

Donation & Transplantation Acronyms

Tami Murphy Organ Donation Coordinator
Janice Boudreault Recipient Transplant Coordinator



HCC



HCC

HepatoCellular Carcinoma

- Accounts for most liver cancers. This type of cancer occurs more often in men than women.
- Usually diagnosed in people age 50 or older.
- Not the same as metastatic liver cancer which starts in another organ (such as the breast or colon) and spreads to the liver.



ERCP



ERCP

Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography

A procedure that combines upper gastrointestinal (GI) endoscopy and x rays to treat problems of the bile and pancreatic ducts.

- ERCP is used when it is suspected a person's bile or pancreatic ducts may be narrowed or blocked due to
 - Tumors
 - Gallstones
 - Inflammation
 - Infection
 - Sclerosis of ducts
 - Pseudocysts—accumulations of fluid and tissue debris



NASH



NASH

Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis

- Often “silent” liver disease
- Resembles alcoholic liver disease, but occurs in people who drink little or no alcohol. The major feature in NASH is fat in the liver, along with inflammation and damage. Most people with NASH feel well and are not aware that they have a liver problem. Nevertheless, NASH can be severe and can lead to cirrhosis, in which the liver is permanently damaged and scarred.
- Also known as NAFLD(Non Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease)



SBP



SBP

Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis

- Inflammation of the peritoneum
- Most often caused by infection in fluid that collects in the peritoneal cavity (ascites)
- Often occurs with advanced liver disease



PBC



PBC

Primary Biliary Stenosis

- Irritation and swelling (inflammation) of the bile ducts of the liver
- Blockage of the flow of bile damages the liver cells and leads to cirrhosis.
- Most commonly affects middle-aged women



FSGS



FSGS

Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis

- is a cause of nephrotic syndrome in children and adolescents, as well as one of the leading causes of kidney disease in adults
- The individual components of the name refer to the appearance of the kidney tissue on biopsy: *focal*—only some of the glomeruli are involved (as opposed to diffuse), *segmental*—only part of each glomerulus is involved (as opposed to global)



KPD



KPD

Kidney Paired Donation

- The purpose of the Kidney Paired Donation Program (“KPD Program”) is to identify potentially suitable living kidney donors for people who need a kidney transplant and whose willing donor is not a match.
- Is supported by the Canadian Transplant Registry, an electronic database operated by Canadian Blood Services.



NDAD



NDAD

Non Directed Anonymous Donor

An altruistic live donor that doesn't have an identified recipient



LVAD/RVAD



LVAD/RVAD

Left/Right Ventricular Assist Device

- A ventricular assist device (**LVAD/RVAD**) is a pump that is used for patients who have reached end-stage heart failure. It is surgically implanted and the **LVAD/RVAD** (a battery-operated, mechanical pump) then helps the left ventricle (main pumping chamber of the heart) pump blood to the rest of the body.
- Often referred to as a 'bridge' to transplant



HSP



HSP

Highly Sensitized Patient

- Patients with past exposures to foreign tissue(i.e. pregnancy, past transplants and blood transfusions) have high levels of sensitizing antibodies.
- They become “highly sensitized” and are at a much higher risk of rejecting an organ.
- approx 20% of provincial waitlists, but historically receive less than 1% of available donor organs.
- Kidney and Heart recipients



NOW



NOW

National Organ Waitlist

- The National Organ Waitlist (NOW) registry includes all non-renal patients across Canada who have end-stage organ failure and are awaiting transplants.
- Inter-provincial sharing



CCOD



CCOD

Critical Care Organ Donation

- Nova Scotia's organ procurement organization
- 3 F/T RN's and 1 Casual
- 24/7 on call coverage for referrals/screening
- Involved with Atlantic Canada donors
- High status recipient, HSP organ offers
- Health Canada
- Education



SCD



SCD

Standard Criteria Donor

The standard criteria donor (SCD) is a donor who is under 50 years of age and suffered brain death from any number of causes(i.e. trauma, CVA, ICH)



ECD



ECD

Expanded Criteria Donor

A donor whose characteristics may include general or organ specific factors such as advanced donor age, prior infection with hepatitis B or hepatitis C, a history of hypertension or diabetes mellitus, abnormal donor organ function, or non-heartbeating status of a deceased donor. The term “expanded” is used because an expansion of the donor pool is considered to increase transplantation



IRD



Increased Risk Donor

Donor suitability assessment has identified an increased risk of disease transmission (i.e. cocaine snorting, unsterile body piercings/tattooing, sexual history etc)



ED



ED

Exceptional Distribution

- The distribution, to a transplant establishment, of organs where the donor suitability assessment identified an increased risk for disease transmission.
- Form completed by accepting transplant physician
- Health Canada requirement (Annex E)



NDD



NDD

Neurological Determination of Death

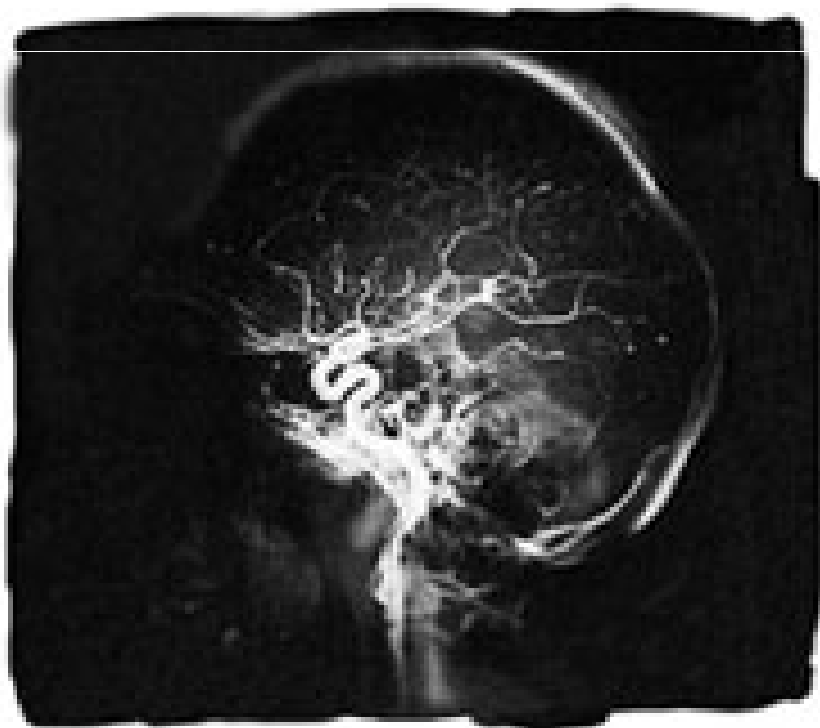
- Process for the determination of death based on neurologic criteria
- Complete and irreversible loss of brain and brain stem function
- bedside exam/ brain blood flow scan

(Note: Patient remains in ICU ventilated until donor OR)

Cerebral Angiography

4 vessel angiogram with contrast

In brain death no perfusion is seen





DCD



DCD

Donation after Cardio-circulatory Death

Refers to circumstances where donation may initially be considered when *death is anticipated, but has not yet occurred*. This takes place in an ICU after a consensual decision to withdraw life-sustaining therapy. Before considering donation, the patient should be judged to have:

- A non-recoverable injury or illness
- Dependence on life-sustaining therapy
- Intention to withdraw life-sustaining therapy, and
- Anticipation of imminent death after withdrawal of life-sustaining therapy(2 hour window)
- Not able to be declared neurologically deceased



ICP



ICP

Intra Cranial Pressure

Is a measurement of the **pressure** of brain tissue and the cerebrospinal fluid that cushions and surrounds the brain and spinal cord. It is used to monitor the health of the brain after an injury



ECMO



ECMO

Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation

A treatment that uses a pump to circulate blood through an artificial lung back into the bloodstream:

It does so by removing blood from the person's body and artificially removing the carbon dioxide and oxygenating red blood cells. Generally it is only used in the later treatment of a person with heart or lung failure as it is solely a life-sustaining intervention.



NAT



NAT

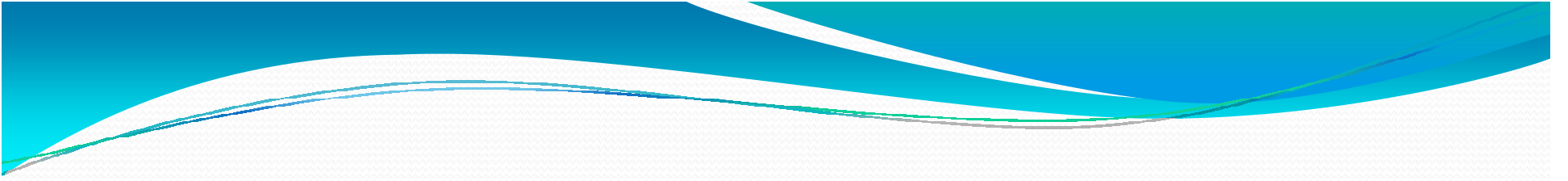
Nucleic Acid Test

- A molecular technique used to detect a virus or a bacterium. These **tests** were developed to shorten the window period, a time between when a patient has been infected and when they show up as positive by antibody **test**
- **HCV, HBV and HIV**



Serology Vs NAT

	Serology	NAT
HIV	17-22 days	5-6 days
HCV	70 days	3-5 days
HBV	35-44 days	20-22 days



CIT



CIT

Cold Ischemic Time

The total time from clamping of the aorta in the donor
OR to reperfusion of the organ in the recipient OR



Optimal Cold Ischemic Times

Heart 4-6 hrs

Lungs 4-6 hrs

Kidney 12-24 hrs

Liver 8-16 hrs

Pancreas 12-24 hrs

Sm Bowel 4 hrs



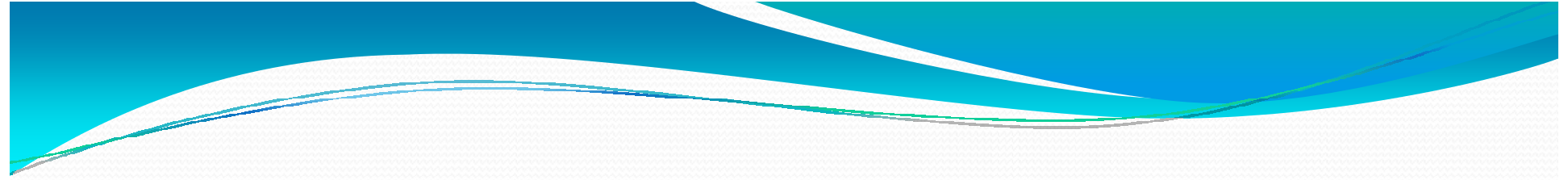
WIT



WIT

Warm Ischemic Time

The time from organ removal from cold storage to reperfusion with warm blood, including surgical anastomotic time.



CORR

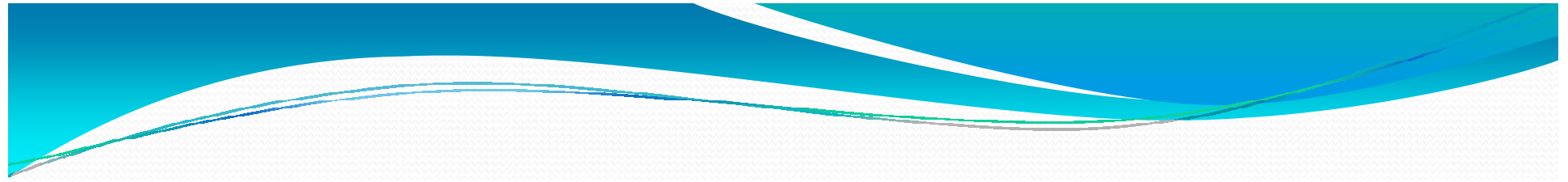


CORR

Canadian Organ Replacement Registry

CORR is a national database that provides statistics to track long-term trends for:

- 1) Dialysis activity
- 2) Organ transplantation
- 3) Organ donation
- 4) Wait list statistics



CIHI



CIHI

Canadian Institute for Health Information

- An independent, not-for-profit organization that provides essential information on Canada's health systems and the health of Canadians.
- Mandate is to deliver comparable and actionable information to accelerate improvements in health care, health system performance and population health across the continuum of care



SOP



SOP's

Standard Operating Procedures

- Health Canada Regulations
- Related to the safety of human perfusable organs used for transplantation purposes and include quality system requirements.
- Include aspects of safety for potential and actual donors, recipients, personnel, and others who may be exposed to, or affected by, the transplantation of perfusable organs.
- Processing; evaluation of the safety of organs; record keeping, distribution; importation; error, accident, and adverse reaction reporting; and complaints and recalls.