

# The Future State of Organ Allocation

*Continuous Distribution Overview*

# Agenda

1. Continuous distribution overview
2. Lung policy development update
3. Kidney and pancreas policy development update

# About

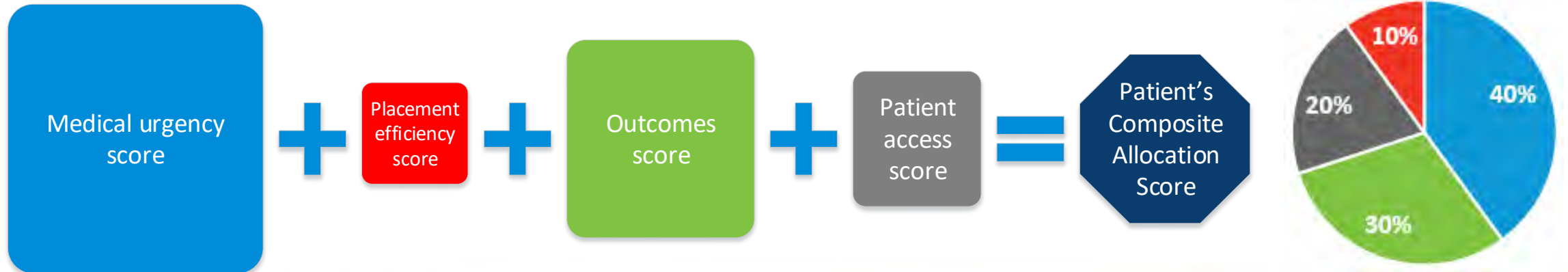
In 2018, the Board of Directors approved a “continuous distribution” model as a framework for future policy development of organ allocation

- **Current system:** places candidates into rank-ordered classifications reviewed in sequence
- **New framework:** ranks all candidates using a composite allocation score, without categorizing into classifications
  - The composite score is determined by multiple factors, called “attributes,” that are weighted against each other during the calculation

# Overall score

## *Known as the Composite Allocation Score*

Overall score includes attributes related to: medical urgency, placement efficiency, outcomes, and patient access

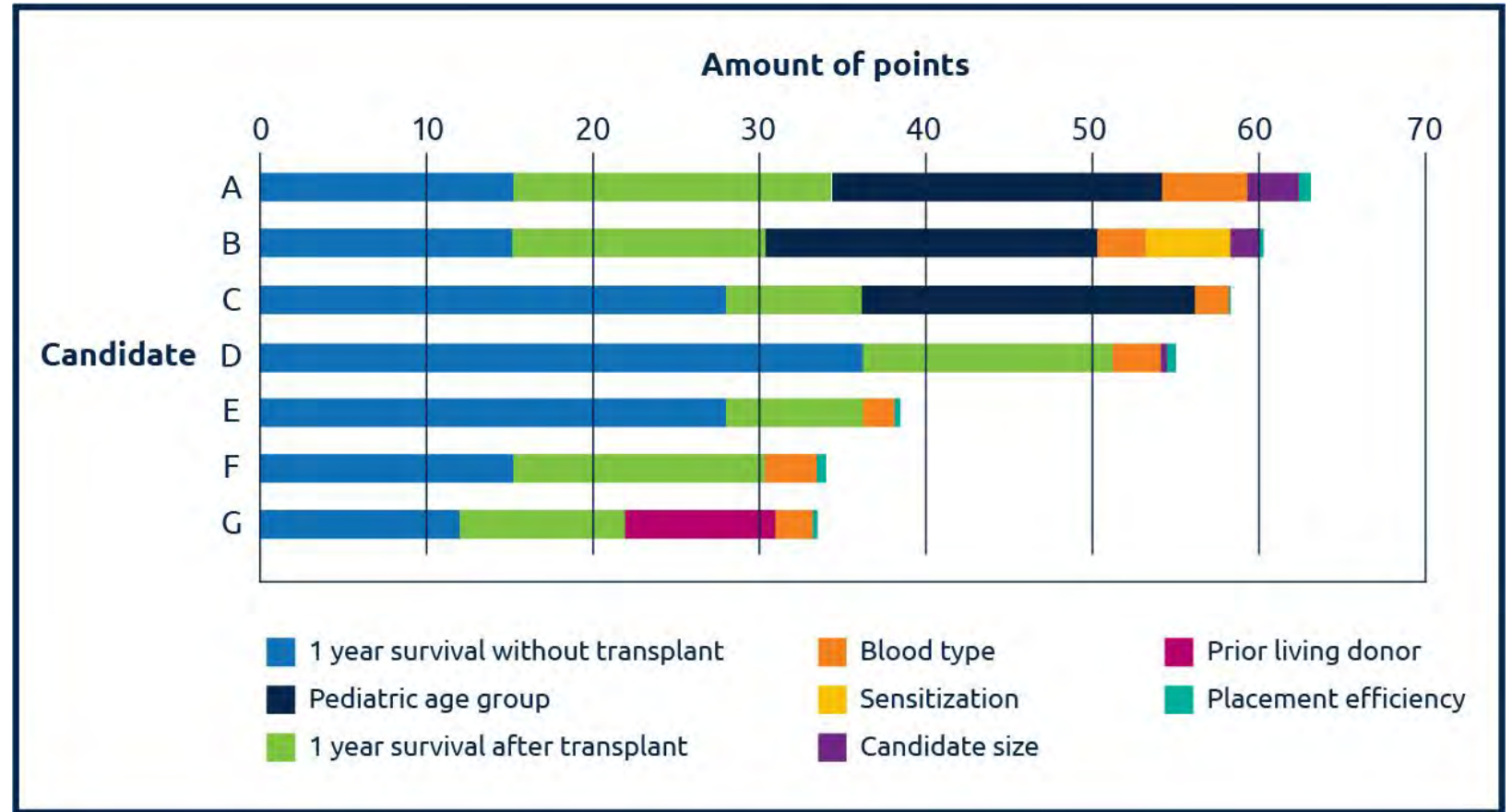


# Example match run

Current state

Order	Classification	Distance
1	High urgency, high compatibility	250 nm
2	High urgency, medium compatibility	250 nm
3	Pediatric, high urgency, high compatibility	250 nm
4	Pediatric, high urgency, medium compatibility	250 nm
5	Medium urgency, high compatibility	500 nm

Continuous distribution – future state



# Key characteristics of Continuous Distribution



## Flexible

The framework will apply to all organ types



## More equitable

No one factor will determine a candidate's placement on the waiting list



## Agile

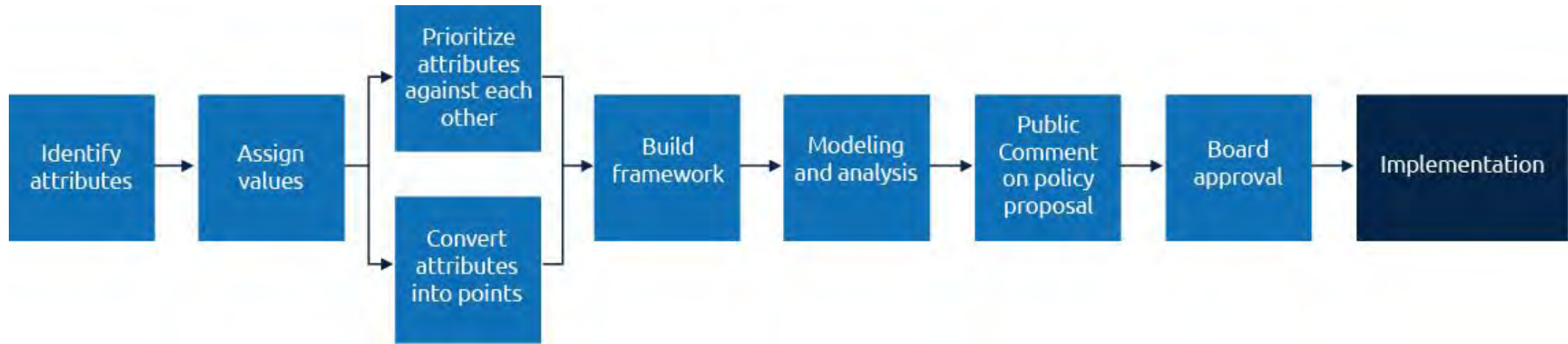
The framework will be more responsive and adaptable to future changes

# Innovation, transparency, improvement

- Applies *advanced analytic techniques* to create an algorithm that makes every factor in the match run comparable
- *Community input* is being used in new ways to develop the framework
- As outcomes of the new system become visible, we can *adjust the system quicker*
- System programming will be *more efficient* because of the ability to repurpose design from organ to organ



# Developing the framework





# Identified attributes

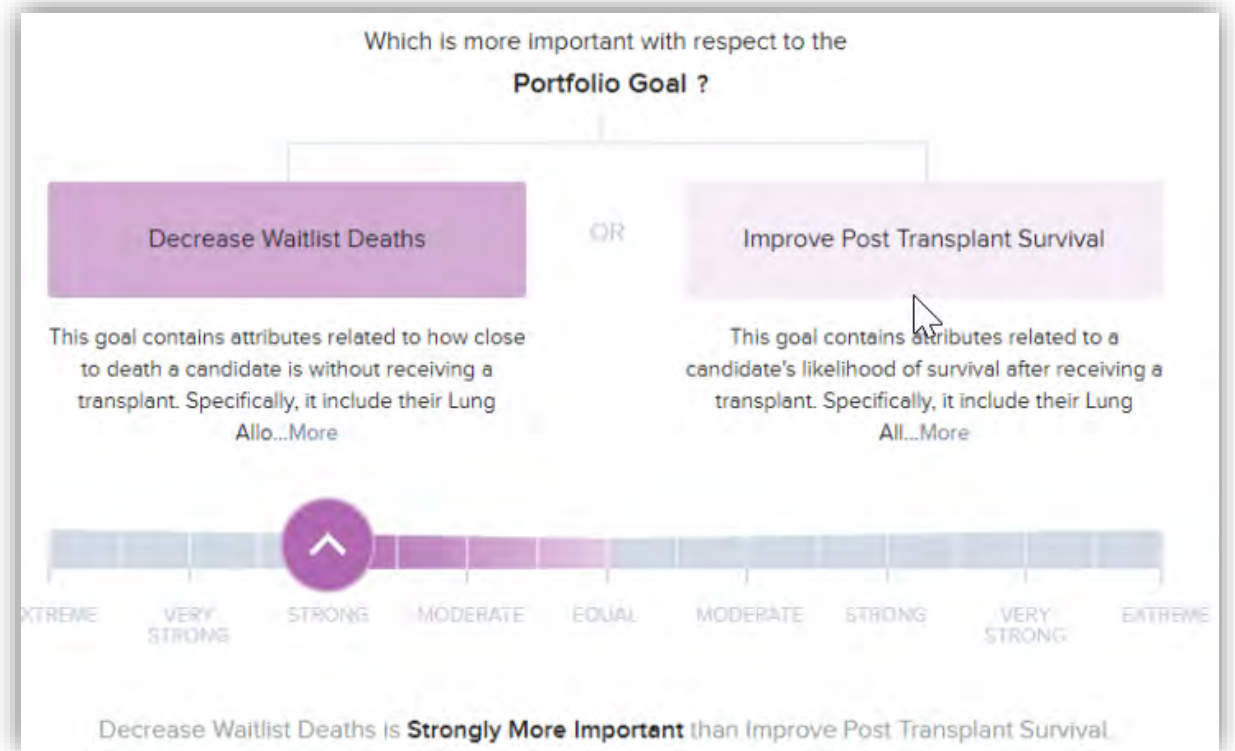
	Medical Urgency	Post-Transplant Survival	Candidate Biology	Patient Access	Placement Efficiency	Non-Utilization
<b>Lung</b>	Waitlist Survival (part of LAS)	Post-Transplant Survival (part of LAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Blood type</b></li> <li>• <b>CPRA</b></li> <li>• Height</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Prior Living Donors</b></li> <li>• <b>Pediatrics</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Travel (cost) efficiency</b></li> <li>• <b>Placement efficiency</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Kidney</b>	Medical Urgency Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HLA Matching</li> <li>• EPTS</li> <li>• Ischemic time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Blood type</b></li> <li>• <b>CPRA</b></li> <li>• Single v Dual Kidney</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Prior Living Donors</b></li> <li>• <b>Pediatrics</b></li> <li>• SLK Safety Net</li> <li>• Waiting Time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Travel (cost) efficiency</b></li> <li>• <b>Placement efficiency</b></li> <li>• Dual &amp; En Bloc</li> </ul>	
<b>Pancreas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KP v Pancreas v Islets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HLA Matching</li> <li>• Ischemic time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Blood type</b></li> <li>• <b>CPRA</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Prior Living Donors</b></li> <li>• <b>Pediatrics</b></li> <li>• PAK</li> <li>• Waiting Time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Travel (cost) efficiency</b></li> <li>• <b>Placement efficiency</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Islets</li> <li>• Facilitated Pancreas</li> </ul>

# Community input

## *Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)*

### AHP Prioritization Exercise

- Effective method for involving patients to inform clinical decisions
- Participants compare two attributes against each other and select level of importance
- Used to inform the weight of each attribute to the overall score
- Empowers methodical incorporation of value-based preferences



# Interactive tool to inform decision-making

Interactive Tableau dashboard tool available to simulate comparisons and match runs

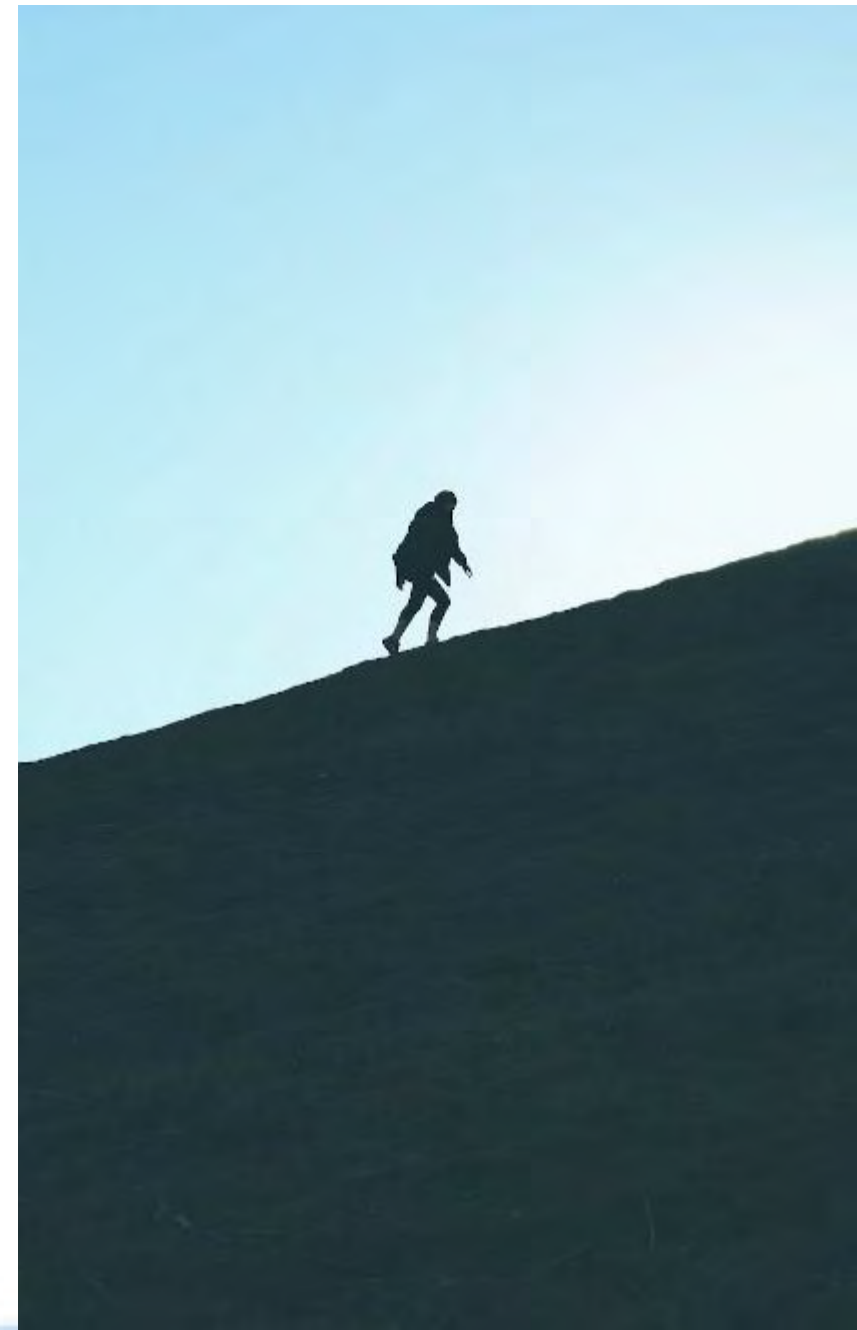
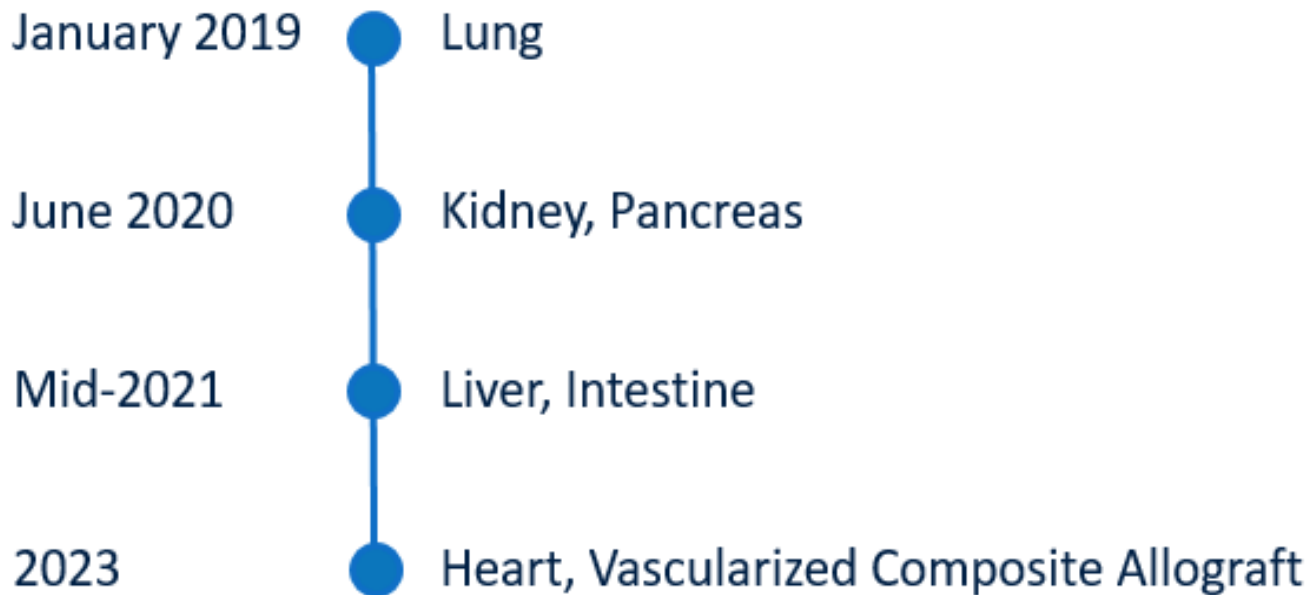
- Change weights to see match run ordering
- Compare current match run with composite allocation score
- Compare two candidates by selecting clinical criteria
- Calculate scores with different rating scales
- Display candidates equity and utility scores with different weights



# Progress

- All organ systems will transition to this new framework; the lung community is first

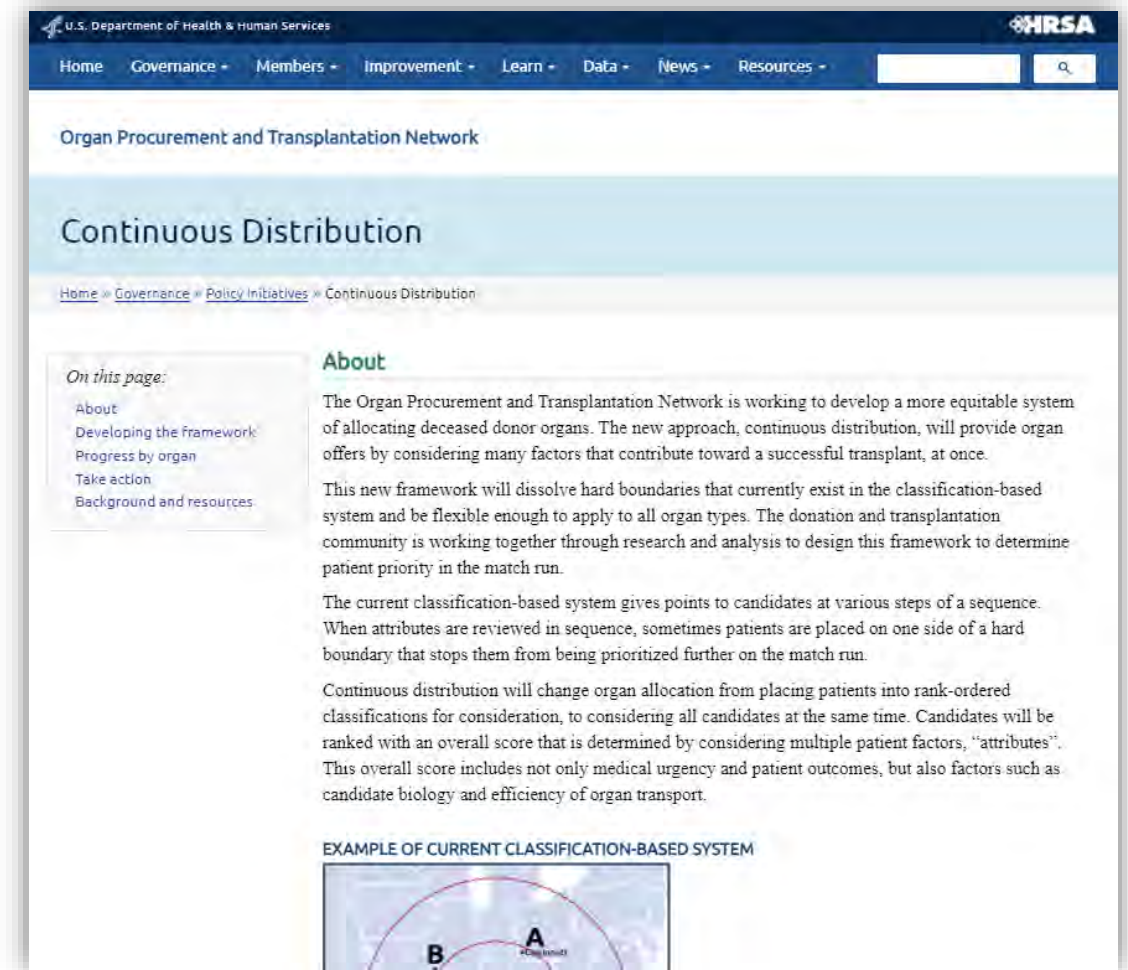
## Work begins:



# Resources

## OPTN website

- **Graphics** explaining current system and future state
- **Video** explaining input exercise – Analytic Hierarchy Process
- **Key terms**
- **Schedule** of when each organ committee is expected to start work
- **Interactive dashboard tool** to stage your own match runs – *specific to lung committee work*
- Subpages for organ committees with **reports and documentation of progress**



The screenshot shows the OPTN website page for 'Continuous Distribution'. The page is part of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services and HRSA. The navigation bar includes links for Home, Governance, Members, Improvement, Learn, Data, News, and Resources. The main heading is 'Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network' followed by 'Continuous Distribution'. A breadcrumb trail shows 'Home » Governance » Policy Initiatives » Continuous Distribution'. On the left, there is a 'On this page:' section with links to 'About', 'Developing the framework', 'Progress by organ', 'Take action', and 'Background and resources'. The main content area is titled 'About' and contains three paragraphs of text explaining the new framework for organ allocation. The first paragraph states that the new approach will provide organ offers by considering many factors. The second paragraph explains that the new framework will dissolve hard boundaries. The third paragraph describes the current classification-based system. Below the text is a section titled 'EXAMPLE OF CURRENT CLASSIFICATION-BASED SYSTEM' with a diagram showing two overlapping circles labeled 'A' and 'B'.

# Questions?