

Deceased donor transplantation in India: Experiences of Telangana



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Do we need a deceased donor transplantation programme ?



	2005		2006-2015 (cumulative)		
<i>Geographical regions (WHO classification)</i>	<i>Total deaths (millions)</i>	<i>NCD deaths (millions)</i>	<i>NCD deaths (millions)</i>	<i>Trend: Death from infectious disease</i>	<i>Trend: Death from NCD</i>
<i>Africa</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>+6%</i>	<i>+27%</i>
<i>Americas</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>-8%</i>	<i>+17%</i>
<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>-10%</i>	<i>+25%</i>
<i>Europe</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>+7%</i>	<i>+4%</i>
<i>South-East Asia</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>-16%</i>	<i>+21%</i>
<i>Western Pacific</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>+1</i>	<i>+20%</i>
	<i>58.2</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>388</i>	<i>-3%</i>	<i>+17%</i>

WHO projects that over the next 10 years, the largest increase in deaths from cardiovascular disease, cancer, respiratory disease and diabetes will occur in developing countries.

The Organ Shortage

- ▶ Every 10 minutes, someone is added to the national organ transplant waiting list.
- ▶ Organ shortage — the main limitation to saving lives of critically ill patients.



LIVING DONORS

LIVING-RELATED

Siblings
Parents

LIVING-UNRELATED

Emotionally-related: Spouse, friends
Paired exchange
Non-directed altruistic

Illegal Organ Trafficking Poses A Global Problem



meeting report



<http://www.kidney-international.org>

© 2013 International Society of Nephrology

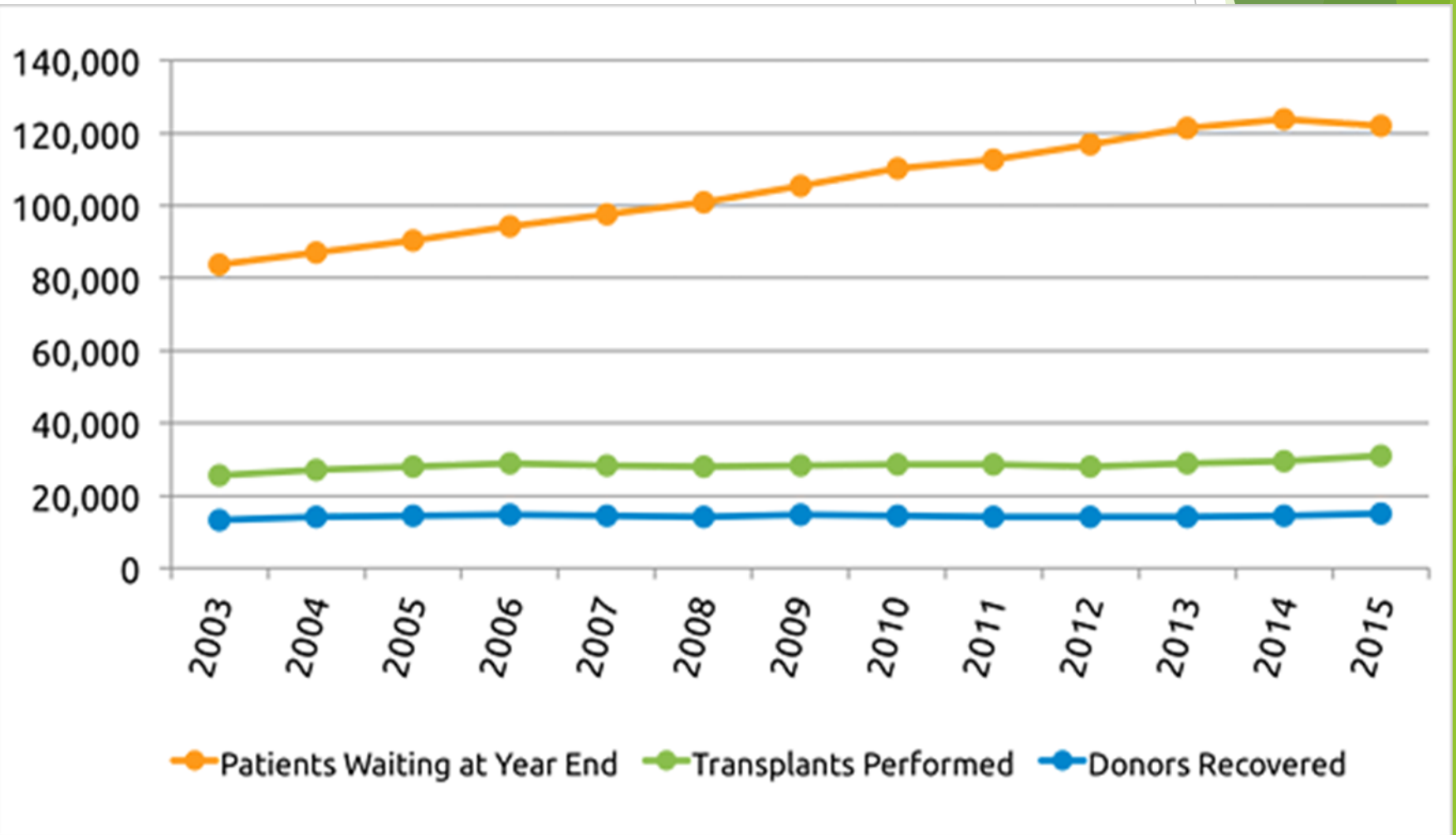
Evolution of deceased-donor transplantation in India with decline of commercial transplantation: a lesson for developing countries

Georgi Abraham¹, Yuvaram N.V. Reddy¹, Yogesh N.V. Reddy¹, Sunil Shroff¹, Milly Mathew¹ and Sundarajan Saravanan¹

¹Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences and Madras Medical Mission Hospital, Chennai, India

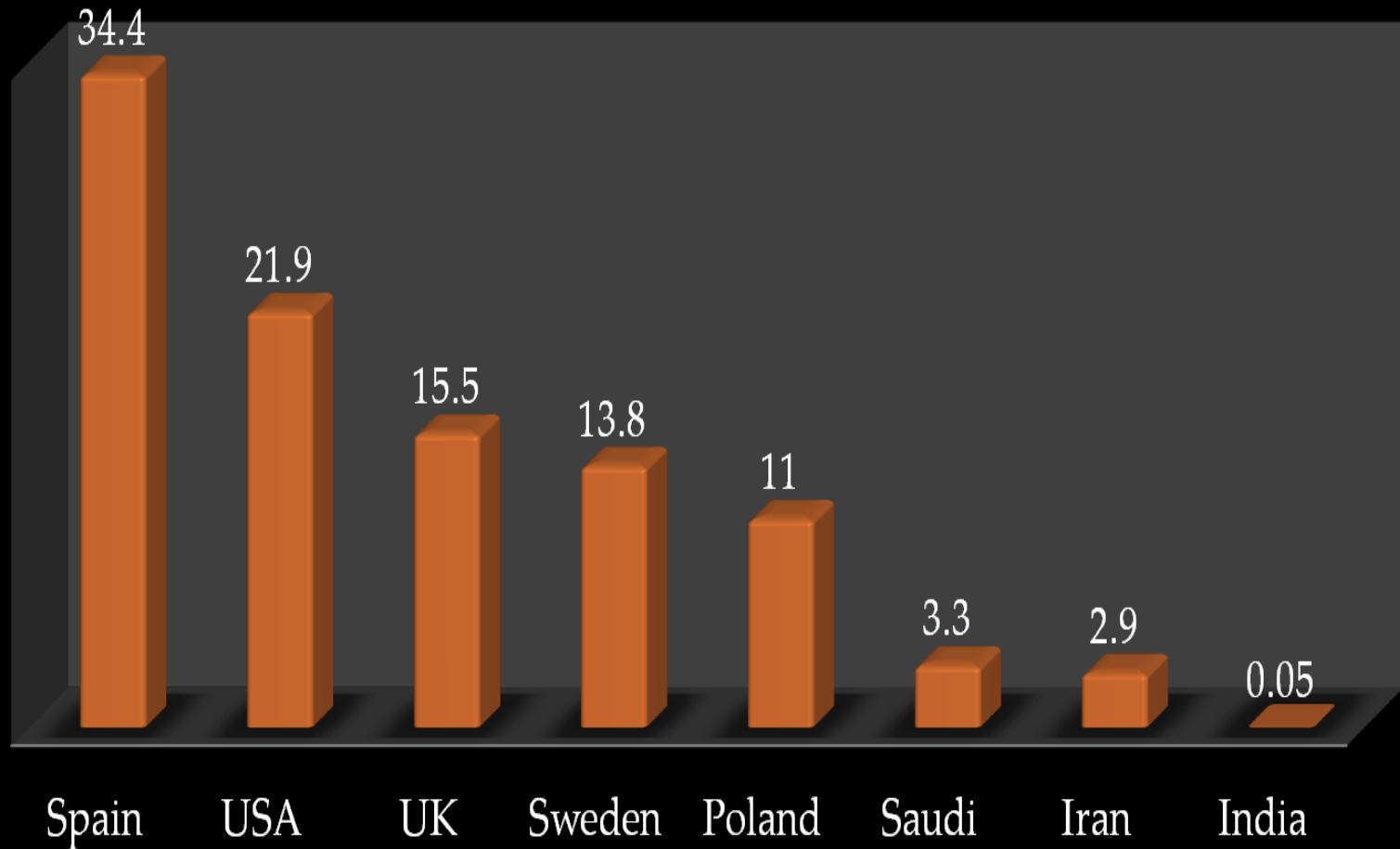
- Worldwide organ trade has become very popular
- In many underdeveloped countries people sell their organs to make money.
- India -almost 500 million people sell their kidneys to just survive.

NATIONAL HEALTH CRISIS





Deceased donor rates/million



Current Status of India

Dialysis patients in Telangana - new cases and surviving cases

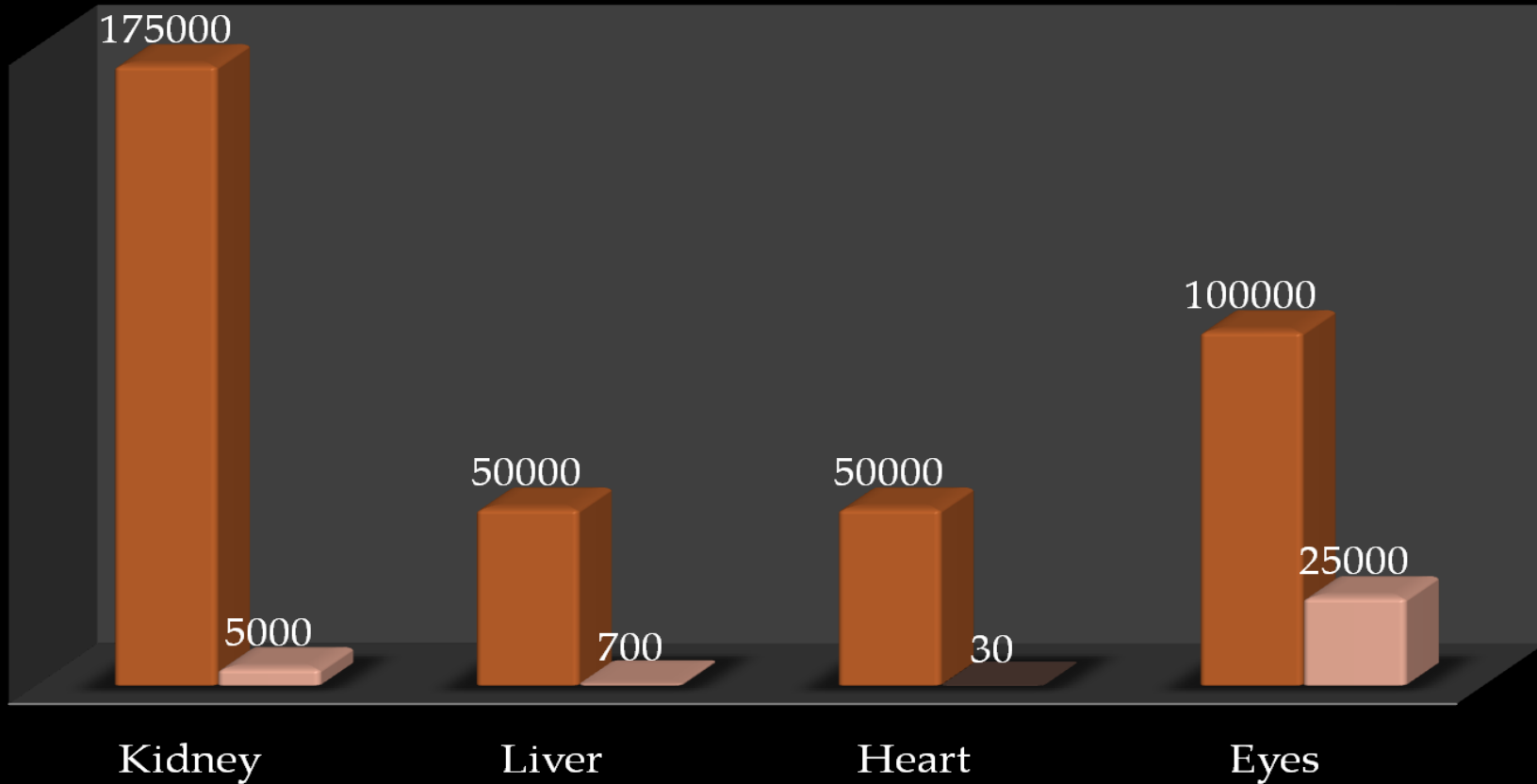
2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
511	243	144	99	87	60	53	39
	714	420	248	176	108	76	46
		1035	595	382	238	178	95
			1633	1033	578	372	166
				2800	834	845	463
					3347	1371	596
						3673	2023
							3172
511	957	1599	2575	4478	5165	6568	6600

- Non availability of donor.



Donor Crisis

■ Required ■ Available



Southern- Western strip

(source: Indian transplant news letter)



"Deceased organ donation is yet to be streamlined in the country. Some states have taken the initiative, but a centralized registry in the form of an electronic database readily available to personnel involved in organ donation is missing

Need of hour



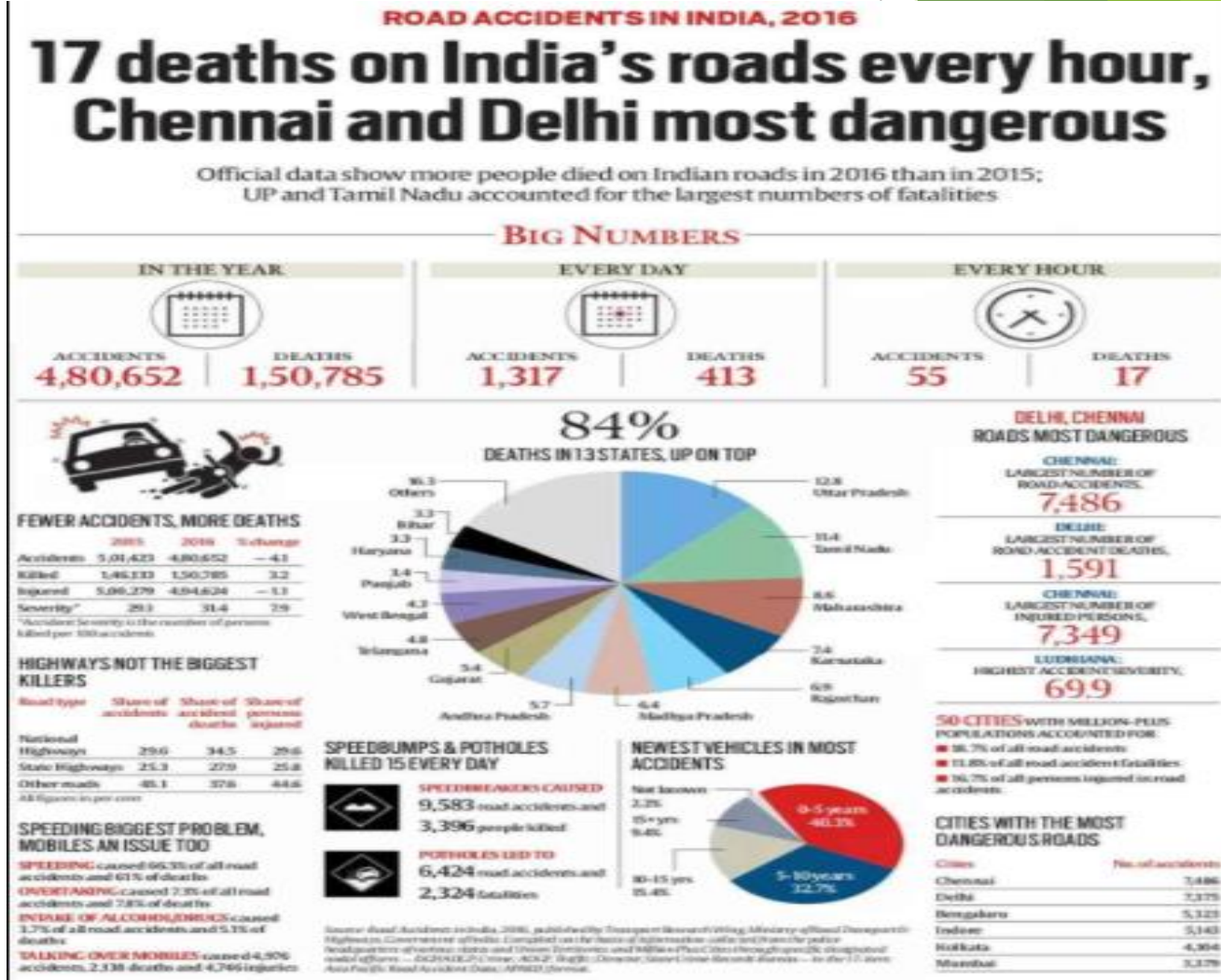
Deceased Transplantation



Jeevandan

Road Accidents in India, 2016, published by Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India.

- > 1.4 lakh people die in road accidents every year (65% brain injuries)
- 95,000 potential organs
- A donation rate of just 3-5 per million would meet all of India's present organ needs! (current: 0.26 per million)





Key steps involved

Critical pathways for organ donation*

Possible deceased organ donor

A patient with a devastating brain injury or lesion or a patient with circulatory failure and apparently medically suitable for organ donation

Donation after circulatory death (DCD)

Potential DCD donor

- A. A person whose circulatory and respiratory functions have ceased and resuscitative measures are not to be attempted or continued.
or
- B. A person in whom the cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions is anticipated to occur within a time frame that will enable organ recovery.

Eligible DCD donor

A **medically suitable** person who has been **declared dead** based on the irreversible absence of circulatory and respiratory functions as stipulated by the law of the relevant jurisdiction, within a time frame that enables organ recovery.

Actual DCD donor

A consented eligible donor:

- A. In whom an **operative incision** was made with the intent of organ recovery for the purpose of transplantation.
or
- B. From whom at least **one organ was recovered** for the purpose of transplantation.

Utilized DCD donor

An actual donor from whom **at least one organ was transplanted**.

Treating physician to identify/refer a potential donor

Reasons why a potential donor does not become a utilized donor

System

- Failure to identify/refer a potential or eligible donor
- Brain death diagnosis not confirmed (e.g. does not fulfill criteria) or completed (e.g. lack of technical resources or clinician to make diagnosis or perform confirmatory tests)
- Circulatory death not declared within the appropriate time frame.
- Logistical problems (e.g. no recovery team)
- Lack of appropriate recipient (e.g. child, blood type, serology positive)

Donor/Organ

- Medical unsuitability (e.g. serology positive, neoplasia)
- Haemodynamic instability/unanticipated cardiac arrest
- Anatomical, histological and/or functional abnormalities of organs
- Organs damaged during recovery
- Inadequate perfusion of organs or thrombosis

Permission

- Expressed intent of deceased not to be donor
- Relative's refusal of permission for organ donation
- Refusal by coroner or other judicial officer to allow donation for forensic reasons

Donation after braindeath (DBD)

Potential DBD donor

A person whose clinical condition is suspected to fulfill brain death criteria.

Eligible DBD donor

A **medically suitable** person who has been **declared dead** based on neurologic criteria as stipulated by the law of the relevant jurisdiction.

Actual DBD donor

A consented eligible donor:

- A. In whom an **operative incision** was made with the intent of organ recovery for the purpose of transplantation.
or
- B. From whom at least **one organ was recovered** for the purpose of transplantation.

Utilized DBD donor

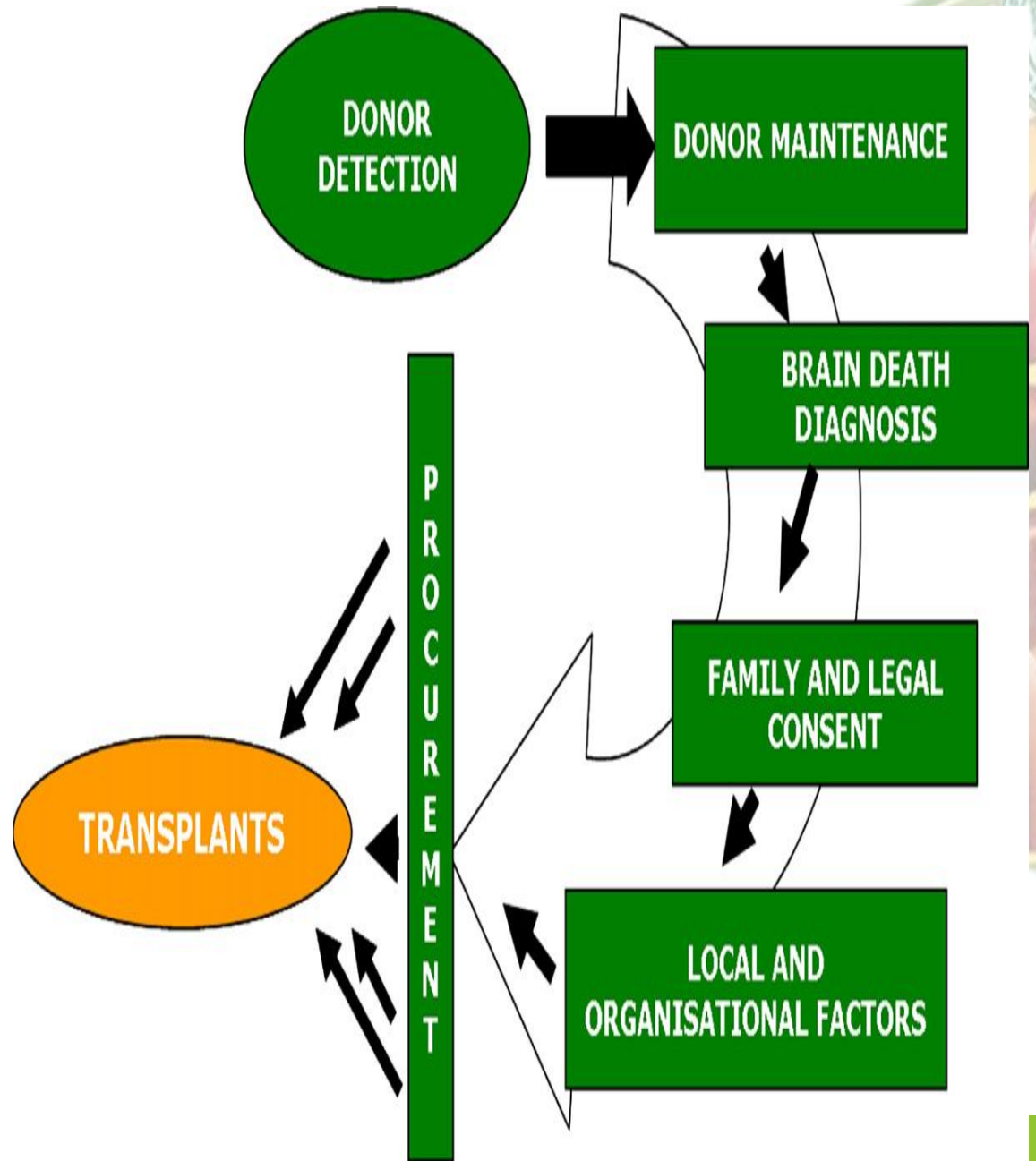
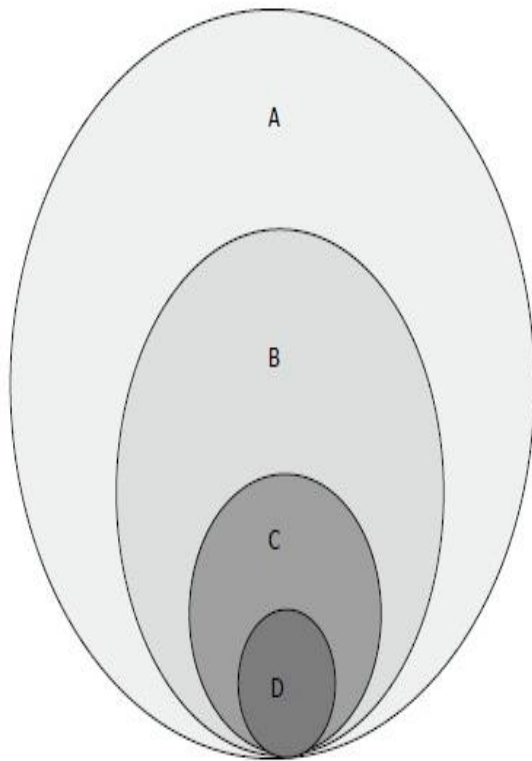
An actual donor from whom **at least one organ was transplanted**.

*The "dead donor rule" must be respected That is, patients may only become donors after death, and the recovery of organs must not cause a donor's death

1. System

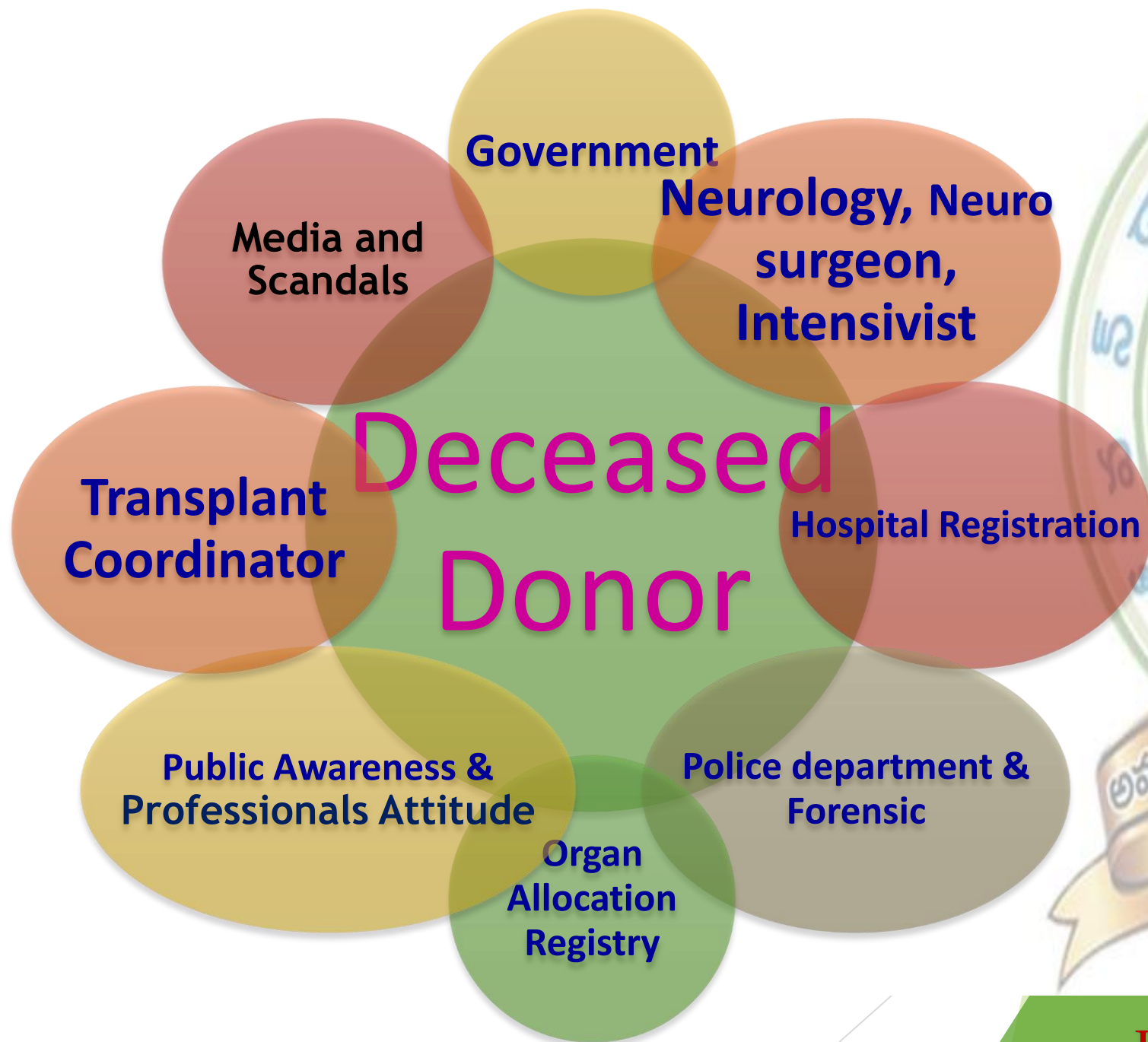
2. Donor/organ

3. Permission



Common Problems & Platforms





Public Attitude and Organ donation in India

- ▶ Less than 50% overall positive response in favor of donating solid organs
- ▶ 72% were willing for “Eye” donation and carry a “Donor Card”
- ▶ All major religions were willing to consider organ donation

SURVEY ON “PUBLIC ATTITUDE TOWARDS ORGAN DONATION & TRANSPLANATATION”

Shroff S, Shankar R et al, Indian Medical Tribune, 1996

Govt steers drive: Pledge your organs when seeking licence

5 Lakh Of 9Cr New Drivers Are Donors

Dipak.Dash@timesgroup.com

Less than 1% of persons with driving licences have pledged to donate their organs in case they meet with a fatal accident. The government expects this share to increase as it has introduced a new provision in the driving licence application, which allows an applicant to pledge his/her organ donation.

A source said about 5 lakh out of the 9 crore new licence holders have pledged to donate their organs. Though the change in application form came into force from April 1, some regional transport offices (RTOs), in collaboration with advocacy groups, have already been reaching out to people.

"We are compiling organ donors' data. As we have changed the application format, which every RTO across the country has to follow, there will be an increase in the number of such pledges," a central government official said.

Priyanka Shylendra, chief executive officer of Gift Your Organ Foundation, which pursued the change in driving licence application format, said this will bring more awareness. "When we interacted with people from different walks of life, we found they are keen to donate organs. What is needed is awareness and making the process simple," she added.

Shylendra said her foundation undertook an awareness initiative from 2012 to 2015 at nine RTOs in Bangalore. "We made 1.72 lakh people aware and through this initiative, 62,000 people pledged. The initiative was introduced at a Mumbai RTO in 2013 and 15,000 people were made aware," she said.

Organizations working in this sector have also been pushing for a seamless mechanism for quick transfer of accident victims to specialised hospitals to complete the organ donation process. Last month, while inaugurating the National Road

The NOTTO Organ Donor Register

It is a computerized database which records the wishes of people who have pledged for organ and tissue donation and decided that,

after their death, they want to leave a legacy of life for others. There are many hospitals and organizations that maintain a list of persons who have pledged organ donation with them. All the lists are passed to NOTTO website for the National Register

SIGN UP, INDIA HAS A MASTER REGISTER

Since 2005, over three million deaths have been recorded due to non-availability of organs. A register can help the govt track potential donors

Who can join the register

Everyone, irrespective of their age or health, can join the NOTTO Organ Donor Register. Joining the register expresses a wish to help others by donating organs or tissues after death but importantly, joining the register also is a way to give legal consent or authorization for donation to take place

Although pledging doesn't have a legal standing, it is an effective tool to spread awareness about cadaver donation

Vimal Bhandari | DIRECTOR, NATIONAL ORGAN AND TISSUE TRANSPLANT ORGANISATION (NOTTO)

Why does Indian require a donor registry?

It is an essential part of understanding who and where the potential donors are. The registry gives a planner enough information to devise strategies to get more public

co-operation and commitment towards organ donation.

The registry allows doctors and transplant coordinators to check if a brain dead person wished to donate and then, approaching the family for consent becomes easier. It helps save crucial time in the organ donation process

If I have a donor card, will my organs be taken without my family's consent?

No. Even if you carry a donor card, your immediate family members and close relatives will be asked for donation of organs and tissues. The consent for organ donation is mandatory from the person lawfully in possession of the body

In last 2 years, NOTTO has got 15 lakh Indians to pledge organs

Minister Nitin Gadkari said Tata Group's arm TCS is keen to join hands with the government in an initiative to harvest organs from road crash victims as well as facilitate emergency services using helicopters.

He added that the government is developing 750 roadside amenities, which will have helipads in addition to other facilities for travellers. Organ donation gains importance as at present, there is less than one organ donor in a million in India and over three million deaths recorded since 2005 due to non-

To sign up as an organ donor, log on to www.organdonationday.in Or give a missed call on 8826262626

Kokilaben Dhirubhai Ambani hospital & medical research institute presents

TIMES ORGAN DONATION DRIVE

an initiative by THE TIMES OF INDIA

No. of Indians who have pledged their organs jumps from 9k to 15L in 2 years

Times News Network

Statistics show that Spain records 36 donors for every million population, but India has less than one organ donor for every million citizens. Doctors and experts, however, believe India's youth can help change this abysmal organ donation rate.

The reason for their optimism is the increased awareness about organ donation among the young. Unlike ageing India that still looks at organ donation with suspicion, the youth seem to have adopted it. A recently published study that looked at the attitudes towards organ donation of final-year students of medical, dental, engineering, and arts and science students in Chennai and Thiruvallur found an overwhelming 94% of those interviewed knew about organ donation. Only 21 out of the 496 students hadn't heard about it.

The study published in the Indian Journal of Transplantation said that 54% of the interviewed students were aware about the "organ transplantation act". Indeed, when TOI spoke to youngsters across the country, their empathy for the cause was apparent.

18-year-old Siddharth R Chaudhary from Somaiya College, Vidyavihar in Mumbai, believes organ donation is a "divine concept" as it forges a lasting bond between two, often unrelated, people. "Science has remarkably progressed over the last couple of years, but it still hasn't found a way to create new organs out of scratch. This is where organ donation steps in," said Chaudhary.

Social media marketing executive Kruthika Ravindran (23) signed a pledge to donate her organs after attending a seminar last year. "People do not know what organ donation is. Hence, we need to make people aware of the what, where, when, why and how," Ravindran said, adding that educating people is the only way ahead.

Freelance photographer Nihar Salvekar (22) wants schools to start talking about organ donation. "The yo-

YOUTH LEAD THE WAY, CALL FOR AWARENESS

HOW OTHER COUNTRIES FAIR

SPAIN has one of the best donation rates in the world at 36 donors per million. They have a system of presumed consent where all citizens are potential donors unless someone opts out.

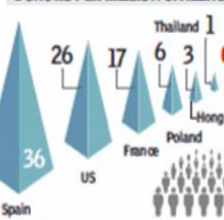
US has the opt-in model similar to India but donation rate is much higher at 26 per million. Around 1.20 lakh people are on the transplant waitlist. Certain states provide tax incentives.

GERMANY became EU's emerging player with a donation rate of 32 per million. Dedication of health professionals and good organisational structure were touted as some of the main factors.

INDIA has an organ donation rate of 12 per million, one of the poorest in the EU. An organ donation scandal that rocked the country in 2012 contributed to a dip in numbers. Currently, over 800 donations are registered every year.

INDIA is the only country that has legalised the selling of a kidney and wiped off its waiting list since 1989. The donors are compensated by the state as well as the recipient.

DONORS PER MILLION CITIZENS



INDIA HAS A DISMAL RECORD

85,000 liver failure patients are added to the country's waitlist every year, but less than 3% get an organ. 2 lakh fresh registrations for kidneys a year, but only 8,000 manage to get a transplant.

Despite cadaveric organ donations zooming 4-fold in last 5 yrs, demand & supply disparity remains grave.

People should be made aware about organ donation. The govt must call colleges to hold awareness programmes. A portal should dispense donor cards.

The problem isn't that people don't want to donate; they don't know how to.

Neha Tuli (23) | STUDENT AT ST. GABRIEL'S

Celebrities need to spread the word. The govt could give incentives or health insurance after 60 years to people who pledged organs.

Awareness should focus on removing religious and cultural stigma around the act. Signing donor cards is a start, but India needs a more efficient system for organ donation.

Dr Nishin Chomson (28) | RAJAJESWAR MEDICAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE

who would then be able to understand it and decide accordingly," he said. Signing donor cards, too, would hasten the organ donation process in case of untimely death.

In fact, National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) director Dr Vimal Bhandari advocates pledging as the instrument of change.

Pledging doesn't have a legal standing. It is one of the most effective tools to spread awareness of cadaver donation in a country where people know little about the concept.

"In merely two years, the number of Indians who have

pledged organs has jumped from 9,000 to 15 lakh today," said Dr Bhandari. Out of the lakhs, over 70,000 of the pledges have come from the young Javans serving the Border Security Force and other police forces.

Dr Bhandari said a lot of these pledges have come from medical and other educational institutions that NOTTO approached with its network of 60 NGOs.

"If we want to witness a big shift, we have to start talking about organ donation early in schools and colleges," he said.

He added that if young leaders speak of organ dona-

It's a beautiful thought that you could let a part of yourself live and give someone else a chance to lead a life even as you depart. It is the best way to let the world know how much you value life, not just yours but even another's. Youth need make a difference, to try and save lives



Arya Haldie (18) | PSYCHOLOGY STUDENT, ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, MUMBAI

Modules could be included in school syllabus. Donor cards could prove helpful as they give a person's medical history. Netherlands recently passed a bill, making all adults donors unless they opt out. In Mexico, every adult is a donor after his/her death.

Ryan D'Souza (27) | STUDENT AT GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE IN MUMBAI



To sign up as an organ donor, log on to www.organdonationday.in Or give a missed call on 8826262626

Kokilaben Dhirubhai Ambani hospital & medical research institute presents

Every Life Matters

TIMES ORGAN DONATION DRIVE

an initiative by THE TIMES OF INDIA

TIMES CITY

Star power propels organ donation drive, helps shoot up no. of pledge

THOSE WHO HAVE JOINED THE BANDWAGON





TIMES ORGAN DONATION DRIVE
THE TOWN OF ENOLA

TIMES CITY

Starting young: Schools take baby steps, give organ donation lessons

THE TOPIC HAS ALSO MADE IT TO TEXTBOOKS






TIMES ORGAN DONATION DRIVE
THE TOWN OF ENOLA

TIMES

WHERE DO ORGAN DONORS CHOOSE THEIR LOVE?

EYE-FFEL TOWER

TIMES ORGAN DONATION DRIVE
THE TOWN OF ENOLA

TIMES CITY

With the young taking decisions for families, elders 'live on' after death

KNOW THIS BEFORE YOU TAKE A FINAL CALL




TIMES ORGAN DONATION DRIVE
THE TOWN OF ENOLA

Awareness and Attitudes toward Organ Donation in Rural Puducherry, India

Balajee KL, Ramachandran N, Subitha L

Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, India

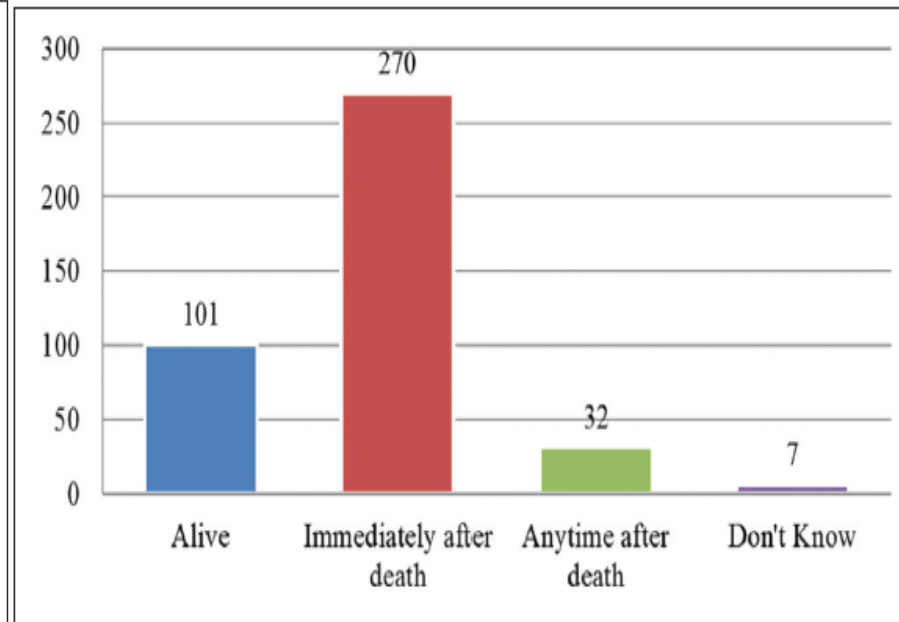
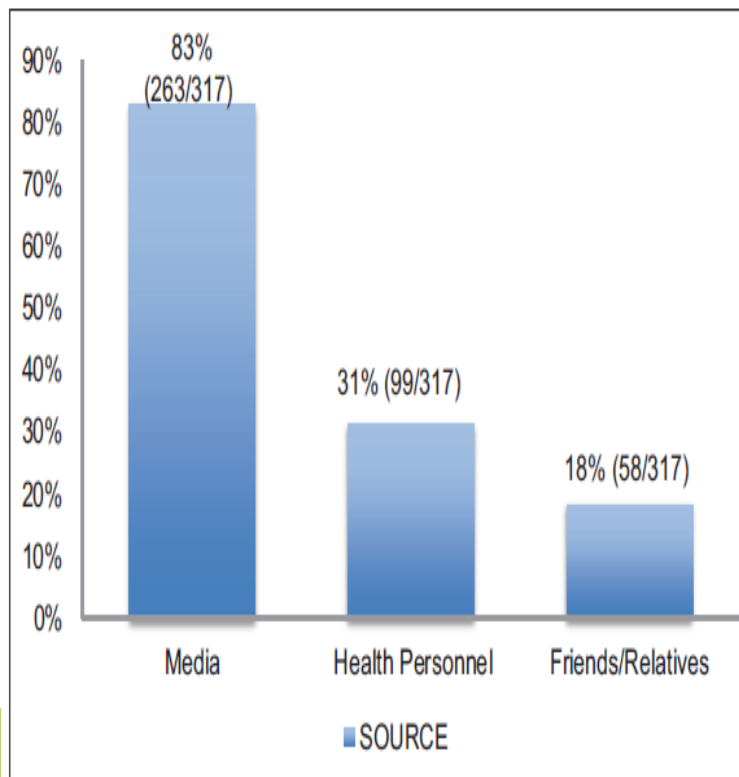


Figure 2: Awareness* regarding time of organ donation among those who were aware about organ donation ($n = 317$). *Multiple responses

Physicians Attitude to Organ Donation

- ▶ There was a lack of knowledge by health professionals surrounding brain death and the organ procurement process.

A large proportion of Physicians are indifferent to organ donation process.
Reason cited for this were -

- ▶ Lack of information regarding the donation process (28.7%),
- ▶ Concerns about the sale of organs (22.1%),
- ▶ Islamic religious beliefs (21.6%)

. Topbas M, Can G, Can MA, Ozgun S. *Transplant Proc.* 2005 Jun;37(5):1998-2000

. Kim JR, Elliott D, Hyde C. 2004 Mar;41(3):299-307.

Research Article

Attitude of Healthcare Professionals: A Major Limiting Factor in Organ Donation from Brain-Dead Donors

Abstract

Public attitude toward deceased donor organ recovery in Poland is quite positive, with only 15% opposing to donation of their own organs, yet actual donation rate is only 16/pmp. Moreover, donation rate varies greatly (from 5 to 28 pmp) in different regions of the country. To identify the barriers of organ donation, we surveyed 587 physicians involved in brain death diagnosis from regions with low (LDR) and high donation rates (HDR). Physicians from LDR were twice more reluctant to start diagnostic procedure when clinical signs of brain death were present (14% versus 5.5% physicians from HDR who would not diagnose death, resp.). Twenty-five percent of LDR physicians (as opposed to 12% of physicians from HDR) would either continue with intensive therapy or confirm brain death and limit to the so-called minimal therapy. Only 32% of LDR physicians would proceed with brain death diagnosis regardless of organ donation, compared to 67% in HDR. When donation was not an option, mechanical ventilation would be continued more often in LDR regions (43% versus 26.7%; $P < 0.01$). In conclusion, low donation activity seems to be mostly due to medical staff attitude.

RELIGIOUS & CULTURAL ASPECTS

Religion plays major role in promoting Organ Donation. Major religions in India include -

- ▶ Hinduism
- ▶ Islam
- ▶ Buddhism
- ▶ Christianity
- ▶ Sikhism
- ▶ Judaism

Govt. Problem

No Funding for programme

Hospital problem

No efforts to identify & maintain “Brain Dead” donors

Government's initiatives

- ▶ A series of Govt.orders promulgated - 2010
- ▶ Provided a boost to the programme
- ▶ To ensure transparency
- ▶ To streamline the procedure
- ▶ To co ordinate the public & private institutions



United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) is the private, non-profit organization that manages the nation's organ transplant system under contract with the federal government.

Bring together hundreds of transplant and organ procurement professionals and thousands of volunteers.

Make **79 life-saving organ transplants** possible each day.

Serves as the **model for transplant** systems around the world.

Is there any programme in India?



JOURNAL OF CURRENT TRENDS IN CLINICAL MEDICINE & LABORATORY BIOCHEMISTRY

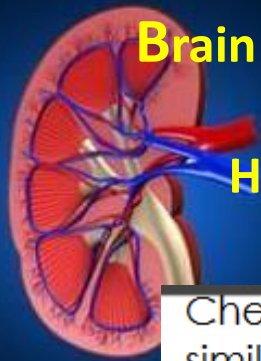
SHORT REVIEW

Deceased Donor Transplantation – An Indian Scenario

Hemachandar Radhakrishnan*

The Tamil Nadu model:

A private–public partnership in Tamilnadu promoting deceased donor transplantation has effectively eliminated commercialization in transplantation in the state of Tamil Nadu with a population of 72 million which is a model for other regions of South Asia and developing countries. A central transplant coordinator appointed by the government oversees legitimate and transparent allocation of deceased organs both in the public and



Brain death - Declaration of brain death made mandatory in Government Medical College Hospitals in Chennai - Orders Issued.

Health & Family Welfare (Z1) Department G.O.(Ms) No.6 - 2038, Sarvajith, Margazhi Matham -1) Dated: 08.01.2008

Chennai that could have been utilized by other patients who are not in a similar state and have a better chance of recovery. It is also known that failure to declare brain death even when all the conditions are evident has led to prolonged anxiety for all family members and friends of the patients.

2. Due to the lack of clarity on this issue and the optional nature of the current situation, it is necessary to issue orders making it mandatory to declare "Brain death" and certify it accordingly.

3. The following orders are therefore issued in the matter:-

It is now made mandatory that whenever the medical condition (clinical and medical criteria have been met for) of a patient has reached a brain death stage, brain death certification is to be done by the authorized medical personnel.

4. The above order shall come into force in the three Government Medical College Hospitals in Chennai, viz., Government General Hospital, Government Stanley Hospital, and Government Kilpauk Medical College Hospital (Inclusive of Government Royapettah Hospital) with immediate



Dedicated Deceased Donor Maintenance Unit





What do we have?

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH ABSTRACT

HM&FW Dept. – The Andhra Pradesh Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1995 and the Andhra Pradesh Transplantation of Human Organs Rules, 1995 – Cadaver Transplantation Advisory Committee – Report approved – Jeevandan Scheme Orders – Issued.

HEALTH, MEDICAL & FAMILY WELFARE (M1) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No. 184

Dated: 16-08-2010.

Read the following: -

- 1.G.O.Ms.No.107, HM&FW (M1) Department, dated: 18-03-1995.
- 2.G.O.Rt.No.1462, HM&FW(M1) Department, dated: 11.11.2009

<<0>>

ORDER: -

Parliament had enacted the Human Organs Transplantation Act, 1994 with the objective of promoting and regulating the transplantation of human organs like kidney, liver and heart - both live as well as cadaver. The Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh had also adopted the aforesaid Central Act in the form of Andhra Pradesh Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1995. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had also framed the “Andhra Pradesh Transplantation of Human Organs Rules 1995”,



5.2. The CTAC shall comprise of the following members:-

1. Spl. Chief Secretary / Prl. Secretary / Secretary, HM & FW	..	Chairman
2. Director, Medical Education	..	Member
3. Superintendent, Osmania General Hospital	..	Member
4. Prof. of Surgical Gastroenterology, Osmania Medical College (OMC).	..	Member
5. Professor of Nephrology, O.M.C.	..	Member
6. Professor of Urology, O.M.C.	..	Member
7. Superintendent, Gandhi General Hospital	..	Member
8. Professor of Nephrology, Gandhi Medical College	..	Member
9. Professor of Urology, KGH, Visakhapatnam.	..	Member
10. Professor of Nephrology, Kurnool Medical College	..	Member
11. Prof. of Urology/Nephrology, SVIMS, Tirupathi	..	Member
12. A representative of an NGO working in the area of Organ Transplantation to be nominated by the Govt.	..	Member
13. A Senior Police Officer of the rank of DIG or above to be nominated by the DGP	..	Member
14. Director, Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad.	..	Member-Convener



6.2. Composition of AACT:

The composition of AACT shall be as shown below.

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|----|------------------------|
| (i) | Director, Medical Education | .. | Chairman |
| (ii) | Director, NIMS , Hyderabad | .. | Co-Chairman |
| (iii) | Chief Transplantation Coordinator | | Member-Convener |

AACT can co-opt another member who is a multi-organ transplantation expert to assist it, subject, however, to the condition that that such a person shall not have any affiliation to any hospital registered as a OTC or NTOHC.



11.2. Declaration of brain death:

- (a) The procedure prescribed under Section(3) & (4) of the APTHOA Act, 1995 shall be strictly followed;
- (b) The medical board comprising of the following members shall be constituted by the NTOHC or OTC as the case may be for the declaration of brain death, in each case:
 - (i) Medical Superintendent of the Hospital
 - (ii) An independent Registered Medical Practitioner, i.e. Post graduate with 5 years post PG experience (Physician / Surgeon / Intensivist) (specialist to be nominated by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital from the panel of names approved by the AACT)
 - (iii) A Neurologist or Neurosurgeon (to be nominated by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital from the panel of names approved by the AACT)
 - (iv) The doctor on-duty treating the patient



Jeevandan Cadaver Transplantation Programme

Donating Life





Shot on OPPO F5

Organ Allocation Registry

www.jeevandan.gov.in



<https://www.facebook.com/jeevandan>



<https://twitter.com/Jeevandan>

Jeevandan Cadaver Transplantation Programme
Govt. of Telangana

Donating Life

Home Human Organ Transplantation Acts About Us Contact Us Transplant coordinators Authorised Users

State Government of Telangana
Jeevandan Donor Felicitation Programme -2017

Recent Events Awareness Events Training schedule CME Programs Statistics

Recent Events

- NEW** Awareness program organized in asosiation with Akanksha Seva Samithi Foundation at Kakatiya Degree & PG College, Nalgonda on 15th March 2018.
- NEW** Awareness program organized at Villa Mary Degree College, Hyderabad on the accasion of World Kidney Day & Womens Days on 08th March 2018
- NEW** Awareness program organized at Gyann Degree College, SR Nagar, Hyderabad on the accasion of World Kidney Day & Womens Days on 08th March 2018
- NEW** Awareness program organized to Airforce Women Wives association at Air Force Academy, Dundigal on 07th March 2018
- NEW** Mekala Naveen Kumar Donor Condolence program organized in association with Sadhasaya Foundation at Chinnamet palli Village, Jagithyal Dist on 06th March 2018
- NEW** Awareness program organized in association with Sadhasaya Foundation at Avanthi Degree College, Jagithyal on 06th March 2018

Recent Donors

Organs Retrived

- Total Donors 483**
- Kidney 793
- Liver 458
- Heart 70
- Heart Valves 170
- Eyes 427
- Lungs 10
- Pancreas 08

Multi Organs

Donors Gallery
Calender of Events
Events
Media Coverage
Transplant Trends
Video Gallery
G.O.MS. 184
Guidelines
Committee
Registered Hospitals
Download Forms
Police Info
Awareness Materials
Myths
FAQ's

Register here for DONOR CARD

Jeevandan

enterName	DonorCount		
Apollo Chennai	1	Aayush Hospitals	2
Apollo Hospitals	1	Andhra Hospital	2
Citizen hospital	1	Guntur City Hospital	3
Lotus	1	Nikhil Hospital	3
metro super	1	Sunshine Hospital	3
Narayana Hrudayalaya	1	Manipal Hospital	4
Narayana Medical	1	Care Hospital,	4
Pinnamaneni siddartha	1	Care Hospital	5
Poulomi Hospital	1	NRI General Hospital	6
prathima hospital	1	Mediciti Hospital	7
prime Hospital	1	Continental Hospitals	8
Rainbow	1	OGH	8
remedy hospital	1	Care Hospitals	10
Seven Hills Healthcare	1	Care Hospitals	11
shalini hospital	1	Yashoda Hospital	14
Sri Sri Holistic hospitals	1	NIMS	15
Star Hospital	1	Kamineni Hospitals	22
Sunrise Hospital	1	Global Hospital	23
SVIMS hospitals	1	Yashoda Hospital	45
Thumbay Hospital	1	Aware Global Hospital	49
Victoria	1	Yashoda Hospital	56
Virinchi Hospital	1	Apollo Hospitals	96
Sai Vani Super	2	KIMS	97
Narayana medical college	2	Total	521
Ayush Hodpital	2		

Organ Transport:



Organ	Accepted CIT Hours
Heart	3-4
Lung	3-5
Liver	<24
Kidney (CS)	24-36
Kidney (MP)	72
Pancreas	12-24
Intestine	6

Jeevandan

Deceased Donor Organ allocation

Registered Recipients : 0.1 score per months

Dialysis Score : 0.1 Per month from the initiation of dialysis

Identical Age Group (± 10 of donor age): 2 will be added

Age Score

1. 3-5 Years 3 points
2. 6-10 years 2 points
3. 11-45 years 1 point

Fistula Failure- For each fistula 0.5 will be added



Kidney Organ Waitlist

Please Select

Center Name	All ▼	Donor Blood Group	A ▼	Organs	Kidney ▼
Donor Age	37	Donor Hospital	Private ▼	Donor Zone	North Zone ▼
Hepatitis B	Negative ▼	Hepatitis C	Negative ▼		

Show Report

అవయవదానం

Common Pool Liver allotment

Liver Organ Can Be allotted in Rota System

Jeevandan

Jeevandan Has 11 Registered hospitals

Liver Rota Sequence

Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences

Global Hospital

Max Cure Medicity Hospital

Asian Institute of Gastroenterology

Apollo Hospitals

Continental Hospitals

Osmania General Hospital

Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences

Sai Vani Super speciality Hospital

Care Hospitals

Yashoda Hospital

Secunderabad

Making transplants accessible to poor

It is now possible to have free transplant surgeries at all three State-run tertiary hospitals
— NIMS, OGH, Gandhi Hospital — for needy patients

M. SAI GOPAL
HYDERABAD

Ever since the launch of Jeevandan organ donation scheme in January 2013, over 90 per cent of the organ transplantations in Telangana have taken place in private hospitals. While the typical cost of a kidney transplant is between Rs 5 lakh and Rs 7 lakh, the liver transplant surgery costs nothing less than Rs 20 lakh.

The high costs of transplant surgeries meant that patients in the lower and middle-income bracket did not have access to such hi-tech surgeries. There was a clear disparity, as those who could afford treatment at corporate hospitals opted for transplantation.

While others were left to raise funds by different means, including taking loans from private money-lenders at a high-interest rate. High transplant cost coupled with the reluctance of government hospitals to step up and conduct transplant surgeries had taken away the option of organ transplantation for poor patients in the State.

For instance, out of 434 organs, which were taken up for transplantation between January and December of 2017, only 22 were done at State-run hospitals i.e. NIMS and Osmania General Hospital.

Acknowledging these disparities, the health authorities introduced a series of measures to strengthen transplant services at government hospitals. It is now possible to have free transplant surgeries at all three State-run tertiary hospitals (NIMS, OGH, Gandhi Hospital) for needy patients.

Despite challenges

Despite challenges, we have continued to conduct living-related kidney transplants and even cadaver kidney transplants free of cost to poor patients

— DR B NAGENDER,
Superintendent, OGH

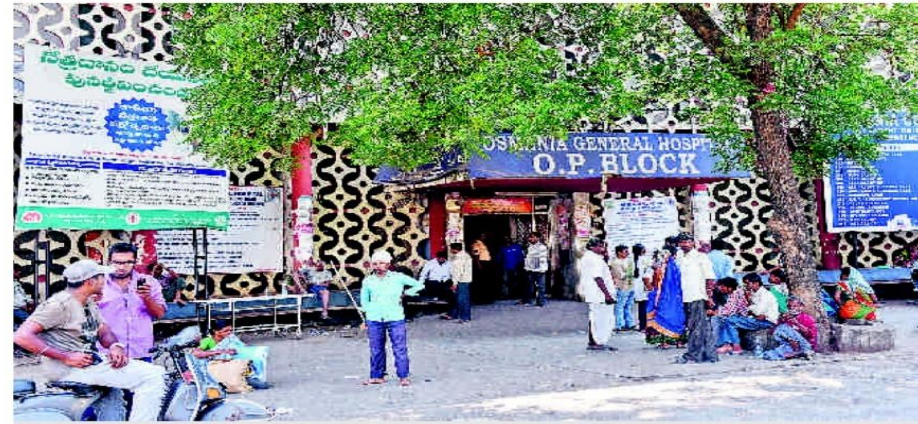
in infrastructure, live liver transplant surgeries and cadaver kidney donations are well developed at OGH. In fact, since the 1980s, the State-run tertiary hospital has managed to conduct over 660 living-related kidney transplantations and nearly 34 cadaver organ donations.

They were the first in the country to conduct free kidney transplantation in a government hospital in 1982. Despite challenges, we have continued to conduct living-related kidney transplants and even cadaver kidney transplants free of cost to poor patients," says Superintendent, OGH, Dr B Nagender. As far as kidney transplants are concerned, the Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS) has remained at the forefront with over 1,000 kidney transplant surgeries. The kidney transplant protocols at NIMS are highly evolved, which is why recently the department received the status of 'Sister Renal Centre' from International Society of Nephrology (ISN).

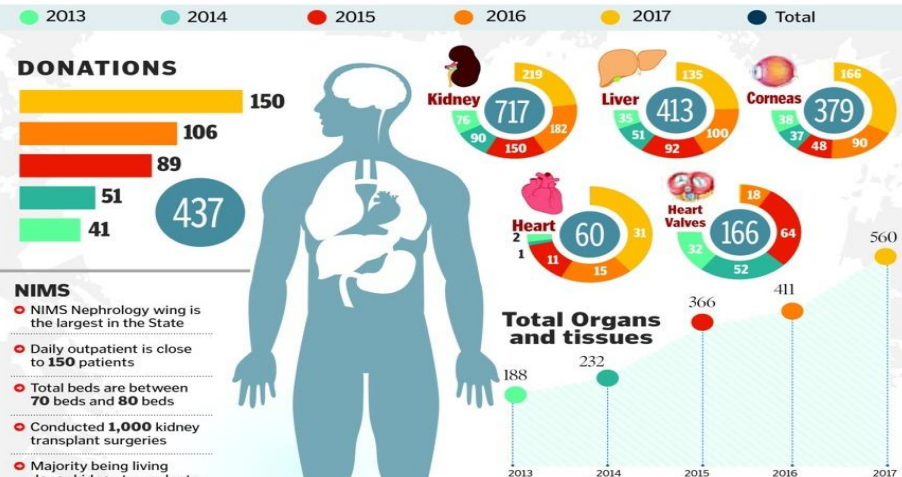
Gandhi to turn into a transplantation hub

In the coming months, Gandhi Hospital is all set to become a transplantation hub with an ability to take up kidney, liver and heart transplantations on a regular basis. The State government has given its nod to construct a centralised operation theatre block at a cost of Rs 33 crore. Authorities are setting up anywhere between five and six hi-tech modular operation theatres that will allow surgeons to conduct simultaneous multiple organ transplants. Already, the surgeons from Nephrology, Urology and Anaesthesia have successfully conducted three cadaver kidney transplant surgeries for poor patients in the last one month.

"We are hoping to conduct our first liver transplant this month. We have put in place a team that will oversee all the transplant surgeries. We have definitely made a start and we are keen on continuing with it," says Superintendent, Gandhi Hospital, Dr P Sravan Kumar.



Year-wise break up of organ donations in Telangana



NIMS

- NIMS Nephrology wing is the largest in the State
- Daily outpatient is close to 150 patients
- Total beds are between 70 beds and 80 beds
- Conducted 1,000 kidney transplant surgeries
- Majority being living donor kidney transplants
- Conducts 1200 kidney biopsies every year
- Trains 80 to 100 patients on peritoneal dialysis

Osmania General Hospital

Haemodialysis patients per month	2000	Kidney transplants: 600	Cadaver kidney transplants: 34
		Children kidney transplants: 12	

Jeevandan crosses another landmark

Hyderabad: The State-run Jeevandan organ donation scheme reached yet another landmark when it completed 150 donations in 2017. This is the highest number of donations ever taken up under Jeevandan, ever since its launch in 2013. In 2017, along with Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, the Jeevandan programme in Telangana was also recognised as the best performing organ donation scheme in the country by National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The 150 donations in 2017 enabled the Jeevandan officials to collect 560 organs this year while last year the Jeevandan completed 106 donations and collected 411 donor organs, which includes kidney, heart, liver, heart valves, cornea, lungs and pancreas.

Prabeerkumar.Sikdar
@timesgroup.com

[illegible]

Hyderabad: Two organ donors, Addam Lavanya, 36, resident of Nalgonda district, and S Padma, 35, resident of Karimnagar district, were declared brain-dead at their respective hospitals, gave a new lease of life to two liver patients.

Two of them were undergoing treatment at Apollo Hospital and Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences respectively. Their condition deteriorated and they were declared brain-dead by treating neurosurgeons.

Subsequently, their relatives authorised Jeevandan to harvest their kidneys, livers and heart for cadaver transplants. TNN

Heart, k

CITY BUREAU
Hyderabad



Bandi Padma

Relatives of a 55-year-old Bandi Padma, who was declared brain dead by attending neuro-physicians of Aware Global Hospitals, LB Nagar on Monday, have decided to donate her organs under the State-run Jeevandan organ donation scheme.

On Sunday, Bandi Mallaiyah and wife Bandi Padma were returning to their native Rampur village of Warangal district. Mallaih lost control of the bike near a speed breaker and both of them fell down.

tors said Padma would never recover fully from the head injury.

The transplant co-ordinators of Leevandan did grief

Hyderabad: The family of Madanu Sagar Kumar, 30, a resident of Kunoor village, Bhongir, donated his organs to Jeevandan two days after he was

CORRESPONDENT
KABUL, MARCH 4

organs of a 23-year-old man were donated to a brain donation scheme of the Government of Karnataka by his family after he was declared brain dead. Six months had gone for a while since the death of Viswanthapur, Wangang with his friend, a truck driver, who was a dealer skid and both of them were killed in a head-on collision. Prashanth, who was a student of a medical college, had a serious head injury and was rushed to Yashwantrao Chavan Hospital in Hyderabad, where he sustained multiple injuries. The neurosurgeon, Dr. Prashanth brain donor, who was the one who saved his father, Mr. S. Wangang, agreed to donate his organs and liver to the brain donation scheme.

Jeevan Reddy of TRS wins accolades

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD

Telangana Rashtra Samithi MLA A. Jeevan Reddy won a pat from Health Minister Laxma Reddy for pledging his organs under the Jeevandan programme.

Mr. Jeevan Reddy raised the question in the Assembly here on Friday during the Question Hour, in response to the programme to promote cadaver organ donations in the State. Due to lack of facilities in the district centres, organ donations could not be promoted.

'Need awareness'

He disclosed that he had pledged his organs under the Jeevandan, and emphasised that awareness should be generated among people in all districts. Another TRS MLA, D. Chinnaiah, said that because of superstitions



Jeevan Reddy

many do not come forward to donate organs. One brain dead person could donate seven organs and give life to seven persons.

In all the district hospitals, awareness should be created on the importance of organ donation, he said. Dr. Laxma Reddy, appreciating Jeevan Reddy's gesture, appealed to all the MLAs to create awareness about the Jeevandan scheme in their constituencies.

He said organ transplant surgeries were conducted in Osmania Hospital and Gandhi Hospitals in the city.

Liver transplant saves sexagenarian

ROHIT P.S.

After being counselled,

11 organs retrieved from
three brain dead person.

CITY BUREAU
Hyderabad

Relatives of three persons who were declared brain dead agreed to donate organs of the deceased under State-run Jeevandan organ donation scheme. In all, the three donations led to retrieval of 11 donor organs, which were sent to various hospitals in Hyderabad for transplantation.

On Sunday, 38-year-old E

for the his family members and the consent to donate was given by wife E Venkata Rajeshwari and brother E Balaji. The surgeons retrieved two kidneys, a liver, and two corneas for transplantation.

Falls to death

A 55-year-old housewife Kavali Ramanjunamma, from Kalapuram village, Anantapur district, slipped and fell down at her house

team retrieved a kidney, Jeevandan officials said.

Bike mishap

On Friday, Kalavela Sampath, a 30-year-old farmer and a resident of Kothapalli, Karimnagar district, was travelling on his two-wheeler when his bike skid and he suffered serious head injuries.

He was shifted to a local hospital and later to Karimnagar Government Hospital

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Public Awareness

1. Awareness programs conducted in various sectors eg. Schools, Colleges, Marathons.
2. CME Programs







Transplant Coordinator Training Programme

Transplant Coordinator
Training Programme

Academic Year: 2017-2018



Jeevandan
Cadaver Transplantation
Programme
Government Of Telangana

Ground floor, Specialty Block NIMS Hospital , Panjagutta,
Hyderabad

Email: ctcjeevandan-ts@nic.in,
Jeevandan.telangana@gmail.com
Ph.no:040-2348 9494, 8885060093
web site: www.jeevandan.gov.in

Course objective:

Jeevandan is a cadaver Transplantation programme of Government of Telangana. Transplant coordinators play a key role in successful cadaver transplantation programme. Jeevandan in association with Osmania General Hospital has started the training programme for Transplant Coordinators in the years 2015. The 3rd batch of training is starting in October 2017

Chairman of Coordinator Committee:

Superintendent of Osmania General Hospital

Convener: Dr. Manisha Sahay Professor and Head,
Nephrology, OGH.

Co Convener : Dr. Kiranmai Ismail, I/c Professor,
Nephrology, OGH

Total No of Seats: Maximum 100 seats per year

Duration of Course:

1. 1 year course
2. One session per month
3. Each session contain 5 classes

Course Material :

Soft Copies of Teaching material ,Guide book of Transplant coordinators, Hand book of Transplantation and THOA act ,rules and amendments

Qualification:

Any graduate from recognized system of medicine/ Nurse/ any bachelor degree in any science degree/ in social work / psychiatry / sociology / social science / public health

Registration fee:

Candidates should have to pay Rs. 1000/- in the form of Demand Draft drawn in favour of "O.G.H. Cadaver Transplant A/C " payable at Hyderabad.

Selection:

On submission of application. If more than 100 application are received, selection will be made by conducting entrance exam of 25 marks on multiple choice

Syllabus : Annexure I

Faculty : Annexure II

Internship:

- Practical Training in any of the Hospitals registered under Jeevandan.
- To attend minimum 5 brain dead donation and 5 cases on Organ Transplantation

Project :

Project submission on the concept of Organ Donation or paper presentation in any of national or state conferences

Examination:

Total: 100 marks

Theory	50 Marks
Short notes	15*2=30
Multiple choice	10 Marks
Fill in the blanks	10 Marks
Practical	50 Marks

Issue of Certificate :

Certificate shall be Issued after completing of course and fulfilling the following conditions

- Attendance should have minimum 80%
- Paper presentation
- Intern ship: To attend minimum 5 Brain dead cases and 5 transplant cases
- Pass marks in Examination - Minimum 50

Registration Process:

Submit your filled in application with all necessary documents on or before 15/11/2017 to Jeevandan Office. For further details please contact Jeevandan office.



Transplant
Coordinator
Training
Certificate
distribution



Donor Felicitation Programme







Shot on OPPO F5



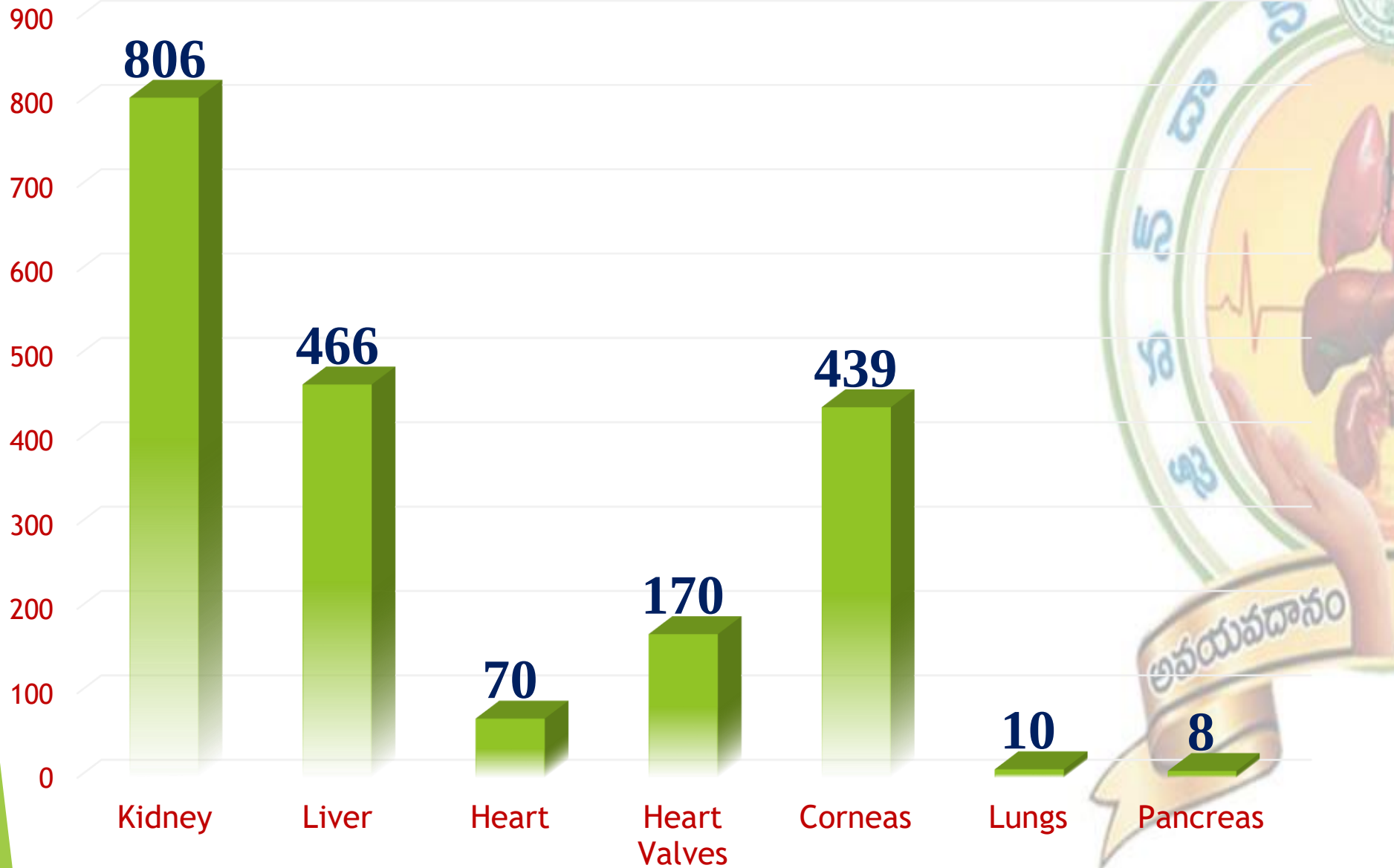
Jeevandan

Donor condolence Programme



Jeevandan

Jeevandan Overall Statistics



Year Wise donations

Year	Donations
2013	41
2014	51
2015	89
2016	106
2017	150
2018	63
Total	502



Donation rate of Jeevandan in 2016 : 3.01 Donation/million

Donation rate of Jeevandan in 2017 : 4.26 Donation/million

Donation rate of Jeevandan in 20178 up to date: 5.25 Donation/million

About Jeevandan in 10th Class

from brain dead patients. The process of transplantation of organs from brain dead patients to another is called cadaver transplantation. If you are willing to donate organs and get organs. Those who need organs must register their names in transplantation facility hospitals. Those who are willing to donate their organs have to sign in an application form at transplantation facility hospital. Some voluntary organisation also working on this corner.

Collect information about voluntary organisation for organ donation and make a report on them.

There is very less awareness among people about organ donation. Society needs much awareness in organ donation, so that we can save many lives who are in need of different organs for their survival. Instead of living in their memories, let them live in others for one more life. We must show humanity, after all we are humans.

We can live even after death

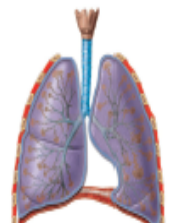
Five organs of 18 year old youth donated

Dc correspondent, Hyderabad, 20 June 2013

Five organs of 18 year old H.S. YASWANTH KUMAR were donated by his father H V Shiva kumar to the organ donation wing of jeevandan scheme on Thursday. Yaswanth had met an accident on June 15 while he was travelling in a shared Autorikshaw from Jagadgirigutta. He was rushed to Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS). The Nuero surgeons at NIMS declared him brain dead. Jeevandan counsellors obtained the consent of Mr. Shiva kumar, who agreed to donate Yaswanth's kidneys, two heart valves, liver. These organs were retrieved and sent to various Hospitals for Transplantaion. Dr. Swarnalatha in-charge of Jeevandan scheme, said in a statement. Think how much great yaswanth's parents are?

Other path ways of excretion (*accessory excretory organs*)

You have learnt about kidney, chief excretory organ of our body. What are the other excretory organs of human body? Lungs, skin, liver have their own specific functions but carry out excretion as a secondary function.



Jeevandan Got One of the best State in Cadaver Donations from NOTTO



Jeevandan web site got Smart Governance Skoch award





Cadaver Transplant - Conclusion

Organ Shortage is a Crisis, however the Crisis has a Cure

- In India we need to Network and start thinking of sharing resources, expertise and organs
- Set up Collaborative projects
- Use Media for Promotion
- Get Religious heads to Participate
- Have Transparency in programme
- Set up regional Transplant co-ordinators Forums
- Social appreciation of donor family.



JEEVANDAN

CADAVER TRANSPLANTATION PROGRAMME

State Government of Telangana



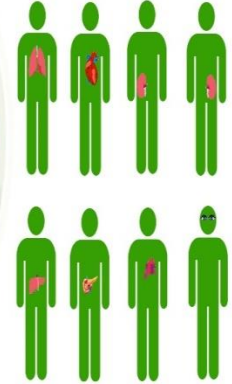
Success of
Cadaver
Transplantati
on
Programme
is
team work

One Person

1=8

Save 8 Lives

You



The Loss of one Life could be the Begining of another....

Become an **"ORGAN DONOR"**

Phone : 040-23489494, Cell : 8885060093 , 8885060092, 8885060095, 8885060096

website : www.jeevandan.gov.in

facebook : www.facebook.com/jeevandants

contact address : Jeevandan Office, Speciality Block, NIMS Hospital, Punjagutta, Hyderabad.



Jeevandana



THANK YOU !!