

**Review Article****A Review on organ donation and transplantation with its importance**Priyanka A. Chande <sup>1\*</sup>, Nitin S. Chandurkar <sup>2</sup>P. G. Scholar <sup>1</sup>, HOD & Professor <sup>2</sup>Department of Rachana Sharir <sup>1,2</sup>

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**ABSTRACT:**

There is a positive response from the world population concerning organ donation and transplantation that varies from 52% to 80%. Factors related to a positive attitude toward organ donation are age, education, previous experience with donation and transplantation, knowledge of the concept of brain death and blood donor. The majority of people receive information about organ donation through television. Information on an individual basis (through campaigns in schools, relatives, friends and health professionals) can promote a greater behaviour alteration.

Clinically organ transplantation has been recognized as one of the most gripping medical advances of the century as it provides a way of giving the gift to patients with terminal failure of vital organs, which requires the participation of other fellow human beings and of society by donating organ from deceased or living individuals. The increasing incidence of vital organ failure and the inadequate supply of organs, especially from cadavers, has created a wide gap between organ supply and organ demand, which has resulted in very long waiting times to receive an organ as well as an increasing number of deaths while waiting.

**KEY WORDS:** Organ Donation, Transplantation, Vital Organ**INTRODUCTION:**

Organ donation is the process of removing an organ from one person and surgically placing it in another person.

Organ transplantation is one of the great advances in modern medicine. Unfortunately, the need for organ donors is much greater than the number of people who actually donate.

Committing to be an organ donor is a generous decision that can save the lives of up to eight individuals with donating 8 organs i.e, heart, 2 lungs, 2 kidneys, liver, intestine, pancreas and even more if a donor can give corneas and tissue.

Organ donation takes healthy organs and tissues from one person for transplantation into another.

Depending on acceptance bone and bone marrow can also be transferred. Complicated transfer in the cornea, most organ and tissue donations occur after the donor has died. But some organs and tissues can be donated while the donor is alive. These organs include kidney, liver etc. because with one functional kidney the donor is able to lead a healthy life. And in liver transplant, the donor can donate part of their liver since the liver is having the ability to regrow. Living donor is also able to donate several types of tissues but till could lead a healthy life.

There are three pathways to organ donation:

- **Brain death** - This is where a person no longer has blood going to or activity in their brain due to a severe brain injury. They have permanently lost

the potential for consciousness and the capacity to breathe. Brain death is not the same as being in a coma.

- **Circulatory death** - Is the irreversible loss of function of circulation after a cardiac arrest from which the patient cannot or should not be resuscitated. Timeframes are very short for this pathway of organ donation because organs cannot be without oxygenated blood and outside the body for a long period of time.
- **Living donation** - Whilst you are still alive you can choose to donate a kidney, a small section of your liver, or discarded bone from a hip or knee replacement.

#### Objectives:

- To aware the people about the need for organ donation.
- To distribute the messages of organ donation all over the country.
- To remove the hesitations of the people.

#### DISCUSSION:

The donor can be of any age. Less than 2% of people experience death in a manner to make organ donation medically viable. Around 90,000 people are waiting for organ donation per month, and roughly 20 people a month die who could otherwise have been saved by available organs. Around 95% of eye donations enable the receiver to see again. Yearly near about 2 lakh Indians requires organ transplantations. Nearly 3 million Indians already lost their life. Australia has 11 organ donors per million, Britain has 27, Canada has 14, Spain has 35.1 donors, USA has 26 donors per million. India's statistics is at 0.08 donors per million population.

#### CONCLUSION:

Organ donation gives another chance at life to those people who would otherwise die. It is one of the few acts for which people will remember you even after you are dead, for your meaningful bequest that we can make happen. Since eyes can continue to seeing and heart can continue beating after our death, we continue to live through someone else.

Any person can give a new life to at least five individuals. Your eyes can give valuable sight to two individuals. Like this, your organs too can breathe life into others.

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