Northwestern University/ASTS/AST Consensus Conference

Achieving Consensus on Increased Risk Donors to Improve Access to Organ Transplantation

Crowne Plaza O’Hare Hotel – Chicago, Illinois
April 27, 2012

8:00am – 9:00am  Breakfast & Registration

9:00am – 9:15am  Introductory Remarks
Michael G. Ison, MD MS

9:15am – 9:45am  Work Group 3: Informed Consent
Emily Blumberg, MD & Rich Freeman, MD

10:15am – 10:45am  Work Group 1: Increased Risk Definitions Presentation
Michael Green, MD & Dorry Segev, MD PhD

9:45am – 10:15am  Work Group 2: Live Donor Evaluation
Connie Davis, MD & Chris Freise, MD

10:45am – 11:15am  Work Group 4: Recipient Evaluation
Jay Fishman, MD & Tim Pruett, MD

11:15am – 11:30am  Coffee Break

11:30am – 1:00pm  Questions and Discussion about Work Group Presentation

1:00pm – 2:00pm  Lunch

2:00pm – 4:00pm  Review and Approval of Recommendation of Work Groups
• Review current research findings and provide evidence-based guidance on the focus of each work group
• Identify gaps in available research related to the focus of each work group

4:00pm – 4:15pm  Wrap-Up & Thank You
Michael G. Ison, MD MS

4:15pm – 4:30pm  Meeting Review (For Work Group Leaders only)

Funded by AHRQ (1R13HS021060-01)
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Specific Aims of Conference

Aim 1: To develop a consensus definition of donors at increased risk of transmission of HIV, HBV, and HCV

Review current research findings and evidence-based information to inform a standard definition of donors at increased risk of transmission of HIV, HBV, and HCV and disseminate these findings to the transplant community.

To identify gaps in defining a standard definition of donors at increased risk of transmission of HIV, HBV, and HCV and develop a rational research agenda or strategy to address these gaps.

Aim 2: To define the optimal evaluation of living donors to mitigate against infectious disease transmission, with a focus on HIV, HBV, and HCV

Review current research findings and evidence-based information to inform the optimal evaluation of living donors to mitigate against infectious disease transmission, with a focus on HIV, HBV, and HCV and disseminate these findings to the transplant community.

To identify gaps in the evaluation of living donors to mitigate against infectious disease transmission, with a focus on HIV, HBV, and HCV and develop a rational research agenda or strategy to address these gaps.

Aim 3: To define the optimal timing, content, and method of informed consent of candidates considering accepting an organ from a donor at increased risk of HIV, HBV, and HCV transmission

Review current research findings and evidence-based information to define the optimal timing, content, and method of informed consent of candidates considering accepting an organ from a donor at increased risk of HIV, HBV, and HCV transmission and disseminate these findings to the transplant community.

To identify gaps in standardizing the timing, content, and method of informed consent of candidates considering accepting an organ from a donor at increased risk of HIV, HBV, and HCV transmission and develop a rational research agenda or strategy to address these gaps.

Aim 4: To develop consensus on the optimal evaluation of recipients of organs from donors at increased risk of HIV, HBV, and HCV transmission

Review current research findings and evidence-based information to inform the optimal evaluation of recipients of organs from donors at increased risk of HIV, HBV, and HCV transmission and disseminate these findings to the transplant community.

To identify gaps in standardizing the optimal evaluation of recipients of organs from donors at increased risk of HIV, HBV, and HCV transmission and develop a rational research agenda or strategy to address these gaps.

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