Family response to presume consent system on organ donation from a review of literature
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Background: Most countries around the world have experienced a shortage in organs needed for transplantation. Organ donation performance is widely attributed to two important factors: the legislation and the role of the family. Thus, this literature review aims to examine the willingness of people for organ donation while highlighting the importance of having a presumed consent system.

Methodology: In this study, we explored many papers of which 10 articles were studied to gain conclusive understanding of the two factors and their interactions.

Results: Our analysis of literature regarding the legislation and family response showed that the presumed consent system for organ donation accounted for 21 – 30% higher organ donation rates than the informed consent system. We also found a gap between the willingness of people to donate their own and their relatives’ organs. The ratio of people willing to donate their organs after death was estimated to be 10 – 12% higher than the ratio of those willing to donate their relatives’ organs. Furthermore, the study revealed the importance of a presumed consent system in raising the willingness of the people and their relatives for donation, but that did not eliminate the gap.

Conclusion: Countries seeking to overcome organ shortage and increase organ donation rates by moving towards the presumed consent system should consider the importance of providing families with proper information about this system. The fact that a gap between the willingness of the people to donate their own as well as their deceased relatives’ organs exists, has to be conveyed to the governments, which will be helpful in optimising organ donation rates.

Introduction
Most countries around the world have experienced a shortage in organs needed for transplantation. However, some countries have succeeded in overcoming this problem while others are still lagging behind in terms of organ donation rates. The first step to solving this problem was cited as the change in the legislation of organ donation. Further, the role of the family in getting the expected results for such changes has been widely argued to be imperative.

The family has been considered as one of the most important factors affecting organ donation. The role of the family is crucial due to its implications on shaping an individual’s personality and major life decisions. After one’s death, the family replaces the individual’s position regarding the decision making of their will and after death responsibilities. The last argument also applies for organ donation since various studies have found that a family played a vital role in determining the organ donation rates in most of the countries worldwide (Fevrier & Gay, 2004; Siminoff et. al., 2001).

Social activities of individuals and families are believed to be affected by the organ-donation legislation. In this context, many studies have discussed the implications of those legislations on organ donation rates (Abadie & Gay, 2006; Fevrier & Gay, 2004; Siminoff et. al., 2001). Although there is no consensus regarding the best legislation for optimisation of organ donation rates, most studies concluded that the presumed consent system resulted in higher organ donation rates than the informed one. These two systems were compared after controlling the other factors, such as education, religion, age, etc., which are believed to affect the organ donation rates (Abadie & Gay, 2006).

Based on the expected advantages of presumed consent over informed consent system and the successful experience of countries, some countries such as Spain, have shifted from the latter to the former system and

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consider the importance of providing families with proper information about this system. Furthermore, the fact that a gap between the willingness of the people to donate their own as well as their deceased relatives' organs exists, has to be conveyed to the governments, which will be helpful in optimising organ donation rates. This should be done by dedicating more studies to understand the reasons behind this gap and to suggest the possible solutions.

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