

Organ Donation

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Support by Katie Ross (4th year UVIC BSN Student Nurse)

November 5, 2025



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Continuing Professional Development

Faculty of Medicine

Land Acknowledgement

BC transplant (BCT) acknowledges that our main offices are on the traditional, ancestral and unceded territory of the skwxwú7mesh (squamish), x^wməθkwəyəm (musqueam), and səlílwətaʔ/selilwitulh (tsleil-waututh) nations. Our team lives and works across BC and strives to provide culturally competent care to all 203 first nations, metis, and inuit peoples.



Presenter Disclosures



SEAN KEENAN MD

No relationship or commercial interests to disclose other than being: Provincial medical director, donation services, BC transplant

SHANNON MCCLOSKEY RN MN

No relationships or commercial interests to disclose



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Mitigation of Bias

All content developed as part of this program was reviewed for potential bias by the members of the program planning committee.



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Learning Objectives

1

Identify current referral indications and legislation for organ donation

2

Assess capabilities and barriers to organ donation at rural sites

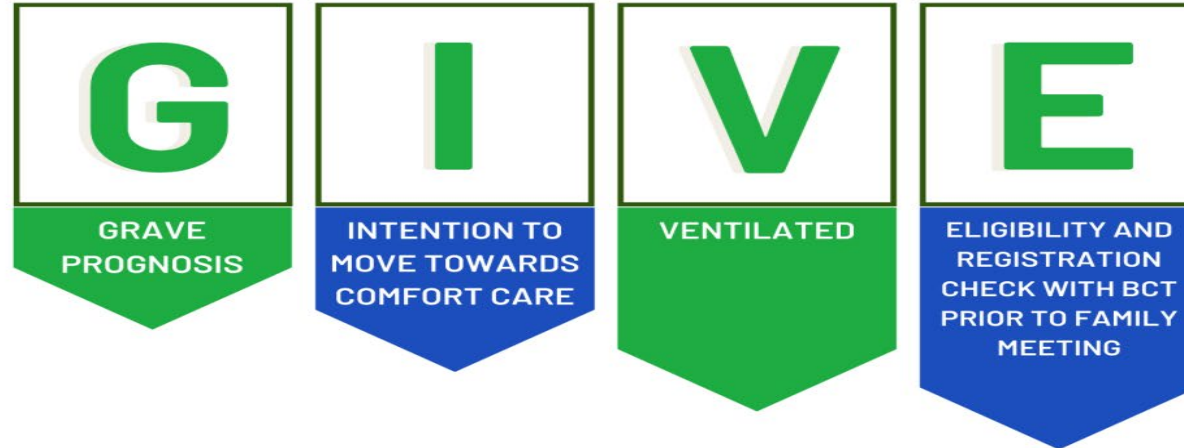
3

Discuss strategies for improvement of care of organ donors and their families



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Good end of life care includes the opportunity to GIVE.



CALL BC TRANSPLANT:

1-877-DONOR-BC



We may ask for:

- Name
- Age
- PHN (BCT to check Organ Donor Registry)
- Admission date & diagnosis
- Previous medical history
- Hemodynamic status
- Neurological status
- Family information
- Plan of care



Indications for Referrals

As organ donation is rare, only those with unexpected deaths, or those who will undergo MAID (who meet specific criteria) would be considered as potential donors

(BC Transplant, n.d.)

Referral Process

<i>iReferral</i>	<i>Donor BC Call line</i>
<p>A new user-friendly online system that simplifies the referral process in designated areas of care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Currently in most ICU's departments• With hopes to be available to some emergency departments in the future <p><u>Benefits:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ No log-in required✓ Simple, fast, and secure online referral process✓ Immediate notification to the BC Transplant team✓ Seamless & prompt coordination between healthcare facilities, BCT, and Eye Bank✓ Less time processing the request, more time for patient centered direct care	<p>Currently used in emergency departments & in facilities who do not yet have access to iReferral system</p> <p>1-877-DONOR-BC - Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.</p>



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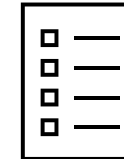
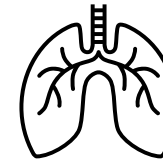
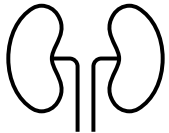
Regulations for Organ Donation

Human Tissue Gift Act Legislation

Island Health Donation Policy



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[Human Tissue Gift Act
Legislation Documentation](#)



POLICY

Organ, Eye, and Tissue Donation
9.1.1P

Policies direct required organizational practice/behaviour



Purpose:

- To ensure the option of organ and eye donation is available to patients and families when a patient meets the criteria for donation.
- To support the philosophy of human organ/tissue transplant in partnership with BC Transplant (BCT) and the Eye Bank of BC (EBBC).
- To support the intent of the [BC Human Tissue Gift Act](#).

(Human Tissue Gift Act, 1996; Island Health, 2023)

Case # 1

34 Y M involved in 2 vehicle MVC on local highway, 90 km/hr, belted front seat passenger

EHS arrives at the scene

Unresponsive

Shallow respirations

HR 120, BP 90/50

Obvious head injury, forehead laceration

Intubated for airway protection with spinal precautions, IVs started

Transported to your ER on back board and C-spine collar



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Case # 1

- hemodynamically stable on presentation
- Pupils minimally reactive, mild gag, extensor posturing to painful stimuli
- Contusions on forehead
- Concern re fractured right femur
- CT head shows devastating brain injury (DBI)
- Phone consultation with Neurosurgeon
 - No surgical intervention is indicated



Case # 1 Questions

How certain is this
patient's prognosis?



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Case # 1 Questions

Should you discuss
potential for organ
donation?



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Donation after Death
Determination by Circulatory
Criteria (DCC) has saved lives, *and
sometimes it is the life of the
potential donor.*

Findings from
UK review of
donation after
DCC

Case # 1

Discussion Points

- “Devastating” brain injuries almost always have a grim prognosis...but not 100%
- Defer discussions regarding organ donation until more certain
24-48 hours
- Be prepared for herniation
Short acting agents for hypertension
Ideally a central line for rapid infusion of fluids and use of vasopressors



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1. Early prognostication in devastating brain injury has known limitations and can be inaccurate. A sufficient period of observation and physiological support increases the opportunity for patient survival/recovery.
2. WLSM in DBI cases should be decided after observation of clinical evolution in an ICU setting in order to optimize patient outcomes. Exceptions to this would include, but are not limited to, the following case scenarios:

Against wishes of patient
Unable to maintain
Comorbidities preclude ICU admission

(Healey, et al. 2020)



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POSITION STATEMENT

To ensure that the management of DBI includes an observation period for optimized neuro-prognostication and that families are given the opportunity to consider organ donation as part of quality end-of-life care, the following high-level concepts are supported:



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(Healey, et al. 2020)

Case # 1

Application to Rural Communities



Decision to support for transfer to higher level of care



While patient in your ER BP noted to be rapidly rising ... 220/120



What do you do?



What's happening?



What do you need to anticipate next?

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Patients may herniate and become brain death in the ER

- Watch urine output
- Try to establish central venous access or best alternative
- Treat hypertension with short acting drugs ... this is a normal response
- Be ready for hypotension ... often requires vasopressors

Anticipate
hemodynamic
instability

Case # 1

Discussion Points Continued

- Unable to transfer for 24 hours
- Patient has clearly deteriorated and now appears brain dead
- Question of organ donation raised
 - Who do you call?



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Case # 2

39 Y F found down in cardiac arrest with
surrounding drug paraphernalia
ROSC at the scene and transported to ER
No extra sedation required by EHS
In ER hemodynamically +/- stable, T 35.4C
No brain stem reflexes
No response to painful stimuli
Riding vent
CT shows suggestion of diffuse edema

Case # 2 Questions

What is brain death?

Is this patient brain dead?

How can you determine brain death in this case?




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SPECIAL ARTICLE

A brain-based definition of death and criteria for its determination after arrest of circulation or neurologic function in Canada: a 2023 clinical practice guideline

Sam D. Shemie, MD  • Lindsay C. Wilson, MHA • Laura Hornby, MSc • John Basmaji, MD •

Death is defined as



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graph TD; A[Death is defined as] --> B[The permanent cessation of brain function characterized by]; B --> C[1) Complete absence of any form of consciousness (wakefulness or awareness)]; C --> D[2) Absence of brainstem reflexes, including the ability to breathe independently];
```

The permanent cessation of brain function characterized by

1) Complete absence of any form of consciousness (wakefulness or awareness)

2) Absence of brainstem reflexes, including the ability to breathe independently

Brain imaging should support injury



The cause of devastating brain injury leading to **DNC** should be supported by neuroimaging evidence consistent with the established cause.

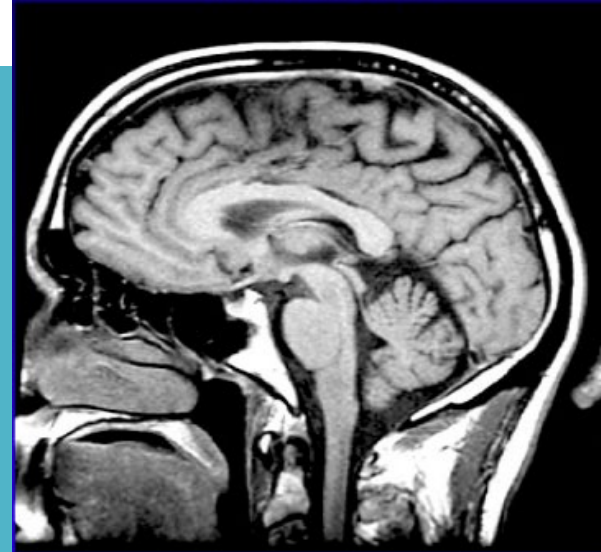
Death Determination by neurological criteria “DNC” = Brain Death

Isolated brainstem injury = Ancillary

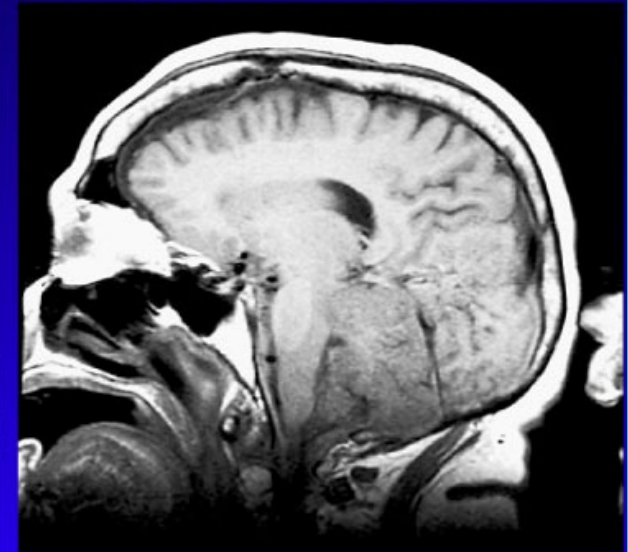


Patients with isolated brainstem or infratentorial brain injuries who appear to meet the clinical criteria for **DNC** require ancillary investigation.

Normal Brain



Herniation and Brain Death



Core temp $\geq 36^{\circ}\text{C}$ for all ages



Core temperature should be 36°C prior to completing the clinical assessment for **DNC** in all patient populations (adult and pediatric).

DNC: Wait 48 hours post arrest



DNC should be deferred at least 48 hours after a cardiac arrest - unless there is imaging evidence of a devastating brain injury compatible with death.

Testing Brainstem Reflexes

Check pupils

Check corneal response

Check gag reflex

Check cough reflex

Check vestibulo-ocular reflex

- Look in ears

- Ice cold water injections -50 ml

? Oculocephalic reflex (dolls eyes)

Apnea test

Need baseline ABGs in range

Pre-oxygenate

Options beyond there

Goal is to observe lack of breathing despite elevated PaCO₂ (> 60 and increase of 20) and lowering of pH (<7.28

Testing Brainstem Reflexes

Case # 2 Questions

Is this patient brain dead?

How can you determine brain death in this case?



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Unresuscitated shock

Hypothermia

Severe Metabolic Disorders

Peripheral nerve/muscle
dysfunction

Suspected spinal cord injury

*Clinically significant drug
intoxication*

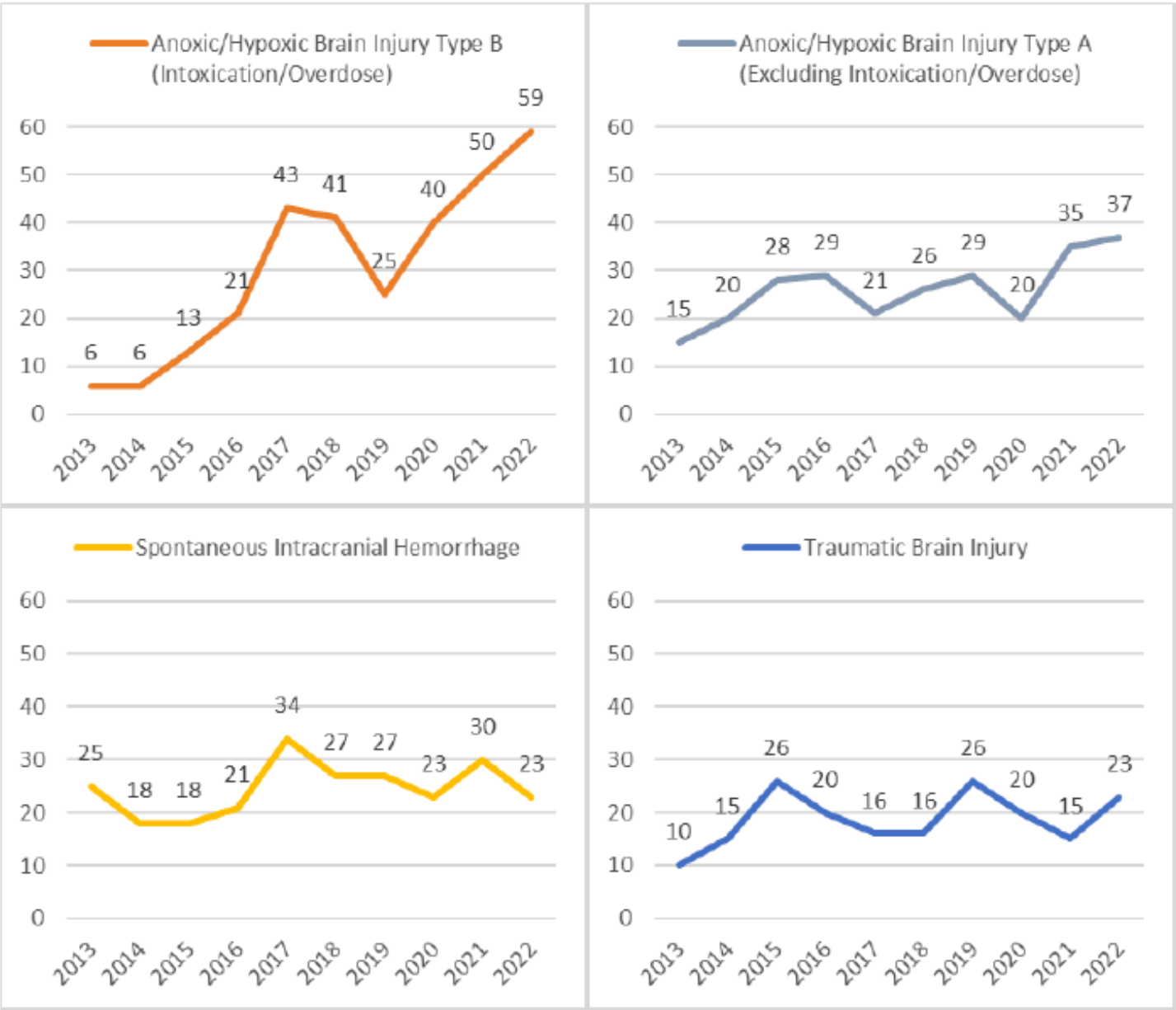
Confounding
measures

Required if confounding factors
exist OR unable to complete neuro
exam

Nuclear medicine brain flow study
CTA – specific protocol for this

Ancillary Testing

Cause of Death
For Organ Donors
in BC over time



Can a patient be an organ donor if:

1) HIV positive

2) Hep C positive

64 yo male involved in MVC

- * intubated at the scene
- * history of severe COPD
- * severe chest trauma
- * no significant brain injury
- * advanced directive – no ventilation
- * Is he a potential organ donor?

Do you have to
have a
devastating
brain injury?

54 yo woman with post-polio syndrome

- * tracheostomy and home ventilation
- * numerous hospitalizations for acute on chronic respiratory failure
- * presents to ER with generalized deterioration ...
- * no quality of life – wondering about discontinuing ventilation
- * Is she a potential organ donor?

What about a patient on home ventilator?

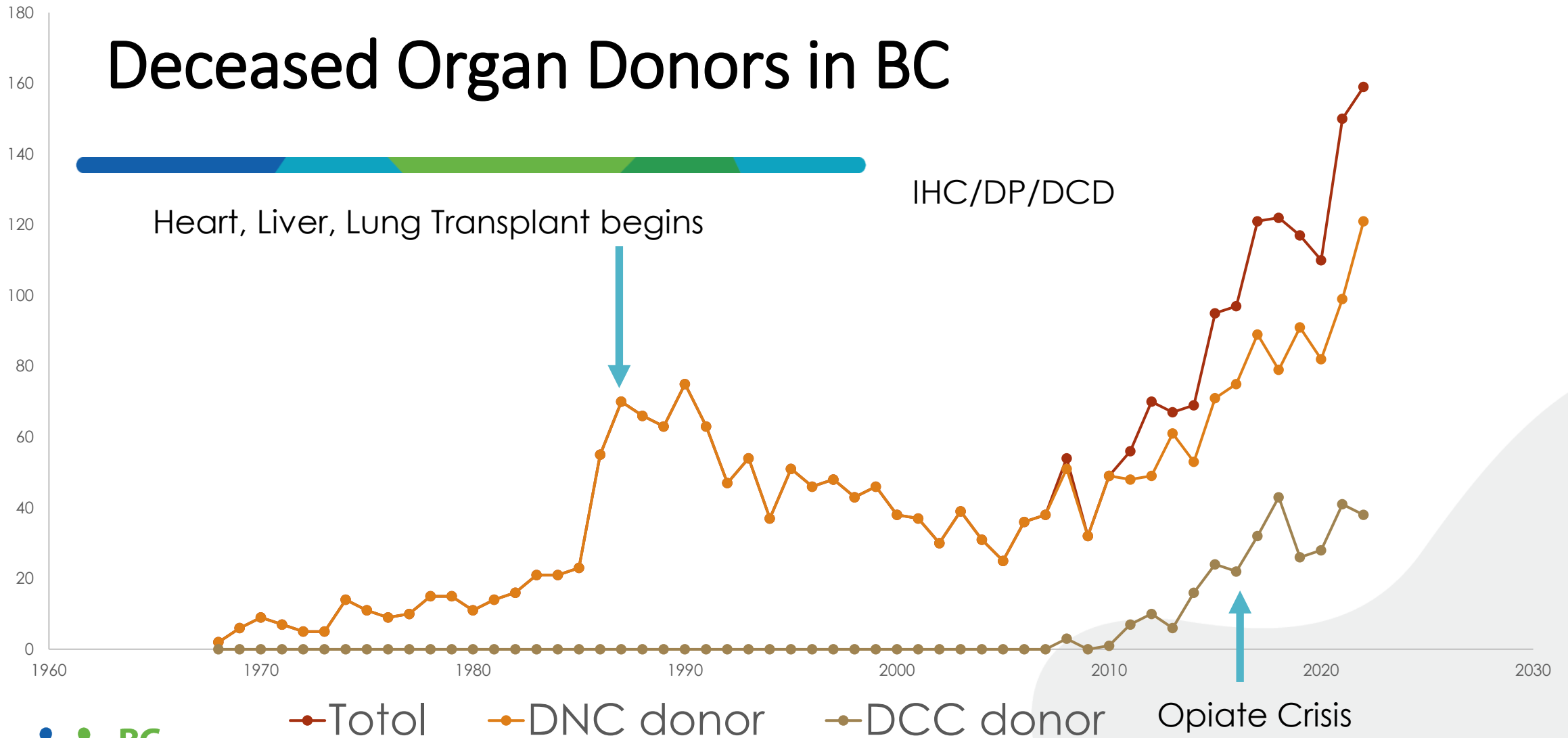
Consciously
Competent Donor

68 year old man

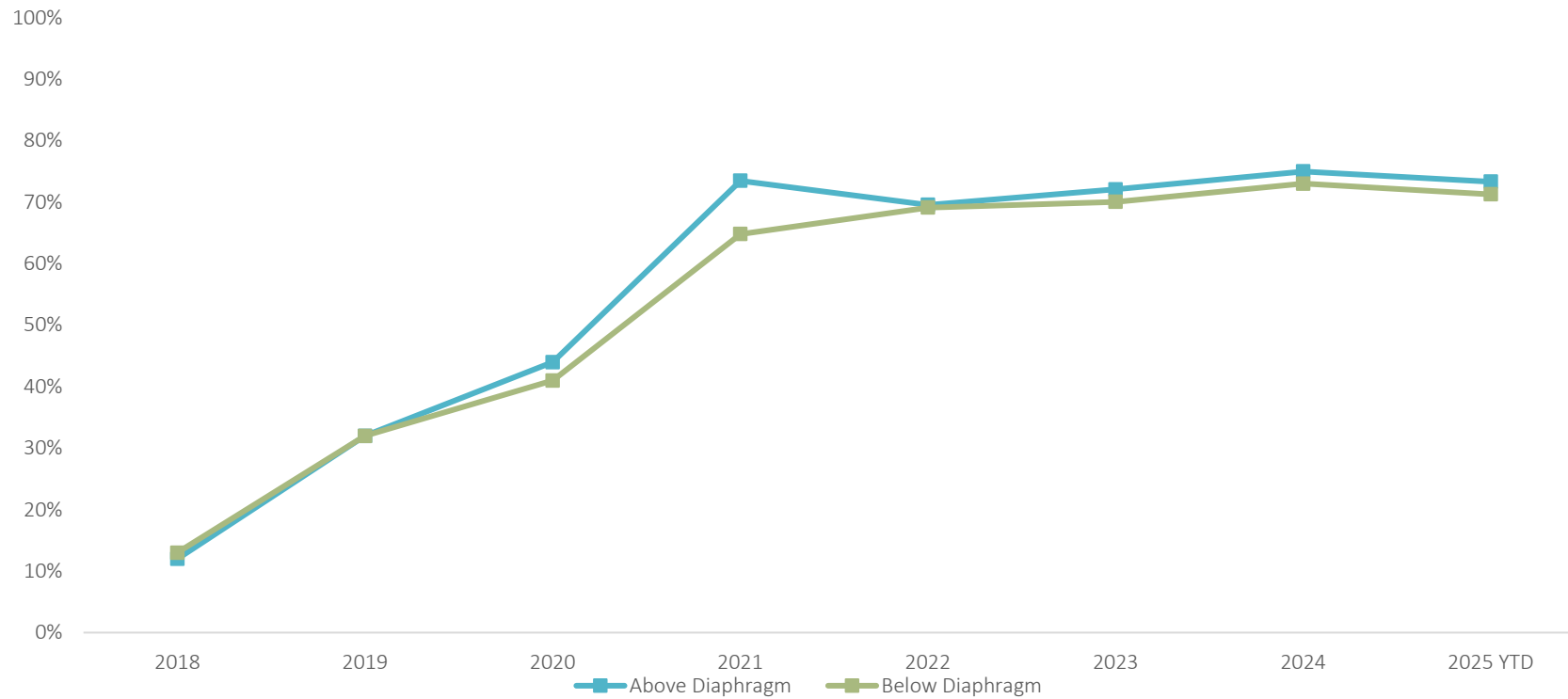
- * Prior stroke
- * Severe vocal cord dysfunction
 - requiring tracheostomy
- * Quality of life steady deterioration – to ER with FTT
- * He and family requesting palliation and trach removal
- * Is he a potential organ donor?

Does patient
have to be
ventilated?

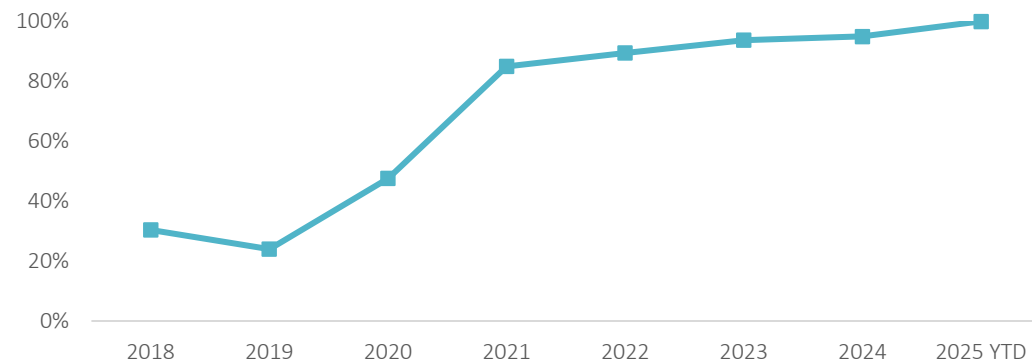
Deceased Organ Donors in BC



Proportion of Daytime Organ Recovery Surgeries (target 0700-1400h) by Group

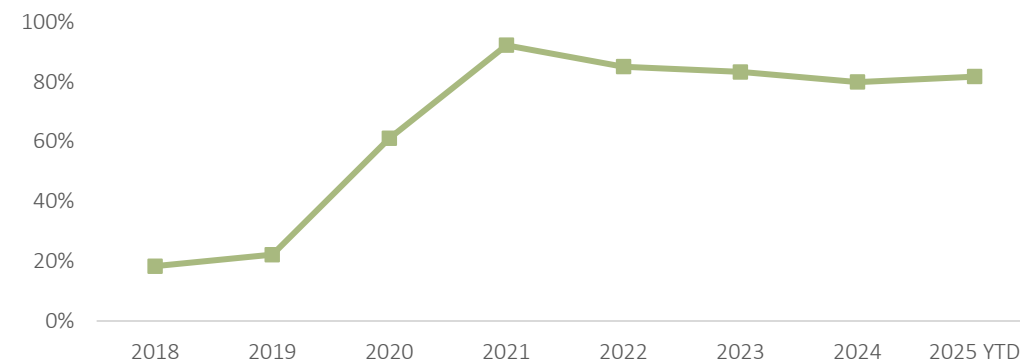


Proportion of Daytime Organ Implant Surgeries
(target 0600-1800h) by Organ Group



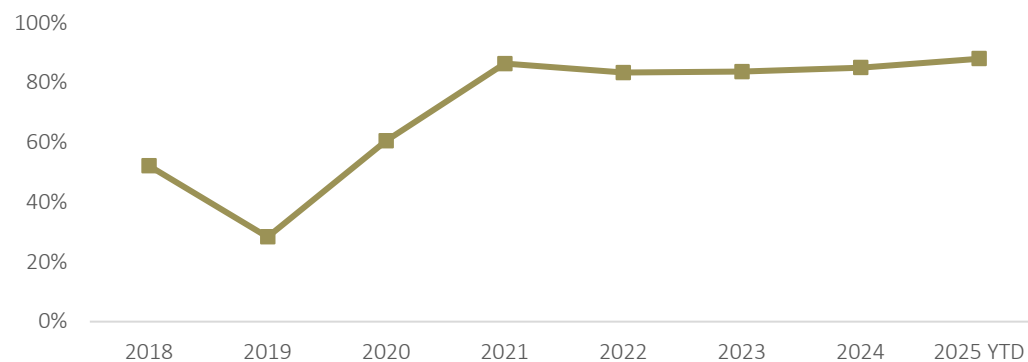
Heart

Proportion of Daytime Organ Implant Surgeries
(target 0600-1800h) by Organ Group



Lung

Proportion of Daytime Organ Implant Surgeries
(target 0600-1800h) by Organ Group



Liver

Thank you!

Q&A

POST YOUR QUESTIONS IN THE CHATBOX



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Resources & References Mentioned



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