

'Gift certificate' enables kidney donation when convenient and transplant when needed

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Howard Broadman poses with his grandson Quinn in Laguna Niguel, CA. Quinn was born with only one kidney and will eventually need a transplant. Broadman is the first patient in history to donate a kidney to a stranger and, in return, get a voucher for his grandson to use when a transplant becomes necessary. Credit: Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center



Gift certificate, layaway plan or voucher. Call it what you want, but an innovative organ donation program initiated at UCLA has started to spread to other transplant programs across the United States.

The program allows for living donors to donate a <u>kidney</u> in advance of when a friend or family member might require a kidney <u>transplant</u>.

"Sometimes, patients may be heading toward transplantation in the next few years, but it would be more convenient for a friend or family member to donate a kidney now," said Dr. Jeffrey Veale, a transplant surgeon who helped initiate the program at the Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center. "A friend or family member could donate a kidney now, before a major anticipated life event—such as traveling, changing employment or getting married—and their intended recipient who is nearing dialysis would receive a gift certificate to redeem for transplantation when needed."

"It is such a simple concept," Veale said. "It's the brainchild of a grandfather who wanted to donate a kidney to his grandson nearing dialysis dependency, but the grandfather felt he would be too old to donate in a few years when his grandson would likely need a transplant."

That man is Howard Broadman, a lawyer and retired judge who lives in Laguna Niguel, California.

"I was 64 at the time, and my grandson Quinn was 4," Broadman said. "I know Quinn will eventually need a transplant, but by the time he's ready, I'll be too old to give him one of my kidneys. So I approached UCLA and asked, 'Why don't I give a kidney to someone who needs it now, then get a voucher for my grandson to use when he needs a transplant in the future?' And that's just what we did."

According to the National Kidney Foundation, there are nearly 30



million people with <u>chronic kidney disease</u> in the U.S., some of whom may progress to end-stage renal disease, making them strong candidates for the innovative new program. There also are 500,000 people in the U.S. with a functioning kidney transplant, but the transplants typically last for just 10 to 20 years.

This program was also recently used for a teenage girl in New York who has a functioning kidney transplant. The girl's father donated a kidney so that she would have a gift certificate for a second transplant if she needs it.

Nine other transplant centers across the U.S. have agreed to offer the gift certificate program, under the umbrella of the National Kidney Registry's advanced donation program. Veale anticipates that more living donors will come forward to donate kidneys, which could trigger chains of transplants. Then, when a patient redeems his or her gift certificate, the last <u>donor</u> in the chain could donate a kidney to that recipient.

Veale said he hopes the program could eventually go a step further to fill the needs of people who are thinking of donating a kidney to a stranger, known as "altruistic" or "non-directed" donors. Currently, some potential altruistic donors are reluctant to donate a kidney for fear that a family member might need one in the future. But if the gift certificate approach is successful, altruistic donors could donate a kidney and their spouse or child would receive a gift certificate for a future transplant.

"We have seen an increase in the number of altruistic donors over the past few years," Veale said. "Often these people are blood donors or bone marrow registrants and are considering donating a kidney to a stranger."

Veale cautions that donating a kidney is not without risks, although most donors recover fully, and donors often are able to leave the hospital the



next day. Patients need to be completely informed of the potential risks of living donation surgery.

There were only 5,538 living donor kidney transplants in the U.S. in 2014. If just 0.5 percent of the nation's adults became living <u>kidney</u> donors, the <u>kidney transplant</u> waiting list would be wiped out 15 times over.

At his home in southern California, Broadman's eyes welled with tears as he reflected on the implications of what he started.

"I've left a legacy for my grandson," he said. "I may not even be here when he realizes it, but I changed his life. It doesn't get much better than that."

Provided by Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center

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