

Publication

Ethical Issues in the Use of Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation in Controlled Donation After Circulatory Determination of Death

JournalArticle (Originalarbeit in einer wissenschaftlichen Zeitschrift)

ID 3693544

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Year 2016

Title Ethical Issues in the Use of Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation in Controlled Donation After Circulatory Determination of Death

Journal American Journal of Transplantation

Volume 16 Number 8

Pages / Article-Number 2293-9

The use of donor extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) to improve graft outcomes by some controlled donation after circulatory determination of death (cDCDD) programs raises ethical issues. We reviewed cDCDD protocols using ECMO and the relevant ethics literature to analyze these issues. It is not obvious that ECMO in cDCDD improves graft outcomes. In our opinion, ECMO implemented before death can interfere with end-of-life care and damage bodily integrity. By restoring systemic circulation, ECMO risks invalidating the preceding declaration of death if brain and cardiac perfusion is not adequately excluded because of malfunction or misplacement of the supradiaphragmatic aortic occlusion balloon. The use of ECMO is not compatible with the acronym DCDD because circulation is restored after the determination of death. Because of these deficiencies, we concluded that other techniques are preferable, such as rapid recovery or in situ cold infusion. If ECMO is performed, it requires a specific informed consent and transparency.

Publisher Wiley

ISSN/ISBN 1601-2577; 1602-1363 edoc-URL http://edoc.unibas.ch/51846/

Full Text on edoc No;

Digital Object Identifier DOI 10.1111/ajt.13792

PubMed ID http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26999771

ISI-Number WOS:000380026900010

Document type (ISI) Journal Article