Introduction:
The revised Organ Transplant Law was enacted in Japan in 2010. Under the revised law, it is now possible to donate organs with the consent of the family even if the intention of the potential donor is unknown. Organs from brain-dead children under the age of 15 can also be donated.

Methods:
The aim of this study was to assess how to provide prompt transplant medical care and improve the donor’s condition. This was achieved by clarifying the problems encountered in the process leading to brain-dead organ transplantation at our institute before and after the enactment of the revised Organ Transplant Law. There were 79 cases of organ donation at our institute from January 2003 to June 2015. Among them, the background factors of 42 cases leading to organ donation were examined.

Results:
The causes of the brain-dead condition were cerebrovascular disease (n = 15; 11 subarachnoid hemorrhage, 4 intracerebral hemorrhage), trauma (n = 8), suffocation (n = 5), cardiopulmonary arrest on arrival (n = 5), suicide by hanging (n = 3), cardiomyopathy (n = 1), and lethal arrhythmia (n = 1). The organs donated for transplantation were 54 kidneys, 32 eyes, 12 lungs, 8 livers, 7 hearts, and 6 tissues (i.e., heart valve, bone, and skin). The time lapses were as follows. The number of days from informed consent to family acceptance was 0.6 days before the enactment of the revised Organ Transplant Law and 1.5 days after the revision. The number of days from informed consent to organ removal was 2.5 days before the revision and 3.1 days after the revision. Even after the enactment of the revised Organ Transplant Law in Japan, it still takes about 3 days from informed consent to organ removal, with no current initiatives to shorten the time to organ removal.

Conclusions:
Although 7 years have passed since the enactment of the revised Organ Transplant Law in Japan, there are still administrative and management problems that need to be addressed to achieve optimal organ transplantation.