

ORGAN DONATION – OPTIONS



1. “opt in” or “explicit consent”
2. “opt out” or “presumed consent”
3. “mandated choice”

References:

- Making it easier to register as an organ donor - The New York Times sep, 26 2009
- Give Life.org.nz
- Bulletin of the WHO – organ donation, presumed consent and allocation priority
- Driving licence applicants asked to join organ donor register | Society | The Guardian, 2011
- Impact of an opt out system for organ donation in the UK
(<http://www.nhsbt.nhs.uk/to2020/resources/ThepotentialimpactofanoptoutsystemfororgandonationintheUK.pdf>)

“opt in” or “ explicit consent”



Steven P. Jobs, Apple's chief executive, received a liver transplant from the victim of a car crash and suggested → “opt in” option in iPhone, Social Networking e.g., Facebook, LinkedIn etc.

Disadvantages of “opt in” option

- Low percentage of acceptability ~ 10% to 15%
- No Incentivization vis-à-vis with “opt out” option
- Fear of richer get preference ?
- Only few countries opt for this option

“opt out” or “presumed consent

Advantages

- Most countries across the world adopt this option
- Acceptability rate is more than 90% and varies from country to country
- This option is either hard or soft- Despite being consented by the person relatives were also involved and this form the basis of hard/soft option:-

Soft opt out	Hard opt out
The views of relatives are sought and they can refused the consent (Spain, NZ)	The views of relatives are not taken into the account and they can't refused consent (Austria, Belzium, Sweden)

- Incentivization of donor in case they need a organ during there lifetime **OR** some kind of rebate in the Insurance sector of the pledged donor.

Disadvantages

- Fear of the fact that health – care professional would let registered donor die to harvest there organs – a myth
- Many refuses on the ground of there religions – a myth
- Fear of reincarnation – a myth
- TO CLEAR ALL MYTHS AND FACTS PLEASE VISIT – www.organathonfoundation.org –myths/FAQs section on the home page

Note:

1. The allocation of the harvested organs is regulated by the central Government
2. 43 States of the US have a law that families cannot over – rule a donors' wishes

“mandated choice”



Advantages

- A winning combination and may achieve a higher rate of donation than presumed consent
- In the Driver License – Do you wish to be a organ donor ?
- High rate of donor sign up rate according to donate life Illinois
- In this taking permission from relatives of the donor is optional
- In nut shell Signing up to be an organ donor should be at least as easy downloading any song to your Phone

Disadvantages

- India being a multi - linguistic with many religions – a real task to convince all – please see our website for details related to all the aspects irrespective of cast, creed or religion

Note:

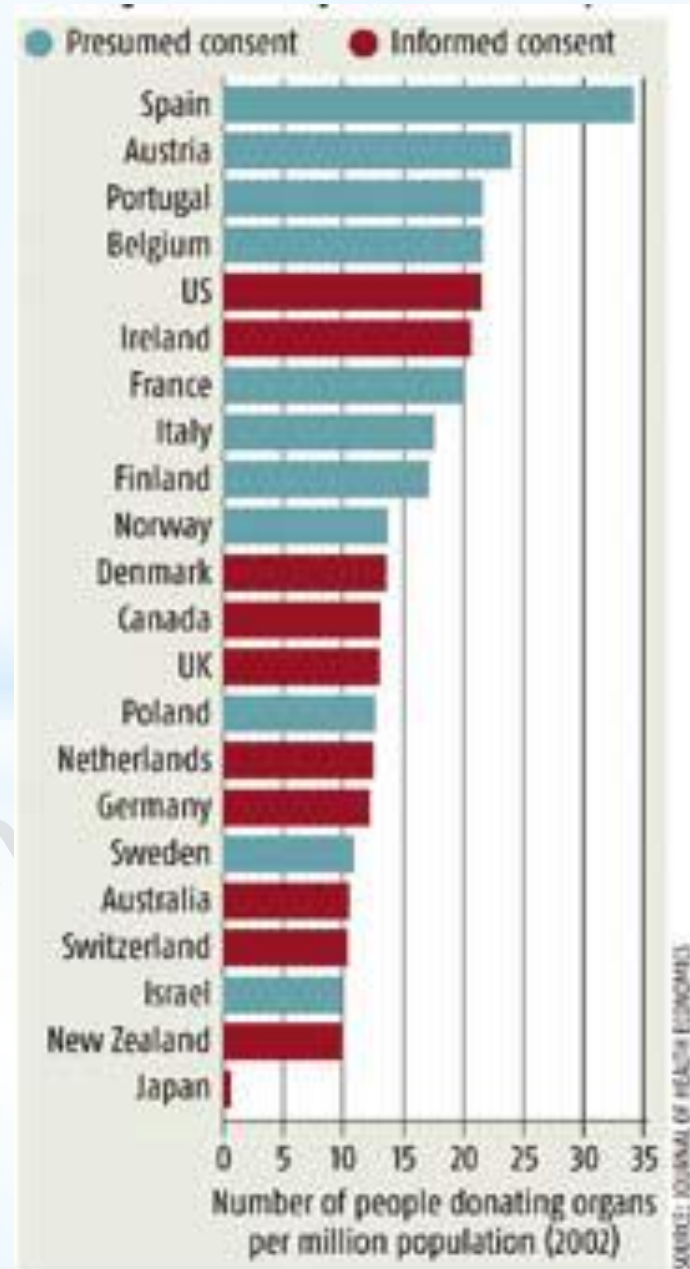
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Option	Details
1: A 'hard' opt out system	<p>Doctors can remove organs from every adult who dies – unless a person has registered to opt out. This applies even if relatives know that the deceased would object to donation but had failed to register during life.</p> <p>Example: Austria.</p>
2: A 'hard' opt out system which does not cover some groups	<p>Doctors can remove organs from every adult who dies – unless a person has registered to opt out OR the person belongs to a group that is defined in law as being against an opt out system.</p> <p>Example: Singapore where Muslims chose to opt out as a group.</p>
3: A 'soft' opt out system	<p>Option 3a: No need to consult relatives</p> <p>Doctors can remove organs from every adult who dies – unless a person has registered to opt out OR the person's relatives tell doctors not to take organs. It is up to the relatives to tell the doctors because the doctors may not ask them.</p> <p>Example: Belgium.</p>
	<p>Option 3b: Relatives should be consulted</p> <p>Doctors can remove organs from every adult who dies – unless a person has registered to opt out. It is good practice for doctors to ask the relatives for their agreement at the time of death.</p> <p>Example: Spain.</p>
4: A 'soft' opt in system (current system in the UK)	<p>Doctors can remove organs from adults who have opted in. It is up to each person to decide if they want to opt in. It is normal practice to let relatives know if the person has opted in and doctors can decide not to proceed if faced with opposition from relatives.</p>
5: A 'hard' opt in system	<p>Doctors can remove organs from adults who have opted in. It is up to each person to decide if they want to opt in. Relatives are not able to oppose the person's wishes.</p>
6: A choice to opt in or opt out	Option 6a: People can register their choice to opt in or opt out.
	Option 6b: People must register their choice to opt in or opt out.

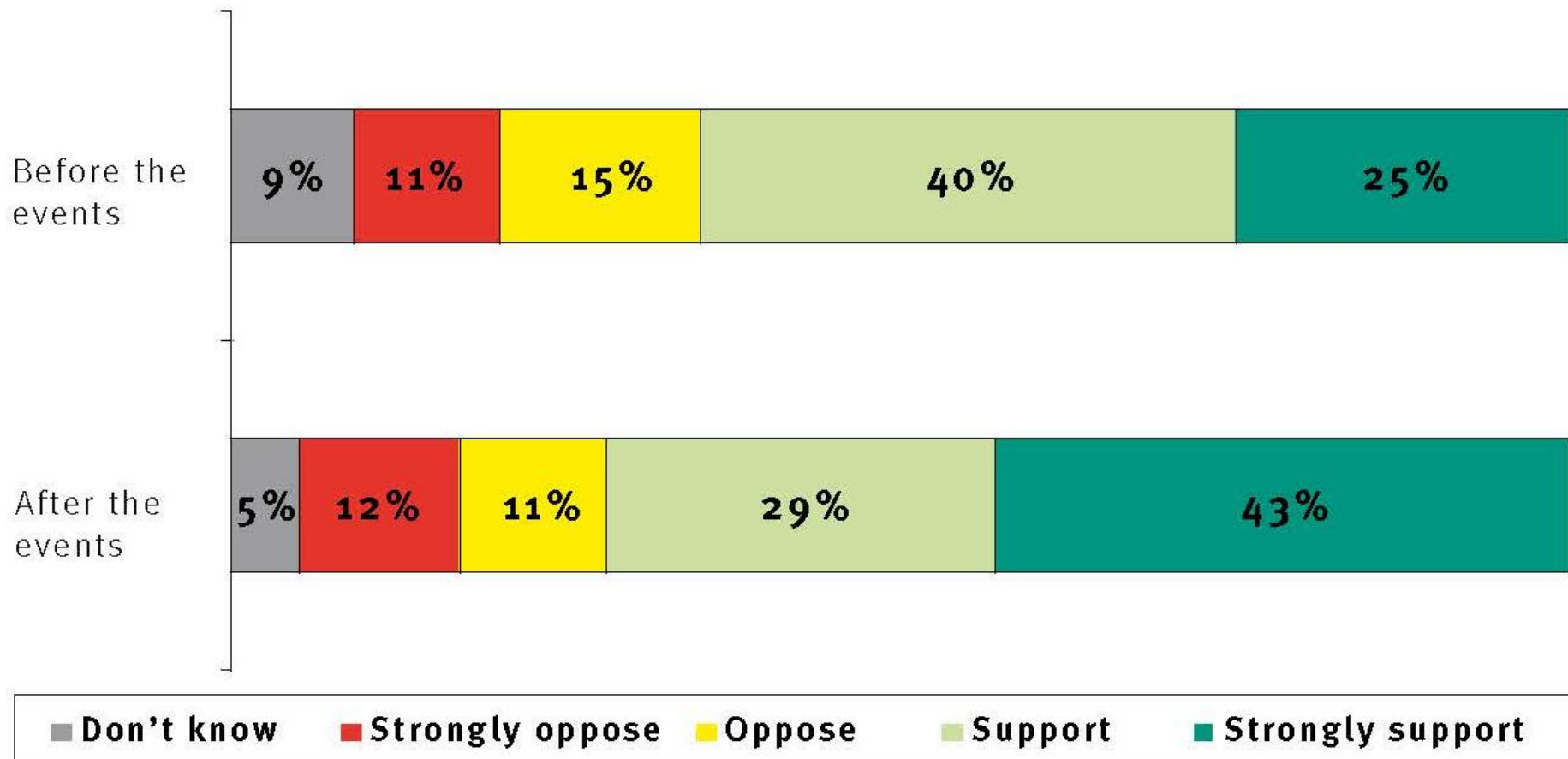
Different consent systems and donation rates



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Participants' stance on opt out before and after the public deliberative events



***“We need to bring it into the national curriculum, perhaps as part of personal and social education issues. I think if we get children thinking about it when they are young, then at least they will have an opinion on it.”
(recipient family)***

**OPT OUT OPTION IN
THE DRIVING LICENSE**

Thanking You...