



June 2013 Performance Update

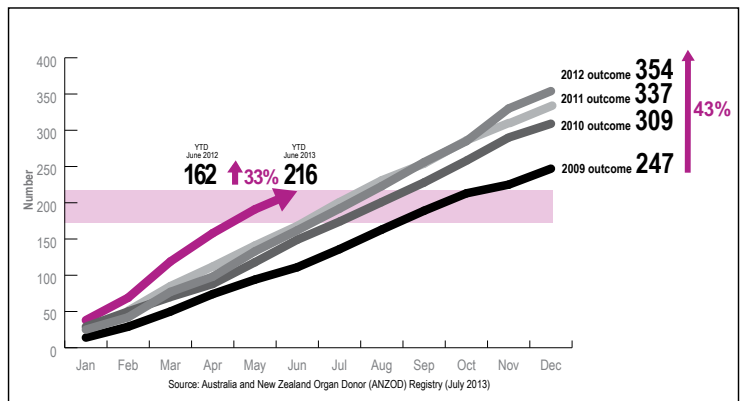
Organ and tissue donation can transform the lives of many Australians, with specific types of donation able to be made by both deceased and living donors. About 1% of people die in circumstances in hospital that enable organ donation while many more people can become tissue donors after their death. Living donors are able to donate some organ and tissue while they are still alive. The majority of these donors donate kidneys or musculoskeletal tissue as part of hip replacement surgery.

Deceased organ donors 2009–June 2013

At June 2013 our national organ donation outcome is 33% higher than the same period in 2012 (216 deceased organ donors compared to 162 organ donors by end June 2012).

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 the 25% increase in 2010 (309). The 2012 outcome represents a 43% increase over 2009 (247), the year the DonatLife Network was established.

Deceased organ donors to end June 2013

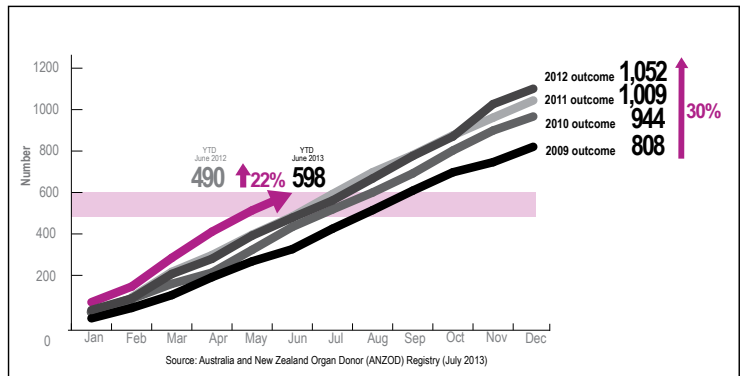


Organ transplant recipients 2009–June 2013

At June 2013 our national transplant recipient outcome is 22% higher than the same period in 2012 (598 transplant recipients compared to 490 transplant recipients by end June 2012). Nearly one in five of the 598 transplant recipients have received a transplant because of the growth in donation outcomes so far over 2013.

In 2012, there were 1,052 organ transplant recipients. The 4% increase in 2012 built on the 7% increase in 2011 (1,009) and the 17% increase in 2010 (944). The 2012 outcome represents a 30% increase over 2009 (808), the year the DonatLife Network was established.

Organ transplant recipients to end June 2013

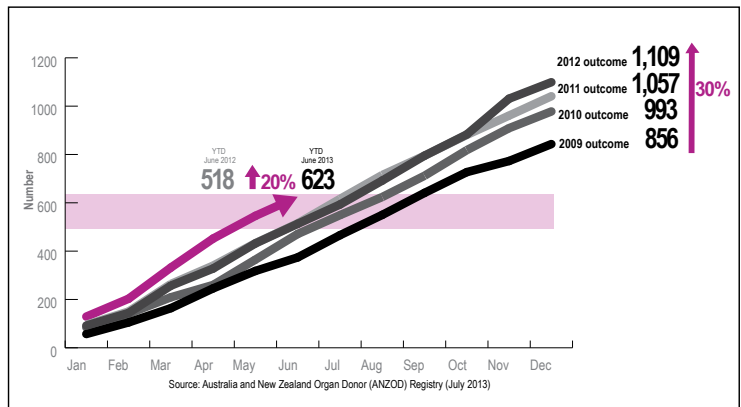


Organs transplanted 2009–June 2013

At June 2013 our national organ transplant outcome is 20% higher than the same period in 2012 (623 organs transplanted compared to 518 organs transplanted by end June 2012).

In 2012, there were 1,109 organs transplanted. The 5% increase in 2012 built on the 6% increase in 2011 (1,057) and the 16% increase in 2010 (993). The 2012 outcome represents a 30% increase over 2009 (856), the year the DonatLife Network was established.*

Organs transplanted to end June 2013



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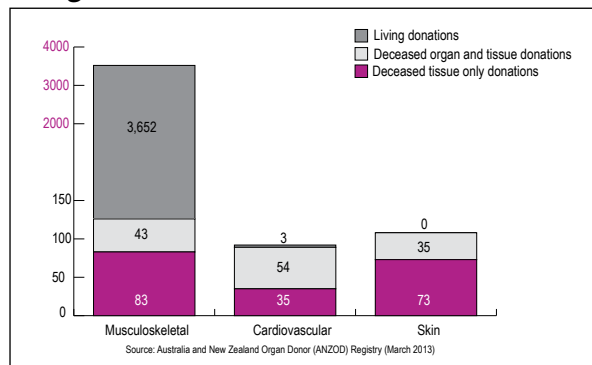
Living and deceased tissue donations 2012

In 2012, there were 3,843 generous tissue donors, of which 3,655 (95%) were living donors. The remaining 188 (5%) were deceased donors.

In 2012 the 188 deceased tissue donors generously gave 323 tissue donations (126 musculoskeletal tissue, 89 cardiovascular tissue and 108 skin tissue).

There were 3,652 living donors who donated their femoral head at the time of hip replacement surgery and three cardiovascular donations.

Living and deceased tissue donations 2012



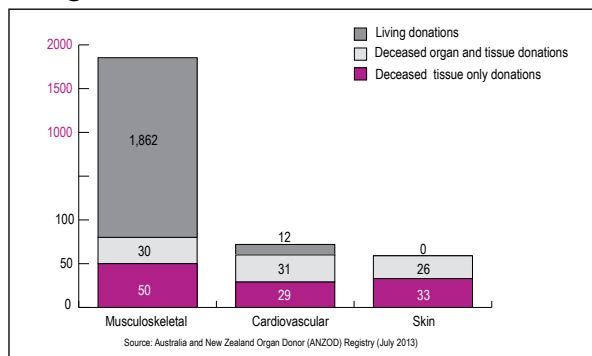
Living and deceased tissue donations June 2013

At end June 2013, there were 1,994 tissue donors, of which 1,874 (94%) were living donors while the remaining 120 (6%) were deceased donors.

The 120 deceased tissue donors in the first half of 2013 generously gave 199 tissue donations. Of these there were 80 musculoskeletal tissue donations, 60 cardiovascular tissue donations and 59 skin tissue donations.

There have been 1,862 living musculoskeletal donations and 12 cardiovascular donations to end June 2013.

Living and deceased tissue donations June 2013



Musculoskeletal tissue donation

Musculoskeletal tissue is the second most commonly donated tissue in the world. Only blood is more regularly donated and utilised. Musculoskeletal tissue can be donated by patients undergoing hip replacement surgery. Donated bone and tendons can be grafted to replace bone and ligaments that have been lost as a result of tumours, disease such as debilitating arthritis or traumatic injury. Tissue donation can prevent amputation of a limb of a person who has developed cancer and would otherwise face limb amputation. It can also aid fracture healing, strengthen hip and knee joint replacements; and replace and repair spinal deformities. Tissue donation enables recipients to lead normal, healthy and active lives.

Cardiovascular tissue donation

Cardiovascular tissue donations are often used to repair congenital defects in young children and babies and to replace diseased valves in adults. Heart tissue donation markedly improves quality of life and can sometimes save the life of a child.

Skin donation

Skin grafting often saves lives. Skin grafts are an effective way to treat people with severe burns. Children in particular need skin grafts as a small burn or scald can cover most of their body. Skin grafts are medically recognised as an effective way to minimise scarring and promote healing of severe burns. A patient with severe burns may need repeat skin grafting from numerous donors until their wounds heal.

Eye donation

Eye donation provides cornea, sclera and lamellar grafts. These are all used to help restore sight.

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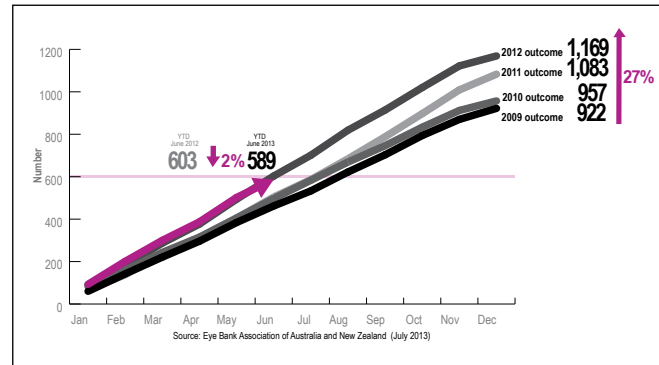
Eye donors 2009–June 2013

The June 2013 year to date outcome of 589 eye donors represents a 2% decrease over the equivalent 2012 year to date outcome of 603 eye donors.

An increase in corneal transplants occurred despite this slight decrease in eye donors. This was due to increased utilisation of corneas which was the result of various factors. These factors included improved selectivity and suitability of donors and the implementation of newer techniques for transplantation.

In 2012, there were 1,169 eye donors. The 8% increase in 2012 built on the 13% increase in 2011 (1,083 eye donors) and represents a 27% increase on the 2009 outcome of 922 eye donors.

Eye donors to end June 2013

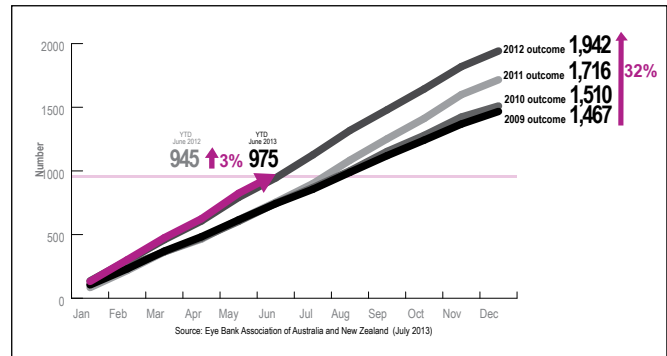


Corneal transplants 2009–June 2013

The June 2013 year to date outcome of 975 corneal transplants represents a 3% increase over the equivalent 2012 year to date outcome of 945 corneal transplants.

In 2012, there were 1,942 corneal transplants. The 13% increase in 2012 built on the 14% increase in 2011 (1,716 corneal transplants) and represents a 32% increase on the 2009 outcome of 1,467 corneal transplants.[^]

Corneal transplants to end June 2013



Source data

* Organs transplanted

In May 2013 as part of their routine data quality audit processes, ANZOD revised data previously provided to the Organ and tissue Authority (OTA) for organs transplanted from 2000 to 2012. The table opposite describes these changes. The adjusted data will apply to all organs transplanted data going forward.

[^] Corneal transplants

In 2013, the Eye Bank Association of Australia and New Zealand revised data previously provided to the OTA for corneas transplanted to end June 2012. The change to the data is from 953 corneal transplants to 945 corneal transplants for the period.

Organs transplanted

Year	Previously published outcomes	Revised outcomes
2012	1,099	1,109
2011	1,041	1,057
2010	987	993
2009	850	856
2008	892	894
2007	657	664
2006	740	744
2005	727	734
2004	783	786
2003	625	630
2002	722	727
2001	619	620
2000	668	672

Australia and New Zealand Organ Donation Registry 2013

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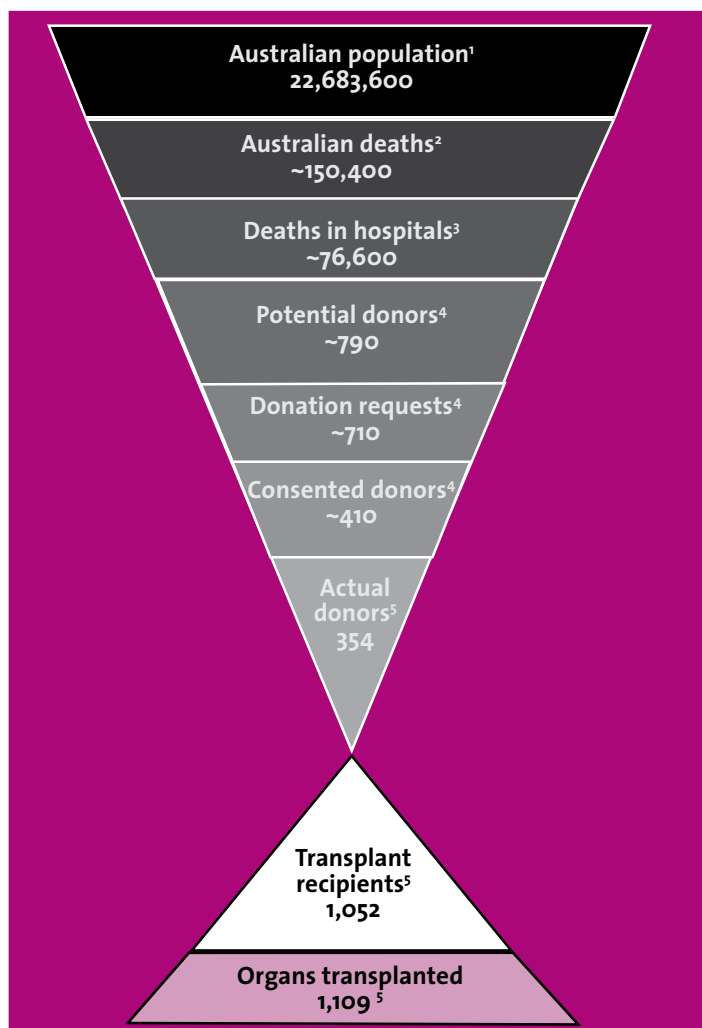
Australia's potential deceased organ donor population 2012

Not everyone can be a deceased organ donor as particular circumstances must prevail in order for a patient to be medically suitable for donation. Deceased organ donation is only possible from a subset of end of life events that occur in intensive care units or hospital emergency departments. Potential deceased 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 enabled 1,109 organs to be transplanted, transforming the lives of 1,052 transplant recipients.



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. Organs transplanted updated May 2013.

For more information visit www.donatelife.gov.au

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