Equal access to transplantation remains a significant challenge for certain people across Europe
Comorbidities such as diabetes, obesity, and hepatitis B/C are more prevalent in certain ethnic minorities, often unfairly. This can negatively impact donation and transplantation rates, resulting in high numbers of ethnic minority patients remaining on waiting lists.
Barriers in access to transplant services

- Lower awareness
- Lack of full healthcare coverage
- Linguistic obstacles
- Cultural differences

Source: ESOT/Inequality in Organ Transplantation Across Europe, 2022
Gender bias

Women donate more organs than they receive

Men make up most of the organ transplant recipients

Socioeconomics

Patients with higher income and education have greater access to the transplant waitlist

Source: ESOT/Inequality in Organ Transplantation Across Europe, 2022
Restricted groups

Children and highly sensitized individuals (restricted donor pool) may face difficulties in receiving a transplant.

Regional

Italy, France, and Spain have regional differences in the number of transplants done as centres are not evenly distributed across the country.

Source: ESOT/Inequality in Organ Transplantation Across Europe, 2022