

Determination of Donation

The manner in which death occurs determines if organ and/or tissue donation can take place. The chart below compares criteria for the types of death and how that impacts organ and tissue donation.

Brain Death	Donation After Cardiac Death (DCD)	Cardiac Arrest
<i>Organ and Tissue Donor</i>	<i>Organ and Tissue Donor</i>	<i>Tissue Donor</i>
<p>Irreversible, non-survivable brain injury.</p> <p>Patient currently maintained on a ventilator.</p> <p>Tests performed to confirm no blood flow to brain/brain stem (e.g., EEG, cerebral blood flow, clinical exam).</p> <p>Patient has an indication of donor status (donor designation) or legal next of kin provides authorization/consent.</p> <p>Organ donors may also donate eyes and tissue.</p>	<p>Irreversible, non-survivable brain injury.</p> <p>Patient currently maintained on a ventilator.</p> <p>Patient has not progressed to brain death.</p> <p>Family decides to take patient off ventilator.</p> <p>Family wants donation to occur.</p> <p>Patient may have an indication of donor status. Per Ohio law, first-person consent does not apply to DCD cases. Legal next of kin provides authorization/consent.</p> <p>Organ donors may also donate eyes and tissue.</p>	<p>Patient may or may not have sustained a brain injury.</p> <p>Patient is not currently on a ventilator.</p> <p>No cardiac or respiratory activity.</p> <p>Patient has an indication of donor status (first-person consent) or legal next of kin provides authorization/consent.</p> <p>May donate eyes and tissue such as bone, connective tissue (ligaments and tendons), heart valves and veins/vessels.</p>