

Initial referral call and the information LifeSource obtains

- Hospital information such as facility, callers name, hospital unit and phone number
- Patient name and demographics such as age, race, medical record number etc.
- Time of death and cause of death

Hospital staff's vital role in initial screening process

- Lifesource coordinators need your help in determining donor suitability.
- All medical information is important to determine donor suitability. This includes past history, current admission diagnoses, information that may have come from families, etc.

Important questions in evaluating donation eligibility

- What caused this person to die?
- Is there any concern of an infection?
- What does the past medical history look like?
- Any mention of drug abuse or high risk behaviors?
- How is the patients physical appearance?
- Putting all the pieces together what does the picture look like?

Planning the next steps after determining eligibility

- Once we have determined a patient is eligible to become a donor a plan will be made to determine the next steps.
- The plan will include obtaining next of kin information, funeral home information and in some instances medical examiner/coroner information.
- Lifesource Communication Specialists also have the ability to check if the patient is donor designated.

Family dynamics

- Legal next of kin
- Who is at the hospital?
- Who seems to be the family spokesperson?
- Hospital staff may know best in certain circumstances who is approachable and who is not.
- Importance of obtaining contact information and where the family may be going after the hospital.

Funeral Home and Medical Examiner/Coroner

- Lifesource communication specialist will contact the funeral home prior to approaching family for donation.
- Medical examiner/coroner will also be contacted prior to approaching families on medical examiner/coroner cases.
- Tissue and eye donation can occur in conjunction with whole body donation as well.

After the initial call—what next?

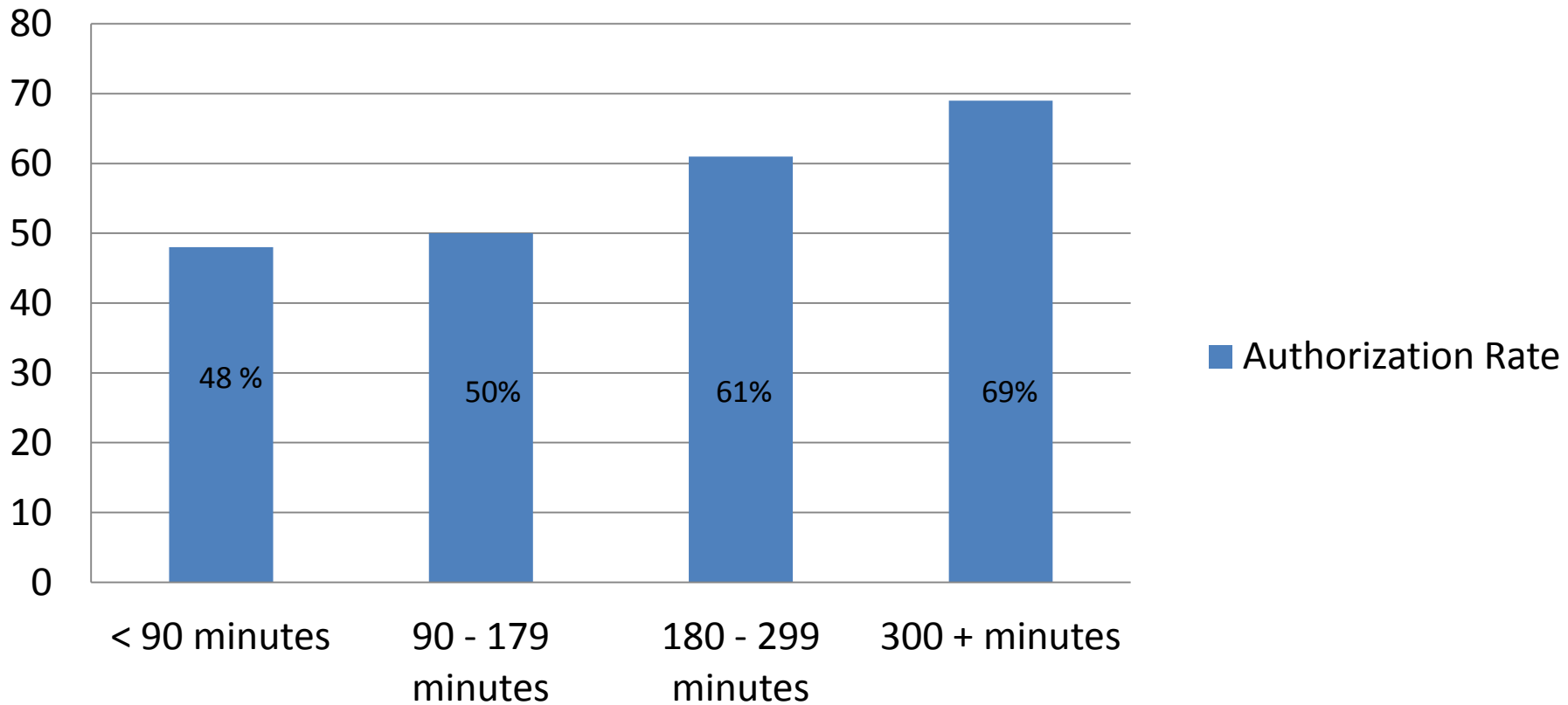
- Communication Specialist will contact appropriate people with updates on pending tissue/eye donation.
- Donor designation will be checked
- Supervisor or hospital security will be contacted to ensure a hold is placed.
- Funeral home will be updated
- Medical examiner/coroner will be contacted if appropriate.
- A plan will be made to determine how to cool the body if necessary.

Family approach

- Communication specialist will approach via phone.
- Offer the legal next of kin the opportunity of donation or if donor designated help the family fulfill the patients wish to be a donor.
- There are certain factors that can influence the outcome of a donation approach.

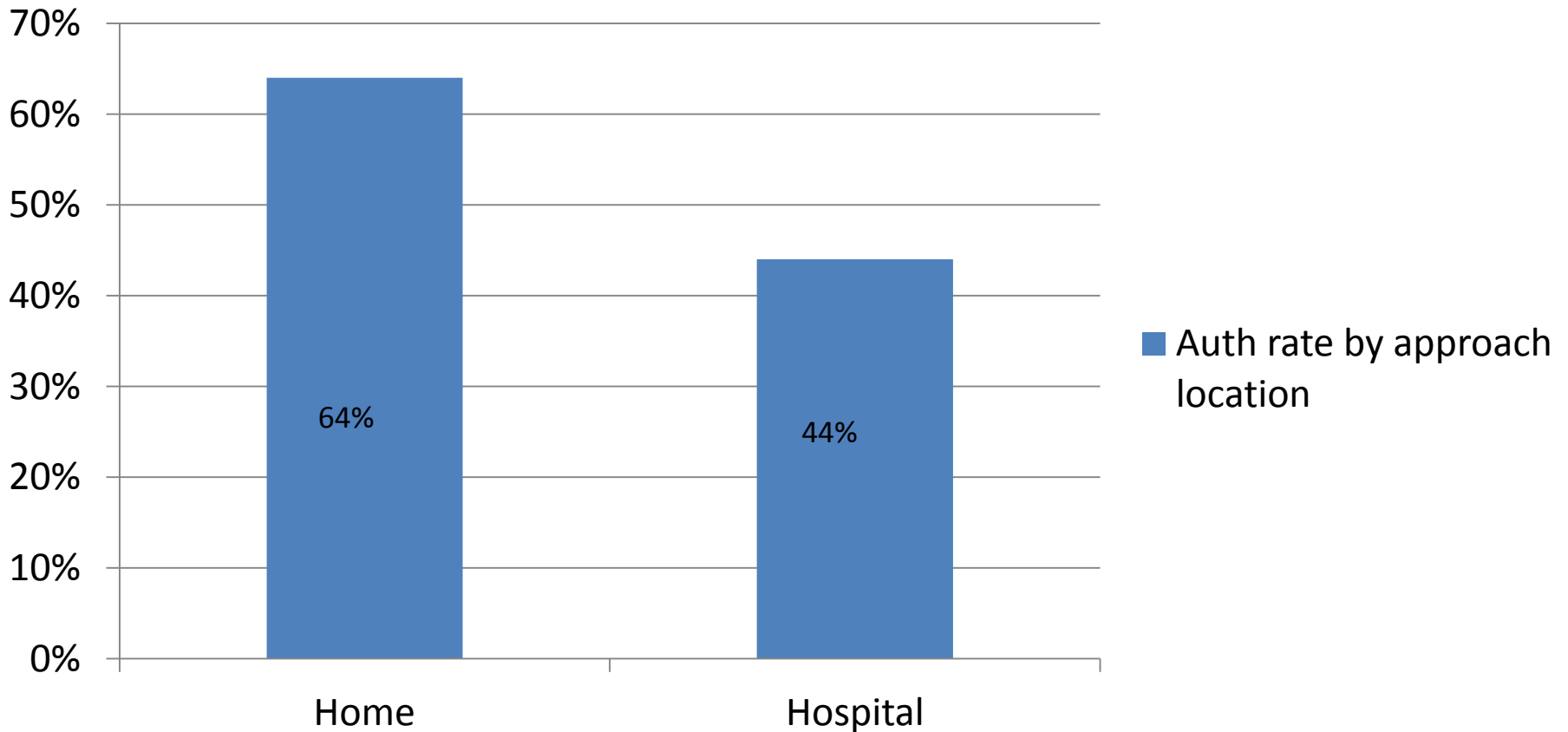
Authorization Rate from Time of Death to Approach

Authorization Rate



Location of Approach

Auth rate by approach location



Paperwork needed to move forward with the donation process

- Authorization and Designation of Gift Forms
- Authorization form is used for non designated donors
- Designation of gift form used for patients who are donor designated
- Must be done with the legal next of kin unless they are reasonably unavailable.
- These forms are informative and used to document the decision to move forward with donation.
- Medical and Behavioral Risk Assessment
- Similar to the questions you are asked when donating blood.
- Used to get the families view on current and past medical history.
- Evaluates a donors social history to determine if a high risk lifestyle is present.

Pulling everything together!

- Update calls to the appropriate staff, funeral home and eye bank.
- A 3 way screening call is call is completed with the Tissue recovery Coordinator, communication specialist and the tissue processor.
- The Tissue Processor is presented with all information gathered and will make the final decision of whether the patient will be a suitable donor.
- Once accepted by the processors the tissue recovery coordinator will begin planning the next steps.