

Current state of living kidney donor follow-up in the United States and the new OPTN reporting requirements

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Introduction

- As of February 1, 2013, Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN) policies mandate new follow-up reporting requirements for living kidney donors (LKD) at 6, 12, and 24 months posttransplant.
- The policies set standards for patient status follow-up (vital status, complications, employment status) and laboratory data reporting (serum creatinine and urine protein).
- Programs are required to report timely patient status data for at least 60% of LKDs who donate between February 1 and December 31, 2013. This percentage increases to 70% for 2014 and to 80% for 2015.
- Accurate and timely laboratory data must be collected for 50% of LKDs between February 1 and December 31, 2013, for 60% in 2014, and for 70% in 2015.
- Timeliness is defined as collection within 60 days of the 6-, 12-, or 24-month anniversary of donation.
- To assess feasibility of meeting the new standards based on current practices, we used SRTR data to assess how many programs currently meet reporting requirements.

Methods

- Using SRTR data as of May 31, 2014*, we assessed compliance in the following cohorts of living kidney donors:
 - To assess compliance with 6-month follow-up criteria: donors June 1, 2012, to May 31, 2013.
 - To assess compliance with 12-month follow-up criteria: donors January 1 to December 31, 2012.
 - To assess compliance with 24-month follow-up criteria: donors January 1 to December 31, 2011.
- Per policy, timeliness was defined as reporting vital status and required serum creatinine and urine protein measures within 60 days of the 6-, 12-, or 24-month anniversary of the donation.
- As only donors who donated after February 1, 2013, are subject to the new policy, only donors who donated within the last 4 months of the cohort used to assess 6-month follow-up practices were subject to it. This analysis is meant to provide insight into how many programs will need to come into compliance in the future with the updated policy.

Results

- For 6-month follow-up, 73% of programs were in compliance with the 2013 standard to report accurate and timely data on 60% of living donors (Figure 1); only 59% were in compliance for 12-month follow-up (Figure 3) and 42% were in compliance for 24-month follow-up (Figure 5). Percentages were similar for compliance with laboratory measurements (Figures 2, 4, and 6).
- Compliance with the 2015 standards for reporting of patient status was 48%, 31%, and 19% of programs for 6-, 12-, and 24-month reporting, respectively (Figures 1, 3, and 5).
- Compliance with the 2015 standards for reporting of valid serum creatinine and urine protein was 48%, 34%, and 17% at 6-, 12-, and 24-months, respectively (Figures 2, 4, and 6).

Figure 1. Percent of living donors with timely 6-month vital status reported, by program

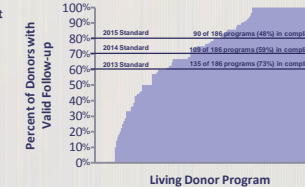


Figure 2. Percent of living donors with timely 6-month serum creatinine and urine protein, by program

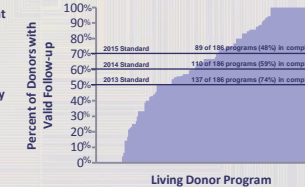


Figure 3. Percent of living donors with timely 12-month vital status reported, by program

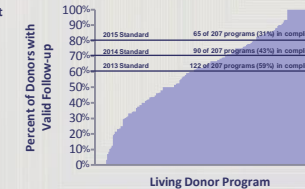


Figure 4. Percent of living donors with timely 12-month serum creatinine and urine protein, by program

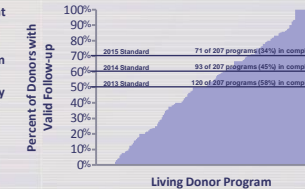
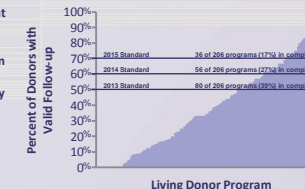


Figure 5. Percent of living donors with timely 24-month vital status reported, by program



Figure 6. Percent of living donors with timely 24-month serum creatinine and urine protein, by program



Conclusions

- These results indicate that substantial improvement in follow-up reporting processes is needed to bring programs into compliance with the new policy.
- The most recent data indicate that approximately one-fourth of living donor programs are not in compliance with the new 2013 standard for reporting 6-month follow-up vital status, with current follow-up practices even more limited for 12-month and 24-month reporting.

* Note: Information on the poster may differ from the abstract because it was updated to make use of the most recent data available prior to the conference.