

TPM

(Transplant Procurement Management)

- 移植コーディネーターとして必要な能力、知識、技術を教育
- 初級、中級、上級、マスターコース等
- 5日間の集中コースで、家族ケア、脳死判定、ドナーマネジメント、病院訪問マーケティング、カンニュレーション、組織提供、あっせん実務、及び、ドナーデテクションを教育
- ヨーロッパ諸国は、委託して教育を導入



The Local Procurement Coordinator in the Italian system: role and tasks

- Who is the Local Coordinator?
- Law 91 dated April 1, 1999 does not list adhoc qualifications for local coordinators, but it lays down that they should be selected among the Health Unit physicians with sound experience in the transplant field. This translates into a precise directive that cannot be disregarded. Thus, he or she should be skilled physician, so much the better if he/she has a good image inside his/her work environment and is fully acquainted with the units that potentially generate donors and with all the operational steps of the process he/she will take part into. Since he/she is landmark for the whole structure where the activity takes place and for all the problem: that may arise, he should be present, cooperative and resolutory (no coordination is as simple as it may seem and much more time is usually necessary for coordinating the process of potential donation).
- Spain is a global reference model, with 33,6ppm effective donors in the year 2001 and in this country the total procurement responsibility is incumbent on local coordinators and evidence has shown how successful this choice has been.

Transplant coordination program: a useful tool to improve organ donation in Venezuela

Progress in Transplantation Dec 2003 by Milanes, Carmen
Luisa Gonzalez, Leyda Hernandez, Eddy Arminio, Anabella Et al

- Donor shortage is the single most important limitation for allowing adequate growth of transplant programs. Transplant coordination programs have been shown to provide solutions to this situation worldwide. To evaluate the efficacy of transplant coordination programs in Venezuela, a pilot program was implemented at a 1200-bed teaching hospital. The implementation of this program included an assessment of the hospital's donation practices such as donor identification, maintenance, brain-death diagnosis, family consent for donation, and timely transport and allocation of organs and tissues. A follow-up 1 year after the implementation of the transplant coordination program demonstrated a 7-fold increase in the number of donors compared with the 2 previous years when the program did not exist. During the first year of application, the transplant coordination program resulted in solutions in how to address issues surrounding the procurement process in a hospital with a high potential donor rate; a linkage between the coordinator and the medical staff through educational activities; increased skills of hospital staff; and a methodology that should be applied extensively in hospitals with high donor potential to deal with the organ shortage. (Progress in Transplantation. 2003;13:296-298)

Advanced International Course for Transplant Coordinator 2006

Theoretical-scientific Program

- Detection, identification and selection of donors
- Death diagnosis
- Donor management
- Organ and tissue viability studies
- Family approach for organ donation
- Organ sharing and allocation
- Multi-organ retrieval
- Organ preservation
- Non-heart beating donors
- Living donors
- Tissues: procurement, processing and distribution
- Ethics and legislation
- Public education and mass media



Barcelona, Spain, November 20 – 24, 2006

各組織と機能

JOTNW: 一般啓発、あっせん 現 行

TPM地域本部: 地域(複数県)の担当・指導
心停止下臓器、医療機関啓発

TPM地域支部: 各都道府県の担当
院内TPMの指導

医療機関内TPM: 院内の担当

赤字部分が臓器提供増大の中核

各組織と機能

JOTNW: 一般啓発、あっせん

TPM地域本部: 地域(複数県)の担当・指導
心停止下臓器、医療機関啓発

TPM地域支部: 各都道府県の担当
院内TPMの指導

医療機関内TPM: 院内の担当

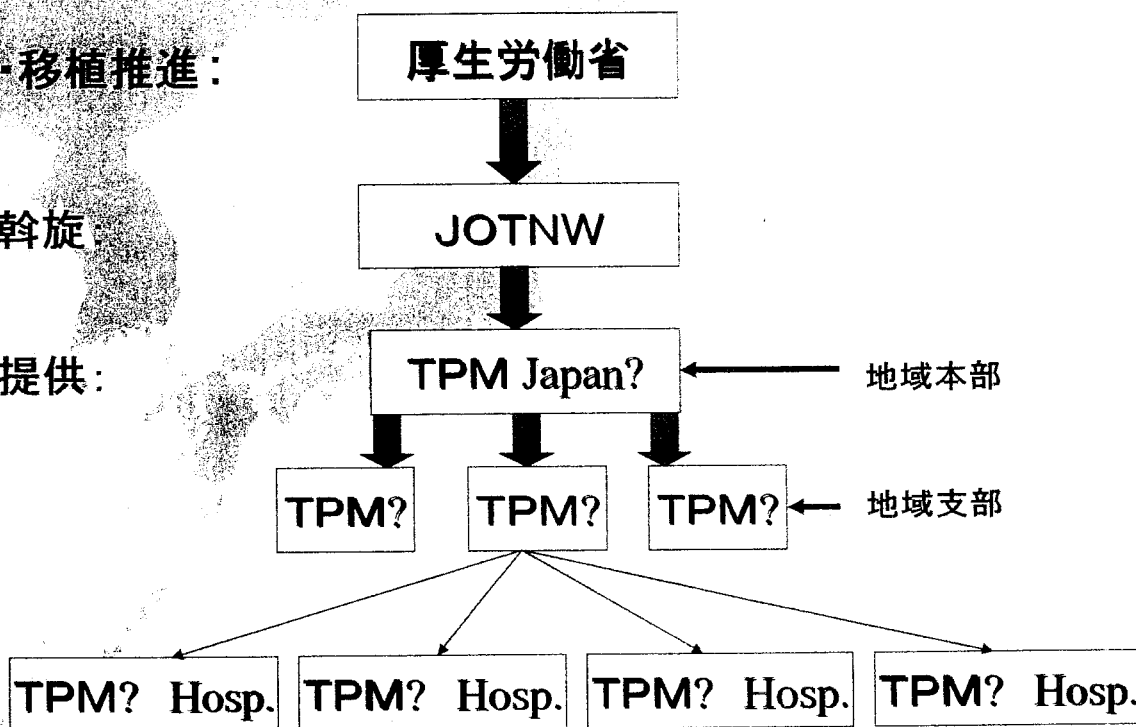
JOTNWのスリム化と
地域実働部隊の強化

日本モデル(案)

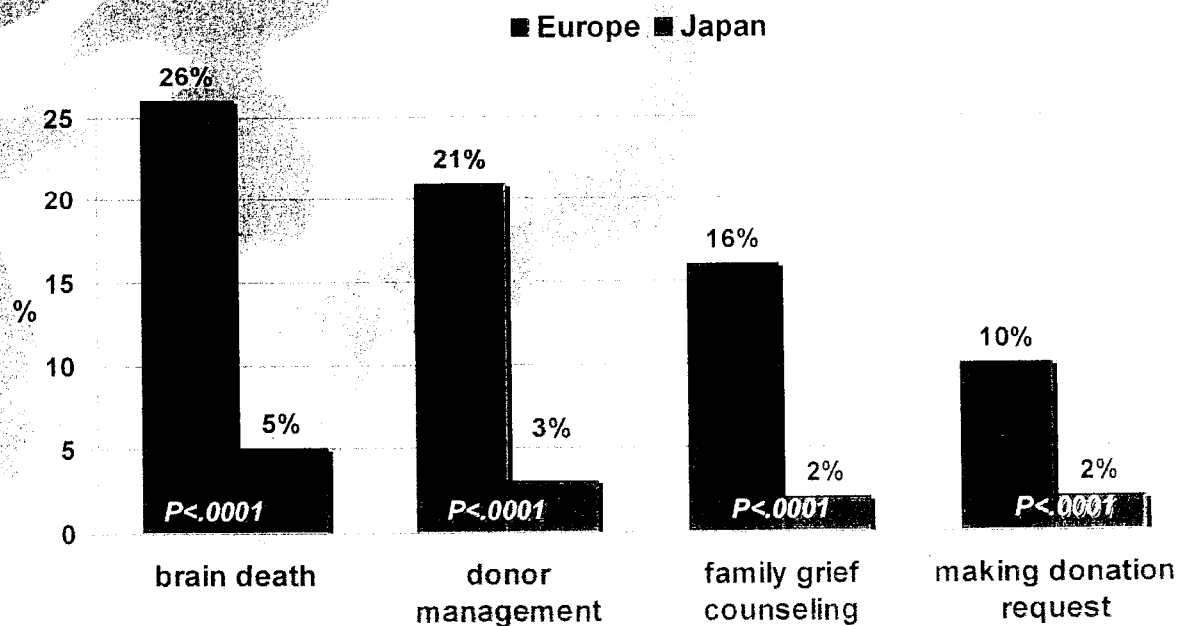
規制・移植推進:

臓器斡旋

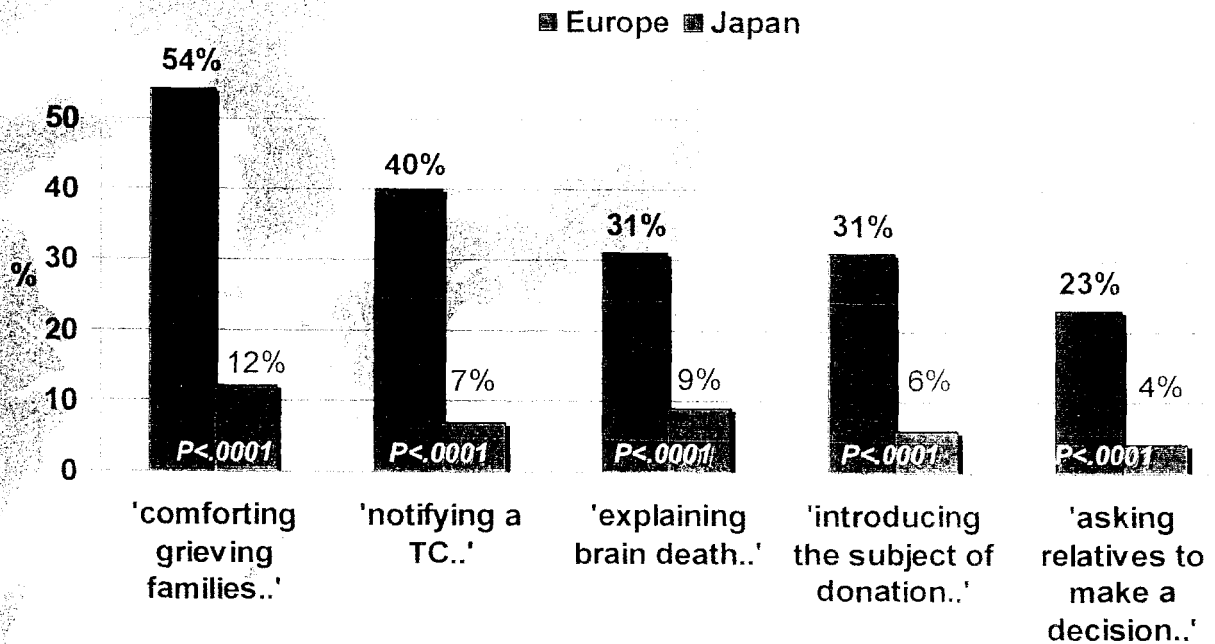
臓器提供:



Received specific training - all CCU staff



Confidence levels - all CCU staff*



*with exclusion of those not involved in donation related tasks

Result of Routine Referral System at TDC Hospital, Japan

