



SECTION 3

Deceased Organ Donor Pathway

This section summarises the outcomes of planned organ donation in Australia and New Zealand, including whether actual donation eventuated and the outcomes including specific organs donated and transplanted. Important timeline information for each of the donation after the neurological and circulatory determination of death pathways is provided.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The donation process is complex and may take many hours. It includes donor assessment or 'workup', obtaining formal consents, organ allocation and retrieval surgery. Not all patients that begin the process proceed to actual donation, and not all actual donors have organs successfully donated or transplanted. This section provides information about the outcome of patients who proceeded to donation workup, the reasons planned donation did not eventuate, and the outcome of donation including consent to donate specific organs, organs retrieved, and transplanted. Information is also provided about the timelines for important components of each of the donation after the neurological determination of death (DNDD) and donation after the circulatory determination of death (DCDD) pathways.

SUGGESTED CITATION

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REGISTRATION TO DONATE

The Australian Organ Donor Register* is the national register for people in Australia to record their decision about becoming an organ and tissue donor for transplantation after death. This information is accessed by authorised personnel and shared with families at the time organ donation is possible at end of life in hospital. Consent for donation is higher when a person is registered to donate and/or have shared their decision with their family. The Australian Organ Donor Register is managed by Services Australia on behalf of the Australian Government. Only people aged 16 years and over can register a decision. South Australia is the only Australian jurisdiction that also facilitates registration onto the Australian Organ Donor Register at the time of applying for or renewing a driver's licence.

Table 3.1
Actual Donors Who Were Registered on the Australian Organ Donor Register* 2024 (2023)

	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUS
Registered as Yes	41 (33)	74 (60)	5 (5)	55 (36)	10 (13)	29 (32)	1 (1)	20 (11)	235 (191)
Registered as No	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (0)
Not Registered	47 (69)	56 (76)	8 (3)	99 (104)	14 (7)	14 (13)	4 (2)	24 (32)	266 (306)
Not Accessed	7 (3)	5 (6)	0 (0)	8 (2)	0 (1)	1 (4)	0 (0)	2 (0)	23 (16)
Total	96 (105)	136 (142)	13 (8)	162 (142)	25 (21)	44 (49)	5 (3)	46 (43)	527 (513)

* The Australian Organ Donor Register (the Donor Register) is managed by Services Australia on behalf of the Australian Government, not by ANZOD. The Donor Register is the only national register for people to record their decision about becoming an organ and tissue donor for transplantation after death. Registering is voluntary and people have complete choice over which organs and tissues they wish to donate. If a person does not want to become an organ and tissue donor, they can register their decision not to donate on the Donor Register which is available at <https://www.servicesaustralia.gov.au/australian-organ-donor-register>

CORONER CASES

Table 3.2 shows the number of actual donors whose deaths were reportable to the coroner. In Australia, 51% of donors in 2024 had circumstances of death that were reportable to the coroner, compared to 49% in 2023. In New Zealand, it was 50% for 2024 and 53% in 2023.

Table 3.2
Coroner’s Cases 2020 - 2024

	Australia					New Zealand				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yes	248	221	230	253	267	30	27	31	34	35
No	215	200	224	260	260	34	39	32	30	35
Total	463	421	454	513	527	64	66	63	64	70

Table 3.3 shows the number of Australian coroner cases by jurisdiction and the number of coroner cases in New Zealand for 2024 compared to 2023.

Table 3.3
Coroner’s Cases by State and Country 2024 (2023)

	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUS	NZ
Yes	58 (63)	56 (55)	7 (3)	79 (62)	10 (6)	22 (34)	4 (2)	31 (28)	267 (253)	35 (34)
No	38 (42)	80 (87)	6 (5)	83 (80)	15 (15)	22 (15)	1 (1)	15 (15)	260 (260)	35 (30)
Total	96 (105)	136 (142)	13 (8)	162 (142)	25 (21)	44 (49)	5 (3)	46 (43)	527 (513)	70 (64)

CAUSE OF DEATH – ACTUAL DONORS

Table 3.4 shows the cause of death of actual donors by percentage in Australia, for each Australian state and territory, and New Zealand over the last five years.

Table 3.4
Cause of Donor Death 2020 – 2024 (%)

Cause of Death	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUS	NZ
Intracranial Haemorrhage	29%	35%	31%	34%	49%	35%	43%	30%	33%	38%
Traumatic Brain Injury	21%	13%	25%	16%	12%	17%	36%	23%	17%	23%
Cerebral Infarct	6%	6%	4%	5%	5%	4%	7%	4%	5%	6%
Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	42%	39%	38%	38%	27%	42%	14%	41%	39%	30%
Other Neurological Condition	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%
Non-Neurological Condition	1%	4%	0%	5%	5%	2%	0%	1%	3%	0%

Table 3.5 shows the cause of death of actual donors by age group in 2024 in Australia and New Zealand. In donors aged 55 years and older, intracranial haemorrhage accounted for 48% of deaths in Australia and 56% in New Zealand in 2024, but a lesser proportion in younger age groups. Conversely, among donors aged 15–34 years, cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia accounted for 52% of deaths in Australia and 43% in New Zealand in 2024.

Table 3.5
Cause of Donor Death by Age Group 2024

Cause of Death	Australia					New Zealand				
	0-14	15-34	35-54	55+	n (%)	0-14	15-34	35-54	55+	n (%)
Intracranial Haemorrhage	0	7	57	106	170 (32%)	0	1	5	15	21 (30%)
Traumatic Brain Injury	5	31	30	28	94 (18%)	1	9	5	2	17 (24%)
Cerebral Infarct	0	2	10	15	27 (5%)	0	1	2	1	4 (6%)
Cerebral Hypoxia / Ischaemia	16	51	76	54	197 (37%)	1	9	8	8	26 (37%)
Other Neurological Condition	0	5	6	7	18 (3%)	0	1	0	1	2 (3%)
Non-Neurological Condition	0	3	8	10	21 (4%)	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)
Total	21	99	187	220	527	2	21	20	27	70

CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation includes the period leading up to the admission and during the hospital stay for the patient prior to organ donation. Table 3.6 shows the number of recorded events of cardiopulmonary resuscitation by Australian jurisdiction in 2024 (2023).

Table 3.6
Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation by Australian Jurisdiction 2024 (2023)

	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA
Yes	55 (63)	53 (61)	7 (5)	80 (69)	10 (5)	20 (25)	2 (1)	27 (28)
No	41 (42)	83 (81)	6 (3)	82 (73)	15 (16)	24 (24)	3 (2)	19 (15)
Unknown	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	96 (105)	136 (142)	13 (8)	162 (142)	25 (21)	44 (49)	5 (3)	46 (43)

INITIAL MENTION OF ORGAN DONATION

In 2024, for patients who went onto become organ donors, donation was initially raised by Intensive Care Specialists and Registrars; in 32% of cases in Australia and 86% in New Zealand, as shown in Table 3.7. In Australia, organ donation was raised by a Donation Specialist on 167 (32%) occasions, which is stable from 32% in 2023. In New Zealand, organ donation was initially raised by a Donor Coordinator in 0 cases. In 2024, 31% of families themselves raised the subject of organ donation in Australia, compared to 34% in 2023. In New Zealand, 13% of families raised donation in 2024 (8% in 2023). Table 3.8 shows the category of persons who initially mentioned organ donation for Australian states and territories in 2023 and 2024.

Table 3.7
Initial Mention of Organ Donation 2020 - 2024

	Australia					New Zealand				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Donor Specialist	133	106	140	163	167	2	4	4	0	0
ICU Consultant	170	142	154	142	143	54	54	51	58	60
ICU Registrar (e.g. Trainee)	21	21	27	17	24	0	0	0	0	0
Social Worker	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Clinician	4	6	5	6	11	0	0	0	0	0
Family	124	136	125	173	162	4	8	1	5	9
Nursing Staff	4	7	0	6	6	1	0	7	0	0
First Person Consent	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	1	1
Other	6	3	2	2	6	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	463	421	454	513	527	64	66	63	64	70

Table 3.8
Initial Mention of Organ Donation by Australian State 2024 (2023)

	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA
Donor Specialist	29 (30)	47 (58)	2 (0)	55 (55)	17 (14)	5 (2)	3 (1)	9 (3)
ICU Consultant	22 (30)	36 (31)	2 (3)	42 (36)	3 (1)	23 (22)	0 (1)	15 (18)
ICU Registrar (e.g. Trainee)	2 (1)	10 (2)	1 (0)	5 (6)	1 (0)	3 (7)	0 (0)	2 (1)
Social Worker	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Emergency Clinician	1 (1)	3 (2)	1 (1)	3 (2)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (0)
Family	40 (41)	32 (47)	7 (3)	48 (36)	2 (6)	13 (18)	2 (1)	18 (21)
Nursing Staff	0 (2)	3 (1)	0 (1)	2 (2)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
First Person Consent	1 (0)	4 (0)	0 (0)	2 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	4 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTAL	96 (105)	136 (142)	13 (8)	162 (142)	25 (21)	44 (49)	5 (3)	46 (43)

DONATION NOT PROCEEDING (INTENDED DONORS)

An intended donor is a person for whom organ donation workup began including having formal written consent and tissue typing bloods sent, but donation did not proceed. A planned donation may not proceed due various reasons, including the discovery of absolute or relative medical contraindications to donation, lack of suitable recipients, the donor family withdrawing consent, donor physiological instability and cardiac arrest, or logistics including lack of timely surgical retrieval capability. A further reason for planned Donation after Circulatory Determination of Death (DCDD) is the patient not dying after withdrawal of cardio-respiratory support in a timeframe that enables donation for successful transplantation. Table 3.9 includes the number of intended and actual donors according to donor pathway; Donation after Neurological Determination of Death (DNDD) and DCDD, for each state and territory of Australia, and overall for Australia and New Zealand. In Australia, there were 185 intended donors, of whom 41 (22%) were planned for DNDD and 138 (75%) were planned for DCDD; in New Zealand there were 4 DCDD and 1 DNDD intended donors. In Australia, there were 6 intended donors whose pathway was not determined prior to donation not proceeding; in New Zealand there was 1 such donor.

Table 3.9
Actual vs Intended (Non-Proceeding) Donors 2024

	DNDD		DCDD		Total	
	Actual	Intended	Actual	Intended	Actual	Intended
NSW	84 (87%)	13 (13%)	52 (68%)	24 (32%)	136 (79%)	37 (21%)
VIC	87 (87%)	13 (13%)	75 (56%)	59 (44%)	162 (68%)	76 (32%)
QLD	60 (91%)	6 (9%)	36 (61%)	23 (39%)	96 (76%)	30 (24%)
SA	29 (88%)	4 (12%)	15 (48%)	16 (52%)	44 (68%)	21 (32%)
WA	38 (95%)	2 (5%)	8 (53%)	7 (47%)	46 (84%)	9 (16%)
TAS	20 (95%)	1 (5%)	5 (45%)	6 (55%)	25 (78%)	7 (22%)
NT	5 (100%)	-	-	-	5 (100%)	-
ACT	12 (86%)	2 (14%)	1 (25%)	3 (75%)	13 (72%)	5 (28%)
AUS	335 (89%)	41 (11%)	192 (58%)	138 (42%)	527 (74%)	185 (26%)
NZ	54 (98%)	1 (2%)	16 (80%)	4 (20%)	70 (92%)	6 (8%)

The reasons for donations not proceeding in Australia and New Zealand in 2024 are shown by donation pathway in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10
Reasons Why Donation Did Not Proceed 2024, Australia and New Zealand

Reason	Planned DNDD	Planned DCDD	Not Determined	Total
Medical Contraindication Discovered During Assessment for Donation	23	50	4	77
Planned DCDD With Death Outside Time Limit	1	66	0	67
No Suitable Recipients	8	12	0	20
Consent Withdrawn by Family After Initially Giving Consent	3	6	2	11
Failed Physiological Support	2	5	0	7
Refusal by Coroner / Pathologist	2	1	1	4
Other	3	2	0	5
TOTAL	42	142	7	191

DONATION AFTER CIRCULATORY DETERMINATION OF DEATH (DCDD)

In Australia and New Zealand DCDD predominantly occurs according to Maastricht category 3, where cardiac arrest is expected after treatment is withdrawn in a controlled setting such as an intensive care unit or operating theatre. This is usually in the context of a critical illness from which the patient is unable to recover and where there has been agreement for withdrawal of cardio-respiratory support because ongoing treatment will no longer be of benefit to the patient. Controlled DCDD may also occur in the context of voluntary assisted dying (Maastricht category 5), noting this is now legal in a number of Australian jurisdictions. The donation retrieval surgery must begin soon after death determination to minimise warm ischaemic injury to organs (damage from lack of blood flow and oxygen).

In Australia, in 2024, there were 192 DCDD donors and in New Zealand there were 16 DCDD donors. Table 3.11 shows the number of DCDD donors by jurisdiction for 2020 - 2024.

Table 3.11
Donation After Circulatory Determination of Death by Jurisdiction 2020 - 2024

Year	QLD	NSW	ACT	VIC	TAS	SA	NT	WA	AUS	NZ
2020	23	42	3	45	2	12	1	10	138	8
2021	25	25	3	34	3	18	0	16	124	6
2022	17	30	3	46	0	14	1	6	117	10
2023	35	47	4	55	9	19	1	9	179	10
2024	36	52	1	75	5	15	0	8	192	16

In 2024 in Australia, the mean age for DCDD was 48.0 years and the ages ranged from 1.8 to 74.9 years.

In New Zealand, the mean age for DCDD was 38.9 years and the ages ranged from 7.0 to 68.2 years.

Causes of death leading to DCDD in Australia in 2024 were intracranial haemorrhage (39), cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia (78), traumatic brain injury (36), cerebral infarct (9), other neurological conditions (9) and non-neurological conditions (21).

Causes of death leading to DCDD in New Zealand in 2024 were intracranial haemorrhage (2), cerebral hypoxia/ischaemia (9), traumatic brain injury (4) and other neurological conditions (1).

TIME FROM ADMISSION TO NEUROLOGICAL DETERMINATION OF DEATH

In 2024, of Australian actual donors who were determined deceased according to neurological criteria, 15% met criteria within 24 hours of hospital admission, 71% between 1 and 5 days of hospital admission, and 13% (43) after 5 or more days of hospital admission.

In 2024, of New Zealand actual donors who were determined deceased according to neurological criteria, 1% met criteria within 24 hours of hospital admission, 6% between 1 and 5 days, and 81% (44) after 5 or more days of hospital admission.

Figure 3.1.1
Time from Admission to Neurological Determination of Death (hours) DNDD Donors - Australia 2020-2024

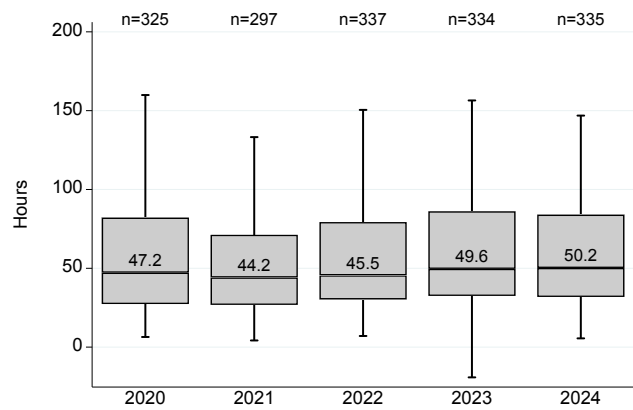
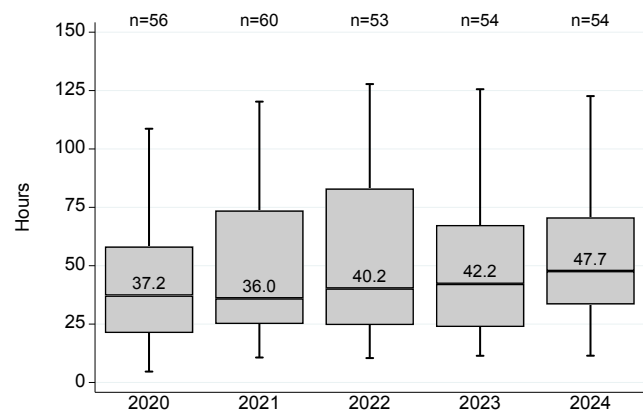


Figure 3.1.2
Time from Admission to Neurological Determination of Death (hours) DNDD Donors - New Zealand 2020-2024

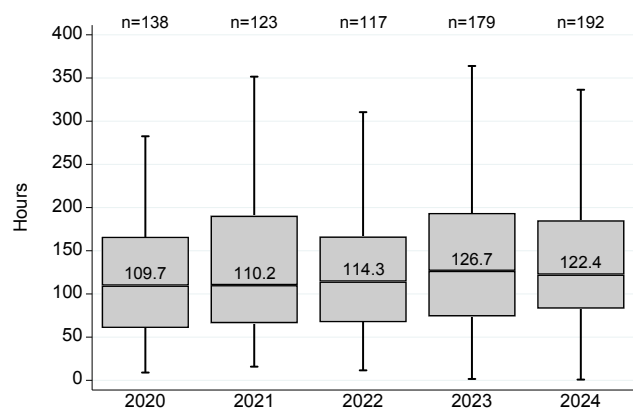


TIME FROM ADMISSION TO CIRCULATORY DETERMINATION OF DEATH

As shown in Figure 3.2, in 2024, for Australian DCDD donors, 6% died within 24 hours of hospital admission, 42% between 1 and 5 days, and 51% (97) were in the hospital for more than 5 days before death.

In New Zealand, for DCDD donors, 6% died within 24 hours of hospital admission, 62% between 1 and 5 days, and 31% (5) were in the hospital for more than five days before death.

Figure 3.2
Time from Admission to Circulatory Determination of Death (hours) DCDD Donors - Australia 2020-2024



TIME FROM VENTILATION TO NEUROLOGICAL DETERMINATION OF DEATH

Figure 3.3 shows the time from the commencement of ventilation to neurological determination of death in Australia and New Zealand for 2020-2024.

Figure 3.3.1
Time from Ventilation to Neurological Determination of Death (hours) DNDD Donors - Australia 2020-2024

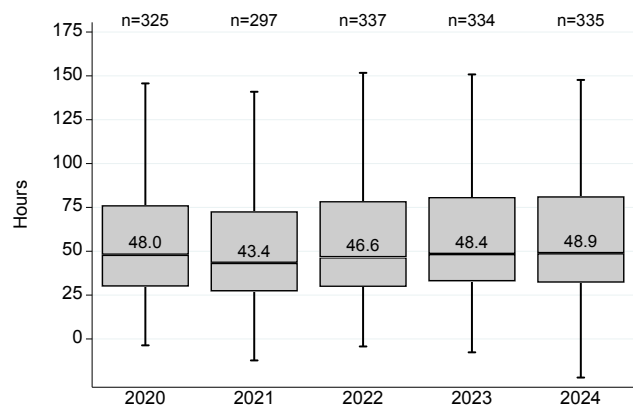
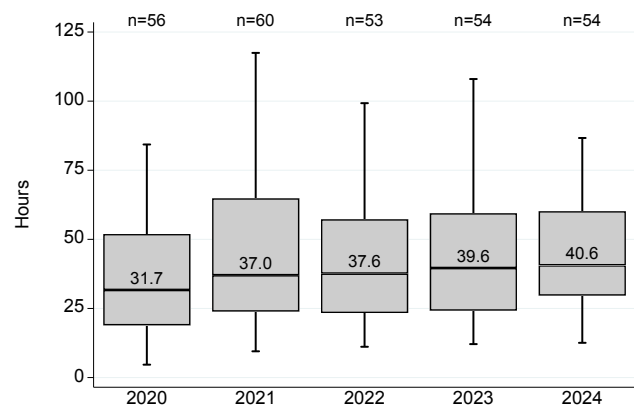


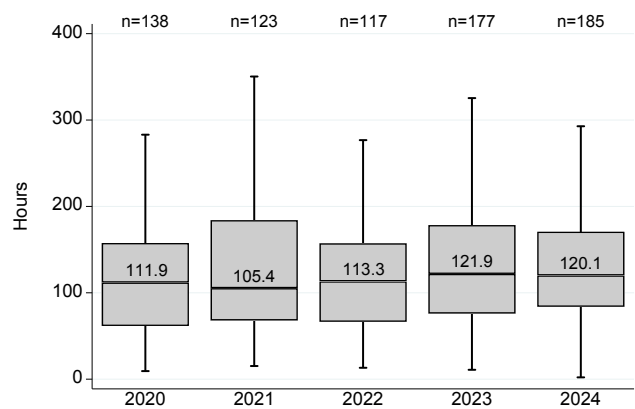
Figure 3.3.2
Time from Ventilation to Neurological Determination of Death (hours) DNDD Donors - New Zealand 2020-2024



TIME FROM VENTILATION TO CIRCULATORY DETERMINATION OF DEATH

Figure 3.4 shows the time from the commencement of ventilation to circulatory determination of death in Australia for 2020-2024. The median time in New Zealand in 2024 from ventilation to circulatory determination of death was 92.7 hours.

Figure 3.4
Time from Ventilation to Circulatory Determination of Death (hours) DCDD Donors - Australia 2020-2024



TIME FROM NEUROLOGICAL DETERMINATION OF DEATH TO DONATION

Figure 3.5 shows the time from neurological determination of death to donation in Australia and New Zealand from 2020 to 2024.

In 2024, 5% (18) of Australian DNDD donors underwent aortic cross-clamp within twelve hours of the neurological determination of death. Cross clamp did not proceed in 3 Australian donors.

In 2024, 1% (5) of New Zealand DNDD donors underwent aortic cross-clamp within twelve hours of the neurological determination of death. Cross clamp proceeded for all New Zealand donors.

Figure 3.5.1
Time from Neurological Determination of Death to Donation (hours) DNDD Donors - Australia 2020-2024

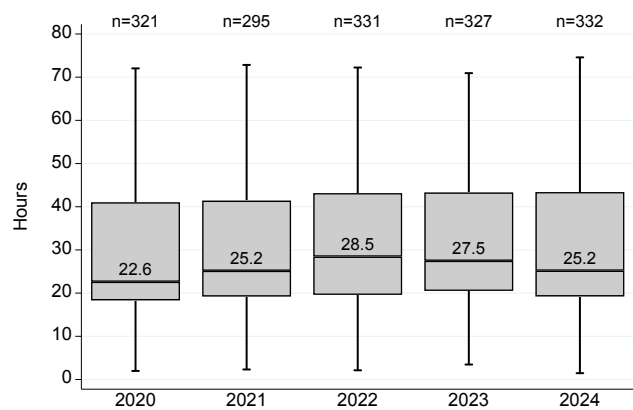
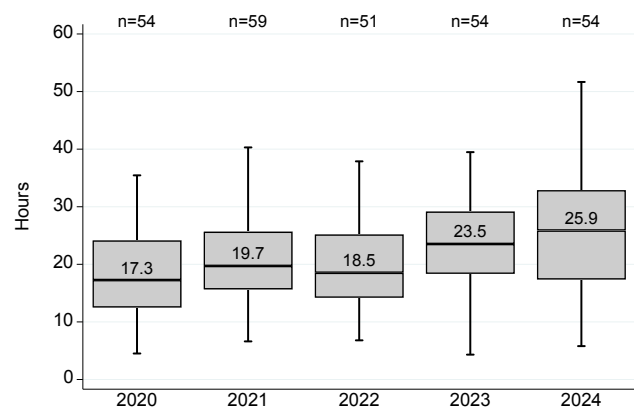


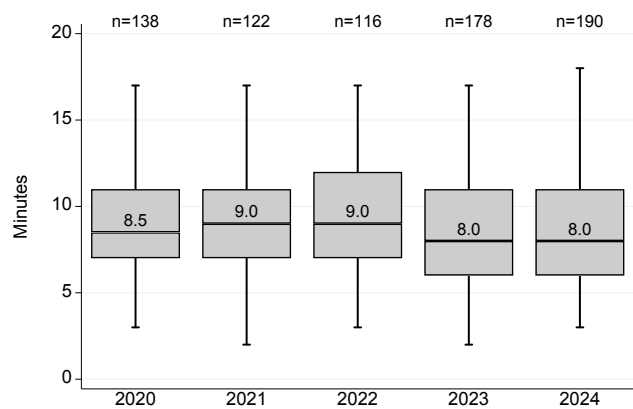
Figure 3.5.2
Time from Neurological Determination of Death to Donation (hours) DNDD Donors - New Zealand 2020-2024



TIME FROM CIRCULATORY DETERMINATION OF DEATH TO DONATION

As shown in Figure 3.6, in 2024, 67% (129) of Australian DCDD donors underwent cold perfusion within ten minutes of the circulatory determination of death. Cold perfusion did not proceed in 2 Australian donors.

Figure 3.6
Time from Circulatory Determination of Death to Donation (minutes) DCDD Donors - Australia 2020-2024



In 2024, 62% (10) of New Zealand DCDD donors underwent cold perfusion within ten minutes of the circulatory determination of death. Cold perfusion did not proceed for 2 New Zealand donors. The median time was 10 minutes.

SUMMARY – ORGANS REQUESTED, CONSENT GIVEN, RETRIEVED AND TRANSPLANTED

Table 3.12 shows the outcome of organs requested in 2024 (2023). The information on request for organ donation, refers only to those patients who become actual donors. The reasons for organs not requested, not retrieved or not transplanted are documented for each of the specific organs in their sections later in this report.

Table 3.12
Summary of Organ Donation by Organ Type 2024 (2023)

Country		Kidneys ¹	Liver	Heart	Lungs ¹	Pancreas	Intestines
Australia	Organs for donation	1054 (1026)	527 (513)	527 (513)	1054 (1026)	527 (513)	527 (513)
	Organs Requested	1026 (1006)	504 (486)	409 (405)	962 (936)	370 (389)	287 (311)
	Organs Consented	1018 (1004)	498 (480)	372 (369)	912 (908)	353 (372)	243 (267)
	Organs Retrieved	937 (907)	323 (307)	114 (137)	272 (332)	107 (125)	2 (1)
	Utilised organs for transplantation	820 (838)	265 (268)	105 (129)	248 (304)	44 (46)	2 (1)
	Recipients transplanted ²	812 (829)	287 (287)	105 (129)	137 (164)	44 (46)	2 (1)
New Zealand	Organs for donation	140 (128)	70 (64)	70 (64)	140 (128)	70 (64)	70 (64)
	Organs Requested	133 (116)	70 (62)	43 (51)	120 (118)	26 (38)	0 (0)
	Organs Consented	133 (116)	70 (61)	41 (50)	116 (118)	25 (37)	0 (0)
	Organs Retrieved	118 (106)	54 (52)	17 (16)	56 (46)	4 (4)	0 (0)
	Utilised organs for transplantation	116 (102)	53 (52)	17 (16)	56 (40)	4 (3)	0 (0)
	Recipients transplanted ³	115 (101)	55 (55)	17 (16)	28 (25)	4 (3)	0 (0)

¹ Kidneys and Lungs are counted as two separate organs (i.e., left and right).

² For Australia 2024 (2023), includes 8 (9) double adult/en-bloc Kidneys, 44 (38) split livers, 8 (5) reduced size livers, 26 (24) single lung and 111 (140) double lung transplants.

³ For New Zealand 2024 (2023), includes 1 (1) double adult/en-bloc kidneys, 4 (6) split livers, 0 (1) reduced size livers, 0 (10) single lung and 28 (15) double lung transplants.

MULTIPLE ORGAN RETRIEVAL

For Australia, there were 527 actual deceased organ donors in 2024. Of those donors, 520 donors had at least one organ retrieved; and 492 resulted in at least one organ transplanted. There were 172 (33%) Australian donors in 2024 who had a single organ retrieved. Kidney-only donation occurred in 136 cases, with 29 donating a liver, 2 donating a heart and 5 donating lungs. In 2024, 348 (66%) donors had two or more organs retrieved for the purpose of transplantation. (Table 3.13)

Similarly, in New Zealand, there were 70 actual deceased organ donors in 2024. Of those donors, 68 had at least one organ retrieved; and 68 resulted in at least one organ transplanted. There were 15 (21%) single organ donors in 2024, 9 donating kidneys, 6 donating a liver, 0 donating a heart and 0 donating lungs. In 2024, 53 (76%) of donors had two or more organs retrieved for the purpose of transplantation. (Table 3.13)

Table 3.13
Multiple Organs Retrieved per Donor 2020 - 2024

Organs Retrieved*	Australia					New Zealand				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0	7 (2%)	4 (1%)	8 (2%)	10 (2%)	7 (1%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)	2 (3%)
1	146 (32%)	116 (28%)	120 (26%)	151 (29%)	172 (33%)	15 (23%)	11 (17%)	10 (16%)	14 (22%)	15 (21%)
2	137 (30%)	129 (31%)	121 (27%)	141 (27%)	155 (29%)	18 (28%)	27 (41%)	31 (49%)	25 (39%)	20 (29%)
3	85 (18%)	94 (22%)	119 (26%)	106 (21%)	117 (22%)	22 (34%)	17 (26%)	10 (16%)	13 (20%)	23 (33%)
4	58 (13%)	51 (12%)	57 (13%)	78 (15%)	49 (9%)	6 (9%)	5 (8%)	8 (13%)	10 (16%)	10 (14%)
5	30 (6%)	26 (6%)	29 (6%)	27 (5%)	25 (5%)	1 (2%)	5 (8%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
6	0 (0%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

* The organ types retrieved from a donor are: kidney, liver, lung, heart, pancreas and intestine.

Table 3.14
Multiple Organs Retrieved per Donor by Jurisdiction 2024

Organs Retrieved*	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS	NZ
0	1 (1%)	5 (3%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (1%)	2 (3%)
1	36 (26%)	73 (45%)	27 (28%)	12 (27%)	15 (33%)	7 (28%)	1 (20%)	1 (8%)	172 (33%)	15 (21%)
2	41 (30%)	41 (25%)	32 (33%)	13 (30%)	20 (43%)	3 (12%)	1 (20%)	4 (31%)	155 (29%)	20 (29%)
3	38 (28%)	24 (15%)	24 (25%)	11 (25%)	7 (15%)	7 (28%)	1 (20%)	5 (38%)	117 (22%)	23 (33%)
4	11 (8%)	12 (7%)	10 (10%)	6 (14%)	2 (4%)	5 (20%)	2 (40%)	1 (8%)	49 (9%)	10 (14%)
5	8 (6%)	6 (4%)	2 (2%)	2 (5%)	2 (4%)	3 (12%)	0 (0%)	2 (15%)	25 (5%)	0 (0%)
6	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)

* The organ types retrieved from a donor are: kidney, liver, lung, heart, pancreas and intestine.



SECTION 3

Deceased Organ Donor Pathway