



منظمات المجتمع المدني في الأردن
Guide to Civil Society Organizations in Jordan



ت

ميسية

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الجمعية الأردنية لتشجيع التبرع بالأعضاء

منظمات الرعاية الصحية «

سنة التأسيس: 1987

الاهداف: تشجيع المواطنين على التكافل فيما بينهم لتخفيف المعاناة التي قد يسببها فقدان احد أعضاء جسم الإنسان، وتشجيع أولياء أمور الأفراد الذين توفاهم الله للتبرع بالأعضاء التي يمكن أن يستفاد منها في إنقاذ حياة إنسان آخر أو تحسين نمط حياته و هذه الأعضاء هي (القلب، الكليتين، القرنيتين)، وإبراز مدى أهمية التبرع بالأعضاء لدى المواطنين من خلال قيام الأطباء المختصين و علماء الدين و قادة الرأي في المجتمع بإعداد المحاضرات الخاصة في هذا المجال، ودعم البحوث العلمية المتعلقة بزراعة الأعضاء والعمل على إبراز النماذج الحية المجسدة لأهمية التبرع بالأعضاء من خلال القيام بحملات إعلامية بمختلف الوسائل.

عدد الاعضاء: 80 عضو

الفروع: لا يوجد

رئيس: الأمير رعد بن زيد

أعضاء الهيئة الإدارية: نائب الرئيس: احمد جميل.

أمين السر: رانيا جبر القرم.

أمين الصندوق: أديب عكروش.

مدة الدورة الانتخابية: 3 سنوات

تاريخ آخر انتخابات: 2016

تغيير اللغة: English

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Organ transplantation

- we mean by organ: any part of the body: cells, tissues, blood or a complete organ.
- The first discussion of this issue was on starting ***blood transfusion*** early in the twentieth century when a person loses blood due to an injury, a blood disease or during surgical interference.



Legal rules have been followed **before blood transfusion**

The need for the blood transfusion

- No alternative method of treatment
- No harm or damage to the donor
- Consent of the donor
- Under medical supervision
- The donor should be clinically free from a transmissible disease



- *Organ transplantation has been widely known in the mass media as offering new hope for thousands of ill patients .*
- *The major clinical problems include tissue rejection , organ preservation, insufficient facilities and manpower , and the high cost of each operation . The law has an additional restriction*




Types of organ transplantation :

← Xenograft → human

- 1- Auto-transplant: from the same person to himself e.g. graft in plastic surgery. There is no legal or ethical obstacles as regards auto transplant.
- 2- Transplantation from a living person to another living one.
- 3- Transplantation from a dead to a living

ALL O = same species
isograft = genetically identical

twins



Transplantation from a living person to another living one

- - There should be no harm or danger on the donor's life.
- -The operation should be done in a recognized hospital.
- -The donor should be related to the recipient up to the third degree, so as to prevent selling organs



Transplantation from a dead to a living

- *The importance of brain death appeared in recent years.*
- *It is the irreversible cessation of all brain function including the brainstem. When the brain cells die, they do not grow back, thus any damage is permanent and irreversible function.*



Nowadays modern resuscitative devices and techniques can maintain the function of the heart, lungs & visceral organs for a period of time after the brain stem centers have stopped



The development of transplant surgery and the need of viable organs have resulted in the need for accurate determination of the medical criteria of brain death.



The medical criteria of brain death

Brain stem

☐ Know cause of coma: structural brain damage.

☐ Exclusion of revisable causes of coma as toxic or metabolic. - thyroid ↓ respiratory

☐ No hypothermia: temp more 35.

☐ Absent brain stem reflexes:

☐ No motor response within cranial nerves areas. par =

☐ No pupillary response to light. 2-4 mm

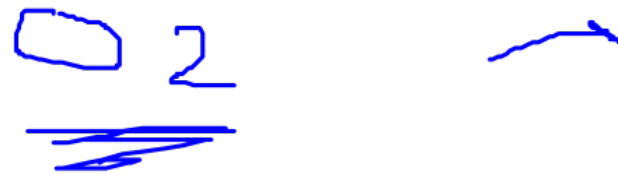
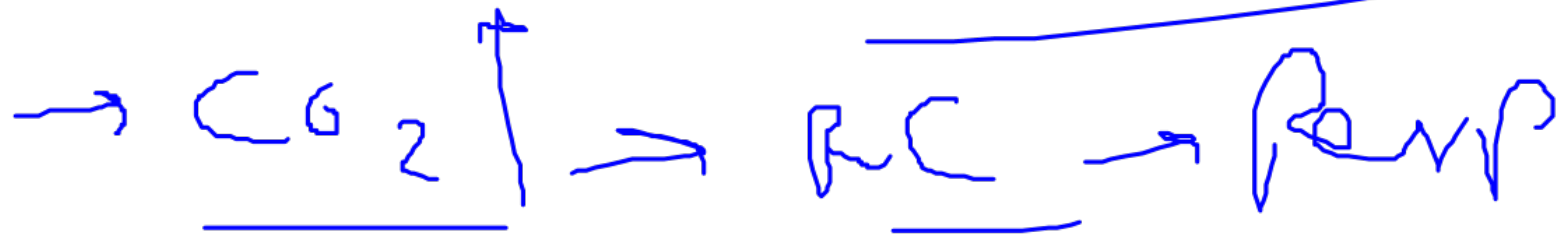
☐ No corneal reflex. → house light



Cough



- ❑ No oculovestibular reflex.
- ❑ No oculocephalic reflex
- ❑ No gag reflex ✓
- ❑ Apnea test:



the rules that should be followed are:

- 1. Death certificate should be signed by three physicians of good qualification and not from transplant team.
- 2. The dead person should have given a will وصية before death or permission for transplantation.
- 3. Consent of his relatives.

These rules are put to prevent abuse and loss of confidence in physicians.



Organ donation and transplantation :

Adult of legal age and sound mind :

They must give informed consent for donation of their organ voluntarily after being informed of potential risks.



Fetuses and anencephalics:

Organs from stillbirths and infants dying a disease are not suitable.

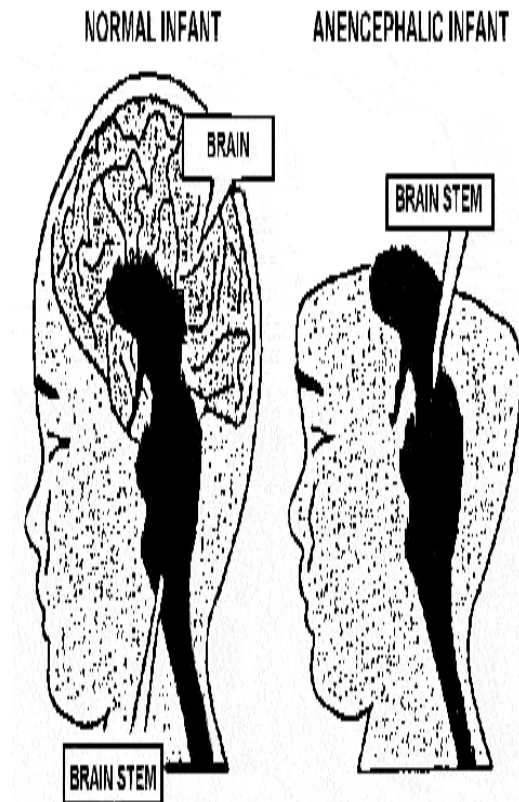
Although anencephalic infants have no higher cortical function they may have good brain stem function.

The legal criteria for brain death are not easily applied on them.



Approaches to organ donation from an encephalic infant:

- (1) **Maximal** life support systems at birth and the organ are removed **as soon as** possible .
- (2) As 1st approach but the organs are removed only after **brain stem functions are stopped**.
- (3) **Minimal** care until he deteriorates, then placed on **maximal** life support systems, and organs are removed **brain stem functions are stopped**.
- (4) **Minimal** care until the infant **dies**, and then the organ are harvested.



The success rate was 100% for the 1st approach but 0% - 11% for the other 3 approaches



THANK YOU

