data may include, but are not limited to:

1. Number of hospital deaths;
2. Results of death record reviews;
3. Number and timeliness of referral calls from hospitals;
4. Number of eligible deaths;
5. Data related to non-recovery of organs;
6. Data about consents for donation;
7. Number of eligible donors;
8. Number of organs recovered, by type of organ; and
9. Number of organs transplanted, by type of organ.

(b) An OPO must provide hospital-specific organ donation data annually to the transplant hospitals with which it has agreements.

(c) Data to be used for OPO re-certification purposes must be reported to the OPTN and must include data for all deaths in all hospitals and critical access hospitals in the OPO’s donation service area, unless a hospital or critical access hospital has been granted a waiver to work with a different OPO.

(d) Data reported by the OPO to the OPTN must be reported within 30 days after the end of the month in which a death occurred. If an OPO determines through death record review or other means that the data it reported to the OPTN was incorrect, it must report the corrected data to the OPTN within 30 days of the end of the month in which the error is identified.

(e) For the purpose of determining the information to be collected under paragraph (a) of this section, the following definitions apply:

1. Kidneys procured. Each kidney recovered will be counted individually. En bloc kidneys recovered will count as two kidneys procured.
2. Kidneys transplanted. Each kidney transplanted will be counted individually. En bloc kidney transplants will be counted as two kidneys transplanted.
4. Extra-renal organs transplanted. Each organ or part thereof transplanted will be counted individually. For example, a single liver is counted as one organ procured and each portion that is transplanted will count as one transplant. Further, a heart and double lung transplant will be counted as three organs transplanted. A kidney/pancreas transplant will count as one kidney transplanted and one extra-renal organ transplanted.

§486.330 Condition: Information management.

An OPO must establish and use an electronic information management system to maintain the required medical, social and identifying information for every donor and transplant recipient and develop and follow procedures to ensure the confidentiality and security of the information.

(a) Donor information. The OPO must maintain a record for every donor. The record must include, at a minimum, information identifying the donor (for example, name, address, date of birth, social security number or other unique identifier, such as Medicare health insurance claim number), organs and (when applicable) tissues recovered, date of the organ recovery, donor management data, all test results, current hospital history, past medical and social history, the pronouncement of death, and consent and next-of-kin information.

(b) Disposition of organs. The OPO must maintain records showing the disposition of each organ recovered for the purpose of transplantation, including information identifying transplant recipients.

(c) Data retention. Donor and transplant recipient records must be maintained in a human readable and reproducible paper or electronic format for 7 years.

(d) Format of records. The OPO must maintain data in a format that can readily be transferred to a successor OPO and in the event of a transfer must provide to CMS copies of all records, data, and software necessary to ensure uninterrupted service by a successor OPO. Records and data subject to this requirement include donor and transplant recipient records and procedural manuals and other materials used in conducting OPO operations.