


**WHAT HAPPENS
AFTER THE CALL
AN INTRODUCTION
TO ORGAN, EYE
AND TISSUE
DONATION**

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Lucas County EMS
April 2022

OBJECTIVES

- What is organ, eye and tissue donation?
- What are the hurdles to donation?
- How can emergency personnel help with the donation process?
- Who are we helping?

**HOW MANY ARE
WAITING?**



106,000

2021/2022 STATS

- 106,000 — Awaiting an Organ
- 3,100 — Waiting in Ohio
- 47,873 — Corneas Transplanted in the US
- 16,123 — Corneas Transplanted Internationally
- 2,500,000 — Tissue Transplants

THIS IS NOT WHAT WE DO

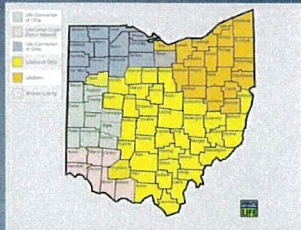


WHO ARE WE

Organ Procurement Organizations
 Life Connection of Ohio
 LifeBanc
 LifeCenter Organ Donor Network
 Lifeline of Ohio

Eye Banks
 Central Ohio Lion's Eye Bank
 Cincinnati Eye Bank
 Cleveland Eye Bank
 Lion's Eye Bank of West Central Ohio

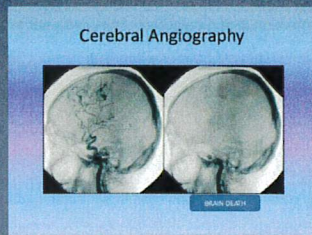
Tissue Recovery Agencies
 Community Tissue Services



WHAT IS DEATH

- Brain Death – The irreversible cessation of all functions of the brain, *including* the brain stem.
- Sudden Death – The irreversible cessation of respiratory and circulatory functions. Also known as Cardiac Death.

CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY



ORGAN PROCUREMENT ORGANIZATION OPO

- Recovers Organs for the purpose of transplant and education
- Accredited by Center for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) and The Association of Organ Procurement Organizations (AOPO)
- Furthers the education and awareness for the need for all donation (Organ, Eye, and Tissue)

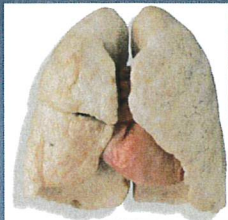
**I ORGAN DONOR CAN
SAVE 8-9 LIVES**



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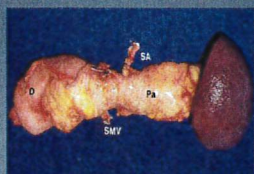
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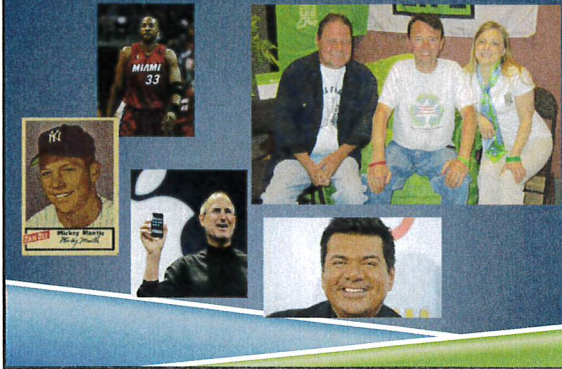
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SOME ORGAN RECIPIENTS

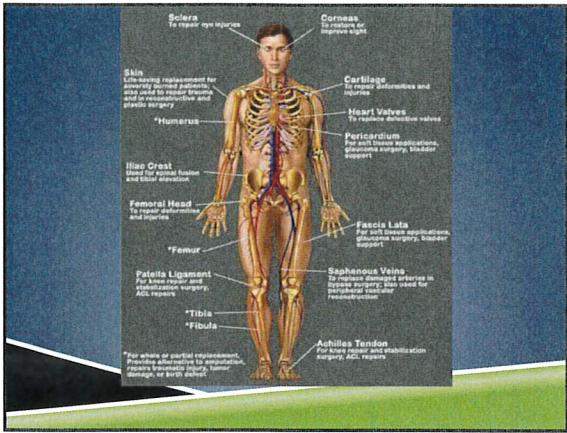


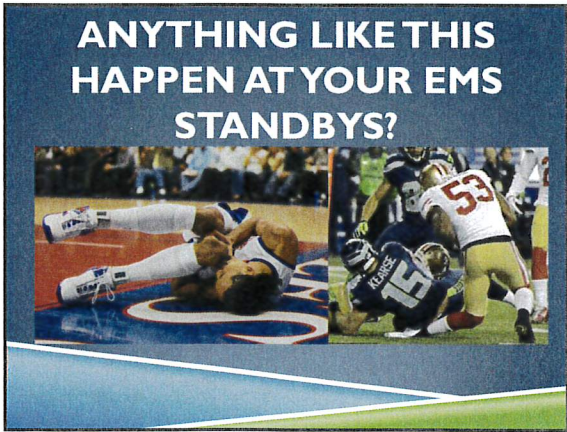
AND ONTO SOMETHING DIFFERENT

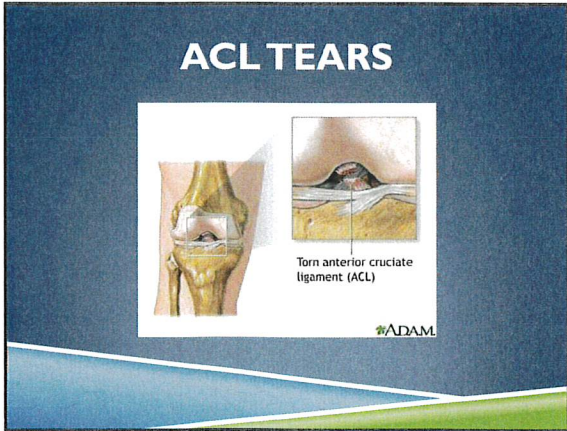


TISSUE DONATION

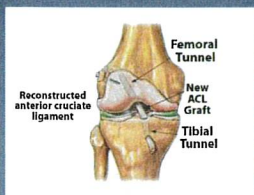
- Accredited by the AATB and the FDA
- Recover tissues, bones, and corneas for transplant and research



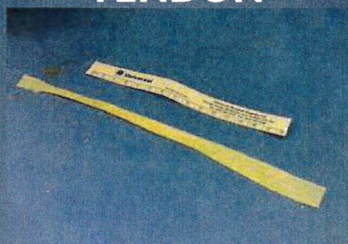




ACL REPAIR



ANTERIOR TIBIALIS TENDON



BONE TENDON BONE GRAFT



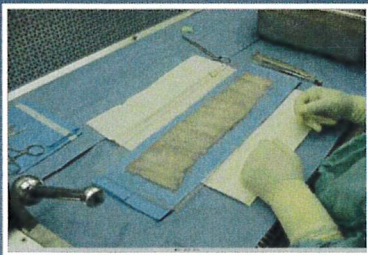
ACHILLES WITH BONE BLOCK



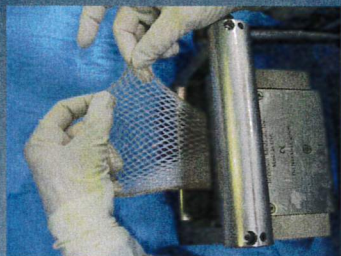
J.R. MARTINEZ



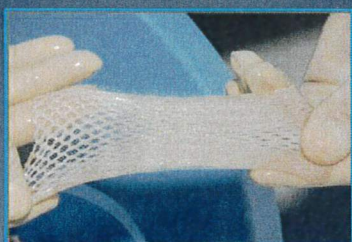
SKIN PROCESSING



MESHING

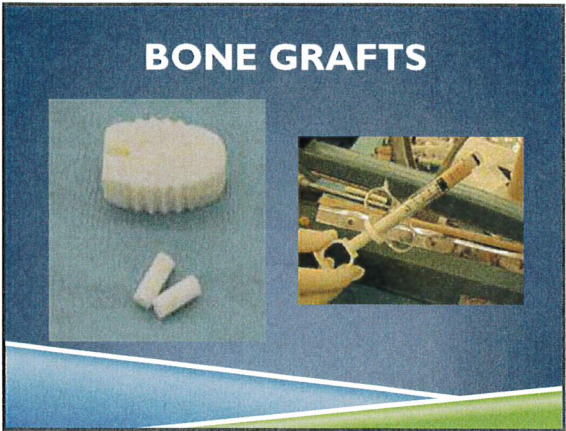


FINISHED GRAFT

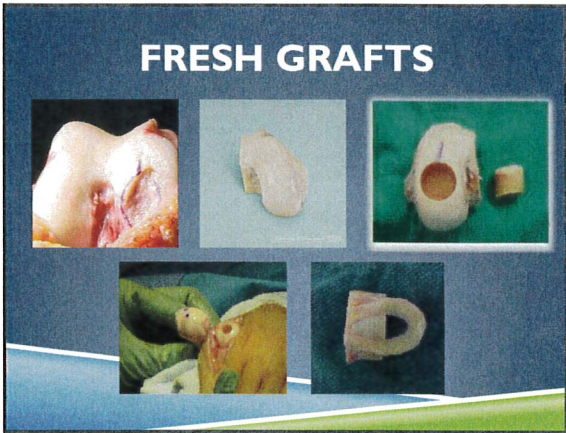


CARDIOVASCULAR GRAFTS

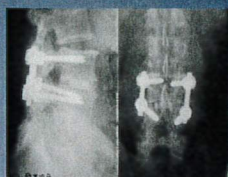
Cardiac Allografts		Vascular Allografts	
Aortic Valve	Fetal Bovine Conduits	Femoral Artery	Femoral Vein
SynGraft Pulmonary Valve	SynGraft Hemi-Artery	Saphenous Vein	
SynGraft Pulmonary Patches	Descending Thoracic Aorta	Aortic Aneurysm	







TRI-CORTICAL BLOCKS



PUTTY AND MANDIBLES



CORNEAS PREPARED FOR TRANSPLANT

Corneas Prepared for Transplant



- PKP- Full thickness cornea transplant

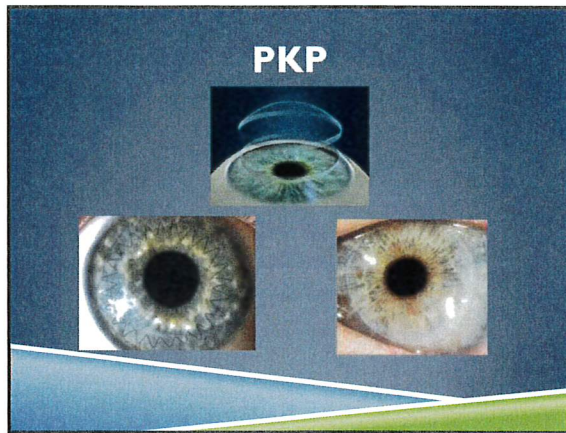


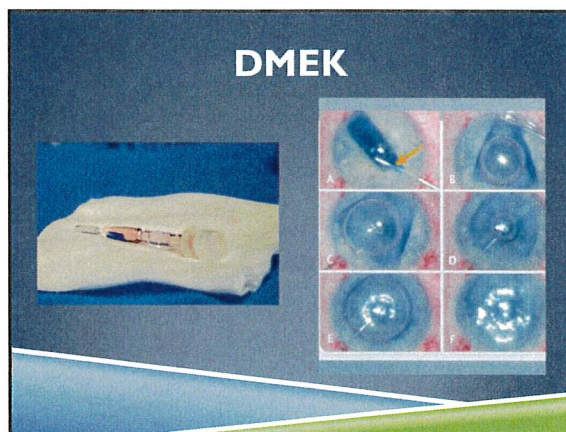
- DSAEK- Partial thickness cornea transplant



- DMEK/Pre-loaded DMEK- nanothin transplant
- Sometimes pre-loaded in surgical instrument

TOGETHER WE SAVE AND THRIVE LIVES THROUGH ORGAN, EYE AND TISSUE DONATION





MYTHS

- Is patient care compromised?
 - The Wallet Biopsy
- Is the patient too sick?
- Can we still have a funeral with a viewing?
- Does my religion support organ, eye and tissue donation?
- How much does donation cost the donor families?
- Am I too old to be a donor?

AUTHORIZATION

- First Person Consent
- Legally Binding
- Donor Registry through the BMV
- Established in July 2002 – Ohio law Senate Bill 188
- Accessed **ONLY** by procurement Organizations

HIPPA

- The HIPPA Police
 - Organ/Eye/Tissue Banks are HIPPA Exempt
 - CFR 45 Section 164.512(h)

States that donation is not considered health care and recovery agencies are not health care providers. This allows these agencies to receive patient care information with out violating the patient's rights.

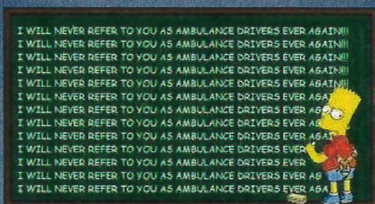
WHERE HAVE NW OHIO GRAFTS HELPED



WHERE HAVE NW OHIO GRAFTS HELPED



HOW CAN EMS FACILITATE DONATION



THINGS TO REMEMBER

- LSA Times
- Timing
- Fluid amounts (blood/crystalloids/colloids/TPN)
- Run Sheets
- Scene Documentation
- Coroners
- Can we work together at another department?

DALTON



FACES OF DONATION



QUESTIONS



First Responder's Aphasia Awareness Presentation

By: Kassidy Roe S/OT
Site Mentors: Cindy Roshon and Val Diem
Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Stotz, OTD, OTR/L

Presenter Introduction

- Presenter: Kassidy Roe S/OT
 - University of Toledo
Occupational Therapy
Program
- Capstone Project: Advocacy at
the Organizational Level: Aphasia
Awareness for First Responders
and Public Healthcare Workers
 - Stroke Life Center, Toledo, OH



First Responders Aphasia Awareness Needs Assessment

- Total Participants: 355 First Responders
- Previous Knowledge of Aphasia
 - 347 participants have heard of the term aphasia
 - 295 participants had previous knowledge about the causes of aphasia
 - 240 participants had previous knowledge about communication difficulties individuals with aphasia have
 - 147 participants have previous knowledge about the types of aphasia individuals can acquire
 - 102 participants had previous knowledge regarding communication strategies to utilize with individuals with aphasia
 - 4 participants had previous knowledge regarding an "Aphasia Card"

First Responders Aphasia Awareness Needs Assessment

- Interacting with Individuals with Aphasia
 - 244 participants reported their experience interacting with an individual with aphasia was "Somewhat difficult"
- Communication Strategies
 - 212 participants reported no previous training on communication strategies to utilize with individuals with aphasia
- Aphasia Training
 - 255 participants said "yes" to additional aphasia training
 - 272 participants requested additional information about "Communication Techniques"
 - 178 participants requested additional information about "Types of Aphasia"
 - 153 participants requested additional information about "Identifying Aphasia"
 - 151 participants requested additional information about "Causes of Aphasia"

Objectives

1. By the end of this presentation, First Responders will be able to discuss what aphasia is.
2. By the end of this presentation, First Responders will be able to summarize the causes of aphasia.
3. By the end of this presentation, First Responders will be able to describe the different types of aphasia.
4. By the end of this presentation, First Responders will be able to identify communication strategies to utilize when interacting with individuals with aphasia.

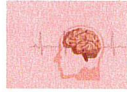
Introduction to Aphasia



- "Aphasia is an **acquired** communication disorder that impairs a person's ability to process language **but does not affect intelligence**" (National Aphasia Association, 2022).
- Results from damage to areas of the brain responsible for language
- Aphasia can impair an individual's ability to comprehend language, produce speech, read and write.
- **Different types of aphasia = different symptoms**

(National Aphasia Association, 2022; National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, 2017)

Causes of Aphasia



- Injury to language areas of the brain
 - Most often the **left side** of the brain
 - Damage to different lobes of the brain impact what type of aphasia and individual has
- **Stroke** is the most common brain injury that causes aphasia.
- Other causes include:
 - Head injury, brain tumor, brain surgery, infection, and neurological disorders

(National Aphasia Association, 2022; National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, 2017; The Johns Hopkins University, 2022)

Types of Aphasia

Fluent Aphasia

Non-fluent Aphasia

Global Aphasia

Anomic Aphasia

Primary Progressive Aphasia

Fluent Aphasia

Wernicke's Aphasia or "Receptive Aphasia"

- Damage to the temporal lobe of the brain

Communication Deficits

- Do not have difficulty with the production of speech
- Speak in confusing sentences
- Use unnecessary or made-up words
- Difficulty understanding speech

Individuals with Wernicke's Aphasia are unaware of their mistakes.

(National Aphasia Association, 2022; National Institute on Deafness and other Communication Disorders, 2017; Stroke Association, 2022; The Johns Hopkins University, 2022)

Non-fluent Aphasia

Broca's Aphasia "Expressive Aphasia"

- Damage to the frontal lobe of the brain

Deficits

- Difficulty with the production of speech
- Able to comprehend speech
- Speak in short phrases
- Use limited words
- Difficulty writing but able to read

Individuals with Broca's aphasia are aware of these difficulties.

(National Aphasia Association, 2022; National Institute on Deafness and other Communication Disorders, 2017; Stroke Association, 2022; The Johns Hopkins University, 2022)

Global Aphasia

Extensive damage to language areas of the brain

- Most severe type of aphasia
- Wernicke's and Broca's areas

Deficits

- Difficulty speaking AND comprehending language
- Often repeat words and phrases
- Difficulty reading and writing

Often seen immediately following a stroke or brain injury.

(National Aphasia Association, 2022; The Johns Hopkins University, 2022)

Other Types of Aphasia

Anomic Aphasia

- Mild form of aphasia
- Difficulty finding or saying words for specific things they want to talk about
- Vague words
 - Often attempting to describe the word
- Difficulty writing
- Able to read, understand speech and repeat words/phrases

Primary Progressive Aphasia

- Language deficits become worse over time
- Impairs individuals' ability to read, write, speak and comprehend language.
- Caused by neurodegenerative diseases

(National Aphasia Association, 2022; Stroke Association, 2022)

Prevalence of Aphasia

- Stroke is the leading cause of Aphasia in the United States.
 - 25%-40% of stroke survivors will acquire aphasia
- Currently in the United States, 2,000,000 individuals are living with aphasia.
- Aphasia is more common than cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, and Parkinson's disease.



(National Aphasia Association, 2021)

Importance of Aphasia Training for First Responders

- Effective communication is key during emergency situations
 - Stressful situations can enhance an individual's aphasia and therefore increase communication difficulties.
- First Responder's are **more likely** to encounter someone who has aphasia compared to individuals with cerebral palsy or multiple sclerosis.
 - **Vital** for First Responder's to effectively communicate with individuals with aphasia to ensure safety in emergency situations.



(Gardfried & Symbolis, 2011; Ranta, 2013)

Identifying Aphasia

Look for common symptoms associated with Aphasia

- Limited words or short phrases
- Unnecessary or made-up words


Aphasia ID Card

- If you suspect an individual has aphasia, ask if they have an "Aphasia ID Card"
- Helpful communication strategies listed on card

Aphasia Decal

- Look for sticker in their car windshields that identifies they have aphasia

(Gardfried & Symbolis, 2011)

<p>Name: _____</p> <p>Address: _____</p> <p>Phone #: _____</p> <p>Emergency Contact: _____</p> <p>I had a stroke. I have aphasia. It affects my ability to speak, read & write. I know what I want to say, but words don't come out easily.</p>	<p>Please take time to communicate with me.</p> <p>Ways you can help me:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give me time to communicate and understand. - Speak slowly; use simple sentences. - Ask me to show you by gesture, pointing or drawing. - Write down the main words. - Ask me yes/no questions. - Please do not shout. <p>Thank you for your patience and understanding ☺</p> 
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Communication Strategies

- **Speak slowly**
 - Individuals with aphasia may need increased time to comprehend language.
 - Make sure to speak slowly to ensure effective communication.
- **Be Patient**
 - If possible, try to provide plenty of time for individuals with aphasia to respond.
 - Try to no interrupt or speak for individuals with aphasia.
- **Confirm Response**
 - Repeat what the person with aphasia said to you to confirm what they said.

Communication Strategies

- **Stand in front of them**
 - Make sure you are standing in front of the patient when speaking to ensure use of facial expressions and eye contact
- **Eliminate background noise**
 - Background noise can become distracting for anyone, especially individuals with aphasia.
 - If possible, try to find a quiet area or eliminate as much background noise as possibly when communicating with individuals with aphasia.

Communication Strategies



• Ask Yes or No Questions

- It's easier for individuals with aphasia to answer closed-ended questions.
- Use close-ended questions to ask for specific information needed for evaluation

• Ask This or That Questions

- It's easier for individuals with aphasia to choose between two choices.
- When asking questions to individuals with aphasia try to only give them two choices at a time.

Communication Strategies



• Gestures and Facial Expressions

- Have them shake their head up and down for "YES" and side to side for "NO"
- Have the patient using "blinking" as another form of communication
 - Ex: "Blink twice if ..."
- Have the patient point to areas and/or objects
 - Ex: "Point to where it hurts"

• Write simple words or phrases

- Have a notebook available and try to write simple words or phrases
- Write yes/no on piece of paper and have patient point to either "yes" or "no" when answering closed-ended questions

Communication Strategies

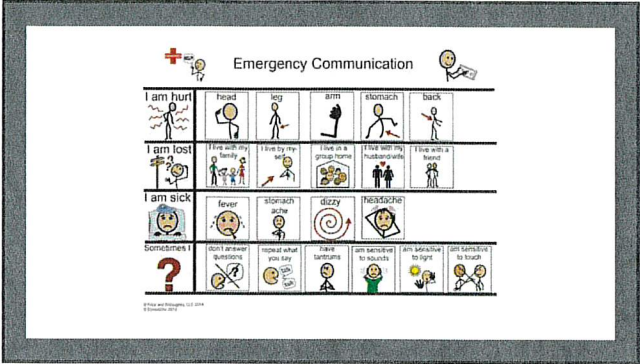


• Communication Boards

- Communication boards can be easily found online and utilized when communicating with individuals with aphasia
- Have the patient point to pictures on the communication board to assist with answering questions

• Communication Apps

- Communication apps can provide visuals and pictures to utilize when interacting with individuals with aphasia
- Ex: Proloquo2Go AAC – \$249.99
- Visuals2GO – Free



Lived Experiences of Individuals with Aphasia

"I got pulled over for speeding and I told the police officer that I was going to the bar. He asked me if I was drinking, and I said no but I couldn't talk after that. I meant to tell him that I was going to get my license from the bar. When I told him I had aphasia he said "huh". Luckily, we were able to figure it out."

Lived Experiences of Individuals with Aphasia

"I'm not stupid, I know what I'm saying, I just need time."

"I have a PhD and I'm not stupid, but people assume that I'm stupid."

"My biggest problem is getting people to believe what is wrong."

||| Advice from Individuals with Aphasia

"Give me time to speak."

"Listen to what I'm saying."

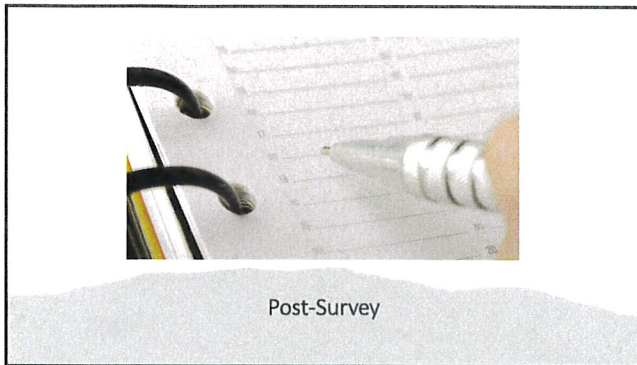
"Don't speak for me."

Thank you!



Questions?

Email: Kassidy.roe@rockets.utoledo.edu



References

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- The John Hopkins University. (2022). *Aphasia*. [Aphasia | Johns Hopkins Medicine](#)
