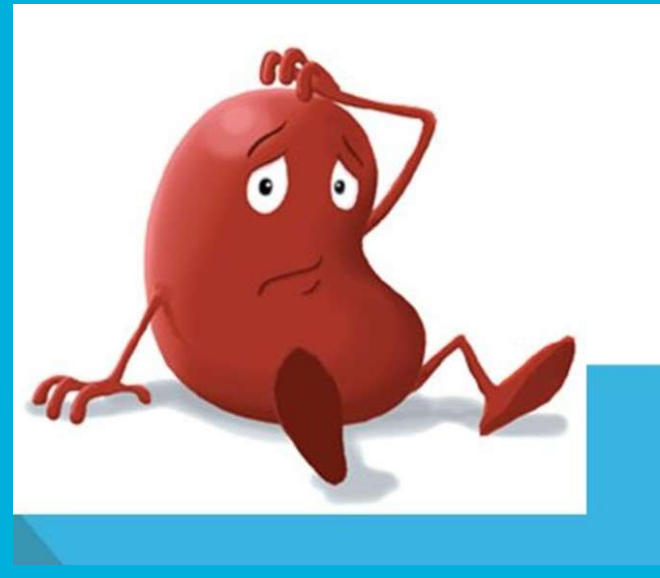


Ethical dimension in pre-transplant counseling and decision-making

Case Study - J child with short life expectancy

Nancy Kamphuis-Serpa
Clinical Social Worker





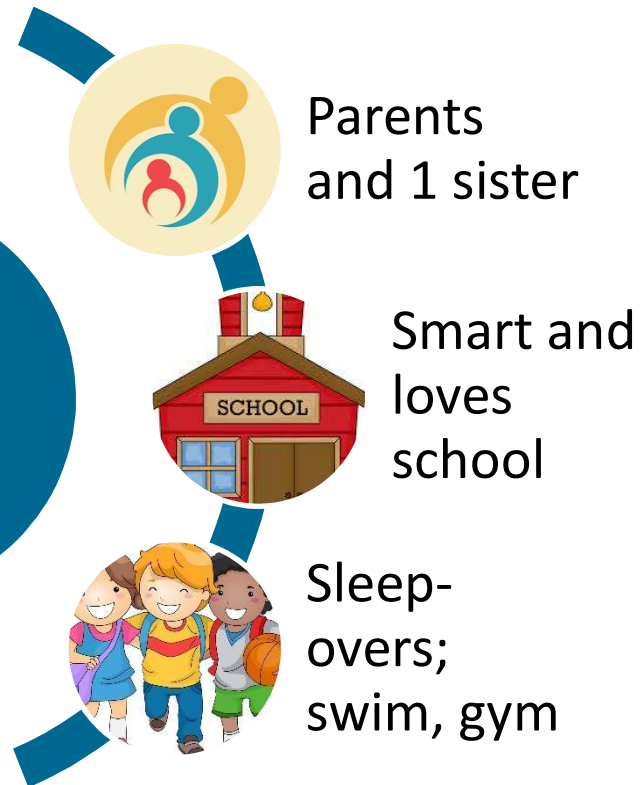
- Story of J – Case study
- Ethical questions
- ‘Nijmegen Method of Ethical Case Deliberation’

Introduction of J – 6 years old

Schimke
Immuno
Osseous
dysplasia

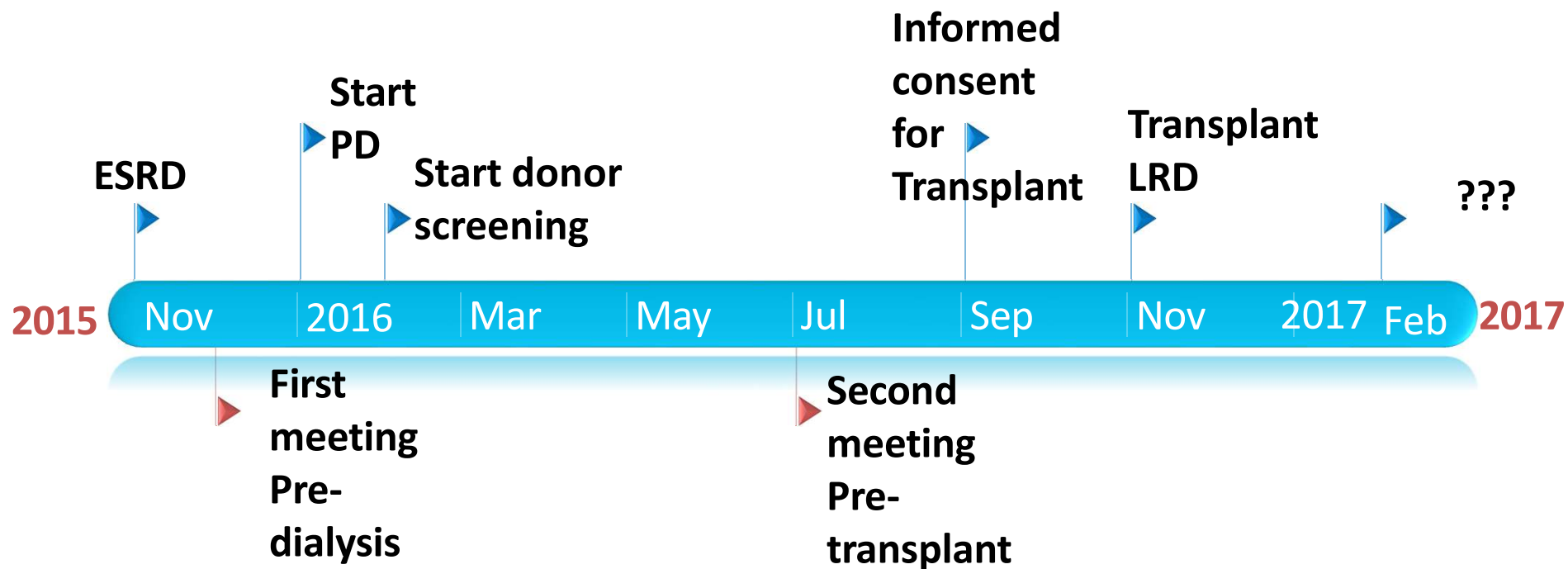
short stature
ESRD
T cell deficiency

Life expectancy
childhood to early
adolescence



Story of J -

Timeline



Informed consent

Father/donor –

Would like to donate, even if J would die shortly after the operation. Wants to offer all chances for best QOL.

J/recipient –

doesn't like PD; wants transplant to be able to swim and sleepover.

Mother –

supports decision 100%, with LRD, even if there are complications.
Trusts what the specialist thinks is best.



Team –

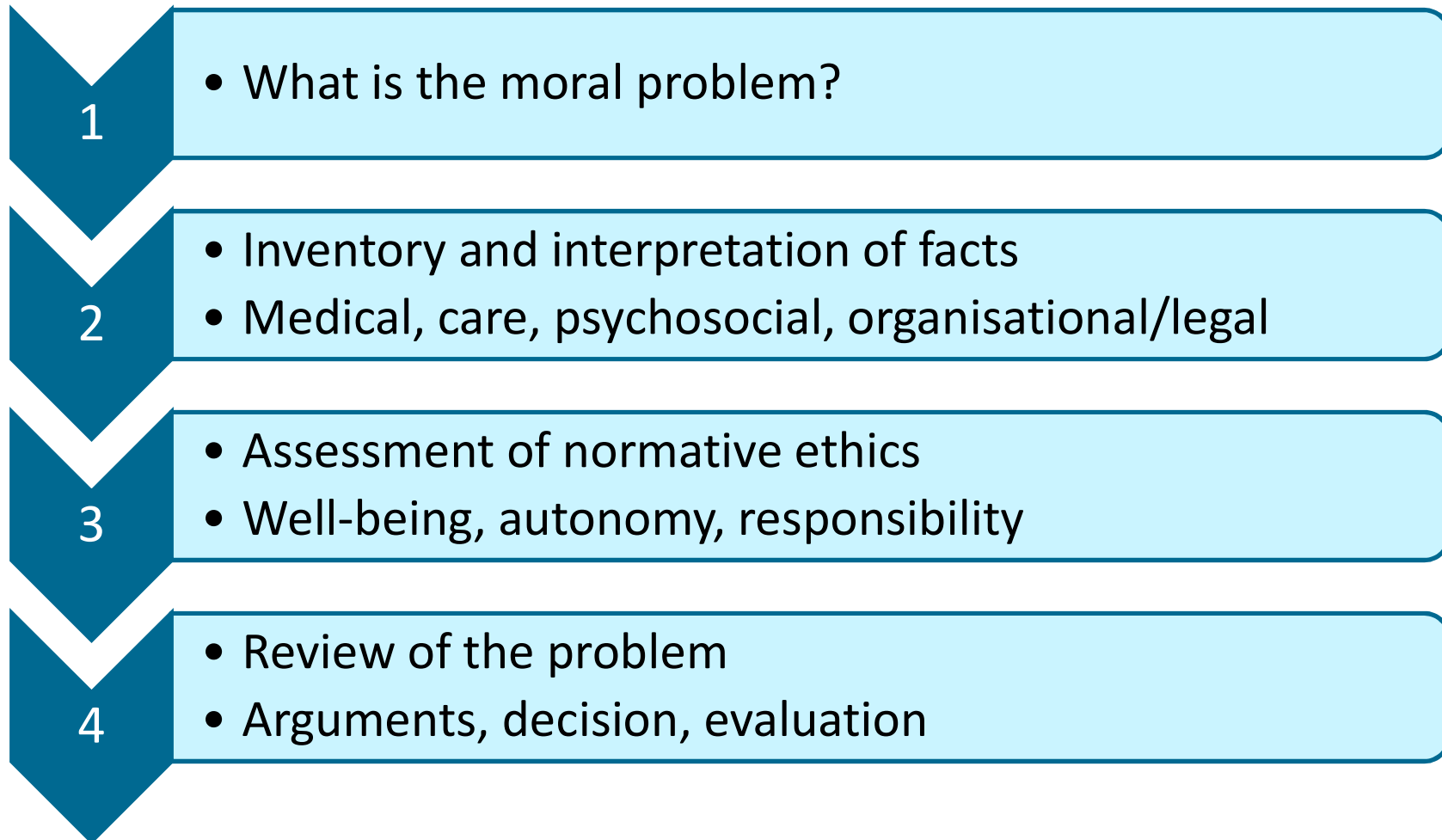
continuing Dialysis is large risk of infections. Tx also risks. Mild IS after tx. Supports the wish of parents and child.

What is right?



- ? What is the shortest life expectancy acceptable to transplant with a living donor?
- ? Is it acceptable to subject the parent/donor to the risk of surgery when expected outcomes for the child/recipient are poor?
- ? Can shared decision-making also be a burden for parents?

Nijmegen Method of Ethical Case Deliberation



Nijmegen Method of Ethical Case Deliberation



Colleague and family perspective



Pause for reflection

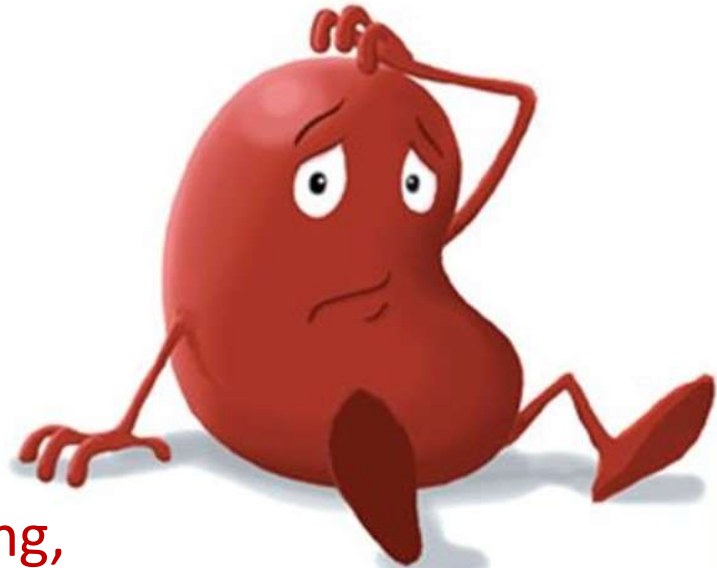


Suspended judgement

Conclusions and discussion

What can be learned?

- Ethical dimension is important
- Relational autonomy
- Start early in the process
- Create room to interpret values and perspectives.



In real life there is no clear right or wrong,
but a messy lived experience.