recipient in both govt. & private Transplant Centre was 35 & 37 years respectively. Majority donors were females & were related to recipient (n = 357, p = <0.001). This correlation was insignificant in foreign nationals. There was negative correlation between the age of donor & recipient (p = <0.001). It was further noted that all transplant performed in Government Transplant centres were of Indian nationals (n=153), whereas in private centres, 31.70% (n = 132) patients were foreign nationals. There is a significant difference (p < 0.001) in the median duration of Organ Transplant between Govt. (142 days) & Private Transplant (12 days)