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DONOR NETWORK OF CROATIA

2012 EUROPEAN ORGAN DONATION CONGRESS:

SCIENTISTS NA HEART

24TH ETCO EDC

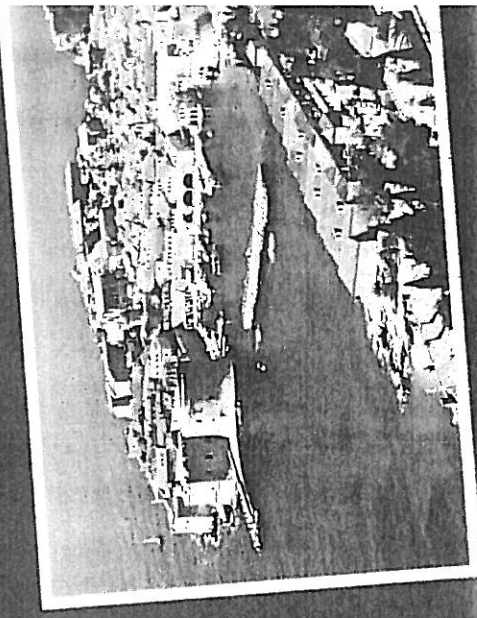
DUBROVNIK CROATIA 5-7 OCTOBER

PROGRAMME

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ABSTRACTS

ORALS

O01 - LIVER TRANSPLANTATION FROM OCTOGENARIAN DONORS, IS IT WORTHWHILE?

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Introduction: Increased use of octogenarian donors for Liver Transplantation (LTx) could reduce waiting time and waiting mortality but advanced deceased donor age is known to negatively impact survival. The aim of this study was to review our experience with liver donation/transplantation using octagenarian (>80 yo) livers. **Methods:** In this retrospective analysis of all octogenarian livers procured and transplanted at our center, the potential and effective number of octogenarian donors, donor characteristics, LTx indications, posttransplant Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) peak, ProThrombine Time (PT), hospital stay, 1 & 5 year graft/recipient survival were analyzed. **Results:** Between 2003-2011, 83 octogenarian potential deceased donors (7% of total) were identified in our collaborating donor hospital network. 56/83 (67%) livers were not eligible for LTx (23/56 not brain-death, 19/56 medical contra-indications, 7/56 family objection, 1/56 legal objection, 5/56 macroscopical severe steatosis, 1/56 poor flush-out). 27/83 (33%) livers were transplanted: 16 locally, 7 nationally, 4 in another Eurotransplant country. Since 2003 we transplanted 17 octogenarian livers (16 locally procured, 1 imported). LTx indications were HCC (47%), post-ethyl cirrhosis (35%). Median recipient age was 60 yo (45 -74). Median cold ischemia time was 454 min (266-659). No primary non-function was observed; posttransplant AST peak was 549U/l (299-14090) and day 7 PT was 84% (50-105). Median recipient hospital stay was 18 days (12-38). Median labMeld: 10 (6-26). Patient and graft survival were 100% and 82% at 1 and 5 year post-LTx, respectively. **Conclusion:** In our series, outcome after LTx from octogenarian donors was favorable in terms of graft function, graft/patient survival. However, we recommend to carefully select octogenarian donors (normal liver function, ultrasound and macroscopic aspect), to limit cold ischemia time and to select stable recipients. Octogenarian donors remain substantially under-detected and under-used.

O02 - OUTCOME OF KIDNEY TRANSPLANT WITH EXPANDED CRITERIA DONOR OVER 60 YEARS OF AGE AND COMPARISON WITH SURVIVAL OF PATIENTS ON CHRONIC DIALYSIS

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Objective: To describe survival of patients and grafts of kidney transplant (KT) with organ donors age over 60 years (Expanded Criteria Donor-ECD) and compare this survival with patients on chronic dialysis (CD). **Method:** Retrospective cohort study of KT patients with ECD in a single medical center from January 2001 and December 2010. Survival of patients and grafts was carried on for 6 months, 1, 2 and 5 years (graft survival wasn't death censored) after KT. These results were compared with survival of patients on CD from the Catalan Registry of Renal Disease during the year 2009. Patients on CD were stratified in age-groups 45-64 and 65-74 years and compared at 1 and 5 years of treatment. **Results:** From a total of 71 potential candidates for ECD, 42 became kidney donors (recovery rate 54,9%). Mean age of ECD was 66,4 ± 5,2 years, 54,8% had hypertension, 19% were diabetes and 73,8% died from cerebrovascular disease. Seventy

O13 - VIEWPOINTS OF THE TEACHERS AND STUDENTS ABOUT ORGAN DONATION IN A HIGH SCHOOL IN ISTANBUL

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Introduction Turkey is a developing country with a serious organ shortage problem and because of this problem country needs more study for describing viewpoints of different sections of society related to organ donation. This study was performed in Istanbul to define the viewpoints of the teachers and students about organ donation in a high school. Material and Methods The high school was selected randomly from all the high schools which have more than 200 students in senior classes in European side of Istanbul. After taking permission from the school administration and the provincial directorate of national education, questionnaires which have 27 questions were distributed to all of the senior students and the teachers of the school. Totally 92.3 % of the students (n:251) and 53.9 % of the teachers (n:28) filled the questionnaires. Data were analyzed in SPSS 15.0. Results It was found that none of the students and teachers had organ donation card. According to the teachers' viewpoints, 60.7 % (n:17) want to donate their own organs, the percentage was found 72.9 % (n:183) in the students for the same question. According to the teachers' viewpoints only 35.7 % (n:10) want to donate their relatives' organs ; this percentage was also found as 44.6 % (112) in the students. There were no significant differences between the viewpoints of the teachers and students according to their genders and age groups. Conclusion According to these results, it can be claimed teachers don't have enough information about donation and it is so important to develop some education programs for the teachers. Students' viewpoints about organ donation were found more positive than their teachers.

O14 - ARE WE DELIVERING ENOUGH KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ORGAN DONATION AND TRANSPLANTATION TO OUR MEDICAL UNDERGRADUATES? OUTCOMES OF A SURVEY REPORT.

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Introduction: Renal transplantation is currently the gold standard treatment for end stage renal disease (ESRD). At present, the number of people on the waiting list for a renal transplant far exceeds the number of donors. Improving the knowledge of physicians from the start of their training may help to promote transplantation and thus prevent this disparity from widening further. Aims: The aim of this study was to assess the need for knowledge about organ donation and transplantation among medical students at different level of their education. Methods: An anonymous online 29-point questionnaire assessing knowledge and attitude towards organ donation and transplantation was sent by email to over 350 medical students at St George's University of London. Students were asked few basic questions about organ donation and transplantation and were then asked whether they felt that more information and teaching in this area was required. Results: We received 241 responses. More than 70% of the total students were aware of the organ donation and transplantation even before their entry to medical school. However less than 50% were on donor register. A gradual improvement about knowledge was noted from year one to five but it did not achieve more than 70% at completion of undergraduate medical course. More than 65% of the students indicated that they require more knowledge and information about organ donation and transplantation and about 60% stated that they would reconsider their stance on organ donation and transplantation given more knowledge of the subject. Conclusion: Significant gaps exist in medical students' knowledge of organ donation and transplantation. This highlights that the current medical curriculum needs to be reviewed to meet these requirements.

O15 - ORGAN DONATION EUROPEAN QUALITY SYSTEM, ODEQUS PROJECT

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Introduction Differences in the number of organ donors among hospitals cannot be explained only by the number of ICU beds or neurologic patients treated. The real figures obtained are influenced by the organizational structure of donation process and how efficient it is. ODEQUS is a three years project (October 2010-September 2013) co-financed by the European Agency for Health and Consumers. Objective: To define a methodology to evaluate the organ procurement performance at hospital level. The specific objectives are to identify Quality Criteria (QC) and to develop Quality Indicators (QI) in 3 types of organ donation: after Brain Death, after Cardiac Death and Living Donation. Those tools will be useful for hospitals self-assessment as well as for developing an auditing model. Methods: A consortium has been created involving associated and collaborating partners from 16 countries in total. The project has been established in three steps: 1) Design of a survey about the use of quality tools in a wide sample of hospitals from