

# Ethics of Organ Transplantation

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



تقسيمية

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مبادرات خيرية

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مبادرات عمالية

مبادرات خاصة

مجموعة وتصميم MENA CIRCLE



## 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

# Statistics in Jordan 2019

- Organ donations from living donors in the Kingdom account for **99 per cent** of total donations and only **1 percent** come from brain dead persons
- **175 organ transplant** operations were performed in the Kingdom last year, both for Jordanians and non-Jordanians, including **160 kidney transplants and 15 liver transplants.**

# Organ transplantation

- An organ transplant is a surgical operation in which a failure or damaged organ in human body is removed and replaced with a functioning one. The donated organ may be from a deceased donor, a living donor or an animal.
- **Organs** that can be transplanted are the heart, kidneys, liver, lungs, pancreas, intestine and thymus.
- **Tissues** include bones, tendons, cornea, skin, heart valves, nerves and veins.
- Worldwide, the **kidneys** are the most commonly transplanted organs, followed by the liver and then the heart.

# *Legal rules have been followed before blood transfusion*

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.

## **Conditions**

- 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*
  - *Community*

# Sources of organ

- **CADAVERIC ORGAN DONATION** Organs taken from deceased people are called cadaveric organs. Cadaver is Latin for “a dead body.” A person becomes a cadaveric organ donor by indicating that they would like to be an organ donor when they die. This decision can be expressed either on a driver’s license or in a health care directive.
- **LIVING ORGAN DONATION** Living people who wish to donate their organs can donate in two ways:
  - 1. Donate one-half of a paired organ set. Example: Kidney
  - 2. Donate a portion of an organ that will still be able to function without it. Example: A portion of the liver. Example: A lobe of the lung

# **Types of organ transplantation :**

- Classification of organ transplantation:-
  - I) Auto-transplantation:- (to him or back to him)
    - It involves the transplantation of tissue from one individual back to the same individual (e.g., skin, teeth, hair...etc).
  - I) Isograft:- Graft=Transplant (Between genetically identical individuals)
    - Donor and recipient are genetically individuals of the same species, such as graft between monozygotic twins.
  - I) Allo-transplants:- (genetically different ones)
    - Transplants from one individual into another genetically different one, it including cornea, teeth, bone....etc.
  - I) Xenograft:- (between different species)
    - Where grafts between different species have been performed in the part for skin & heart valves.



# 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***

- Know cause of coma: structural brain damage.
- Exclusion of **revisable causes** of coma as toxic or metabolic.
- No hypothermia: temp more 35.
- Absent brain stem reflexes:
  - No motor response within cranial nerves areas.
  - No pupillary response to light.
  - No corneal reflex.



- 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.



***THANK YOU***

