LIVING DONOR ACT OF 2015

Promoting organ donation and protecting the rights of living organ donors

Significant and growing demand for transplantation—the optimal form of kidney replacement therapy for many patients—exists...





...yet living donation rates are decreasing as the kidney wait list grows.

2014

101,168 TRANSPLANT **WAIT LIST**

+10% FROM 2010

17,106 TRANSPLANTS PERFORMED

5,536 11,570

TRANSPLANTATION IS COST EFFECTIVE FOR MEDICARE

\$32,922 PER TRANSPLANT PATIENT PER YEAR

\$87,845 PER HEMODIALYSIS PATIENT PER YEAR

OVER 10 YEARS, MEDICARE COULD SAVE \$223,227,000-\$474,814,000 BY INCREASING LIVING DONATION BY 10%1

THE LIVING DONOR ACT ELIMINATES CRUCIAL BARRIERS TO TRANSPLANT:

Protects Donors: Prohibits insurance companies from denying or limiting coverage and from charging higher premiums for living organ donors' life, disability, and long term care plans.

11% OF LIVING ORGAN DONORS EXPERIENCE DIFFICULTY SECURING OR PAYING FOR INSURANCE AFTER THEIR PROCEDURES BECAUSE OF DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES

Secures Jobs: Clarifies that living organ donors can use FMLA time to recover from donation surgery and maintain job security.

3-7 DAYS AVERAGE DONOR HOSPITALIZATION 1-4 WEEKS DONORS TYPICALLY RETURN TO WORK

Educates Americans: Directs HHS to create educational materials reflecting the above policies and encourages more Americans to consider living donation.

OF MEDICARE ESRD PATIENTS
RECEIVED A KIDNEY TRANSPLANT

MEDICARE ESRD PATIENTS

2,995 MEDICARE ESRD PATIENTS
RECEIVED TRANSPLANTS

¹ Assuming recipients <64 yrs and 100% of recipients maintain private insurance as primary payer for maximum 30 months. Low estimate reflects Medicare expenditures for dialysis care only; high estimate reflects Medicare expenditures for average dialysis patients' total cost of care.