

Maintaining the Option: Optimizing Organ Function (Brain Dead Donors only)





Goals of Donor Management

 Maintain optimal organ oxygenation and perfusion to keep organs viable for transplantation

 To provide medical management in compliance with UNOS policy under the supervision and support from, FLDRNs consulting intensivist(s), medical director(s) and/or transplant surgeon(s) to manage potential donors so as to maximize organ recovery.





Donor Management Process

- Assessment
- Outcome identification
- Planning
- Implementation
- Evaluation

This is a systematic approach that should be used for all donors to assure optimal donor management.





Donor Management Goals

- DMGs are 6 goals established to maintain good organ function, and maximize the number of organs transplanted.
- These goals are monitored through out the donor management process, and are recorded at specific intervals during the case.
- The data from the DMGs is tracked and analyzed to improve donor management





Donor Management Goals



МАР	60-100
ABG	PH: 7.3-7.45
PF Ratio	>300
Sodium	135-155
Glucose	<180
Urine Output	.5 - 3 cc/kg/hr





FLDRN Brain Dead Order Sets

- Developed by the FLDRN clinical team, and our medical directors.
- Works through each organ system breaking down the required tests, procedures and medications needed for donor mgt.
- The procurement coordinator will sit down with the bedside RN, and go through all the required orders.





Labs

- Blood draws
 - Chemistries
 - Compressive panel (organ specific labs will be requested)
 - Q 4-6 hours based on donor stability
 - Cultures
 - Will be drawn and reported to accepting transplant center
 - Serology, tissue typing and NAT
 - 2 red tops
 - 2 purple
 - 10-18 yellow top tubes
 - Tissue typing for transplant centers at Strong and SUNY Upstate (Syr.)
 - ABO testing and confirmatory testing
 - Need two separate draws for confirmation
 - ABG's
 - Q 4-6 or more if Lung donor
 - Based on needs of accepting or potential accepting center



Access

- Lines needed for donation process
 - Arterial line (radial or femoral)
 - All donors
 - Central Access (CVP or PICC line)
 - All donors if able
 - Pulmonary Artery Catheter (Swan-Ganz)
 - Any potential cardiac donor
 - Helps with fluid management
 - PAC readings are helpful in determining suitability of the heart





Hemodynamics

- Normalize (if able)
 - Blood pressure
 - Heart rate
 - Temperature
- Normalize labs
 - Treat electrolyte imbalances
 - Blood products as needed





Frequently Used Medications

- Hypotension
 - Fluids
 - Adjusted based on Na
 - NS fluid boluses
 - ¹/₄ normal or ¹/₂ normal saline are frequently used
 - D5W or Free water down NG in high Na conditions
 - OPC consults with intensivist or transplant surgeons
 - Dopamine, Neosynephrine, Vasopressin
 - Levothyroxin (T4)
- Hypertension
 - Labetalol
 - Cardene





- Description
 - Is a synthetically prepared form of thyroxine
 - Secreted by the thyroid gland





Mechanism of Action

- Exhibits all actions of endogenous thyroid hormones
 - Enhances O2 consumption of most body tissues
 - Increases the basal metabolic rate and metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins
 - Influences the growth and maturation of tissues, increase energy expenditure, and affect turnover of essentially all substrates
- Thyroid hormones have a direct cardiostimulatory action
 - Cardiac consumption is increased by the administration of thyroid hormone
 - Cardiac output is increased





• Pharmacokinetics

- Administered intravenously
- Absorption can be reduced in patients with CHF
- The half life of T4 in the body is 6-7 days.
 - The half life of T3 is 1-2 days





- Donor Dosage
 - 200 mcg diluted in 500 ml D5W
 - Loading dosage is 50 ml of pre-mixed bag of T4, 20u insulin, Dextrose 50% 25 gm, 125 mg Solumedrol all as IV push
 - Infusion rate is 10mcg/h (25 ml/h) to 30 mcg/h (75 ml/h)





• Contraindications

- Untreated thyrotoxicosis
- Uncorrected adrenal insufficiency
 - thyroid hormones increase tissue demands for adrenocortical hormones and may thereby precipitate acute adrenal crisis.
- Enhances response to anticoagulant therapy
 - Prothrombin time should be closely monitored
- Can cause hypokalemia





Organ Specific Testing

- Kidney: (potential in all donors unless pre-existing renal disease)
 - Urinalysis
 - BUN/Cr
 - Creatinine Clearance
- Pancreas: (potential is usually <55 on all donors)
 - Amylase
 - Lipase
 - Glucose
 - HBA1C (if able)
- Liver: (potential on all donors up to 85 and in some cases older)
 - Liver function tests to include (GGT, LDH)
 - PT/PTT/INR
 - On specific cases a bedside liver biopsy may be requested





Organ Specific Testing

- Heart: (potential on only brain dead donors usually up to age 60-65)
 - ECG
 - ECHO
 - ABG
 - Q 6 unless requested more
 - SWAN readings available
 - Cardiac Cath
 - Females <u>>45</u>
 - If cardiac or drug history is present (upon request)
 - Males <u>>40</u>
 - If cardiac or drug history is present (upon request)
 - Cardiac enzymes





Organ Specific Testing

- Lungs:
 - Chest X-ray
 - O2 challenge testing
 - Base line ABG on 40% Fi02 (PO2 >100)
 - ABG on 100% 5cmH2O of Peep for 15 minutes
 - ABG to keep FiO2 >100 on 40%
 - ABG
 - Q 6 unless requested more per request
 - Bronchoscopy
 - Gram stain





