

## **Supporting information – Search strategy**

1. ((donor or donors or donation\*) adj15 (card or cards or designation\* or living or rates or registr\* or register\*) adj15 (campaign\* or education or educating or enhanc\* or incentive\* or increase or increasing or intervention\* or law or laws or legislation or motivate or motivating or promotion\* or promoting or reimburse\* or strategy or strategies or uptake)).tw.
2. ((kidney\* or organ or organs or tissue) adj15 (donor or donors or donation\* or donate\* or donating or procurement\*) adj15 (campaign\* or education or educating or incentive\* or increase or increasing or intervention\* or law or laws or legislation or motivate or motivating or promotion\* or promoting or reimburse\* or strategy or strategies or uptake)).tw.
3. 1 or 2
4. exp \*"Tissue and Organ Procurement"/
5. \*tissue donors/ or \*living donors/ or \*unrelated donors/
6. 4 or 5
7. \*intervention studies/
8. exp \*health education/
9. \*health promotion/
10. \*presumed consent/
11. \*"Fees and Charges"/
12. \*motivation/
13. \*Government Programs/ or \*Voluntary Programs/
14. 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13
15. 6 and 14
16. 3 or 15
17. limit 16 to animals
18. limit 16 to (animals and humans)
19. 17 not 18
20. 16 not 19
21. limit 20 to (editorial or letter)
22. 20 not 21

### Supplementary Material – Description of studies

Study characteristics				Strategy to increase donation					Outcome detail	
Author Country	Year	Population	Target: donor (D) recipient (R)	Size	Education	Campaign	Removal of disincentives	Other	Description	Outcomes included in study protocol
<b>RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL</b>										
Piccoli <sup>12</sup> Italy	2006	Students in secondary school	<b>D</b>	1467	✓				A 2-hour in-class lesson in small groups (10 – 30 students) on kidney disease, dialysis and transplantation. A second 2-hour lesson in larger groups (3-8 classes) focusing on results of questionnaire, followed by discussion. Control group received neither of these sessions.	Stated intent to engage in organ donation
Rodrigue <sup>14,19</sup> USA	2007	Medically approved waitlisted transplant candidates ≥ 21 years	<b>R</b>	169 132+	✓				Clinic-based (CB) (as standard of care) or clinic-based plus home-based (CB+HB) living donor kidney transplantation education. CB group (control) attended a 60-minute education session with other transplant patients addressing LDKT. CB+HB group received a 60-90 minute home visit that provided both education and stimulated discussion and included several guests invited by the patient, including potential donors.	Contacts to transplant center from potential living donors Living donor evaluations Living donor transplants
Pradel <sup>15</sup> USA	2008	Transplant-eligible hemodialysis patients	<b>R</b>	214	✓				Enhanced intervention included viewing of a 10-min video featuring recipients and donors before and after donation/transplantation (also seen by control group) and a presentation by health educator addressing to LDKT.	Discussion of living donation Potential donors asked
Barnieh <sup>16</sup> Canada	2011	Transplant eligible candidates ≥ 18 years	<b>R</b>	100	✓				Educational intervention included written materials and 2-hour small group education session with family members.	Contacts to transplant center from potential living donors
Thornton <sup>13</sup> USA	2012	Community-wide patrons of 12 DMVs, aged 15-66	<b>D</b>	952	✓				A 5-minute video addressing concerns about organ donation, which was watched prior to entering the DMV.	Stated intent to engage in living donation

Study characteristics				Strategy to increase donation					Outcome detail	
Author Country	Year	Population	Target: donor (D) recipient (R)	Size	Education	Campaign	Removal of disincentives	Other	Description	Outcomes included in study protocol
Boulware <sup>18</sup> USA	2013	Patients with advanced CKD ≥ 18 years	R	130	✓				Educational intervention consisted of a 20-min video describing experience with LDKT & a booklet on LDKT. Social worker intervention included the above plus two sessions with a social worker: a 60-min counseling visit and a second meeting with family to identify barriers to LDKT.	Discussion of living donation Potential donors identified
Ismail <sup>17</sup> Netherlands	2014	Eligible transplant candidates who were unable to find a living donor	R	163	✓				Educational intervention included standard care educational materials and DVD plus home-based educational intervention: a 60-min home visit to identify social network and identify individuals to attend the second session and a 2.5 hr home visit to provide information on LDKT and support communication.	Contacts to transplant center from potential living donors Living donor evaluations Living donor kidney transplants
<b>QUASI – EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES</b>										
Schweitzer <sup>20</sup> USA	1997	Eligible transplant candidates	R	1,363	✓				Structured education program, including educational video, for recipients and their families.	Living donor transplants Living donor evaluations
Alvaro <sup>21</sup> USA	2010	Community-wide	D	N/A		✓			Spanish-language multi-media campaign focusing on local Hispanics on dialysis and a donor-recipient pair discussion their experience.	Stated intent to engage in donation
Boulware <sup>22</sup> USA	2008	State-wide	D	N/A			✓		Enactment of legislation supporting living donation in 27 states: paid leave, tax benefits, and unpaid leave.	Living donor transplants
Venkataramani <sup>23</sup> USA	2012	State-wide living donors	D	N/A			✓		Enactment of tax deductions (up to \$10,000 deduction for travel, lodging and lost wages related to donation) for living donors.	Living donor transplants
Chatterjee <sup>24</sup> USA	2015	State-wide	D	N/A			✓		State policies including leaves of absence for living donors, education and tax benefits for donors.	Living donor transplants

Study characteristics					Strategy to increase donation				Outcome detail		
Author	Country	Year	Population	Target: donor (D) recipient (R)	Size	Education	Campaign	Removal of disincentives	Other	Description	Outcomes included in study protocol
Moore <sup>25</sup>	USA	2013	Local transplant program	<b>D</b>	266				✓	Web-based survey to replace phone/paper screening survey, with real-time electronic response regarding their candidacy as a potential donor.	Contacts to transplant center by potential living donors Living donor evaluations Living donor transplants
<b>OBSERVATIONAL</b>											
Gonzalez Monte <sup>30</sup>	Spain	2010	Eligible transplant candidates	<b>R</b>	1022	✓				Information plan transmitted to patients by dialysis nephrologists and chronic kidney failure outpatient clinics.	Living donor transplants
Cankaya <sup>31</sup>	Turkey	2013	Patients undergoing LDKT ≥18 years	<b>R</b>	88	✓				Pre-dialysis education program using visual aids and written cards to education patients and their relatives on kidney disease.	Living donor transplants
Lavee <sup>34</sup>	Israel	2013	Nation-wide	<b>D</b>	N/A				✓	Enactment of a law banning the performance and reimbursement of organ transplantation outside of Israel if procurement of the organ and its transplantation have been performed contrary to the law of that country, in an effort to increase donation within the country.	Living donor transplants
Boas <sup>35</sup>	Israel	2015	Single-center	<b>D &amp; R</b>	575				✓	Enactment of a law prohibiting any involvement of a third party in organ trading, bans the reimbursement of organ transplantation anywhere outside Israel if the procurement of the organ it Israeli law regarding organ trade are contravened.	Living donor transplants
Kwak <sup>26</sup>	Korea	1999	Patients who had willing but incompatible donors	<b>D</b>	411				✓	Living donor pool exchange program.	Living donor transplants
Park <sup>27</sup>	Korea	1999	Patients who had willing but incompatible donors	<b>D</b>	716				✓	Living donor pool exchange program.	Living donor transplants

Supplemental material is neither peer-reviewed nor thoroughly edited by CJASN. The authors alone are responsible for the accuracy and presentation of the material.

Study characteristics					Strategy to increase donation				Outcome detail	
Author Country	Year	Population	Target: donor (D) recipient (R)	Size	Education	Campaign	Removal of disincentives	Other	Description	Outcomes included in study protocol
Roodnat <sup>28</sup> Netherlands	2009	Eligible transplant candidates	<b>D</b>	786				✓	Living donor pool exchange program.	Living donor transplants
Cole <sup>29</sup> Canada	2015	Nation-wide program	<b>D</b>	N/A				✓	Living donor pool exchange program.	Living donor transplants
Fonouni <sup>32</sup> Germany	2010	Transplant program	<b>R</b>	N/A				✓	Creation of an inter-disciplinary transplant support team consisting of a transplant surgeon, a nephrologist, a pediatrician (if necessary), and anesthesiologist, a radiologist, a psychologist, a transplant coordinator and a transplant nurse.	Living donor transplants
Cardinal <sup>33</sup> Canada	2015	Single-center	<b>D &amp; R</b>	495				✓	Creation of a inter-disciplinary team whose purpose was to promote living donation.	Living donor transplants Contact to transplant center from potential living donors
Garonzik-Wang <sup>36</sup> USA	2012	Eligible transplant candidates	<b>R</b>	30				✓	Development of a Live Donor Champion program who enlists a friend, family member or community member to advocate for the transplant candidate in the living donation transplant process.	Discussion of living donation Contacts to transplant center from potential living donors Living donor transplants
Bendorf <sup>37</sup> Multiple	2013	General population	<b>D</b>	N/A				✓	Impact of presumed consent examined across 53 countries.	Living donor transplants
Romagnoli <sup>38</sup> Italy	2015	Single-center	<b>D</b>	131				✓	Establishment of an ABO incompatible program.	Living donor evaluations

DMV: department of motor vehicles; LDKT: living donor kidney transplant

\*not included as it is deceased donation

+ planned secondary analysis of sub-group