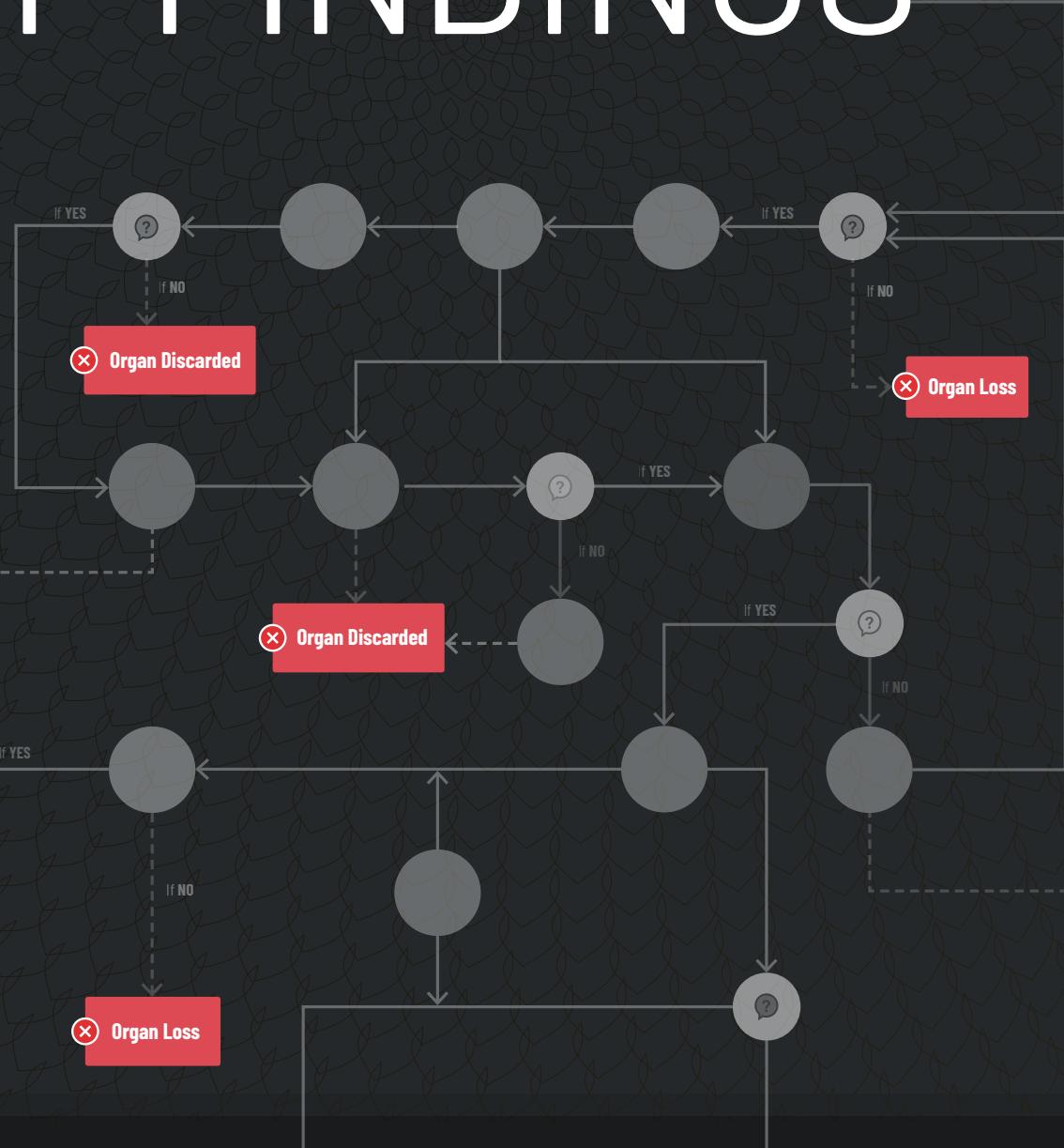


The Costly Effects of an Outdated Organ Donation System

SUMMARY OFFINDINGS



FOREWORD

Research supported by Arnold Ventures and Schmidt Futures in partnership with Organize and the Federation of American Scientists.

As former Chief Technology Officers of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), we have seen first-hand the impact that thoughtful systems reforms can have on patient outcomes.

We have also all worked on organ donation reform, one of the very few issues that is so bipartisan that it has been supported by both the Trump and Obama Administrations. We are strongly motivated by data that show organ donation reform can save thousands of lives every year - as well as billions of dollars to the taxpayer - and help address racial disparities in our healthcare system.

The results of [this discovery sprint](#) make clear that reforms to governance, process, and technology can help thousands more patients receive life-saving organ transplants each year. Patients deserve the very best both from their government and from the government contractors tasked with managing the organ donation system.

To realize that basic errors in process (e.g., contractors never showing up to donor hospitals) and technology (e.g., organ offers going to deceased patients) are preventing tens of thousands of patients from receiving transplants, highlights exactly where we should focus.

Patients deserve accountability. Proposed reforms from HHS, once finalized, coupled with Congressional oversight, can transform the system. As a patient care issue, an equity issue, and an issue of the best use of taxpayer dollars, policymakers have every reason to get this right. With this thoughtful set of recommendations, there is a clear path forward that will save lives.

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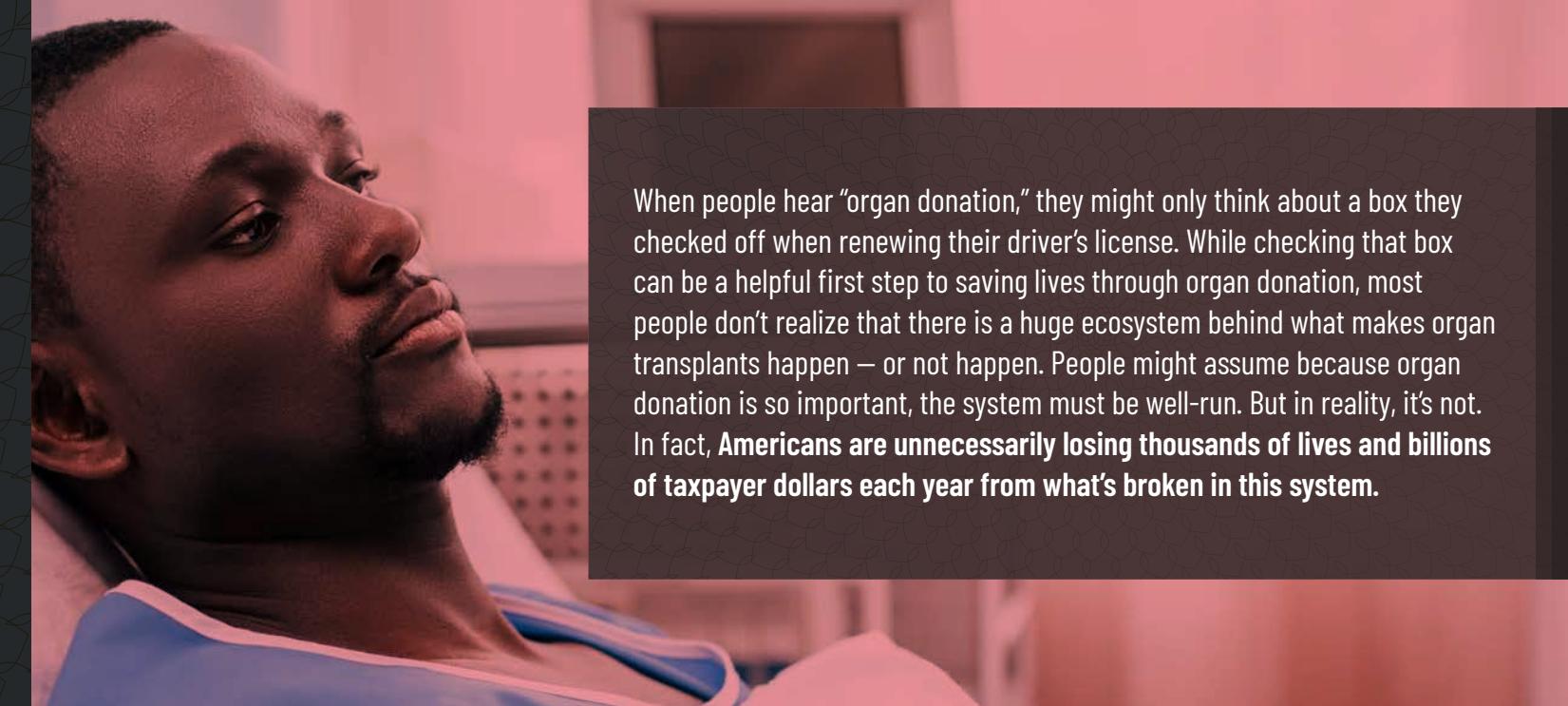
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Around 28,000 organs go untransplanted every year. Despite scientific advancements, the organ donation system is held back by poor management and performance. **The U.S. government could save tens of thousands of lives and billions of dollars by holding contractors to more rigorous standards and modernizing the technology** within the organ transplant ecosystem.



When people hear “organ donation,” they might only think about a box they checked off when renewing their driver’s license. While checking that box can be a helpful first step to saving lives through organ donation, most people don’t realize that there is a huge ecosystem behind what makes organ transplants happen — or not happen. People might assume because organ donation is so important, the system must be well-run. But in reality, it’s not. In fact, **Americans are unnecessarily losing thousands of lives and billions of taxpayer dollars each year from what’s broken in this system.**

THE EFFECTS OF A BROKEN SYSTEM

Today, the medical community continues to make advancements in the field of organ donation and transplantation. Yet this life-saving science relies on an outdated system that has failed to scale up to modern day management and technology best practices.

How does this system hurt Americans? **Imagine you need an organ and manage to join the 109,000¹ people on the waiting list — which in itself can be a challenge.² Once you’re over the hurdle of getting on the list, you have only a 50% chance of receiving the organ you need within the next 5 years.³**

The problem is even worse for people of color,⁴ who are less likely to get on the waitlist⁵ and less likely to find a match once they’re on there.⁶ Black families are also less likely to even be asked about donation — and face lower quality interactions when they are approached⁷ — which contributes to the low match probability for Black recipients.⁸

One might think with all the people on the waitlist, and with 90%⁹ of Americans supporting organ donation, that nearly all viable organs from deceased donors will get used. But disturbingly, that’s not the case. Less than half

of people in the U.S. who meet established criteria for organ donation actually become donors.¹⁰

That means around 28,000 life-saving organs every year, on average, are not transplanted.¹¹

Additionally, **taxpayers could save \$40 billion in 10 years if more organs were recovered**, according to research.¹² Without a transplant, patients with kidney failure have to rely on costly and painful dialysis. Medicare currently spends \$36 billion¹³ every year on dialysis and treatment for people with End Stage Renal Disease — which is more than the annual budget for NASA¹⁴ and the CDC¹⁵ combined.¹⁶

“

And an astounding lack of accountability and oversight in the nation’s creaking, monopolistic organ transplant system is allowing hundreds of thousands of potential organ donations to fall through the cracks.”

– New York Times Editorial Board

KEY FINDINGS & OPPORTUNITIES

After speaking with organ procurement organization (OPO) leaders, transplant centers, government officials, and other organ donation experts, our findings reveal a number of critical issues with how the organ transplant system has been built and continues to run. There are several root causes that illustrate the need for change.

A convoluted governance structure leads to problematic oversight

Responsibilities around organ donation and transplantation in the U.S. are diffused across several different government agencies and

contractors (see “[Governance and Oversight in the Organ Donation Process](#),” [Figure 1](#)), leading to an unnecessarily complex – and conflicted – structure.

When Congress passed the National Organ Transplant Act (NOTA) of 1984, the government established the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN) and mandated that it be operated by a private contractor. The contract is currently overseen by Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) under Health and Human Services (HHS). The only contractor who has ever

held the contract is the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS). ([See Organ Donation Policy](#), [Figure 2](#).)

While HRSA is responsible for the regulation and oversight of the OPTN, another HHS agency, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), is stuck footing the bill. Government contractors who coordinate organ recovery, known as organ procurement organizations (OPOs), are 100% reimbursed for all expenses, and OPOs’ failure to recover enough kidneys contributes to billions each year in taxpayer dialysis costs. CMS and the OPTN are also

WHO'S WHO?



Government



Contractors



Health and Human Services



Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services



Health Resources and Services Administration



Organ Procurement Organizations



Scientific Registry of Transplant Recipients



Healthcare



Donor Hospitals



Transplant Centers

“It’s a perfect complexity; everyone is focused on their own problem, and ignoring the rot underneath.”

- Senior Government Official

both responsible for overseeing OPOs, which we discuss more below.

Rather than working together to solve problems that arise, the existing governance structure enables each arm to pass accountability back and forth, resulting in issues falling through the cracks. As one interviewee explained, HRSA and CMS tend to pin problems on each other, and rely on the OPTN contractor, instead of working together to create a cross-HHS solution.

“There’s a sensitivity to addressing the controversies because then HRSA has to admit that there was a problem there in the first place that they allowed [or] didn’t fix. So they point instead to some other problem. It’s a conflict-avoidance strategy.”

- Senior Government Official

The HRSA team assigned to oversee the OPTN contract is roughly 3½ employees. Since the OPTN is responsible for the technology that connects the organ transplant ecosystem as well as overseeing the country’s

58 OPOs, it is concerning that only 3½ employees are tasked with effectively overseeing this massive responsibility.

Little accountability contributes to poor performance

OPOs play the vital role of procuring organs, finding a matching recipient, and delivering those organs to transplant centers for the actual procedure. Each of the 58 OPOs in the U.S. operate without competition from any other organizations in their

respective regions, effectively making them monopolies. In addition, there is no standard way that OPOs operate. This leads to a wide variance of performance – up to a 470% difference between the best and worst OPOs in terms of potential organs recovered.¹⁷

"The greatest gap between where we are and where we wanted to be could be covered by having every OPO operate as effectively as the most effective OPOs."

- Former White House Senior Advisor

A recent CMS proposed rule has shown that a majority of OPOs are failing basic proposed outcome metrics,¹⁸ resulting in many organs going unrecovered, mishandled, or even lost. (See "[The Most Frequent Causes of Wasted Organs](#)," page 7)

"We've been using the **WRONG data and keep missing the problem: too often gov-granted monopoly contractors - called organ procurement organizations (OPOs) - aren't showing up to honor potential organ donors' wishes. Literally not showing up."**¹⁹

- Former U.S. Chief Data Scientist

Despite massive under-performance, no OPO has lost its government contract in the nearly 40 years the system has operated.

Even though OPOs are technically overseen by the OPTN and CMS, they largely act unchecked, providing unverified, self-reported data.

"There is no provision for even random audits of the data submitted by OPOs to assess the accuracy of the data reporting. All data are self-reported and unverified."²⁰

- Association of Organ Procurement Organizations

Misaligned incentives lead to fewer recovered organs

The current flow of money and costs ([see "Organ Procurement Money Flow," Figure 3](#)) between agencies and federal contractors overseeing organ procurement and placement does not incentivize getting patients transplants.

The federal contractor in charge of overseeing the U.S. organ procurement system, UNOS, earns about \$58 million a year, with the bulk of their revenue coming from

transplant centers paying to add patients to the organ waitlist.

"Because most of that money comes from patient fees, there is more of an incentive to add patients to the waitlist than to secure organs for them."²¹

- New York Times Editorial Board

UNOS has held the contractor position exclusively since 1986. Since that time, the waitlist has grown considerably.

The current system also does not incentivize OPOs to pursue all donation opportunities. For example, OPOs may deprioritize "low-yield" candidates, for lack of either financial or regulatory pressures to recover and place all transplantable organs. This can result in them rejecting, or simply not showing up for, older donors with only single organs available²² – even though those single organs could each save a life.

While not all patient referrals are clinically able to become donors, a study commissioned by HRSA suggests OPOs are only recovering an estimated "one-fifth of true [donor] potential."²³

Despite massive underperformance, no OPO has lost its government contract in the nearly 40 years the system has operated.

THE MOST FREQUENT CAUSES OF WASTED ORGANS

There are several phases within the organ transplant process: organ procurement, match & recovery, and transportation and transplantation (see "[How an Organ is Managed \(Or Not\) in the Current Organ Donation System](#)," Figure 4). We estimate the following factors to be the most frequent drop-off points, or places when organs could have been recovered but weren't. (See [OPO Best Practices](#) for more information.)

- **Not all potential donor referrals are made.** A referral for a potential donor kicks off the whole organ donation process.²⁴ Organ procurement organizations (OPOs) could work more effectively with donor hospitals to ensure all viable patients are referred. Some researchers, however, say OPOs avoid this to make their numbers look better.

"Many OPOs have instructed hospitals to NOT call on certain patients thus eliminating organ donors before they even get to the OPO." - OPO Leader

- **OPOs fail to show up or decide not to pursue an organ.** Researchers suggest this may happen if an OPO coordinator takes too long to get to the hospital, the coordinator or hospital thought the family was unlikely to donate, or it was deemed too highly emotional of a case, among other reasons. Too often, this involves bias against patients of color.²⁵

"Where OPOs 'determine' eligibility is a **HUGE gap in the system. Many OPOs rule out patients that could be ruled in. Lack of training/knowledge, preconceived notions, pure laziness."** - OPO COO

- **OPOs fail to obtain family authorization.** Many families report they would have donated if they had been approached correctly. However, poor interactions and poor training contribute to low authorization rates.

"Training keeps getting worse and worse...there's no standard training, it's very subjective... They're setting [OPO staff] free before they're really ready." - OPO Coordinator

- **OPOs do not place organs or get them where they need to be in time.** Once an organ is recovered, OPOs rely on an inefficient matching technology from UNOS to place the organ while it is still viable. The algorithm can waste time by suggesting the wrong offers. For example, 17% of kidney offers go to deceased patients.²⁶

"What tends to happen is that sick people get offers for organs that they can't tolerate because they're too sick already. They'll have too many complications. There IS a patient for that organ, but an offer never makes it to a patient who can accept the organ." - Researcher

A leading healthcare technology executive described the incumbent's technology inner workings as "literally duct tape."

Core technology and software inhibits innovation and organ policy implementation

Many users we talked to stated that UNOS organ transplant technology felt dated and had frequent periods of downtime, or the system was extremely slow, where they had to rely on phone calls.

Further, the agency tasked with overseeing OPTN/UNOS has few tech staff to effectively audit or implement technical best practices. **"We don't have the in-depth IT staff to have an understanding [of] whether the things [that] are being built are good,"** said one HHS official.

Another issue is the number of disparate software systems within the organ transplant tech community. Various contractors each handle their own system and data. This approach prevents a single overseer, like the OPTN, from collecting centralized data and making smarter, data-driven management decisions.

Most software used by UNOS is considered closed and proprietary, blocking any chance of innovation or competition from outside actors. This strongly goes against modern day best tech practices. ([See Tech Recommendations.](#))

And it has caused the organ donation system to miss the mark on moving the technology forward, blocking out a market of innovative technology options to tackle solvable problems.

With the current technology as an inhibitor, trying to implement a new policy can take over a year – resulting in lives lost and billions of dollars wasted.

The government's current approach to contracting blocks progress

The government (HHS/HRSA) is extremely limited in its ability to select which vendors can be awarded the OPTN contract, due to overly prescriptive

specifications within NOTA. Thus the same vendor, UNOS, has been awarded the contract during every recompete for the past 34 years. These constraints limit progress

in developing digital products and services with modern best practices to truly support the system. ([See Strategy for Buying OPTN Tech.](#))

Additionally, as mentioned above, in the past 40 years, none of the OPOs in the U.S. have lost their federally-funded positions, despite clear evidence of underperformance.²⁷

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Opportunities for improved technology in organ donation:

- Ensure future OPTN contractors use open-sourced, cloud-based
- Improve organ offer technology to ensure all organs find a suitable recipient. This improved technology should ensure no offers go to deceased patients. It could also include assisted clinical decision making²⁸ to help transplant centers quickly decide whether to accept.

technology. Open-sourced is essential so the government has flexibility to access and refresh all parts of the technology stack.

- Create or require a central data warehouse that enables data-driven decision making and more transparent public-facing data, with standardized metrics.

- Increase training quality for OPO staff requesting authorization from families of donors to include communication best practices, implicit bias, and trauma-informed care.
- Include standardized protocols for hospitals on identifying and referring potential donors – both donation after brain death (DBD) and donation after cardiac death (DCD) cases.

Medical professionals save nearly 100 lives every day with organ transplants.²⁹ People currently waiting for a heart, lung, kidney, liver, or pancreas face the painful reality that the science exists to save them, and yet it's an outdated, bureaucratic system that's getting in the way. Employing a few structural changes could have a massive impact on the number of lives saved.

METHODOLOGY

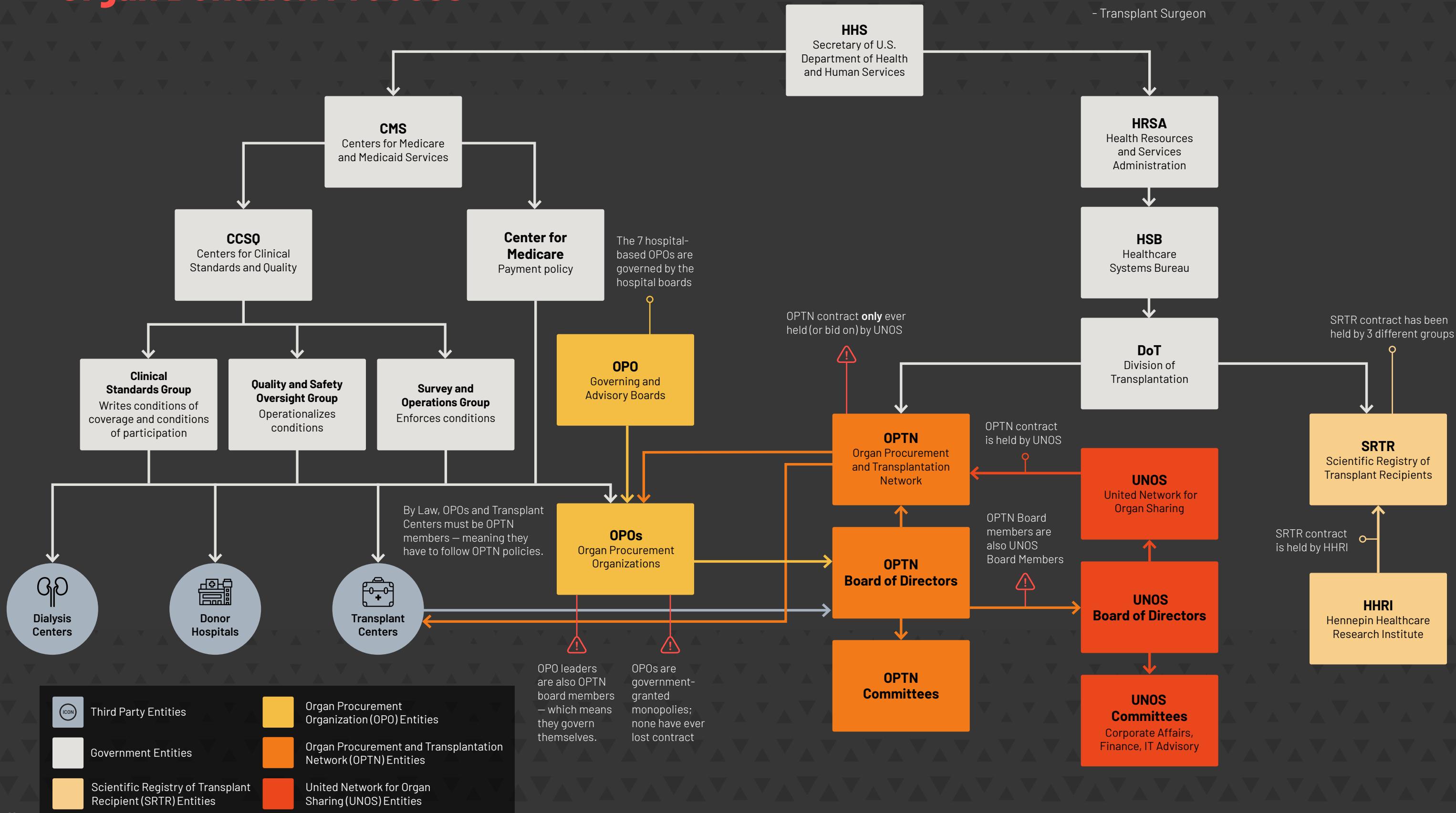
Bloom Works interviewed more than 30 people within the organ donation system, including OPO leaders and staff, organ specialist consultants, donor hospital staff, transplant surgeons, government officials, and researchers. This report is based on those interviews, case studies, and existing research, as well as the OPO Best Practices and Tech Recommendations reports compiled by our researchers. Research supported by Arnold Ventures and Schmidt Futures in partnership with Organize and the Federation of American Scientists.

Endnotes

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Governance and Oversight in the Organ Donation Process

“The transplant community has shown repeatedly that it does not have that willingness or courage to police itself”

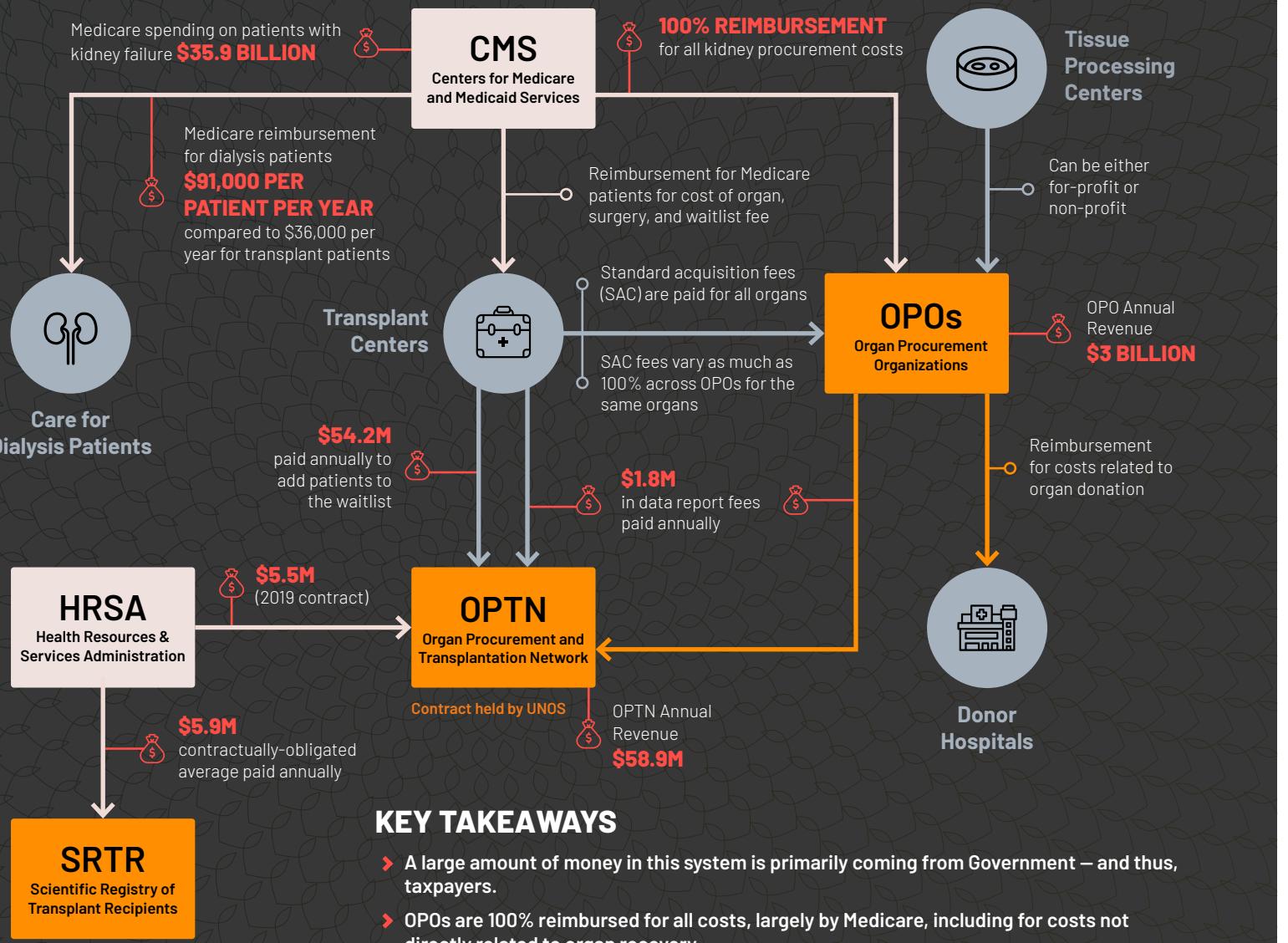


POLICY CHART

Policy Type	Name	Description	Affects	Alerts ⚠	Policy Type	Name	Description	Affects	Alerts ⚠
Law	Social Security Act	Covers conditions of participation and payment	CMS, ESRD network, OPOs, transplant centers, donor hospitals		Regulation	Final Rule	Lays out functioning of OPTN and SRTR	OPOs, transplant centers and OPTN (written by HHS, currently delegated to HRSA)	Creates perverse incentives as OPTN fees derived from adding patients to the waitlist, rather than facilitating transplants for them. (See Money Map) Allows stakeholders to self-regulate and has splintered oversight between CMS and OPTN. Despite documented underperformance, lapses in patient safety, and financial improprieties, no OPO has lost its CMS contract or OPTN membership. (See Governance Map .)
Law	Public Health Service Act: Amended by National Organ Transplant Act (NOTA)	Created OPTN; prohibits "transfer of valuable consideration" in exchange organs for transplant	HHS (CMS/HRSA), OPTN, transplant centers, OPOs	Established a requirement that the OPTN operates under contract, rather than mandate that HHS Secretary ensures that certain things happen. Unnecessarily limits competition for the OPTN contract. Does not restrict profiteering (e.g., from tissue) by government contractors or business partners	Regulation	Organ Procurement Organization (OPO) Outcome Measures	Creates criteria on which OPOs are evaluated for outcomes	OPOs (CMS enforces via CCSQ)	Self-reported, self-audited data means regulation currently unenforceable; no OPO has ever been decertified.
Law	Public Health Service Act: Amended by Organ Procurement Organization Certification Act	Called for the creation of OPO outcome and process measures	CMS, OPOs	Has been interpreted as closing the field to new entrants.	Bylaws	Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN) Bylaws	Outlines requirements for OPTN membership	OPTN member institutions (i.e. OPOs and transplant centers), HHS must sign off	Mandates a large board (34-42 people), which can be operationally burdensome. Of note: board for OPTN and UNOS (OPTN contractor) are the same (see Governance Map), and UNOS has been criticized as "mired in bureaucracy and... resistant to change."
Law	Uniform Anatomical Gift Act	Model state law which sets framework	OPOs, donor hospitals, donors and donor families						Self-regulated; OPTN bylaws are enforced by the UNOS Membership and Professional Standard Committee (MPSC), which is composed of OPTN members. Defines conflicts of interest so narrowly as to be functionally immaterial.

Organ Procurement Money Flow

“The federal contract that grants control of the nation’s organ procurement system is valued at nearly \$58 million per year. Because most of that money comes from patient fees, there is more of an incentive to add patients to the wait list than to secure organs for them.” — NYTimes Editorial Board



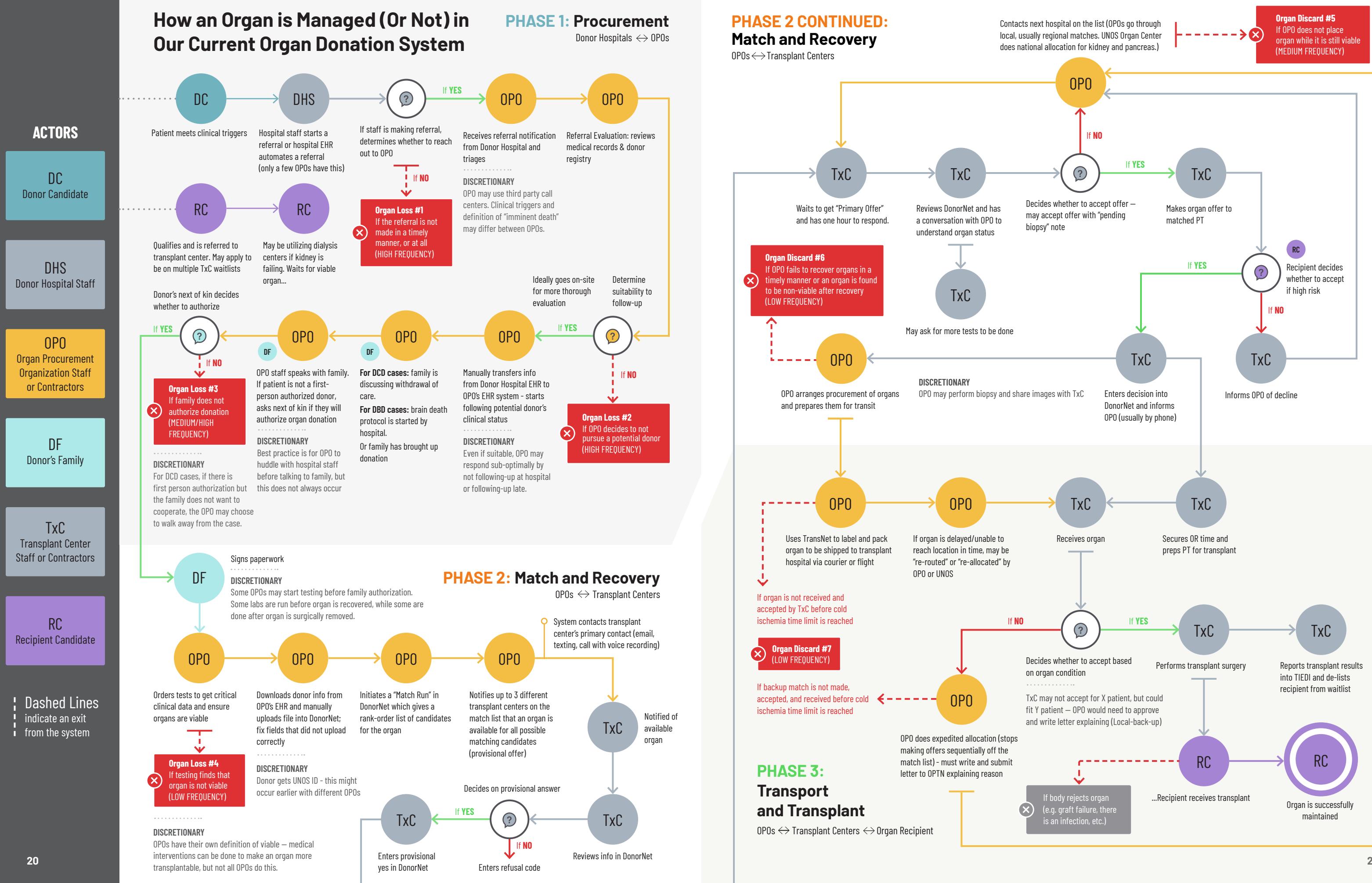
KEY TAKEAWAYS

- A large amount of money in this system is primarily coming from Government — and thus, taxpayers.
- OPOs are 100% reimbursed for all costs, largely by Medicare, including for costs not directly related to organ recovery.
- Improving OPO effectiveness will increase the number of transplants, and can save Medicare billions of dollars in dialysis costs — the largest value on this chart by far.
- Tissue processing is a multi-billion dollar industry, yet there are no prohibitions on OPO executives holding financial interests in their tissue processing partners. This has the potential to distort OPO priorities, including to divert resources away from organ recovery.
- UNOS is **DOUBLE CHARGING** transplant centers to add patients to the waitlist — as an “OPTN Registration Fee,” which is part of a mandate approved by HRSA, and a “UNOS Registration Fee,” which is not.

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 Organ Discarded

