

EMERGENCIES COME
WITHOUT WARNINGS
HELP US HELP YOU ON TIME

EMERGENCY HELPLINE
4269 9999

Appointments

Tel.: (91-22) 4269 6969

Executive Health Checkups (EHC)

Tel.: (91-22) 4336 6666

Toll Free Number: 180030003333

**FULL TIME DOCTORS
FOR FULL TIME CARE**

This information is intended for
AWARENESS PURPOSES ONLY



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RELIANCE

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**UNDERSTANDING
ORGAN DONATION**

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT ORGAN DONATION



OPEN TO ALL

Anyone can register to be an organ donor, regardless of age, race or medical history. That includes you!

CARE COMES FIRST

Your donation status will not affect the medical care you receive. The first priority of medical professionals is always to save lives.

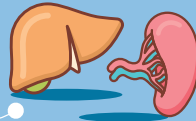


REST ASSURED

Organ donation does not become an option until brain death has been declared.

LIVE & LET LIVE

A 'living donor' can also save lives by donating a kidney or part of the liver.



ACT OF FAITH

All major religions support organ donation and view it as a final act of love and generosity.

RESPECT YOUR RITES

Last rites are possible for organ donors. There are no visible deformities.



NO!

NO COSTS

Organ donation does not have any cost or financial implications for donors or their families.

DIGNITY TO DONORS

Donors and their families are treated with utmost care, respect and dignity throughout the process.



Organ donation is when a person legally allows an organ to be removed from his or her body as a gift to another person who has a final-stage organ disease. It is done by consent while the donor is alive or after death along with the consent of the next of kin. The person who gives the organ is called a donor while a person who receives the organ is called a recipient. Even if the donor has had a serious illness in the past a donation is life-saving in certain situations.

Types of Organ Donation

Cadaveric Organ Donation

Cadaveric organ donations are organs donated after a person has been declared brain dead or has had a cardiac death. The organs cannot be donated if they had cancer, HIV, Hepatitis B or C, TB and other diseases. The consent of a close relative or a person in lawful custody of the body is mandatory for organ donation even if they have pledged their organs and have donor cards. Brain dead donors can donate two kidneys, liver, heart, two lungs, pancreas, intestine, bones, and eyes.

Live Organ Donation

Live organ donation occurs when a person is alive. If you are 18 years old or older you can donate your organs and tissues to close relatives. Relatives include parents, children, sister, spouse, grandparents and grandchildren. If you choose to be a living donor, you can only donate one of your kidneys and part of your liver.

Living donors can donate a kidney & portions of the liver to blood relatives and live a normal life

Types of Death

Brain Death

Brain death is caused by a severe injury to the brain, haemorrhage, or tumour. All the parts of the brain get damaged, cannot function and stop working. It is an irreversible condition. Vital body functions can continue by using an artificial support system that allows blood circulation to vital organs to continue and enable organ and tissue donation.

Cardiac Death

This happens when the heart and breathing stop. As a result, oxygen does not reach the rest of the body and all organs and tissues in the body suffer due to a lack of circulation and eventually die. After cardiac death eyes, skin, bones and other tissues can be donated. This is rare because the donor needs to be in the hospital and under specific circumstances for this to be possible.

Brain Death is not the same as being in a Coma

Unlike brain death, a coma is a state of deep unconsciousness as a result of the brain being injured in some way. The brain continues to function and this is apparent in tests that are carried out. A person in a coma can breathe without the help of a respirator. The brain can heal while a person is in a coma. Coma is reversible whereas brain death is an irreversible coma.

DONATION FACTS IN INDIA

Almost **500,000** Indians die each year **waiting for an organ**



200,000
people wait for a
liver
transplant



50,000
people wait for a
kidney
transplant



1 MILLION
people wait for a
corneal
transplant

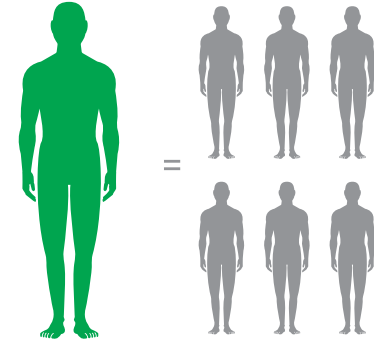
India has a rate of **0.86 persons** as organ donors **per million population**

After Death, Organs Can Be Donated within These Durations

- Heart and lungs can be preserved for 4 hours
- Livers can be preserved between 10 to 12 hours
- Pancreas can be preserved for 4 to 6 hours
- Intestines can be preserved for approximately 6 to 8 hours
- Kidneys can be preserved for 20 to 24 hours

WHAT YOU CAN DONATE

**1 ORGAN DONOR CAN SAVE
6 LIVES
& UP TO
9 LIVES**



ORGANS

Kidneys



Liver



Heart



Lungs



Intestines



Pancreas



TISSUES

Corneas



Heart Valves



Bones



Skin



Ligaments



Veins



**You can revoke your donor status by
informing the transplant centre & your family**

How to Become a Donor

You can pledge to donate your organs by signing and carrying a Donor Card. These cards are available with our transplant coordinators on the 2nd Floor, Transplant Coordination Unit.

It is also important to tell your family that you want to be a donor. Even if there is documentation that a person was a designated donor, the consent of the family is essential for the organs or tissues to be donated. Hospitals seek consent from the next of kin before taking any action.

If you are less than 18 years old, you cannot donate your organs when alive. But in case of brain death of a person below 18 years of age, their parents' permission to donate organs is a must. Children too are in need of organ transplants, and they usually need organs smaller than those of an adult.

Whether you have pledged to donate your organs or not, there will be no difference in the medical treatment given to you. Organ donation can only occur after brain death has been declared by physicians who are registered with the Director of Health Services in Brain Stem Death Committee and are not in any way connected with organ retrieval or the transplant teams.

The doctor in charge of your care has nothing to do with transplantation.

Donation Process

STEP 1

An Intensivist medically evaluates each potential donor and determines the medical suitability of each organ. He obtains detailed medical information about the patient's medical condition and history.

STEP 2

Once he finds that the patient is clinically brain dead he then explains the patient's condition to his close relatives. Giving them these options:

- Do Not Resuscitate (DNR)
- Continue whatever treatment is going on
- Organ Donation

STEP 3

If the relatives give their verbal consent for Organ Donation then the transplant coordinator comes into the picture.

STEP 4

In the case of a brain dead person, the intensivist and the transplant coordinator meet the potential donor's next of kin. If the relative agrees to donate, they will explain the process of organ donation, time required for the process and which organs can be donated. If all near relatives agree to go ahead with organ donation then the intensivist begins some tests.

STEP 5

The intensivist first gives the patient an apnoea test. An apnoea test helps verify if brain death has truly occurred. It requires close monitoring of a patient as all ventilator support is temporarily removed and partial pressure of carbon dioxide (Paco2) levels are allowed to rise. A positive test indicates a complete absence of respiratory efforts.

STEP 6

Six hours after the first test, the second apnoea test will be performed. If both tests confirm brain death, the transplant coordinator can ask the patient's relatives to sign a consent form documenting which organs and/or tissues they wish to donate.

STEP 7

The retrieval of the organs is performed in the operating theatre where the donor is being cared for. The transplant coordinator coordinates with the retrieval teams regarding their arrival and departure, and performs other formalities required for organ donation. The retrieval team consists of surgeons, nurses, the transplant coordinator and an organ preservation technician.

STEP 8

Just prior to being removed from the donor, each organ is flushed with a specially prepared ice-cold preservation solution. The organs are then placed in sterile containers, packaged in wet ice, and transported to the recipient's transplant centre.