Donor Readiness Score (DRS)

What is the donor readiness score (DRS)?

- The DRS is an **individualized estimate** of a donor's likelihood to be available for confirmatory typing (CT).
- A percentage that represents **likelihood of availability**. A higher percentage represents a higher likelihood that a donor will be available for CT.
- Calculated using a validated algorithm that accounts for a **range of individual donor characteristics**, including demographic information and engagement with their registry.[1]

How do I interpret the DRS?

Think about the DRS as a **forecast** or a **prediction**, rather than a guarantee.

- Since predicting human behavior is inherently challenging, NMDP regularly evaluates and enhances the DRS model to improve its accuracy.
- A donor's availability at the time of a request can also be impacted by illness, travel, family obligations and many other complex, difficult-to-predict human variables.

Interpret the DRS like other predictions you routinely encounter:

Weather: A 70% chance of rain in an area means there is a 70% likelihood that rain will occur there.

Batting averages: A .70 (70%) batting average means a player will likely get 70 hits for every 100 at-bats.

DRS: A DRS of 70% means that 70 out of 100 donors with this score would be available for CT. 30 out of 100 donors with this score would be unavailable.

The DRS is a tool that can help guide donor selection

The DRS offers supplemental information to help determine which donor(s) to request for CT, especially in urgent cases or to help break a tie between multiple suitable donors. The DRS is not intended to replace any medical guidelines.

For more details on DRS, view this short video: https://go.nmdp.org/drs

Top ways transplant centers use the DRS

To help break a tie in case of multiple suitable donor options

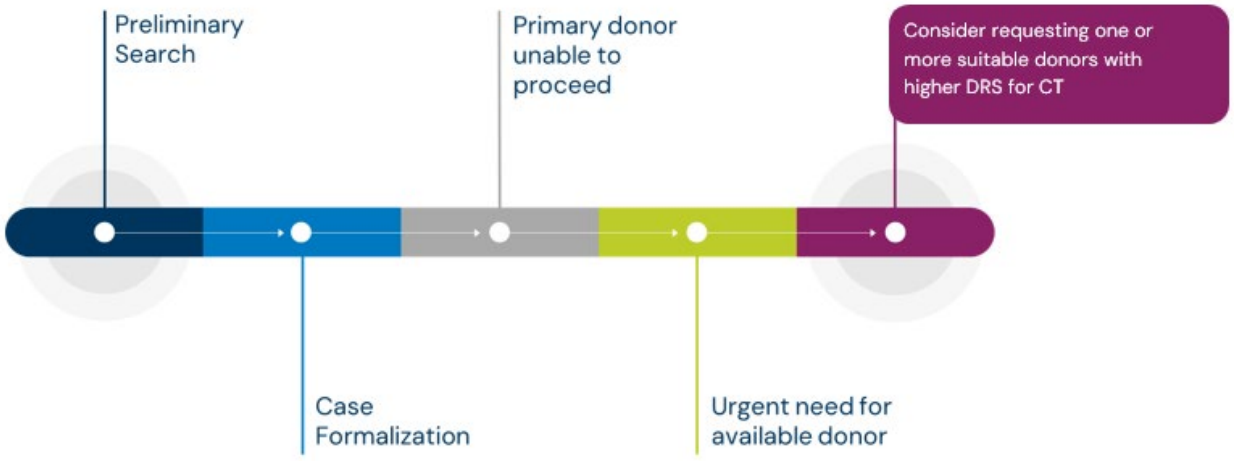
If your donor search returns multiple similar donors, the DRS can be used to select the donor(s) more likely to be available.

MCat	Pr(n) of 8 (%)		Pr(n) of 10 (%)		Prev Don DRS	
8/8	8/8=99 7/8=99 6/8=99	5/8=99 4/8=99 3/8=99	10/10=99 9/10=99 8/10=99	7/10=99 6/10=99 5/10=99	0 29%	A
8/8	8/8=99 7/8=99 6/8=99	5/8=99 4/8=99 3/8=99	10/10=99 9/10=99 8/10=99	7/10=99 6/10=99 5/10=99	0 73%	B
8/8	8/8=99 7/8=99 6/8=99	5/8=99 4/8=99 3/8=99	10/10=99 9/10=99 8/10=99	7/10=99 6/10=99 5/10=99	0 71%	C
8/8	8/8=99 7/8=99 6/8=99	5/8=99 4/8=99 3/8=99	10/10=99 9/10=99 8/10=99	7/10=99 6/10=99 5/10=99	0 71%	D
8/8	8/8=99 7/8=99 6/8=99	5/8=99 4/8=99 3/8=99	10/10=99 9/10=99 8/10=99	7/10=99 6/10=99 5/10=99	0 35%	E
8/8	8/8=99 7/8=99 6/8=99	5/8=99 4/8=99 3/8=99	10/10=99 9/10=99 8/10=99	7/10=99 6/10=99 5/10=99	0 32%	F
8/8	8/8=99 7/8=99 6/8=99	5/8=99 4/8=99 3/8=99	10/10=99 9/10=99 8/10=99	7/10=99 6/10=99 5/10=99	0 75%	G

- Donors B, C, D, G have a similar DRS between 71–75%.
- Donors A, E, F have a similar DRS between 29–35%.
- In this scenario, selecting from the 4 donors with higher DRS may help secure a donor who is available at CT.

To help select which donors to request for confirmatory typing (CT) in urgent cases

If a patient needs an urgent transplant and has multiple suitable options, requesting one or more donors with a higher DRS may help them get to transplant more quickly.



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Questions about DRS? Contact search-strategies@nmdp.og

1. Sivasankaran A, et al. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. 2018;24(12):2425–2432.