

**Epidemiology
Research
Group in
Organ
Transplantation**



JOHNS HOPKINS
M E D I C I N E

Organ procurement organization performance and net import of deceased donor livers

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Disclosures

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OPO performance and allocation

- OPOs vary in the populations that they serve and in their conversion of eligible deaths to liver donations
- Standard metrics of OPO performance provided by the SRTR are **liver donor conversion ratio** and **observed : expected (O:E) liver yield**.
- Concerns have been raised about whether allocation transfers livers from better-performing OPOs to poorer-performing OPOs

Research questions

- Are livers primarily exported from better-performing OPOs and imported to poorer-performing OPOs?
- Can we find associations between liver import and eligible deaths in an OPO, or between liver import and incident listings in an OPO?
 - Livers procured in one OPO and transplanted in a different OPO are said to have been **imported** into the latter OPO and **exported** from the former

Allocation scenarios tested

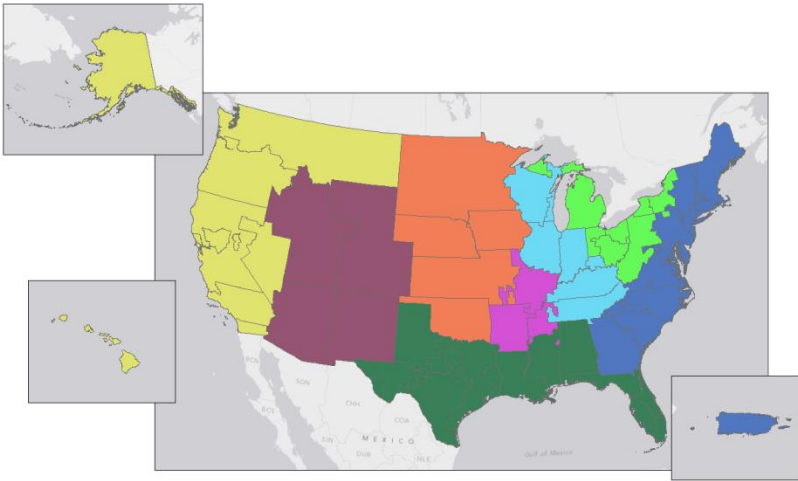
- Pre-share 35 (2010 data)
- Post-share 35 (June 18, 2013 – April 4, 2014)
- Redistricting: 4 optimized districts
- Redistricting: 8 optimized districts

Redistricting proposals

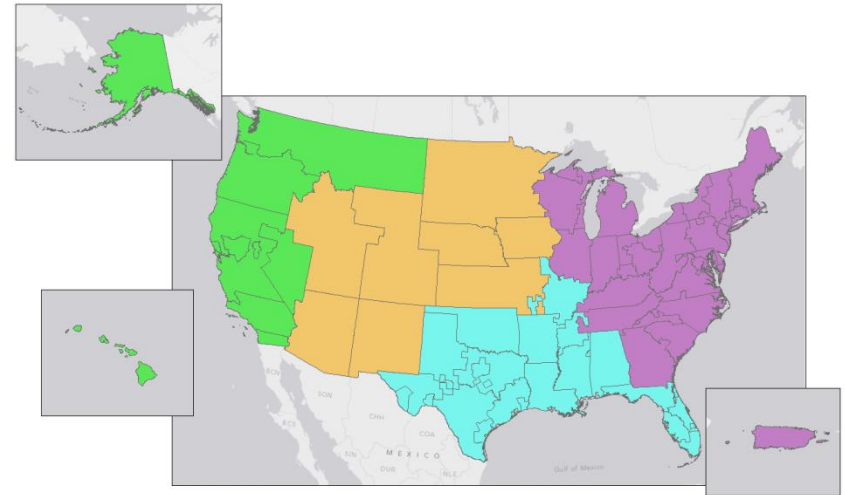
- According to criteria outlined by the OPTN's liver committee, we designed optimized redistricted maps to minimize the disparity in MELD at transplant under certain constraints
 - 8 districts, 4 districts
- We evaluated the impact of these redistricted maps on net import of livers per OPO, using the Liver Simulated Allocation Model to simulate allocation from 2006-2011

Redistricted maps

8 districts



4 districts



Outcome: Net import

- OPOs that do not serve a liver transplant center are excluded from this analysis
- Net import of livers from adult donors per OPO is defined as

$$\frac{\text{livers imported} - \text{livers exported}}{\text{livers recovered}}$$

Possibly explanatory variables

- Measures of OPO performance
 - Observed:Expected (O:E) Liver Yield
 - Liver Donor Conversion Ratio
- Measures of disparity in donor and candidate counts per OPO
 - Eligible deaths
 - Incident listings

Liver Donor Conversion Ratio

- Liver donor conversion ratio is the proportion of liver donations that are recovered from all eligible deaths within an OPO's service area.
- An eligible death is one that meets certain criteria for age, neurologic death, and other exclusions of infection or malignancy
- We use liver donor conversion ratio as reported by SRTR for 2010-2011.

Observed : Expected Liver Yield

- The observed liver yield is the actual number of liver donations from eligible deaths reported to SRTR for an OPO within a given time frame.
- The expected liver yield is a predicted number of liver donations from eligible deaths and is based on an adjusted linear regression model.
- O:E Liver Yield is the ratio of the observed and expected liver yields.
- We use O:E liver yield as reported for 2010-2011.

O:E eligible deaths

- We calculated an observed: expected ratio of eligible deaths for each OPO

$$\frac{\textit{OPO eligible deaths}}{\textit{US eligible deaths}} / \frac{\textit{pop. of OPO}}{\textit{US pop.}}$$

O:E incident listings

- Incident adult liver listings at MELD > 15
- We calculated an observed: expected ratio of incident listings, for each OPO

$$\frac{\textit{OPO incident listings}}{\textit{US incident listings}} / \frac{\textit{pop. of OPO}}{\textit{US pop.}}$$

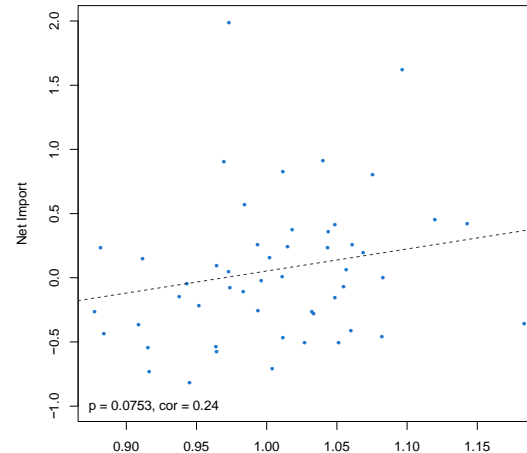
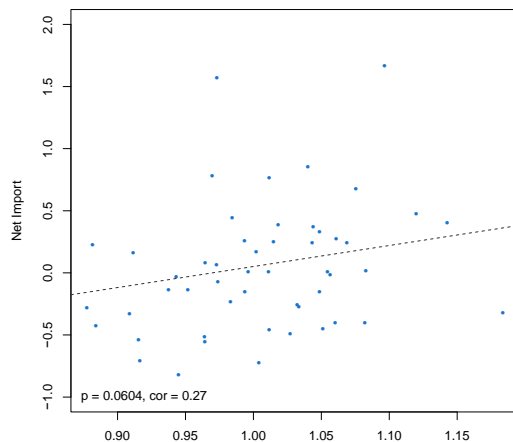
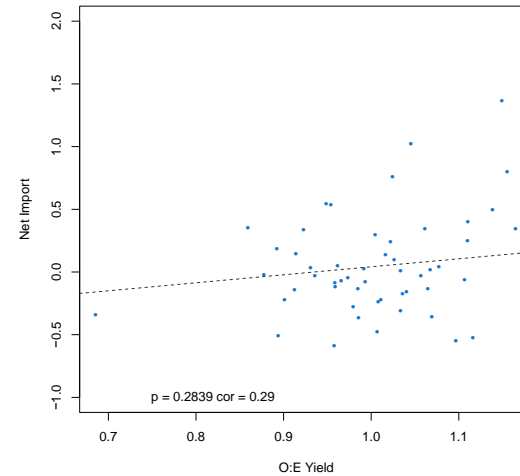
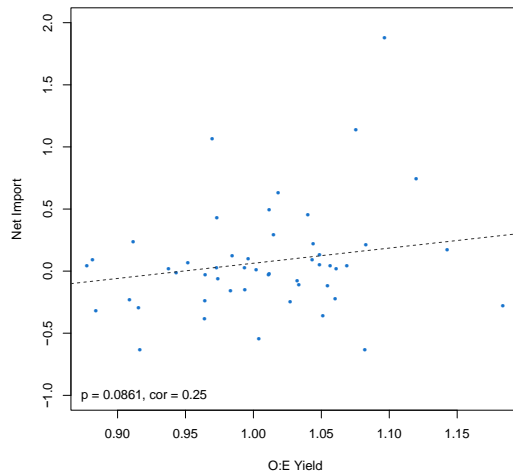
Methods

- We calculated a linear least squares fit between the possibly explanatory variables and the net import of livers to transplant centers in each OPO
- We weighted the linear fits by the number of livers transplanted in each OPO.
- We calculated the significance level of association in each case.

Net import versus O:E liver yield

Pre- share 35 ($p=0.09$, $r=0.25$)

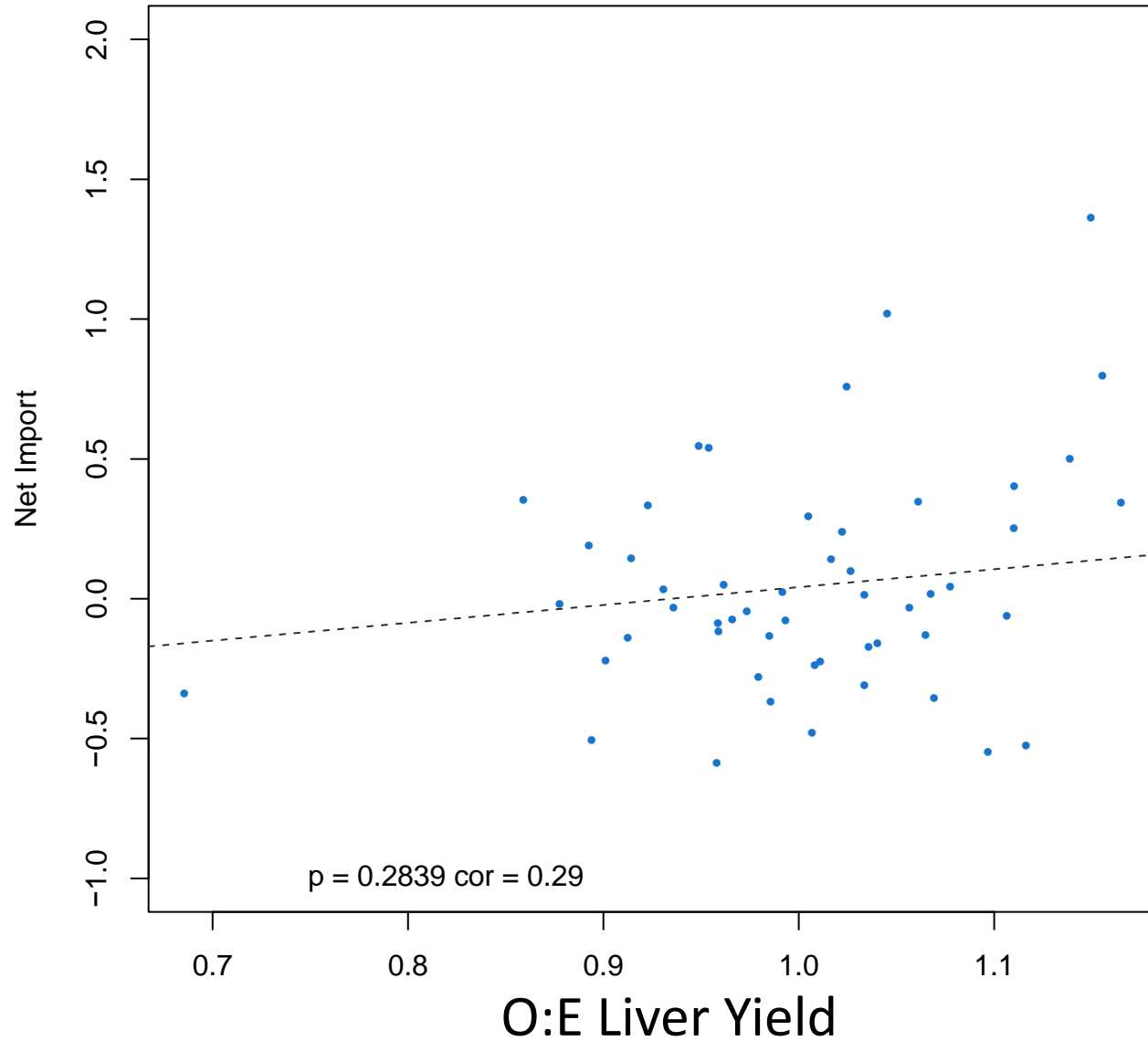
Post- share 35 ($p=0.28$, $r=0.29$)



8 districts ($p=0.06$, $r=0.27$)

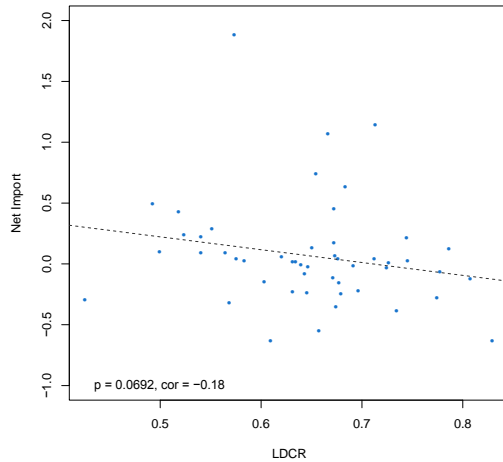
4 districts ($p=0.08$, $r=0.24$)

Post- share 35: net import vs O:E liver yield

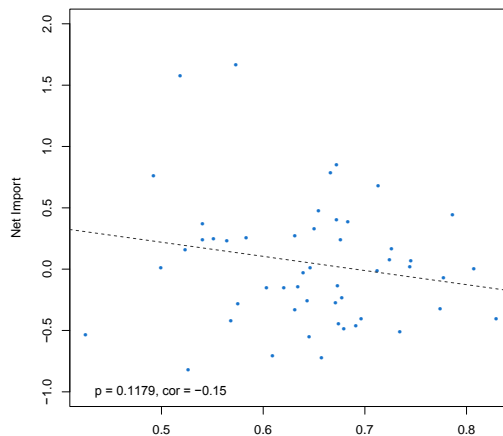
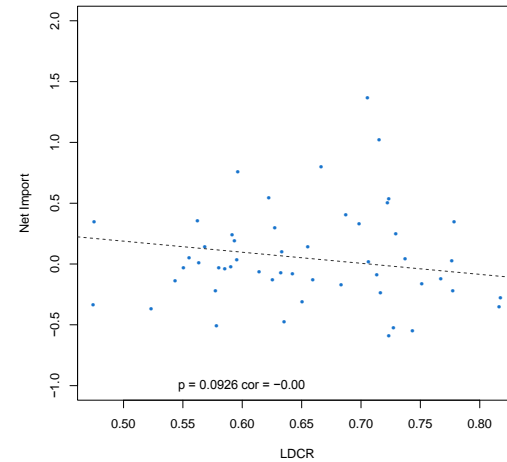


Net import vs. liver donor conversion ratio

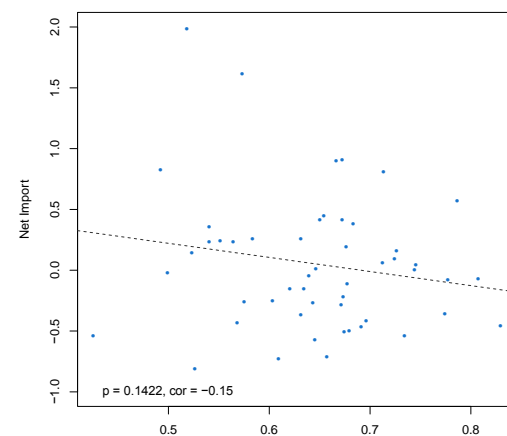
Pre- share 35 ($p=0.07$, $r=-0.18$)



Post- share 35 ($p=0.09$, $r=0$)

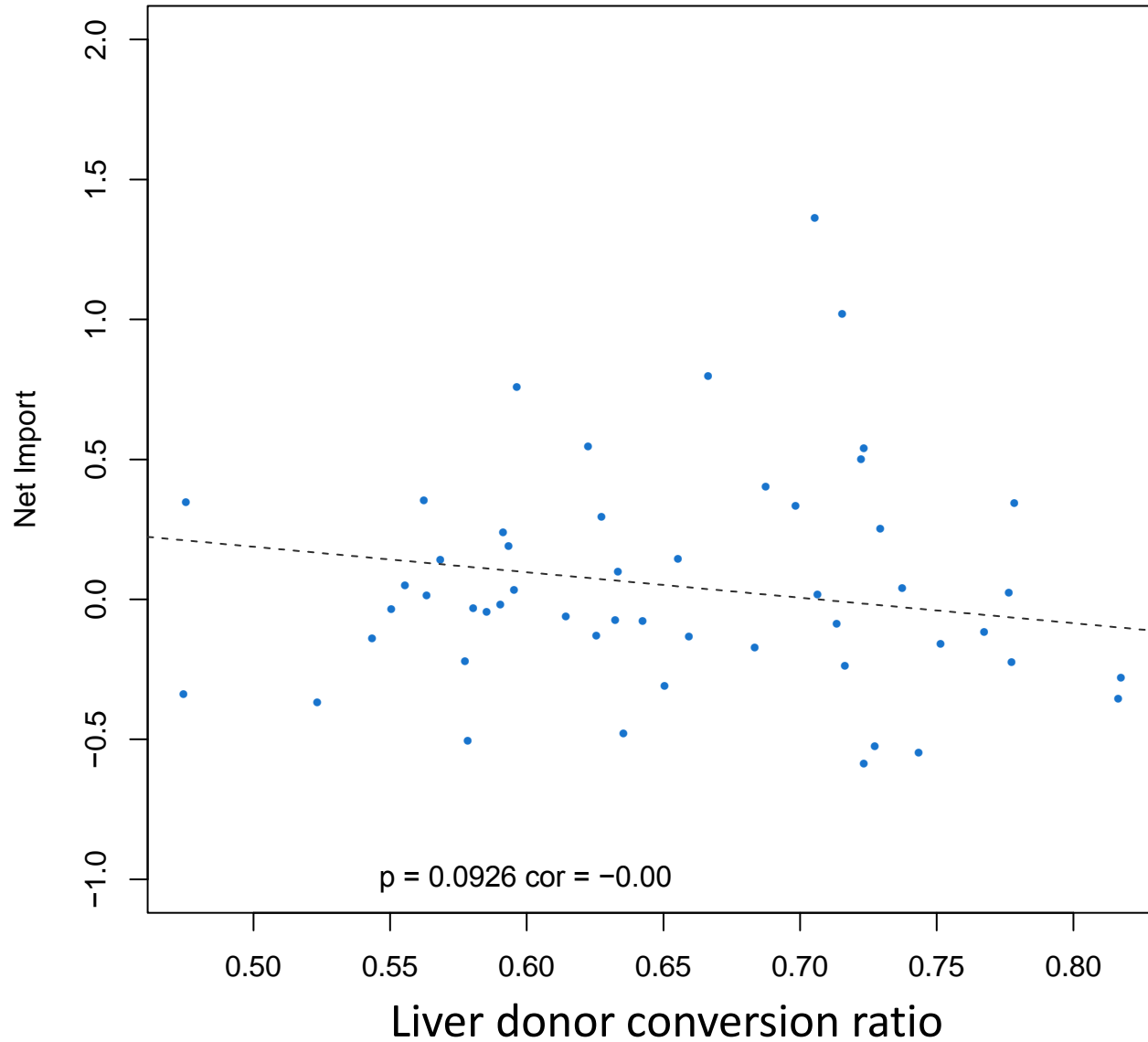


8 districts ($p=0.12$, $r=-0.15$)



4 districts ($p=0.14$, $r=-0.15$)

Post- share 35: net import vs. conversion ratio



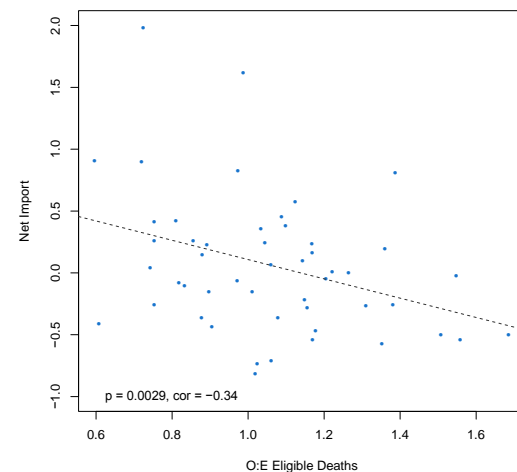
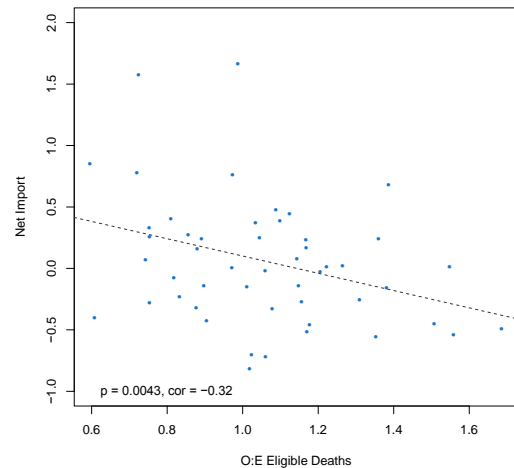
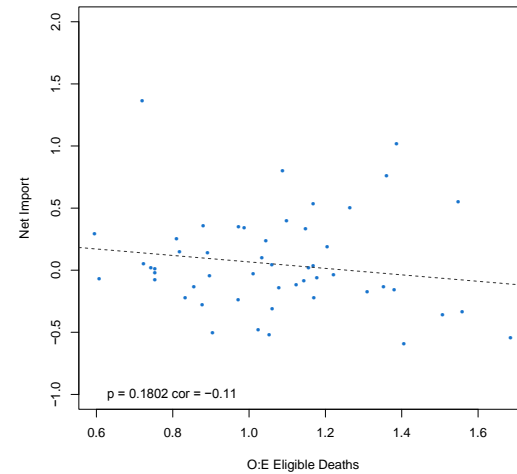
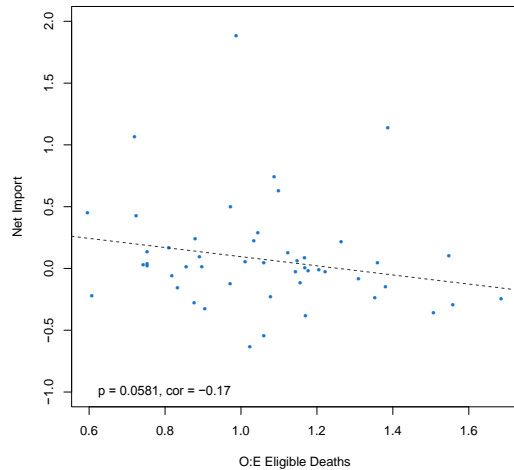
Net import and OPO performance

- We find no evidence of any relationship between net import and O:E liver yield, and no evidence of any relationship between net import and liver donor conversion ratio
- Both at present and under redistricting proposals, livers would not flow from better-performing OPOs to poorer-performing OPOs

Net import versus eligible deaths

Pre- share 35 ($p=0.06$, $r=-0.17$)

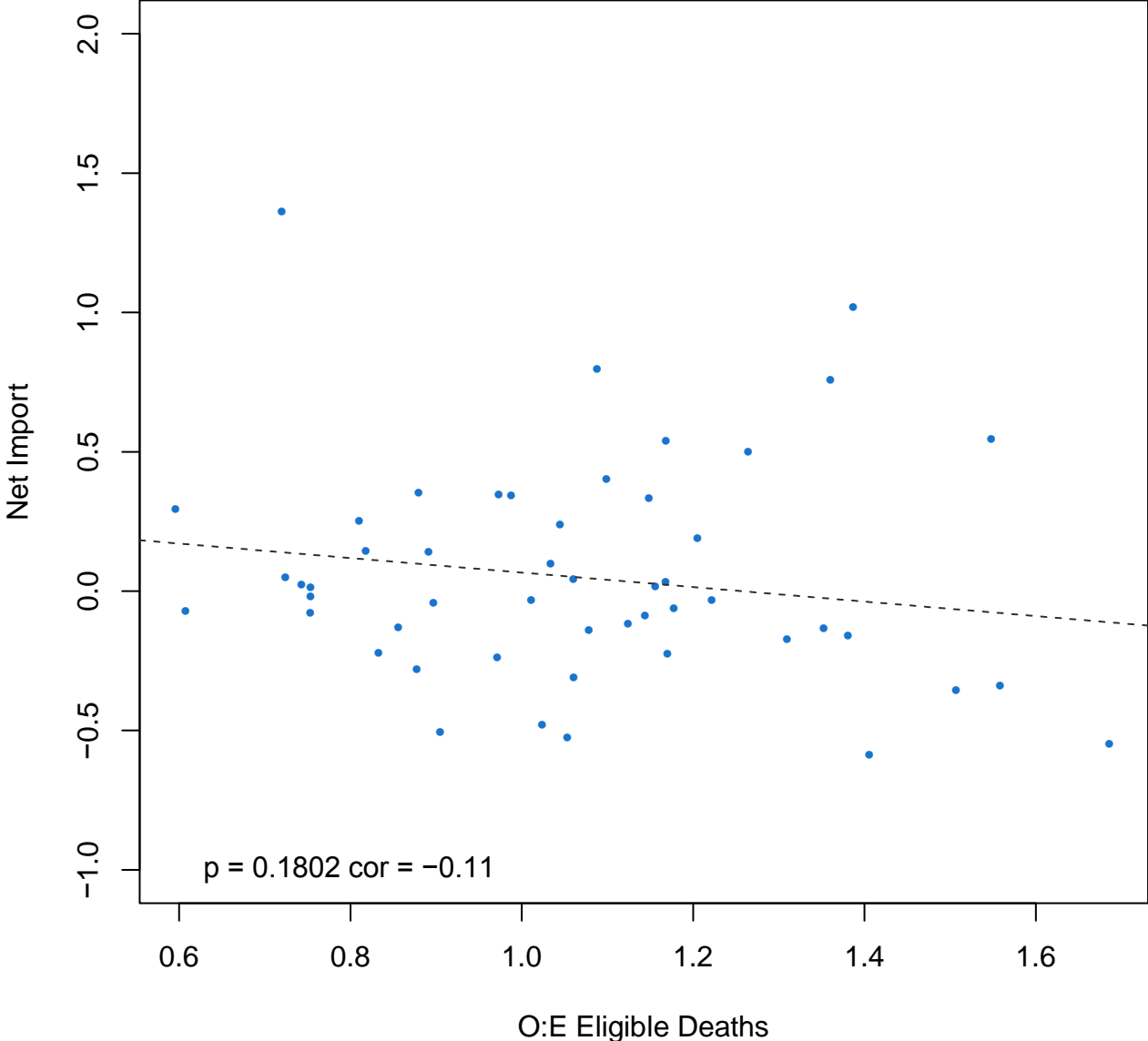
Post- share 35 ($p=0.18$, $r=-0.11$)



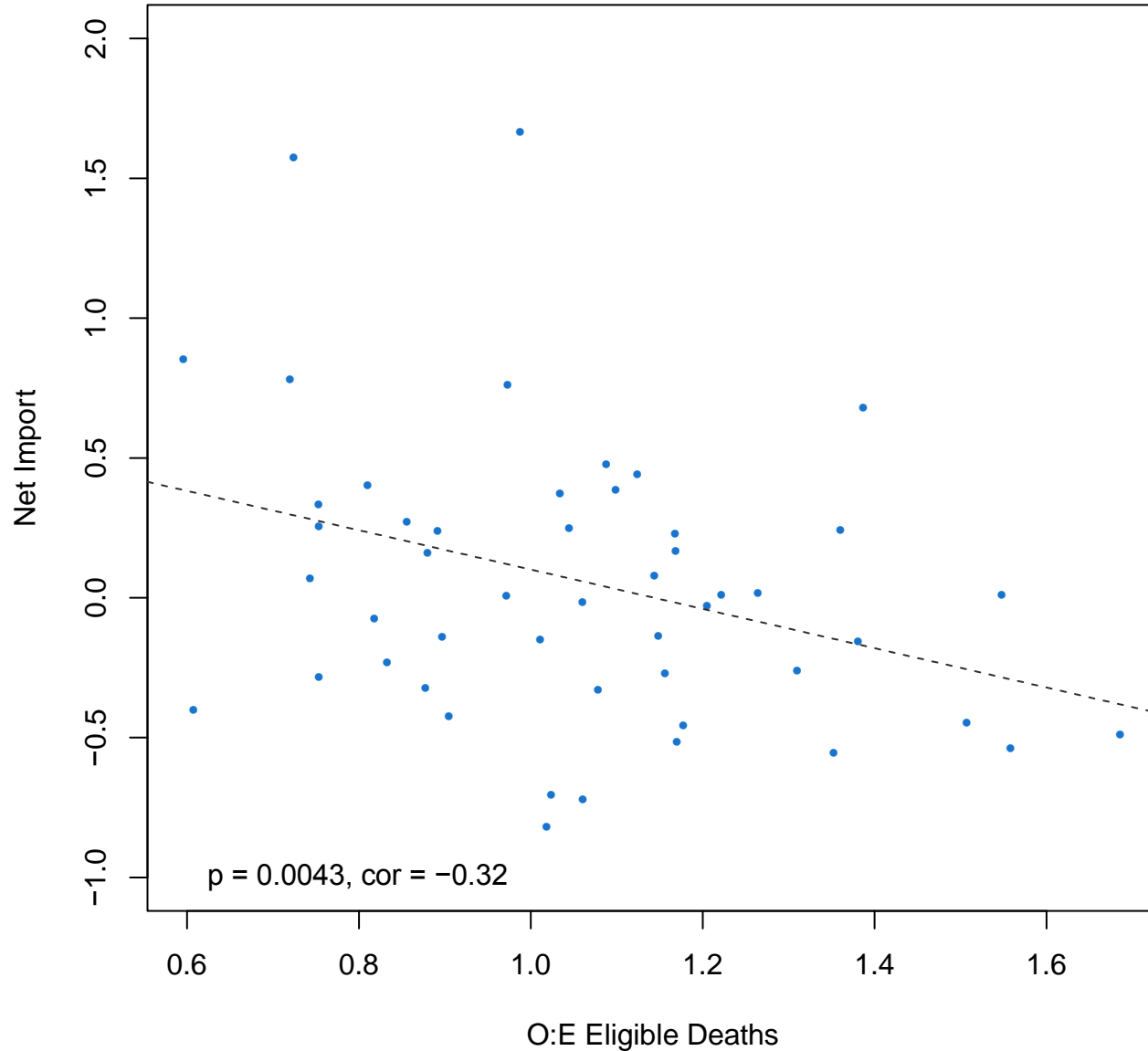
8 districts ($p=0.004$, $r=-0.32$)

4 districts ($p=0.003$, $r=-0.34$)

Share 35, net import vs eligible deaths



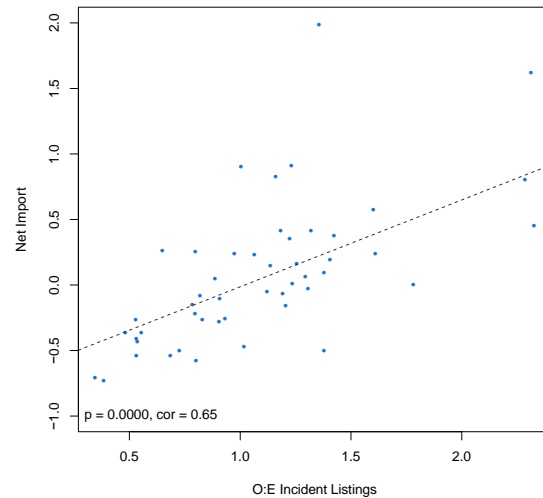
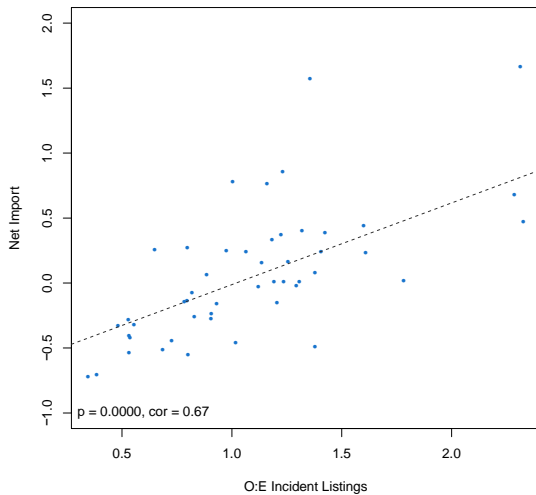
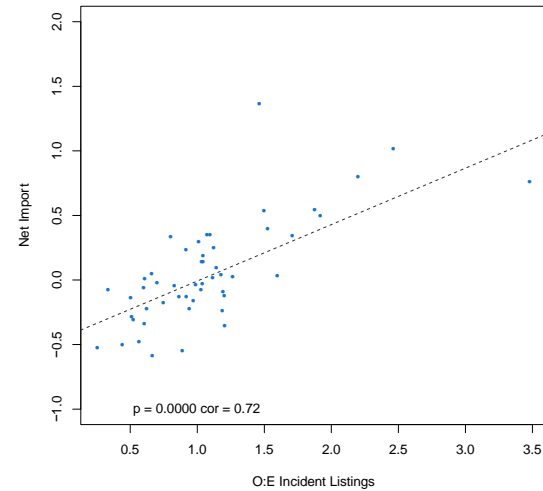
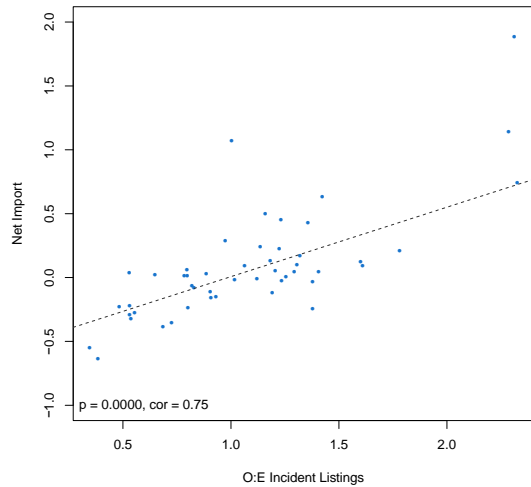
8 districts, net import vs eligible deaths



Net import versus incident listings

Pre- share 35 ($p < 0.001$, $r = 0.75$)

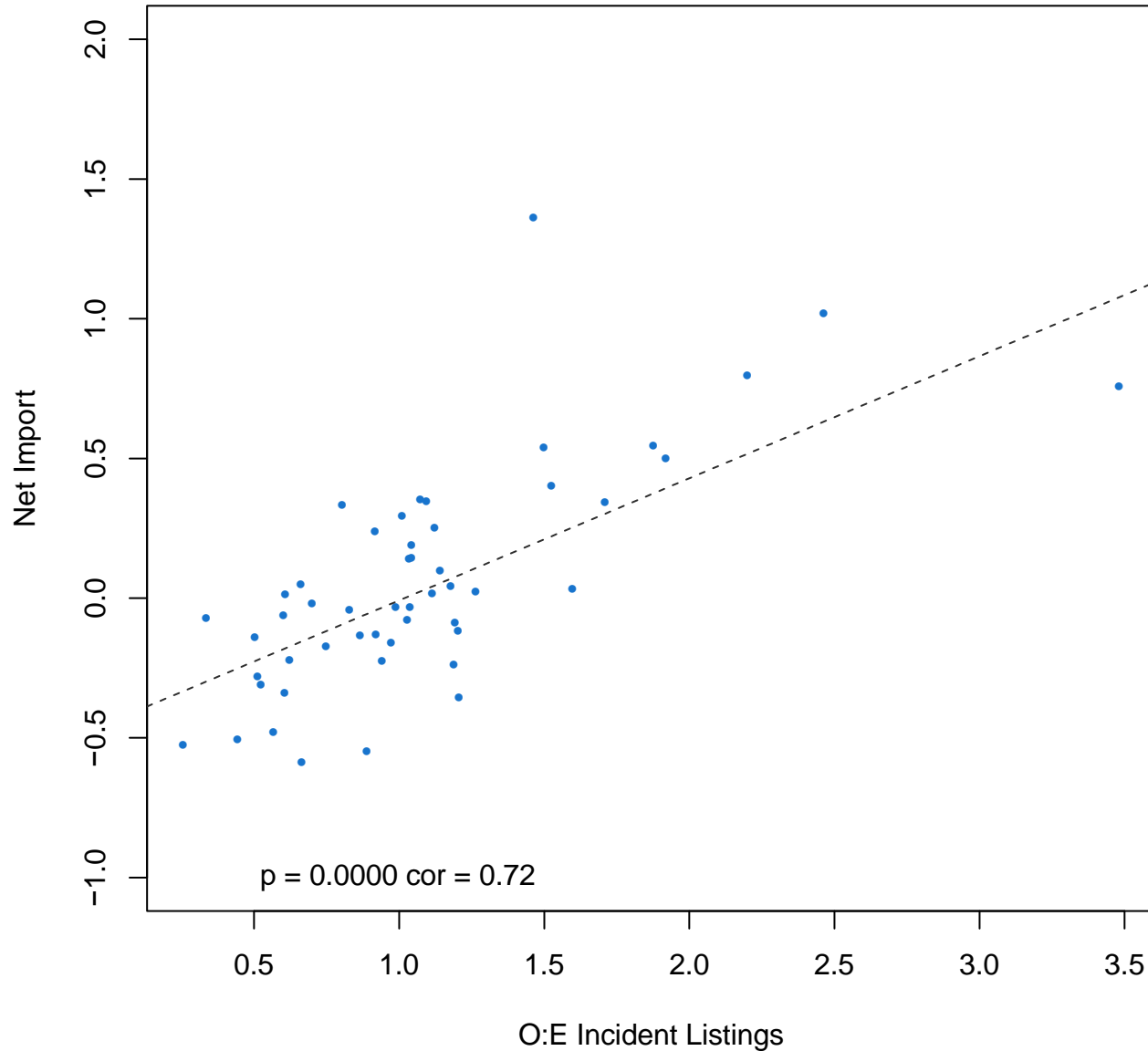
Post- share 35 ($p < 0.001$, $r = 0.72$)



8 districts ($p < 0.001$, $r = 0.67$)

4 districts ($p < 0.001$, $r = 0.65$)

Share 35, net import vs incident listings



Net import vs O:E deaths and listings

- For all allocation scenarios, organs flow from OPOs with fewer incident listings toward OPOs with more listings than expected.
- Under 8 district and 4 district redistricting, organs would flow from OPOs with more eligible deaths to those with fewer eligible deaths than expected.
- Pre- and post- share 35, there is no evidence of a relationship between eligible deaths and net import.

Conclusions

- We find no evidence of a relationship between net import of livers and the standard metrics of OPO performance, either pre- or post-share 35.
- Under redistricting proposals considered here, we find no evidence that organs flow from better-performing OPOs to poorer-performing OPOs
- Higher liver import is related to higher incidence of listing and (under redistricting) lower rates of eligible death

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