



Comparison between in-person and online donor registration and subsequent confirmatory typing request cancelation due to donor related reasons

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Background

- Center of Bone Marrow Donors University Patras (CBMDP) "Save a life" recruits donors since 2012. From 2017, CBMDP started to register donors not only in person (INP) during events but also via an online system. (ON).
- Confirmatory typing (CT) requests are received via Hellenic Transplant Organization (WMDA-ION 4979) and handled by the personnel of CBMDP.
- Although the majority of CTs requests proceed to samples procurement, cancellation due to donor related reasons (DRR) are often. CT cancellations due to DRR were categorized as **Unable to contact (UTC)**, **Personal (PER)**, **Medical (MED)**, **Other (OTH)**

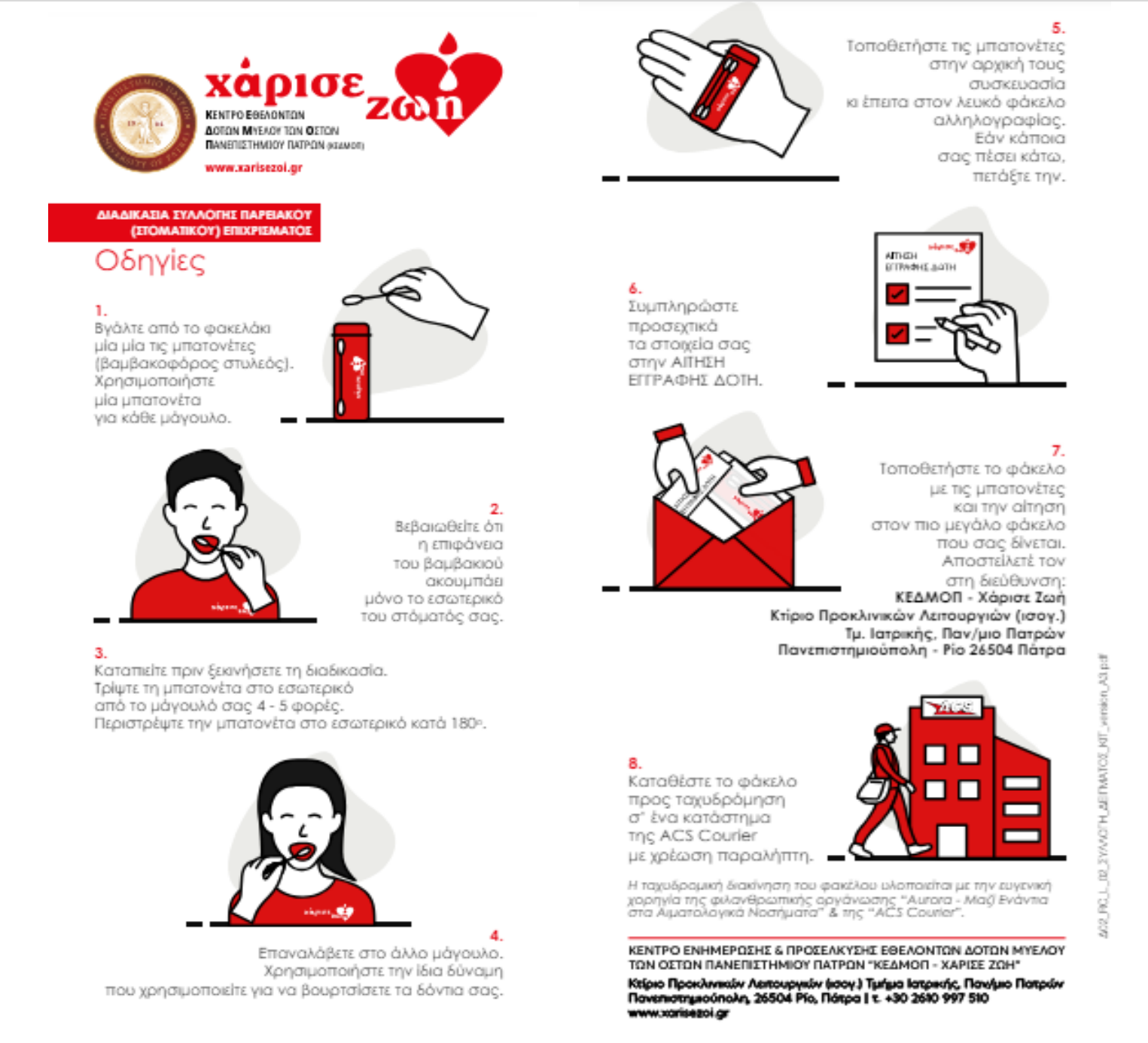


Scope

The aim of the study is to identify whether registration type (INP vs ON) associates with subsequent CT cancellations due to DRR

Methods

- INP is done at events in which the donor is extensively informed about stem-cell donation from trained personnel who also perform the swab sampling.
- For the ON, the donor completes an online application form and receives within the next month a swab-kit with illustrated instructions for self- sampling (Picture 1).
- ON is completed only when the kit is returned to CBMDP, which is done free of charge for the donor.
- Chi-square and t-test were used for comparisons



Results

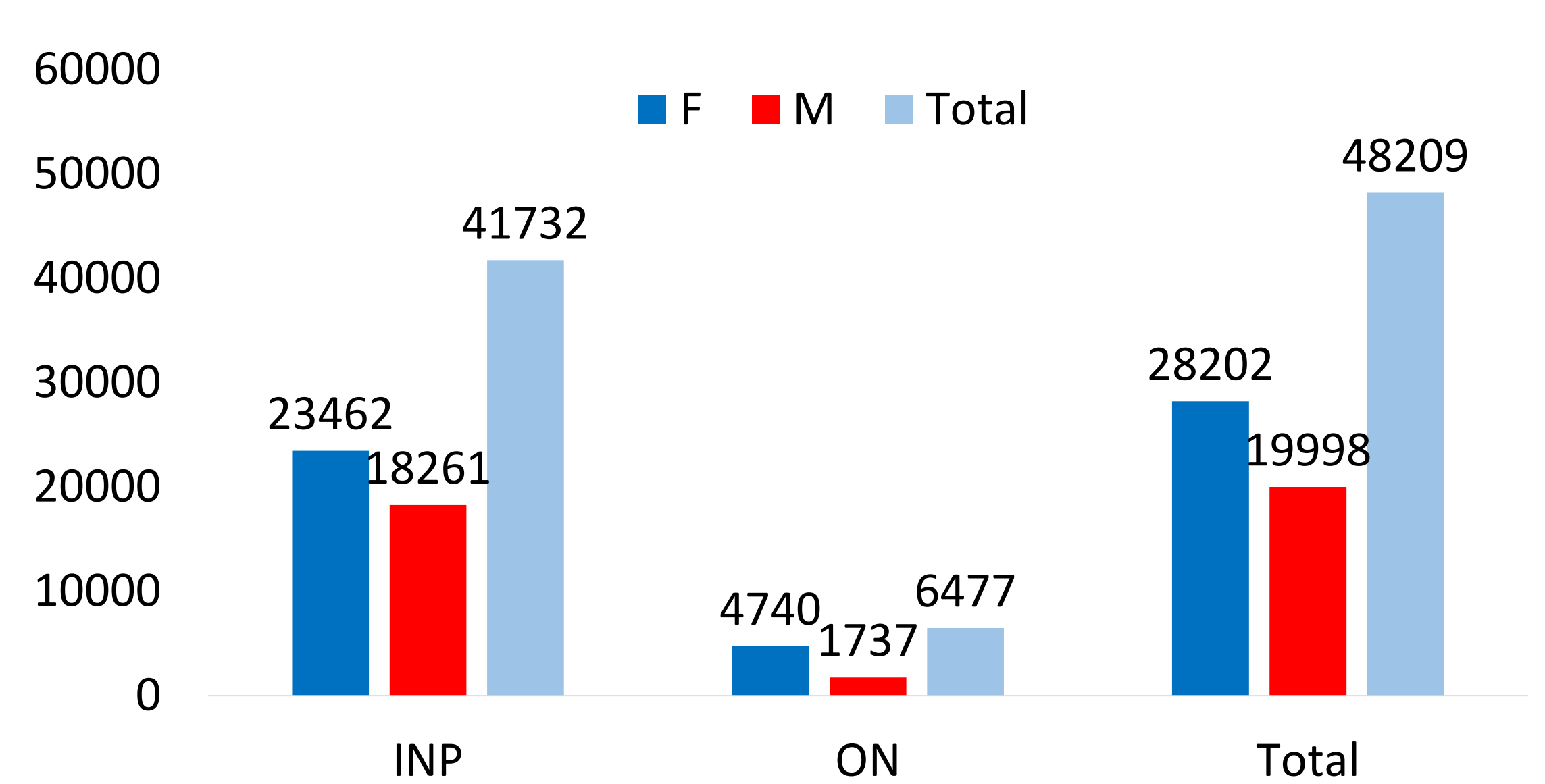


Figure 1: From 48.209 new donors who have been registered 86,5% were INP and 13,5% ON donors. Median age was 32 years for both groups. Males were significant more often in the INP vs ON registrations (43,75% vs 26,8%, respectively, p<0.01).

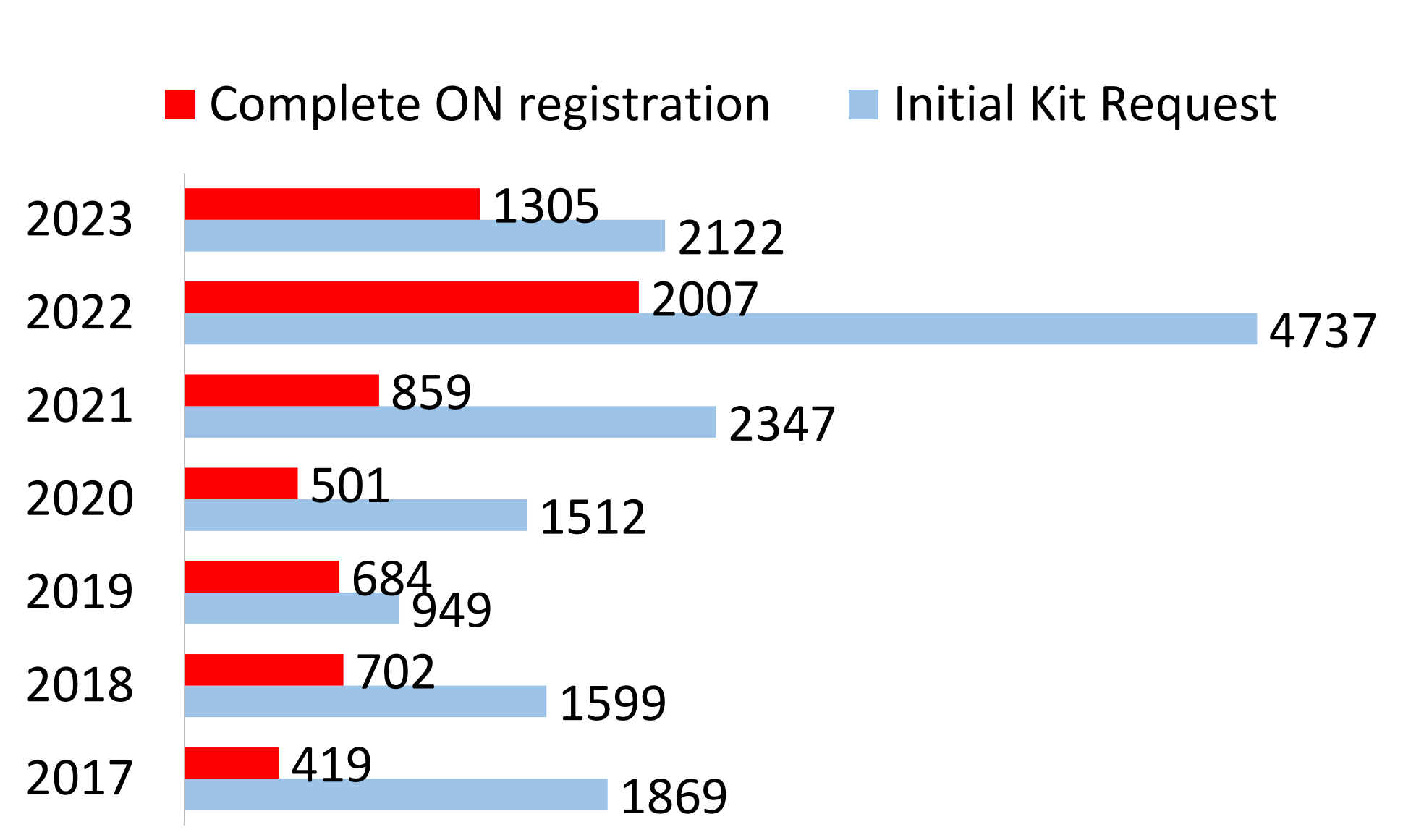


Figure 2: Out of 15.135 kits that were sent out, 42,7% returned to the center in order to complete the registration.

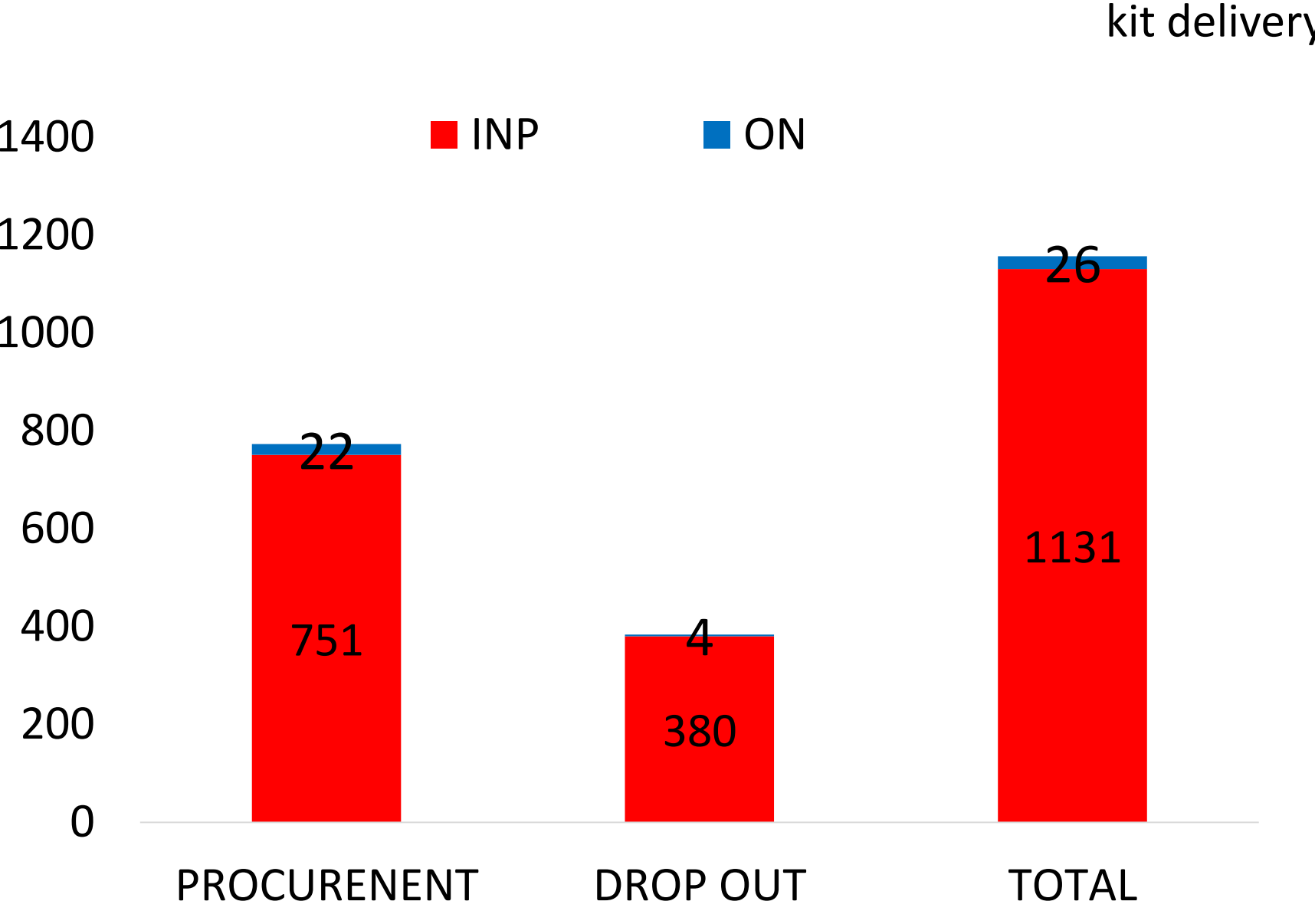


Figure 3: From the total of 1.193 CTs Requests, 384 were DRR dropouts, 380 out of 1.166 INP CTs(32%) and 4 out of 27 ON (15%).

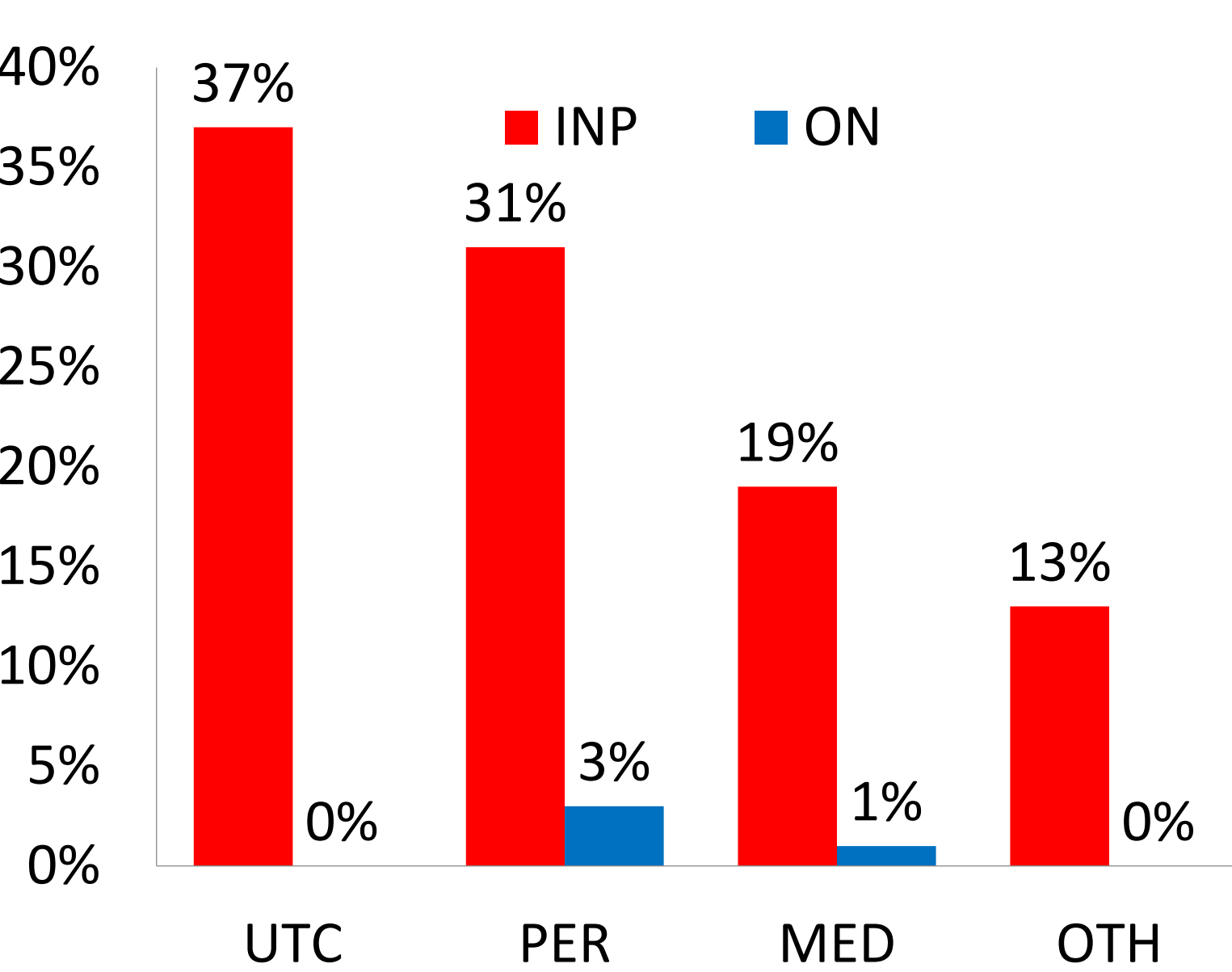


Figure 4: From donors who had INP registered, the main DRR dropout is the UTC (37%), followed by PER (31%). In contrast, from the ON donors, PER was the main DRR (3%) .

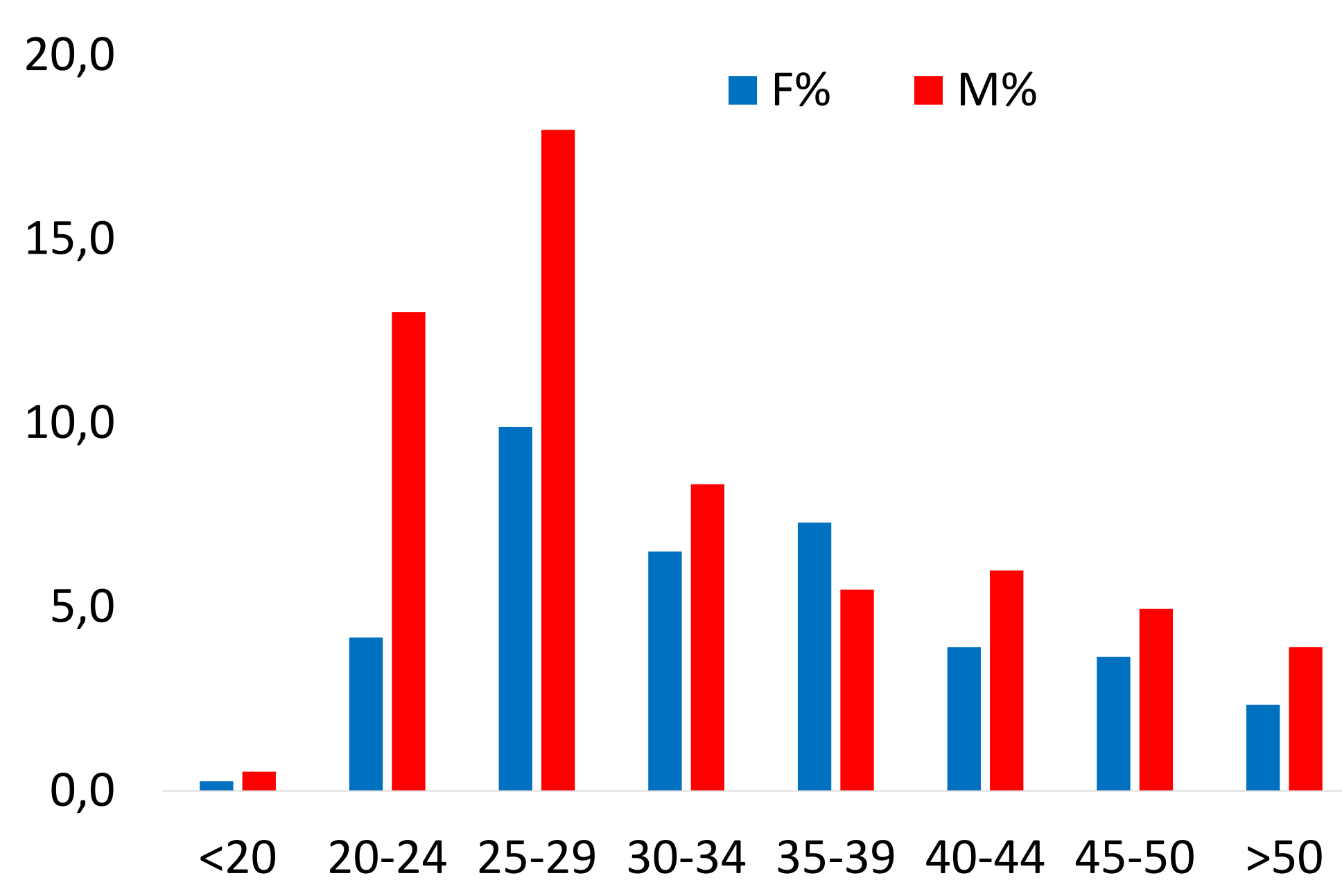


Figure 5: Regardless of the registration method, men aged 25-29 years old cancel a DRR more often, followed by the group 20-24 (p<0.074)

Conclusions

- INP registration harbors an increased risk to subsequent CT-dropout due to UTC.
- ON is a feasible alternative to recruit donors with a lower possibility to cancel during a CT request.
- Whether the lower CT-dropouts in the ON donors are due to the low possibility to UTC or due to the higher awareness of the ON donors cannot yet be concluded due to the low numbers.

