



TRANSPLANT

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ILOs:

- Classify donors
- Classify grafts
- Mention the basic organs and tissues for transplantation
- Define types of transplant
- Discuss the ethical dilemma of organs transplant
- Outline the legal conditions for organ transplantation



Introduction

Transplantation refers to the act of transferring cells, tissues or organs from one site to another. The tissue or organ transplanted is known as the transplant or graft. The individual from whom the transplant is obtained is known as the donor and the individual to whom it is applied, the recipient or host.



Classification of donors

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graph TD; A[Classification of donors] --- B[Living donors]; A --- C[Deceased donors]; B --- D["In the case of a 'living person's donation,' he donates tissue or cells or donates a member or part of it so that the rest of the organ can regenerate on its own."]; C --- E["Deceased donors are donors who have previously been declared cerebral deceased and whose organs can be kept"];
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Living donors

In the case of a “living person’s donation,” he donates tissue or cells or donates a member or part of it so that the rest of the organ can regenerate on its own.

Deceased donors

Deceased donors are donors who have previously been declared cerebral deceased and whose organs can be kept

Classification of graft

are classified according to blood perfusion to:

Grafts with direct blood supply , such as the heart

Indirect blood supply, such as skin.

Grafts do not need blood supply like the cornea



The basic organs and tissues for transplantation



Abdomen

- Kidney** (deceased-donor and living-donor)
- Liver** (deceased-donor, which enables donation of a whole liver; and living-donor, where donation from only one person cannot provide a whole liver)
- Pancreas** (deceased-donor only)
- Intestine** (deceased-donor and living-donor)
- Stomach** (deceased-donor only)
- Testis** (deceased-donor and living-donor)
- Penis** (deceased-donor only)



Chest

- Heart** (deceased-donor only)
- Lung** (deceased-donor and living)
- Heart/Lung** (deceased-donor and domino transplant)

Tissues, cells and fluids

- Hand** (deceased-donor only)
- Cornea** (deceased-donor only)
- Skin**, including face replant (autograft)
- Islets of Langerhans** (deceased-donor and living-donor)
- Bone marrow/Adult stem cell** (living-donor and autograft)
- Blood transfusion** (living-donor only)
- Blood Vessels** (deceased-donor)
- Heart Valve** (deceased-donor, living-donor and xenograft)
- Bone** (deceased-donor and living-donor)



Types of transplant

Autograft

It is self-tissue transferred from one body site to another in the same individual.

Isograft

It is tissue transferred between genetically identical individuals

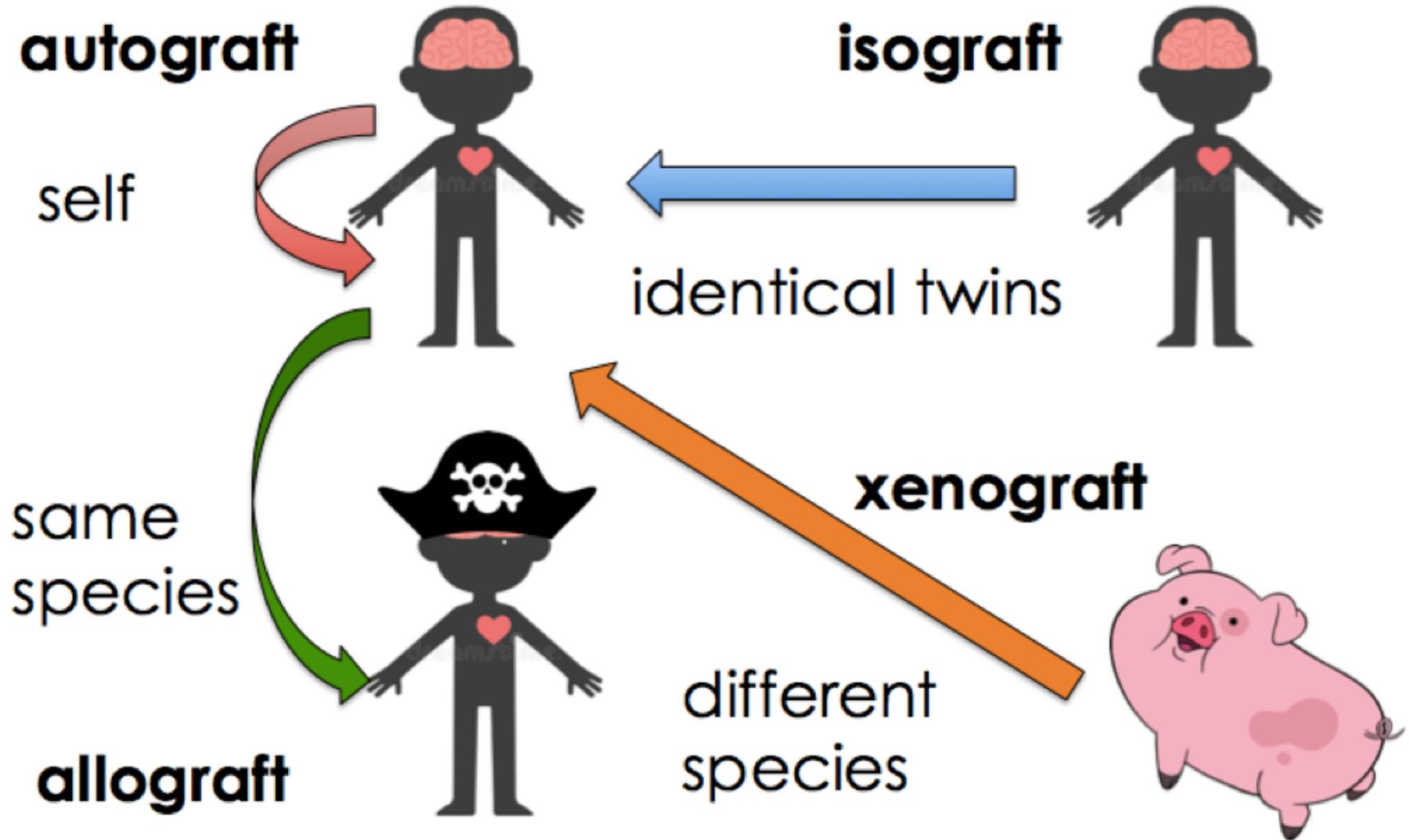
Allograft

It is tissue transferred between genetically different members of the same species.

Xenograft

It is tissue transferred between different species

Types of Transplant



The ethical dilemma of organs transplant

Some contemporaries see the inadmissibility of transplants and transplants because this is an affront to human dignity in relation to the extract from it .. But most scholars are unanimously agreed that taking an organ from a living human body and transplanting it into another body that is compelled to save his life is permissible, if the following conditions are met in this process:



Outline the legal conditions for organ transplantation

- ✓ That the member's taking from the donor does not harm the normal life, because the legal rule is that the damage is still as harmful as it is
- ✓ That the giving of the member is voluntary from the donor without coercion.
- ✓ That organ transplantation is the only possible medical method for treating an ill patient.
- ✓ That the success of both the removal and transplantation processes is usually achieved or often.

References



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Thank
you