



Alternativet medlemssalon ORGANDONATION

Antropologiske perspektiver på ny model for
stillingtagen til Organdonation – og forslag til handling

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"Den eneste positive ting der skete, den weekend Malene døde var at jeg talte med en sygeplejerske som fortalte hvad der skulle ske med organerne. Hun fortalte om at alle nordiske lande er involverede, og der bliver sendt beskeder til dem der skal have organerne. Lægerne bliver fløjet ind og alle er klar. Organerne tages ud og lægerne tager dem med hjem i flyet.

Da vi kørte hjem fra sygehuset den lørdag efter vi havde sagt farvel til Malene, der var naboernes flag på halv. Vi kunne sige at det var den værste weekend vi nogensinde havde haft. Men et eller andet sted var der fem eller seks familier, der havde den bedste weekend i deres liv. Det er sgu den eneste trøst i alt det her. Malene var donor, og det var hendes beslutning, og vi synes det er fantastisk. Vi er så stolte af hende".

Citat fra Henning, far til 18 årige Malene (Jensen 2016)

Er aktivt fravalg en god ide?

- Fordele ved aktivt fravalg.
 - Mediedebat – opmærksomhed
 - I andre lande -masser af oplysning
- Ulemper ved aktivt fravalg:
 - *Skaber **forkert retorik** om organdonation
 - “Nu vil Mette eje vores organer”. Risiko for mistillid
 - *Giver **falsk “løsning”** Organdonation sker ikke i register men på sygehuse. Risiko for politisk sovepude
 - *Giver ifølge danske eksperter **ikke mening** i virkeligheden. Blød model ingen forskel. Risiko for tvivl



Politisk handling: JA TAK – invester i organdonation

Drop lovgivningsændringer: Sørg for HANDLING: Invester i Rammer, i fremtiden og i oplysning

Etik og Tro Artikler Debat Job Navnenyt Podcast Q

Log ind →

Bliv abonnent

Debat

Antropolog og overlæger: Succesfuld organdonation er meget mere end at tage stilling til, om man vil stille sine organer til rådighed

Stillingtagen til donation skal ikke fremtvinges, men bakkes op med solid information. Legitimitet, tillid til de sundhedsprofessionelle og optimale forhold på sygehusene er altafgørende for at skabe et godt udgangspunkt for et donationsforløb, skriver antropolog og tre donationsansvarlige overlæger i et fælles indlæg.



NYHEDER VIDEO UNDERHOLDNING PENGE OPSKRIFTER I BOLIG MAGASINET COSTUME LIV

SAMPUND SYGPLEJERSKE BEKYMRET FOR ÆNDRING OM ORGANDON...

Sygplejerske bekymret for ændring om organdonation: Vi risikerer at gøre de pårørende usikre

Intensivsygplejerske Camilla Larsen har haft flere hundrede samtaler med pårørende om organdonation, og hun er bekymret for regeringens nye udspil på området.

W

Når det sker: Donors pårørende er afgørende

3 ud af 4 donationsforløb
holdning ukendt, pårørende siger JA

Afdødes beslutning vigtig, men
omsorg og tillid er altafgørende for
familiens ja

Organdonation giver pårørende
mening og håb (Jensen 2016).

HANDLING: GIV OPTIMALE RAMMER
Pårørenderum, organisering, uddannelse



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"Make Sure Somebody Will Survive from This": Transformative Practices of Hope among Danish Organ Donor Families

Based on anthropological fieldwork among Danish organ donor families and hospital staff in neurointensive care units, this article explores the transformative practices of hope in Danish organ donation. Focusing on various phases of the organ donation process, I demonstrate how families and professionals practice hope in astounding ways: when hoping for organs, when hoping for the end of patient suffering, when hoping for the suitability of the donor body, and when hoping to help future donor families by sharing painful experiences. By focusing on such practices and transformations of hope, this article sheds light on the social negotiations of life and death among families and staff in medical contexts and describes how the dignity of the deceased donor and the suitability of the donor body are closely connected in family attempts to make donation decisions meaningful during and after a tragic death. [organ donation, hope, donor families, brain death, Denmark]

Introduction

Holding my breath, I stand at the back of a private ward in the neurointensive care unit next to two nurses, Lise and Birte. We are watching a woman, Dorte, lying in the hospital bed surrounded by her family. Dorte is attached to a respirator that controls her breathing. She is also hooked up to several monitors that measure her blood pressure and oxygen levels. Dorte is in her 40s; she just underwent brain surgery for an aneurysm. Unfortunately, the surgery was not successful. A second brain death examination has just been confirmed by two neurosurgeons in one of the few pauses between the many family members walking in and out of Dorte's room in small groups silently saying goodbye. Dorte's husband Martin sits at the bedside with his 19-year-old daughter Nianna; both of them are crying. They hug and kiss Dorte and stroke her cheeks. After some time, they say their final goodbyes. On their way out of the ward, they hug the nurses and me. We quietly express our sympathy. Suddenly Nianna stops and looks at Lise and Birte. With tears running down her face, she

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Nye teknologiske løsninger giver flere organer

Nyt donations-kriterium i DK

Donation efter cirkulatorisk død

2023: DK: 1 NO: 18 SVE: 68

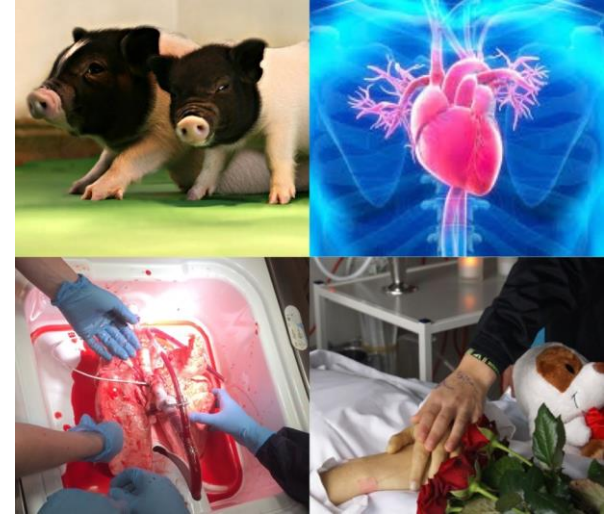
Videnskabelige udvikling

Brugen af marginale organer

Længere transporttid mulig, redder liv

HANDLING: INVESTER I FREMTIDEN

uddannelse forskning implementering



Gennembrud: Aarhus-forskere sætter verdensrekord

Maskine, der nedkøler og ernærer hjerter, kan ifølge forsker øge antallet af transplantationer med 25 procent.



Donorhjerter transplanteret succesfuldt efter 24 timer i kølemaskine. Foto: Tonny Foghmar, AUH

[Læs op](#) [Del](#)

Organdonation afhænger af velvilje og accept

91,9 % er positive (Nordfalk et al 2016)

**Positiv overfor organdonation og
Aktivt fravalg er IKKE det samme**

Kun **30,4%** støtter aktivt fravalg
63,9% støtter obligatorisk stillingtagen



Værne om positivitet- håndtere tvivl
Selvbestemmelse centralt for accept.
Det skal være **meningsfuldt**

**HANDLING: INVESTER I OPLYSNING OG
FORMIDLING AF POSITIVE HISTORIER**

World of *Transplantation Research* 2016:55
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Transplantation Research

RESEARCH

From motivation to acceptability: a survey of public attitudes towards organ donation in Denmark

Francisca Nordfalk, Maria Clegaj, Anja M. B. Jensen, Lea Larsen Skovgaard and Klaus Hoeyer*

Abstract
Background: Over the past three decades, public attitudes to organ donation have been a subject of numerous studies focusing on diverse motivations. Here, we present a fresh approach. We suggest focusing on public acceptability instead of motivation. The point is to understand public attitudes well enough to avoid raising public support for organ transplantation. We conducted the study in Denmark because there have been significant developments in public attitudes to organ donation in the country. In the 1990s, Denmark was a country with very low public support for organ donation and Denmark was the last country in Europe to introduce brain death as a legal criterion of death, whereas today Scandinavian survey rates Denmark as one of the European countries with the highest support for deceased organ donation from brain dead donors.
Methods: We conducted a telephone survey in Denmark (N = 1193). A questionnaire was developed on the basis of previous qualitative studies and pilot testing and included none of one item from earlier surveys to facilitate historical comparison. The analysis of the data was carried out using IBM SPSS Statistics 22 and focused on descriptive statistics.
Results: A clear majority of 91.9% are positive or very positive towards organ donation, 85.8% like the idea of their body being used after their death, 80.0% is willing to donate their own organs, 67.1% to donate their tissue and only 2.3% find that too much has been done to promote organ donation. There is limited support for monetary incentives for organ donation (5.3%) and presumed consent (5.6%), while a majority (82.0%) supports making it mandatory to register a personal decision. Religious self-identification has limited impact on attitudes.
Conclusions: We can identify a shift over the past three decades from marked opposition to organ transplantation to strong support as well as a paradox in the contemporary public attitudes, which can help explain what is central to public acceptability: self-determination. Policies fostering choice are met with a majority of positive attitudes, while presumed consent and monetary incentives are met with more negative attitudes. Our approach calls for comparative studies in other countries to generate a better overall understanding of the conditions of acceptability, which need to be in place to ensure the long-term social robustness of organ donation and thereby safeguard the important medical technology.
Keywords: Acceptability, Denmark, Organ donation, Public attitudes, Survey

Background
Over the past three decades, public attitudes to organ donation have been a subject of numerous studies [1, 2]. In most cases, the interest in public attitudes is stimulated by the long waiting lists for organ transplants, and a recent meta-studies focus on identifying the factors that may increase the willingness to donate [3] or aid the removal of presumed barriers [4, 5]. Often, studies build on the assumption that knowledge, attitudes, which in turn influence behaviour [6, 6]. Such studies face the problem of the self-identified gap between attitude and behaviour, i.e. not everyone who is theoretically in favour of organ donation decides to donate when faced with an actual choice. Nevertheless, in most cases, the interest in attitudes continues to be closely associated with the ambition of enhancing donation rates [7, 8].

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Det overraskede mig rigtig meget, hvor meget det betød for mig, at det var hans valg.

Det var ligesom lidt, kan man sige, plasteret på såret over, at sådan et ungt menneske døde.

Min donor ville gerne gøre noget godt for nogle andre, og give andre livet, sådan ser jeg det lidt.

For mig er det at få et organ en gave, og for mig er det rigtig vigtigt at man selv har taget stilling.

Jeg synes ikke per automatik at man skal være donor.

Citat fra Kirsten, organmodtager



Mange tak

Spørgsmål er velkomne

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