

The cost of organ and tissue transplants in America

Organ and tissue transplants are a vital but expensive healthcare service in the U.S., and there is little research available that measures transplant cost trends. The 2020 edition of Milliman's triennial report provides a better understanding for providers, insurers, and consumers of the projected 2020 billed charges and utilization associated with organ transplantation.

2020 PROJECTIONS FOR THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF TRANSPLANTS IN THE U.S. AND AVERAGE BILLED CHARGES PER TRANSPLANT

HEART

NUMBER OF TRANSPLANTS

3,499

BILLED CHARGES

\$1,664,800

CORNEA

NUMBER OF TRANSPLANTS

53,065

BILLED CHARGES

\$32,500

INTESTINE

NUMBER OF TRANSPLANTS

38

BILLED CHARGES

\$1,240,700

LIVER

NUMBER OF TRANSPLANTS

8,219

BILLED CHARGES

\$878,400

KIDNEY

NUMBER OF TRANSPLANTS

21,963

BILLED CHARGES

\$442,500

BONE MARROW

ALLOGENEIC

NUMBER OF TRANSPLANTS

9,950

BILLED CHARGES

\$1,071,700

AUTOLOGOUS

NUMBER OF TRANSPLANTS

14,745

BILLED CHARGES

\$471,600

LUNGS

SINGLE

NUMBER OF TRANSPLANTS

821

BILLED CHARGES

\$929,600

DOUBLE

NUMBER OF TRANSPLANTS

2,011

BILLED CHARGES

\$1,295,900

PANCREAS

NUMBER OF TRANSPLANTS

126

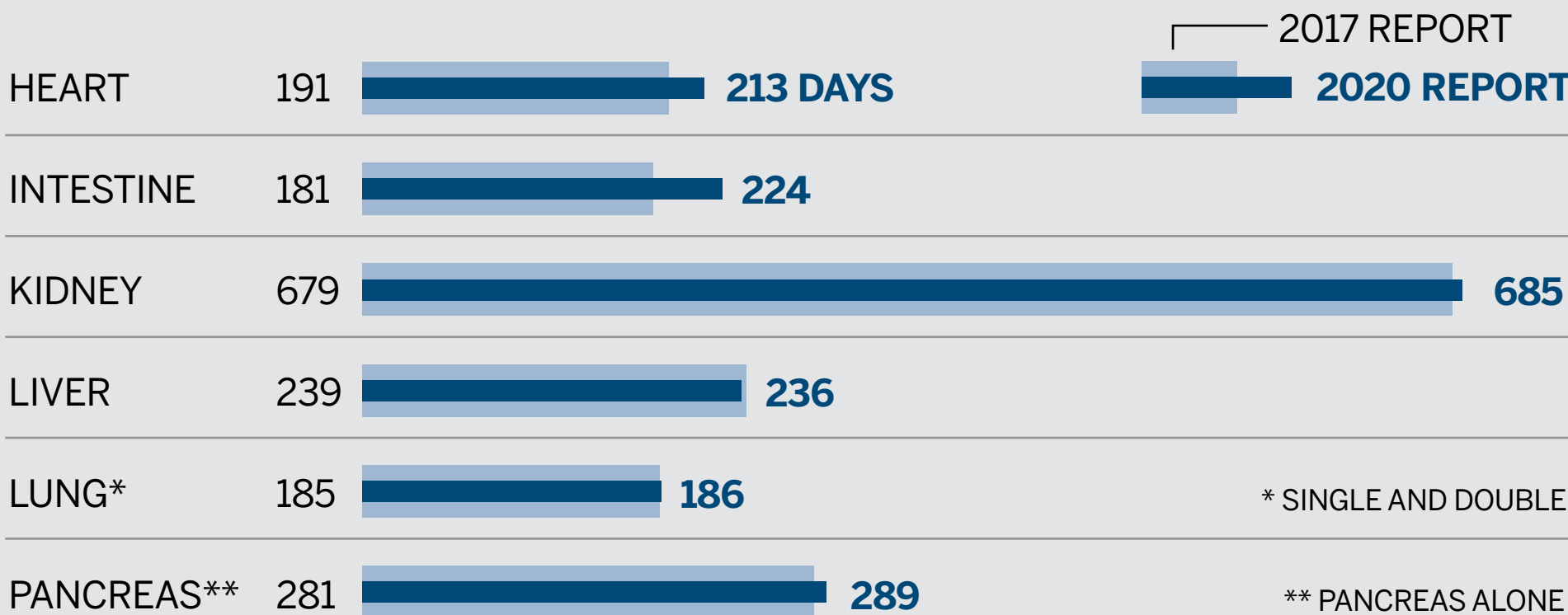
BILLED CHARGES

\$408,800

THE 2020 PROJECTIONS ABOVE REPRESENT ESTIMATED U.S. AVERAGE BILLED CHARGES AND UTILIZATION RELATED TO THE 30 DAYS PRIOR THROUGH 180 DAYS AFTER TRANSPLANT ADMISSION.

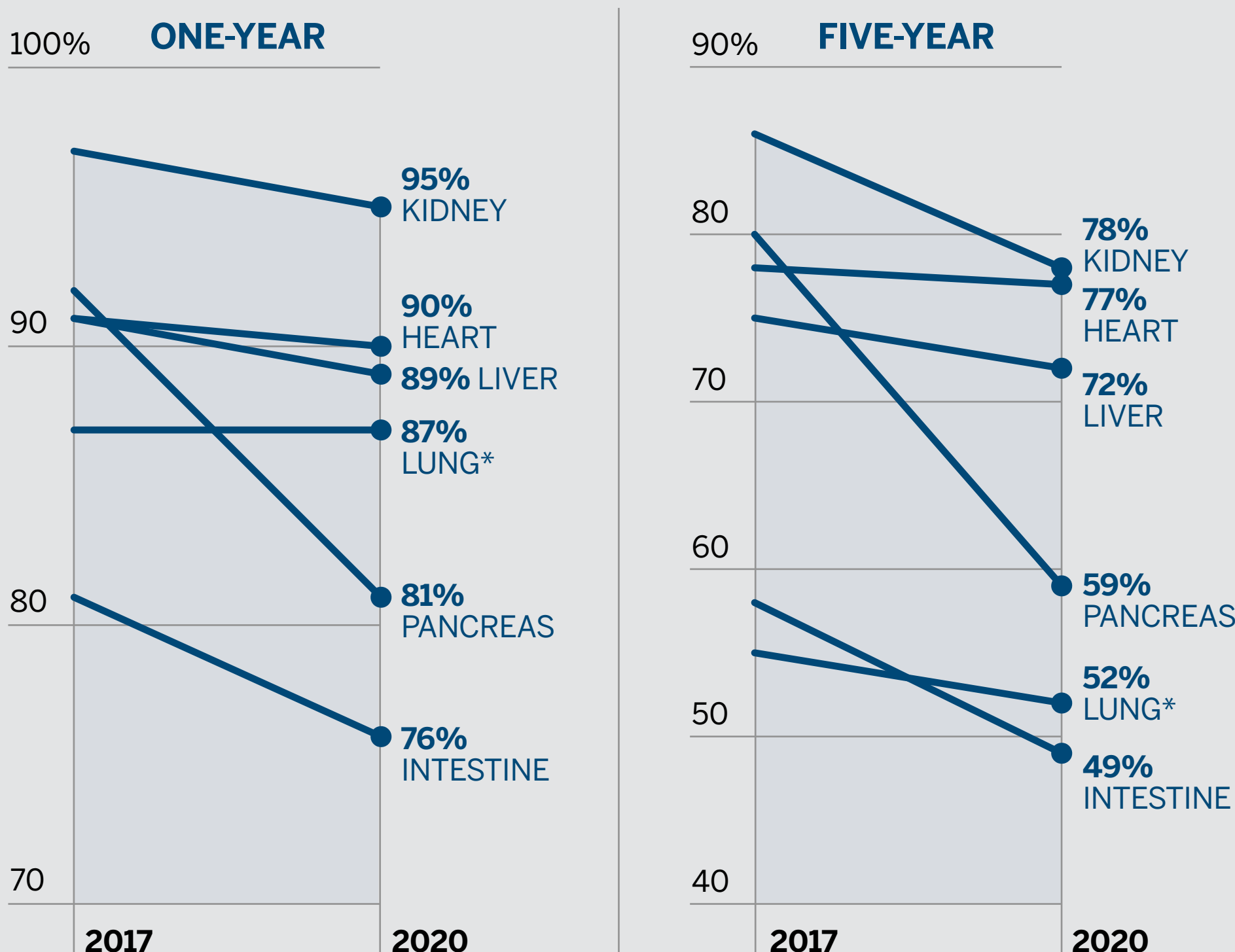
CHANGE IN AVERAGE WAITING TIMES FOR ORGANS

Since our 2017 report, waiting times for a number of transplants have increased, some significantly.



CHANGE IN SURVIVAL RATES

Since our 2017 report, patient survival rates appear to have generally decreased. The decreases shown may be due to volatility arising from small volumes, changes in data or methodology, or other unknown reasons.



NOTE: SURVIVAL RATES REFLECT THE U.S. ORGAN PROCUREMENT AND TRANSPLANTATION NETWORK AND THE SCIENTIFIC REGISTRY OF TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS DATA AS OF OCT 31, 2019 AND DEC 31, 2016, RESPECTIVELY.

EMERGING INNOVATIONS IN ORGAN VIABILITY

To combat growing waitlists and shortages, there are a variety of emerging innovations and ideas around organ transplants and viability.



Anti-Hepatitis C drugs could treat HCV-infected organs, thereby increasing organ availability.



Researchers are exploring the use of bioengineering and xenotransplantation to create new organs from tissue, animal organs, 3-D printing, and potentially human stem cells.



New technologies may emerge for rehabilitating marginal organs to make them suitable for transplantation.