

Types of Organ and Tissues that can be Donated for Transplantation

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Organ and tissue donations can save and significantly improve the lives of the many people that are sick or dying. For several people with a significant or critical illness associated with organ failure, organ transplantation is that the only hope for a healthy life. Organ and tissue donation involves removing organs and tissues from someone who has died (a donor) and transplanting them into someone who, in many cases, is extremely ill or dying (a recipient). Organs which will be transplanted include the guts, lungs, liver, kidneys, intestine and pancreas. Tissues which will be transplanted include heart valves and other heart tissue, bone, tendons, ligaments, skin and parts of the attention like the cornea and or sclera. Organs which will be donated

Heart The heart pumps blood round the body, and therefore the blood carries oxygen to all or any other organs. If the guts cannot pump blood properly, the remainder of the body can become sick very quickly. Some people with coronary failure, virus infection, or a congenital heart defect, require a heart transplant to survive. Heart transplants are performed when all other sorts of medical treatment have failed. Artificial hearts are often used temporarily until a person's heart is out there. If the entire heart can't be transplanted, heart valves can still be donated.

Lung The lungs provide oxygen to the blood and take away CO₂. Lung transplants are often needed by people with CF or emphysema whose own lungs cannot provide enough oxygen to their bodies. the 2 lungs are often transplanted together into one recipient or separated and transplanted as single lungs into two recipients. Many of us believe that smoking will prevent lung donation. However, this is often not true. There are tests which will be wiped out medical care to see how well the lungs work and these results determine suitability for donation.

Kidney The main function of the kidneys is to filter waste products from the blood. When the body has taken what it needs from food, wastes are then sent to the blood, filtered by the kidneys, and sent from the body as urine. If the kidneys are damaged or diseased and unable to filter the blood properly, wastes begin to create up within the blood and damage the body. People with severe renal failure are placed on dialysis, which filters waste products from the blood when the kidneys cannot. However, many of those people will need a kidney transplant to remain alive. the 2 kidneys are often transplanted together into one recipient, or separated and transplanted into two people.

Liver The liver may be a complex organ with many functions. Its main functions are to take care of a balance of nutrients (e.g. glucose, vitamins and fats), to get rid of waste products and to manage blood coagulation. People with metabolic disease, hepatitis B or C, and congenital liver defects like Biliary Atresia can all require liver transplants to remain alive. The liver may be a unique organ because it can regrow. this suggests that an adult liver are often reduced in size and transplanted into a little child where it can then grow with the kid. Alternatively, the liver are often divided and transplanted into two recipients.

Pancreas The pancreas contains cells called Islets that produce insulin to manage the body's blood glucose levels. In people with Type-1 Diabetes, the Pancreas produces little or no insulin, and it are often extremely difficult to regulate blood glucose levels even with insulin injections. at the present, the bulk of pancreas transplants are performed on people that have Type 1 Diabetes which may also cause renal failure. For this reason, the pancreas is usually transplanted with a kidney from an equivalent donor. Tissues which will be donated








Eye tissue Donation of eye tissue can allow transplantation of the cornea and therefore the sclera. The cornea is that the clear tissue which covers the coloured part of the attention. It allows light to undergo to the retina, giving sight. Corneal transplants restore sight to people that are partially or completely blind thanks to corneal damage following a genetic condition, illness or injury. The sclera is that the white part that surrounds the attention. Scleral grafts are performed to stop blindness thanks to injury or in people that have had cancer far away from their eye.

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