

EDITORIAL



Organ donation after controlled cardiocirculatory death: confidence by clarity

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Even if an impressive number of 6.337 organs from 1837 donors were transplanted in the Eurotransplant region in 2020 (a reduction of 667 donors compared to 2019), at the end of the year, the active waiting list remains high, with 14,020 patients (of whom 3502 on the waiting list for heart, lung, or liver transplantation) still in need of an organ upon which their lives depend [1]. Historically, organ donation from deceased donors was possible when they had explicitly expressed the will to donate and were determined to be brain dead, defined as the complete and irreversible loss of all brain functions, but this concept may reveal structural deficiency (recognition and reporting of potential donors, realization of donations) [2]. Ethical evolutions and new scientific insights have changed policies since these early years of cadaver organ donations. First, some countries, such as Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Spain, now have presumed consent or opt-out (instead of opt-in) donor legislations, and Ireland is expected to implement such a legislation soon. These countries typically have high donor rates. In ethical considerations of opt-in or opt-out regulations, important reflections on the weighting of the principles of autonomy, benevolence, solidarity and liberty of the individual are inherent. But whatever the system chosen, trust must be generated by adequate and fair communication [3]. Second, in patients who do not meet formal brain death criteria, donation after cardiac or cardiocirculatory death (DCCD), previously known as ‘non-heart-beating’ donation, is an alternative option. This can be performed following unsuccessful resuscitation in an uncontrolled DCCD protocol but is more frequently done in the

context of controlled DCCD (cDCCD) following withdrawal of life-sustaining therapies (WLST) [4].

The procedure for cDCCD is as follows: after cessation of systemic circulation, and a short standoff time (various definitions due to different national laws) to exclude autoresuscitation, the patient is declared dead according to cardiovascular criteria and can become an organ donor. The dead donor rule is strictly respected. Nowadays, several techniques for organ preservation, either in situ, ex situ, or with machine perfusion, exist and allow for good quality of transplantable organs, and overall good results in the transplanted recipient [5]. During such procedures of post mortem organ recovery a strict focus must be given by monitoring to exclude brain reperfusion [6]. Some countries still do not allow cDCCD due to legal and ethical concerns [7]. To address these concerns, carefully addressed guidelines, written with scientific, legal, and ethical expertise, are necessary, and should cover the timing of determination of death, the issue of proper consent, the role of surrogate decision makers, the preservation of dignity of the dying patient, as well as organ preservation measures [8].

In the current issue of Intensive Care Medicine, Domínguez-Gil et al. have published a Collaborative Statement of an international expert group regarding the management of cDCCD [9]. Their statement aims to clarify some of the clinical, ethical, legal, and practical aspects of this procedure, and will hopefully contribute to a broader acceptance. The importance of such precise statements, born in a process involving multiple iterations, cannot be underestimated in the current situation of donor organ shortage and the many different legislations and practices across Europe. The statement focuses thoroughly on the specific challenges of determining a prognosis that justifies WLST, as well as on specific aspects of the determination of death in this scenario, and measures of perfusion maintenance to optimize

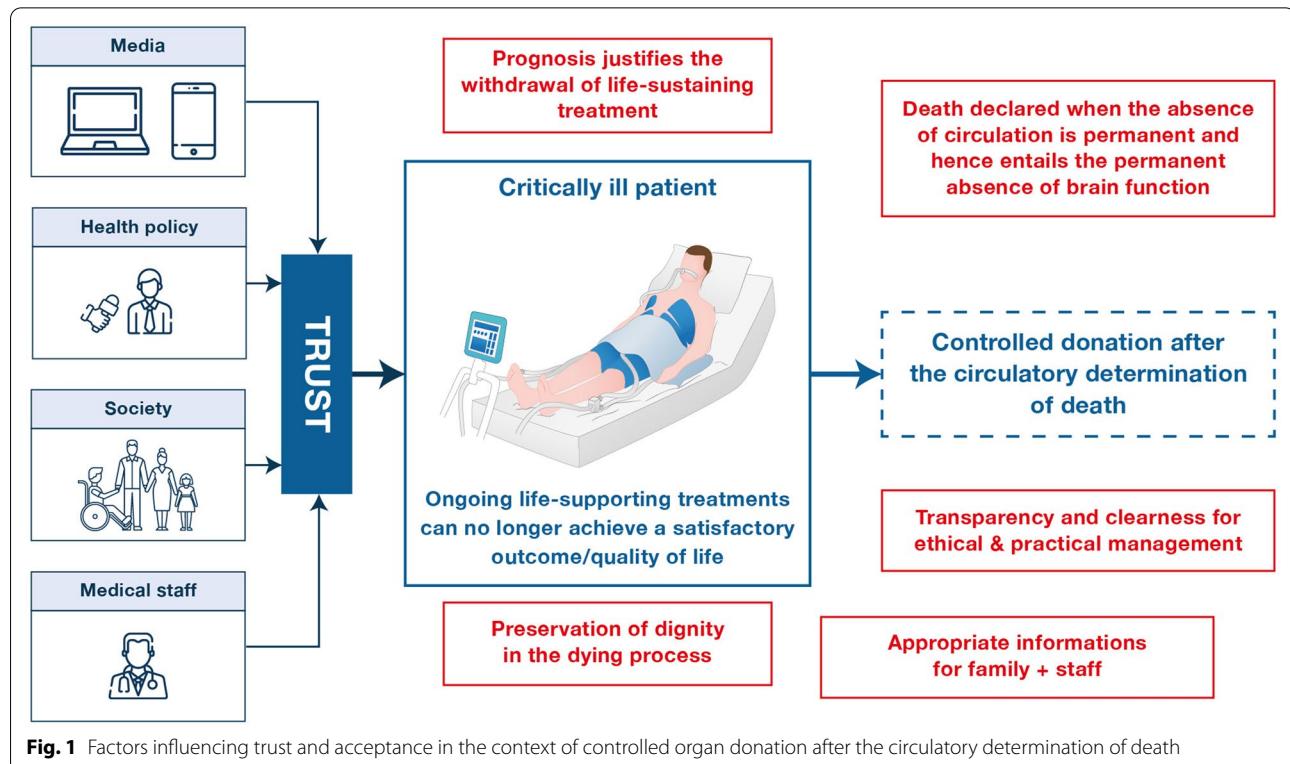
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the function of transplantable organs. The manuscript and statements will appeal not only to those colleagues involved in the care of transplant patients, but to the entire intensive care community [10]. In a clear and concise way, these statements promote transparency and offer practical guidance for the cDCCD procedure, in the context of controlled withdrawal of therapeutic support, which should be part of daily practice in intensive care regardless of donation perspectives.

However, even if such broad consensus guidelines [9] are an important and necessary step to address the controversies surrounding the DCD procedure, their publication and broad dissemination will not automatically solve all problems in the context of cDCCD. It is clear that the transition from a dying patient who has experienced a cardiac arrest and is undergoing resuscitative efforts for organ preservation touches essential questions on life and death, and mistrust might be fostered without a clear, public discussion and matched transparency (Fig. 1). James F. Childress, co-author of the landmark book *Principles of Biomedical Ethics* and a leading figure in the field of contemporary bioethics, acknowledges that some health care professionals and institutions continue to suffer from ongoing conflicts of obligation, loyalty, and interests in the context of donation after circulatory death [11]. As argued by Jessie Cooper [12], not all these concerns can be reduced to

abstract directives for practice or should be dealt with as an organisational problem. Even if the overall benefit of organ donation after circulatory death is clear, this may not automatically diminish the challenges of a specific care for dying patients—quasi in a utilitarian manner [13]. Furthermore, Childress raises an additional point which may not be sufficiently addressed by statements: “Trust in the healthcare system is the prime consideration” [11]. Such trust can only be established by an open and transparent public debate, where medical and ethical domain experts have a crucial role. In addition, all stakeholders, including patients, and political decision makers should be involved as well. Due to nation’s histories as well as cultural/religious beliefs and values and existing frameworks in some countries, like Germany ‘Non-heart-beating donors are ineligible’ [14] at the moment. Maybe health politics, other stakeholders and the affected people can find inspiration here and should look at those countries where cDCCD is a widely accepted practice. An ethically careful and responsible practice of cDCCD will only be guaranteed when this measure is ‘deeply embedded with specific organisational settings’ [12]. In this way, the statements and algorithm by Domínguez-Gil et al. [9] are important further steps to promote cDCCD as a normal end-of-life practice for eligible potential donors. Moreover, and even broader, they are an important contribution



towards the general societal acceptance of this end-of-life challenging procedure.

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