

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS AND ETHICS OF DONATION

Jeff Szer, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Australia

Donation of HPC

Autologous

HPC-A

HPC-M

Allogeneic

Family member

Volunteer Unrelated

HPC-A

HPC-M

HPC-C

Ethical Issues of Donation

- Nature of consent
 - Children as donors
- Coercion
 - Especially for family member donors
 - Risk
- Independent advocate
 - Especially for family member donors



Issues of donor safety

- WMDA Standards (2008)
 - Individual choice
 - Unpaid
 - Fully informed about risks of donation
 - Potential for multiple requests
 - Haemopoietic growth factor
 - Signed consent

Issues of donor safety

- WMDA Standards (2008)
 - Independent medical assessment of suitability
 - (3rd party haematologist)
 - Issue of donors as research subjects
 - Donor follow-up
 - For VUD, accreditation and reaccreditation with WMDA

Adverse events

SEAR

Donor event occurs during work up or stem cell collection (Harvesting centre)

SEAR

Event reported by donor at follow-up

SPEAR

Event reported when product is received or infused (Transplant centre)



Donor registry responsible for providing the donor is informed



Medical director/officer or designee reports the event to the WMDA office



WMDA office records the event on a central register and informs the chair of the CWG



The chair of the CWG reports all events bi-annually at the WMDA general membership meeting and in the annual report and publications

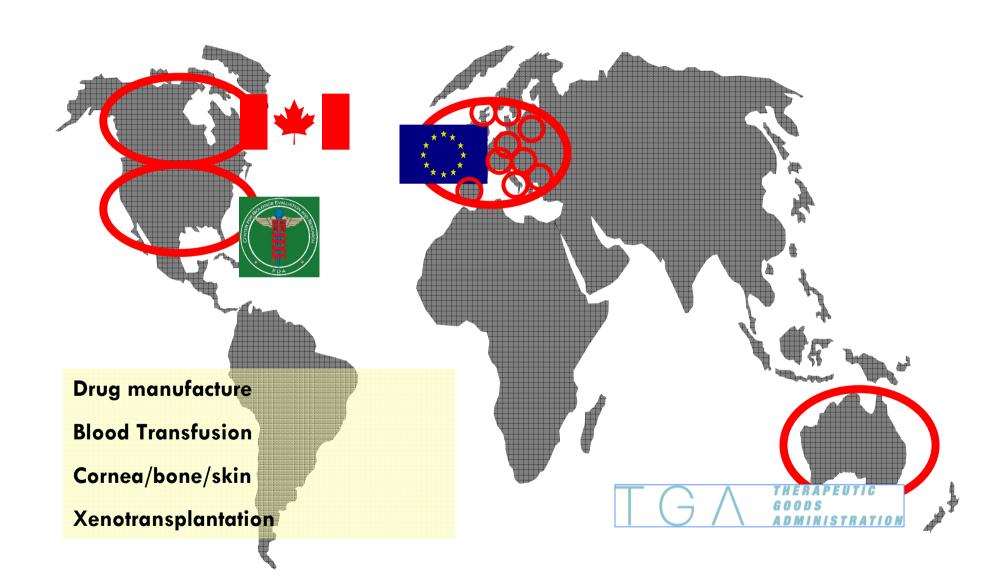


Percentage risk for events is estimated based on the number of donations performed over the same time period by the participating registries

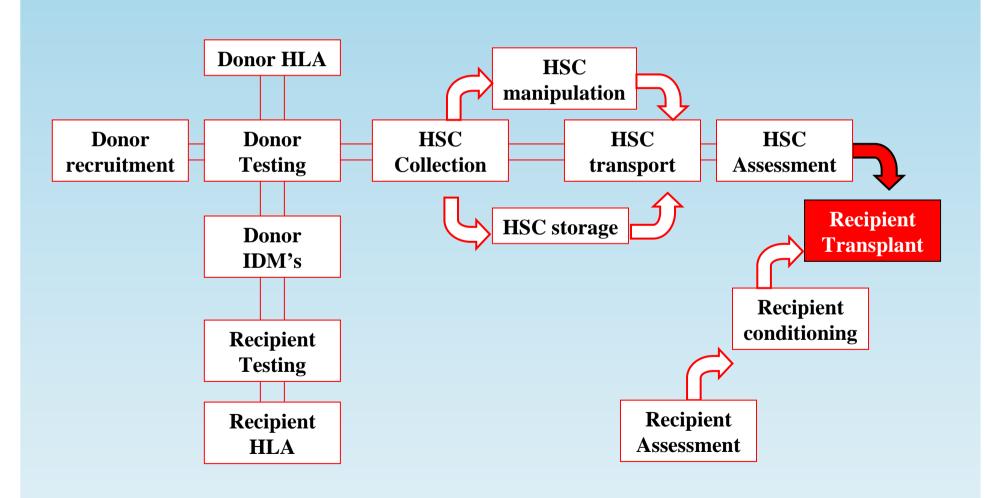
Adverse events

- Family member donors
 - Same duty of care
 - Possibly greater due to greater potential for subtle coercion
 - Traditionally managed in transplant centres more-orless formally
 - Accreditation

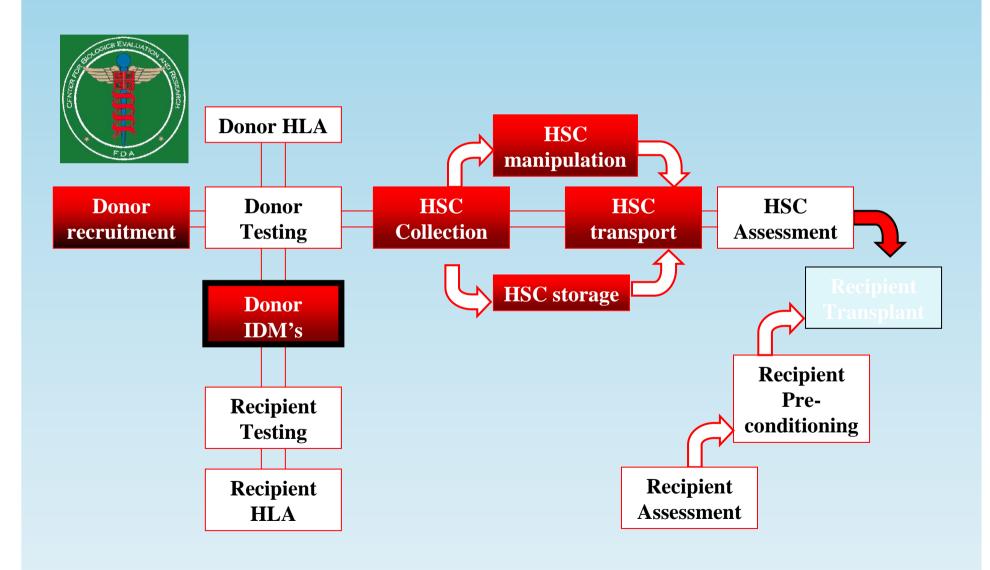
Barriers



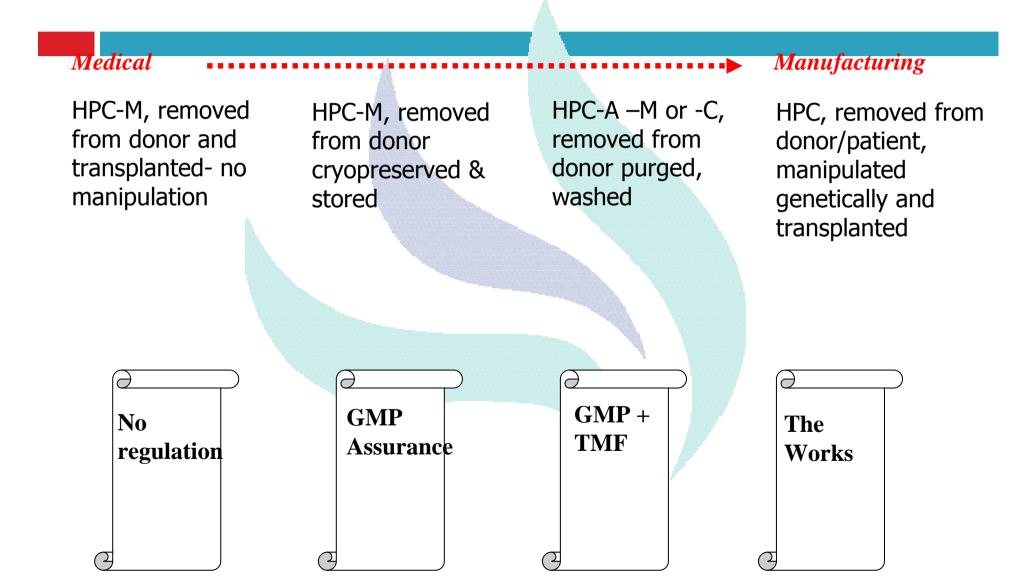
What is subject to regulation?



What is subject to regulation?



From Medical to Manufacturing Practice (TGA)



ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Donors

Recipients

Registry

- Donor/cord unit database & search algorithm
- Coordination of process at national & international level

Donor Center

- Recruitment volunteer adult living donors
 - Education & counseling of donors
 - Health screening of volunteers
- •Follow-up on donor health after donation

Collection Center

Medical screening of selected donors
 Harvest of HPC

Cord Blood Bank

Collection, processing & storage of cord blood
Consenting of maternal donors
Health screening of mother and unit

Cell Processing Laboratory

Protocol specific processing of HSC

Transplant Center

- Care & treatment of patient
 - Selection of donor
 - Transplantation

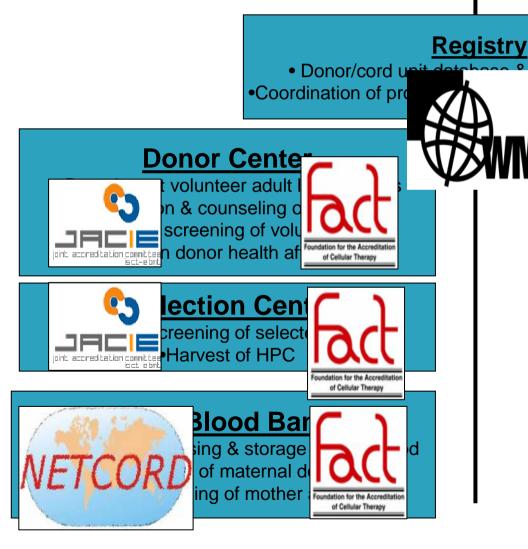
Registry Databases

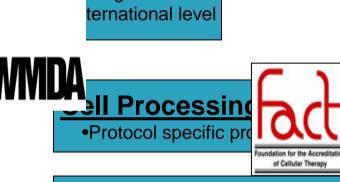
- Outcomes of Transplantation
- •Factors in safety and efficacy

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Donors

Recipients





n algorithm





STANDARDS









REGISTRATION/ACCREDITATION









OUTCOMES



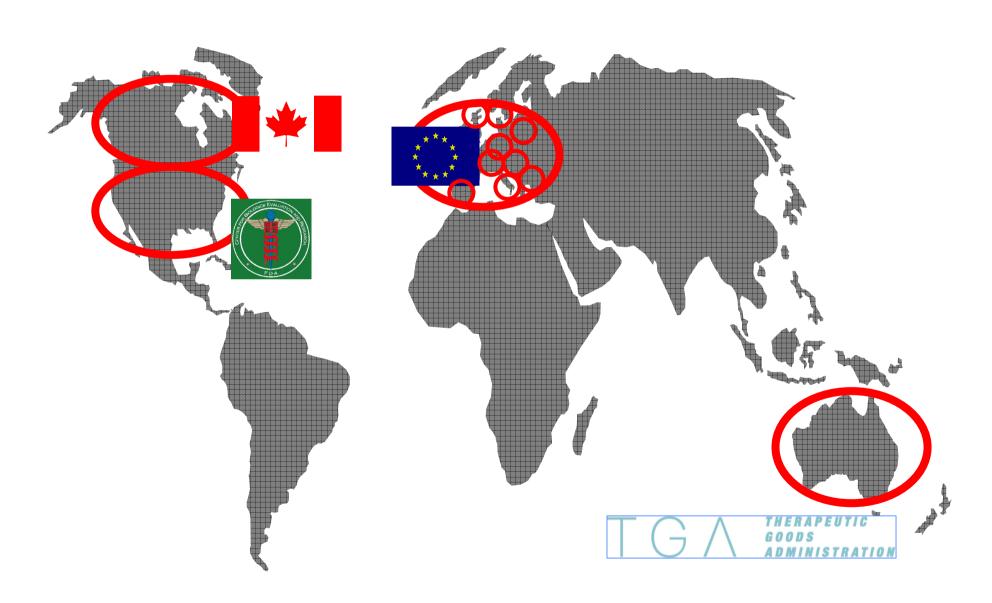


CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL BLOOD & MARROW TRANSPLANT RESEARCH





If the barriers go up?



INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION: the solution not the problem





BMDW



WMDA



EMDIS



EBMT



NETCORD



CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL BLOOD

CIBMTR



FACT



JACIE

Conclusions

- The ethical issues around HPC donation should be universal and apply equally to family and volunteer donors
- Safety reporting is vital
- Regulation in different parts of the world should be based on common-sense and safety and enhance rather than obstruct donation in an international collaborative.



9th International Donor Registry Conference and WMDA Group Meetings

1– 5 May 2012 Sydney, Australia

Mark your calendar







science/ research/ donation/ cord blood banking/ transplantation/ bioethics/ regulation

Join us in Sydney 2012 wmdasydney2012.com

