Deceased potential organ donors UK, 2016

| 550,000 | deaths in the UK in 2016, “some deaths are in circumstances where donation is possible, but donors or families must agree to donate” |
| 1916 (0.4%) | were consented and tested as deceased potential organ donors |
| 62 (32 per 1000) | potential donors were screen reactive for markers of HBV (HBsAg), HCV, HTLV or syphilis infection: for HCV and syphilis, these could be past infection |

1399 (73%) consented donors proceeded to offering

25 (18 per 1000) proceeding donors had infectious markers for HBV, HCV, HTLV or syphilis

797 donors proceeded after brain-stem death:

- 93% white
- 54% male
- 52 years median age

602 donors proceeded after circulatory death:

- 96% white
- 63% male
- 55 years median age

1327 (95%) of donors who proceeded became actual donors from whom 3407 organs were transplanted

“Organ donation has the ability to save and transform lives, markers of infection are not necessarily barriers for transplantation.”

21 (17 per 1000) actual donors had infectious markers for HBV, HCV, HTLV or syphilis

“In 2016 there were more donors with markers of syphilis who went on to actually donate than seen in 2015; the majority probably past infections.”

752 actual male donors

- 94% white ethnicity
- 49 years median age

10 males had markers of infections

- 3 HBsAg
- 2 HCV
- 5 syphilis

13 per 1000

100% white ethnicity

52 years median age

Fewer actual donors were female than male, but screen reactive rates were greater

575 actual female donors

- 95% white ethnicity
- 52 years median age

11 females had markers of infections

- 2 HBsAg
- 4 HCV
- 1 HTLV

5 syphilis

19 per 1000

100% white ethnicity

48 years median age