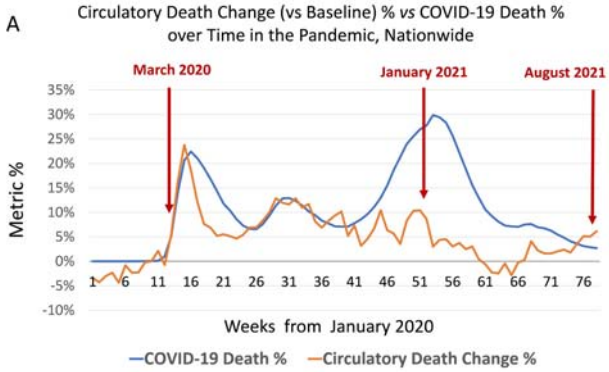

Conclusions: Accurate eligible death assessment has been difficult, leading to a shift in calculations based on ICD-10 coded death certificates instead of OPO reported deaths. CD constitutes 2/3 of recorded donation eligible deaths historically, which has been substantially, but variably, impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, these metrics based on CDC data may be sensitive to unanticipated and uneven shocks such as disease outbreaks, leading to inaccurate estimates of donor potential. CMS metrics should be refined to better account for external shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

CITATION INFORMATION: Dzebisashvili N., Lentine K., Axelrod D., Venkataramani K., Axelrod K., Schnitzler M. Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on CMS Organ Procurement Organization Performance Metrics AJT, Volume 22, Supplement 3

DISCLOSURES: N. Dzebisashvili: Salary; Name of Commercial Interest; CareDx. Salary; Nature of Relationship; Employee. **K. Lentine:** Consulting Fee; Name of Commercial Interest; CareDx. Consulting Fee; Nature of Relationship; Consultant. **D. Axelrod:** Consulting Fee; Name of Commercial Interest; CareDx. Consulting Fee; Nature of Relationship; Consultant. **K. Venkataramani:** Salary; Name of Commercial Interest; CareDx. Salary; Nature of Relationship; Employee. **K. Axelrod:** Salary; Name of Commercial Interest; CareDx. Salary; Nature of Relationship; Employee. **M.A. Schnitzler:** Consulting Fee; Name of Commercial Interest; CareDx. Consulting Fee; Nature of Relationship; Consultant.

Abstract# C110

Trends on Organ Transplantation and Donation Based on Public Sentiments Expressed in Social Media Comments in Korea: Text Mining Analysis.

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Purpose: The shortage of deceased organ donation is a challenge for most countries. In the media era, the role of social media is becoming important in all fields. This study analyzed the relationship between public sentiment expressed in social media comments and organ donation in Korea.

Methods: The words 'organ transplantation' and 'organ donation' were crawled from January 2004 to October 2019 through NAVER, a Korean Internet portal site. Unrelated articles and duplicate comments were excluded. The ratio of positive comments (%) (= number of positive comments / total number of comments x 100) was compared with the number of organ transplantation and donation.

Results: Of a total of 41407 media reports and 206438 comments, 31834 media reports and 101524 comments were analyzed after excluding unrelated articles and duplicate comments. There was a significant correlation between the percentage of positive comments and the number of organ donors after 1 year (rho = 0.94, p = 0.0048, Spearman's rank correlation; B = 13.01, $p < 0.001$, generalized linear model). The percentage of positive comments increased from 19.39% to 37.68% in a year before and after the article on the cardinal's organ donation, while it decreased from 27.35% to 20.91% in a year before and after the article on insufficient post-donation management.

Conclusions: Public sentiments expressed in social media comments had a significant effect on the number of organ donation and transplantation in Korea. In addition, the proportion of positive comments that depend on the content of social media articles suggests the importance of the media in promoting organ donation.

CITATION INFORMATION: Ko H., Ahn H. Trends on Organ Transplantation and Donation Based on Public Sentiments Expressed in Social Media Comments in Korea: Text Mining Analysis AJT, Volume 22, Supplement 3

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Abstract# C111

Temporal Trends of Optn Hope Act Variance Participation.

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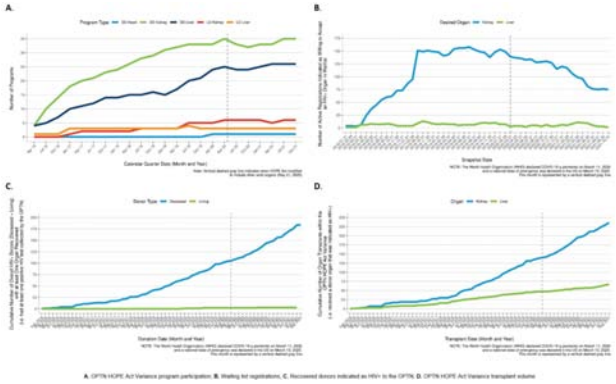
Purpose: The Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN) created a research variance allowing for transplantation of HIV+ donor kidneys and livers into HIV+ recipients after passage of the HIV Organ Policy Equity (HOPE) Act legislation in 2013 and subsequent published research criteria in November 2015. In May 2020 the OPTN modified the variance to include all solid organs.

Methods: The OPTN database was used to analyze temporal trends in waiting list registrations, HIV+ donors, HOPE transplant recipients, and program participation in the OPTN HOPE Act variance. HIV+ donors were identified through HIV serology/ NAT fields collected by the OPTN; recipients of these organs are HOPE recipients.

Results: Transplant program participation saw consistent growth but has remained stable for the two years (Fig A). Despite this, patient demand for HOPE kidneys has been simultaneously declining, perhaps driven by a decline in listings related to Hypertensive Nephrosclerosis and DM Type II (listings for HIV Nephropathy remained stable), while liver demand remains low but stable (Fig B). Concurrently, there has been a consistent volume of recovered HIV+ donors and organs transplanted (Fig C, D). Transplant volume recently exceeded 300 organs transplanted (300 deceased donor, 3 living donor), largely driven by kidney (236 kidney, 67 liver; 11 SLK) from 187 recovered HIV+ donors. Living donation of HIV+ organs remains limited to kidney. Among HIV+ deceased donors, the kidney discard rate was 32% while the liver discard rate was 4%. Twenty-nine recovered deceased donors had no organs transplanted, and associated common discard reasons for these donors were exhausted match runs and biopsy findings.



Conclusions: The OPTN database does not include HIV status at listing; therefore, the decline in demand cannot be attributed to potential access changes for HIV+ patients, but may be related to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have not noticeably affected HOPE Act transplant volumes, highlighting the resiliency of the US transplant system. Based on consistent activity and positive data and safety analyses through five years, the OPTN recommended removal of the research criteria as a potential barrier to expanded utilization of the HOPE Act to HHS, in turn making HIV-to-HIV transplantation standard of care; the result of that recommendation is pending.

CITATION INFORMATION: Wilk A., Green M., Marsh C., Theodoropoulos N., Formica R., Turgeon N., Fox A., Wilhelm A., Klassen D. Temporal Trends of Optn Hope Act Variance Participation AJT, Volume 22, Supplement 3

DISCLOSURES: A. Wilk: None. **M. Green:** None. **C. Marsh:** None. **N. Theodoropoulos:** None. **R. Formica:** None. **N. Turgeon:** None. **A. Fox:** None. **A. Wilhelm:** None. **D. Klassen:** None.