

that a declaration of death does not mean an individual is dead if the declaration is invalidated by subsequent action. This is an issue only in the last of the following procurement circumstances:

In cadaveric donation (eg, corneas, which may be procured hours after death), status of the donor is not ambiguous.

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Normothermic regional perfusion (NRP) uses extracorporeal technologies (such as cardiopulmonary bypass and extracorporeal membrane oxygenation) to preserve organs for transplantation, particularly hearts.<sup>1,2</sup> Notably, this is done by restarting circulation of the donor's own warm blood after irreversible circulatory death was declared. NRP is performed in a few countries and prohibited in others (eg, Australia). Sometimes called thoraco-abdominal NRP in controlled donation after circulatory determination of death (cDCD), NRP is used in much of the literature and therefore, used here.

Increasingly, ethical and legal concerns are being raised about NRP.<sup>3-8</sup> Use of the technology gets ahead of ethics and US law. In considering NRP, one must keep in mind

the brain (eg, ligation or balloon occlusion of the carotid arteries) are taken. This violates the US definition of death.

The Uniform Determination of Death Act (UDDA) defines death as the irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions or of all brain functions,

