

## DonateLife Victoria supplementary information

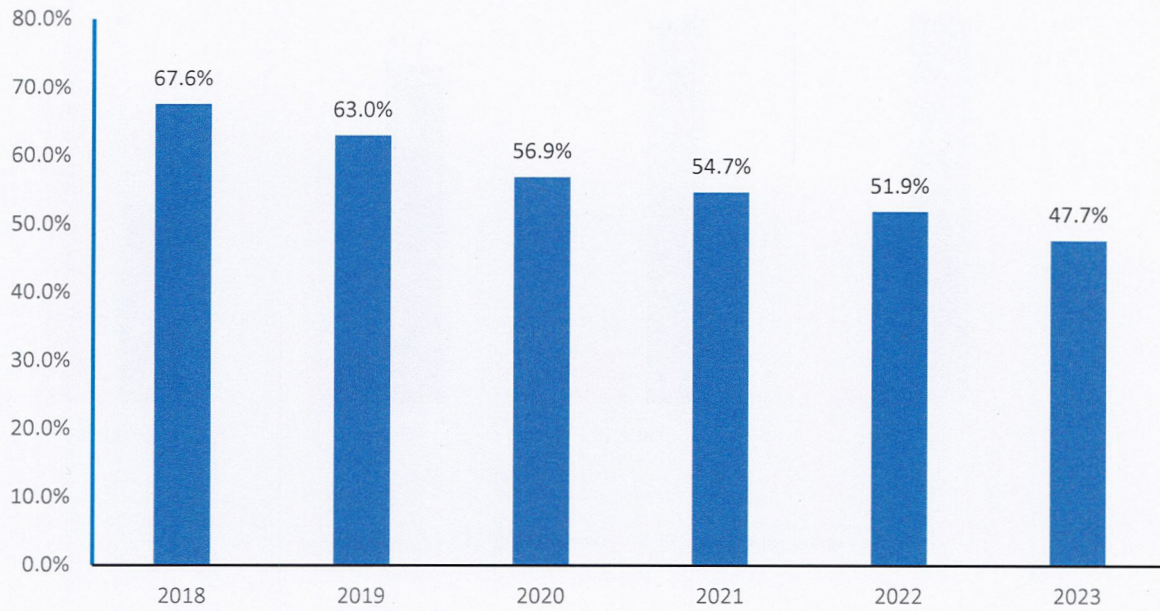


Fig. 1: Historical consent rate for Victoria. Note: 2023 is Jan-April only.

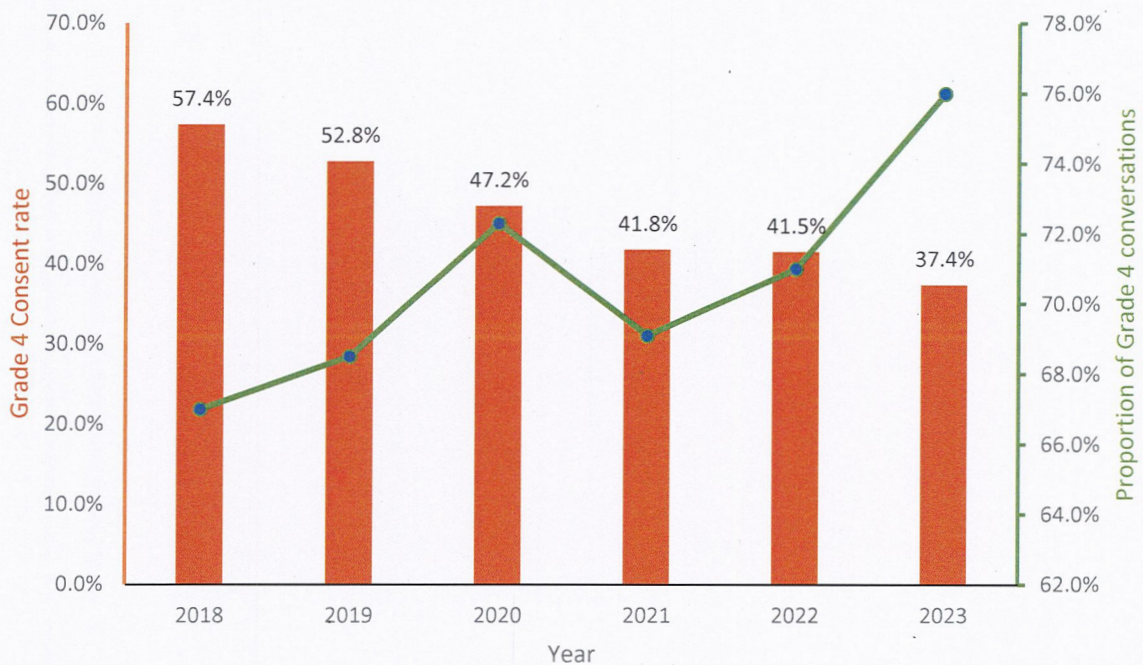
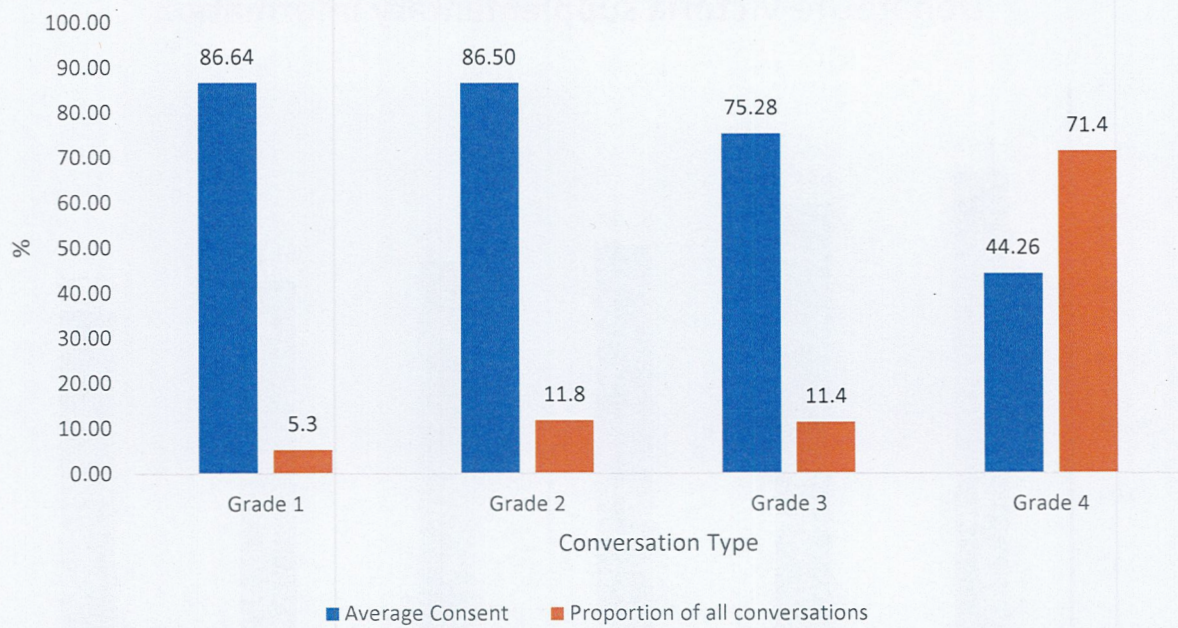


Fig. 2: Consent rate and proportion of grade 4 conversations (grade 4 is defined as patient not registered/family did not initiate)

### Family donation conversation breakdown over last 5 years



*Fig 3: Average consent rate and proportion of total conversation per conversation grade over last 5 years.*

*Note: Grade 1 = Registered/family initiated, Grade 2 = registered/family did not initiate, Grade 3 = Not registered, family initiated, Grade 4 = not registered/family did not initiate*

## Organ donation process

- Very few people can become an organ donor when they die.
- A person must die in a hospital in specific circumstances, in an ICU or ED, as organs need to be functioning well to be considered for transplantation.
- Only around 2% of people who die in Australian hospitals meet the criteria required to be an organ donor.
- In 2022, around 1,400 people (of the 80,000 people who died in Australian hospitals) died in a way where organ donation could be considered.
- Requests to families for donation were made in 1,300 cases.
- Of this, 701 families said yes to donation in the hospital – representing a national consent rate of 54% – with 454 people becoming organ donors.
- With only a small number of potential donors, increasing consent is critical to increasing our donation rate.
- There are around 1,800 Australians waitlisted for a transplant and around 14,000 additional people on dialysis – some of whom may need a kidney transplant.

**Figure 4: Australia's potential deceased organ donor population and transplantation outcomes**

