Letter to the Editors

Effect of coronavirus pandemic on organ donation and transplantation in Turkey

To the Editor,

In February 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced the name for a disease caused by the SARS-CoV virus: coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) \(^1\). On March 11, 2020, the first case was officially confirmed in Turkey \(^2\), and the WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic \(^3\).

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected all aspects of the healthcare system, including lifesaving procedures such as organ transplantation and donation. During the pandemic, it is difficult to manage patients with end-stage organ failure for whom temporary treatment is not available. There are concerns that transplant recipients may be more susceptible to infection, there may be difficulties in providing virus-free areas for them, hospitals may not have sufficient resources for transplants, and there is difficulty finding suitable organ donors [1]. Therefore, transplant centers have prioritized emergency and severe transplant procedures.

More than 25,000 people in Turkey are currently on the waiting list for an organ transplant\(^4\).

We report the total number of solid organ transplantations (SOT) and donations performed in Turkey between January 2008 and December 2020. The data were obtained from the database of the Organ Tissue Transplantation and Dialysis Services Department with their permission.

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In Turkey, although solid organ transplantation has been increasing in recent years, there was a 33% in the number of transplanted organs in 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic started. This reduction was particularly noticeable in April. After March 2020, when restrictions were at the highest level and the vast majority of health resources were allocated to fight the pandemic, organ transplantation operations were reduced to a minimum. The decrease in solid organ transplants performed on patients under 18 years of age was found to be 30%, similar to adults (33%). The total number of solid organ transplants and deceased organ donors by years is shown in Figure 1.

The kidney is the most transplanted organ in Turkey. Although the number of kidney transplants has decreased the most among other organ transplants, kidney transplantation is the most performed organ transplantation during the pandemic period for all ages. The reason for the higher reduction in kidney transplantation may be the consideration of alternative therapies such as dialysis. Besides kidney transplants, a significant negative effect was also seen in heart, lung, and liver transplantation procedures. All of these are important organs in survival probability. The number of solid organ transplants and the number of organ donation types in the last two years are shown in Table.

In 2020, a decrease in brain death cases was 41%. Patients diagnosed with brain death are potential organ donors. Live donor organ transplants may be postponed to a safer date in the future. However, the deceased donor organs must be obtained immediately or they will be wasted. During the pandemic in Turkey, deceased donor transplantation and living donor transplantation decreased 70% and 21%, respectively. Restrictions in social areas due to the pandemic and changes in the cause of death, particularly reductions in the number of motor

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vehicle accidents\textsuperscript{6} [7], which usually give the most suitable donors, have reduced the overall
donor pool and limited organ availability. The number of brain death and families allowing
organ donation by years is shown in Figure 2.

Several factors have been suggested that may contribute to the reduction of organ donation and
transplantation procedures during the outbreak. Occupancy in hospitals, overwhelmed
healthcare systems, the high risk of infection in immunocompromised patients, the risk of
transmission in healthcare workers, reduced availability of healthcare workers for patients
without COVID-19 and uncertainty of treatment algorithms, decreased potential organ donors
due to fewer traffic accidents, and needing more time for testing potential donors may lead to a
reduction in solid organ transplantation and donation [1-4].

In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic has serious effects on all types of organ donation and
transplantation. The number of donors and transplants has decreased significantly during the
COVID-19 pandemic, especially in kidney transplantation. Hopefully, the availability of the
necessary resources is improved and maximized to ensure that patients with end-stage organ
failure continue to receive timely and safe organ transplantation.

References


Table. Number of solid organ transplants from deceased and live organ donors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Solid Organ Transplants</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage Decline of Total Transplants</td>
<td>Types of Donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>66%</td>
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<td>Kidney</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
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<td>Small Intestine</td>
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<td>Heart</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>33%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1. Total number of solid organ transplantation and deceased donors by years.

Figure 2. Number of brain death and number of families allowing organ donation.