

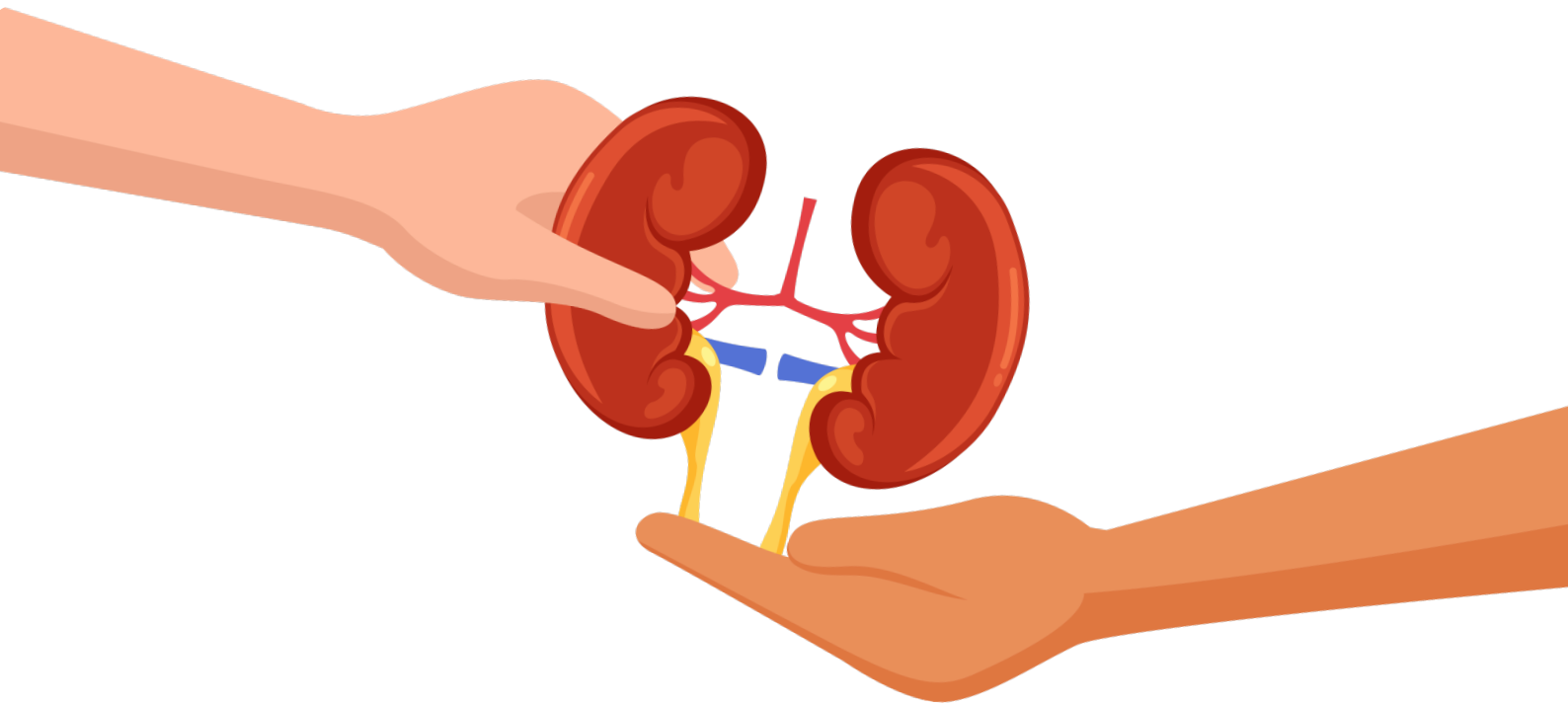
ORGAN DONATION

KNOW IT UNDERSTAND IT SAVE A LIFE

13TH AUGUST : WORLD ORGAN DONATION DAY



Organ donation starts with knowing ►



Every 10 minutes, one person is added to the organ transplant waitlist, and 20 people die every day waiting for an organ in India.

There are over **160,000 patients** that require transplants every year. We can help them by spreading awareness and bursting myths. Donating an organ is extremely valuable because it is both a gift and a life-saving act. One organ donor can save up to eight lives. So, this year, let's encourage ordinary people to take extraordinary action.

Types of Organ Donation

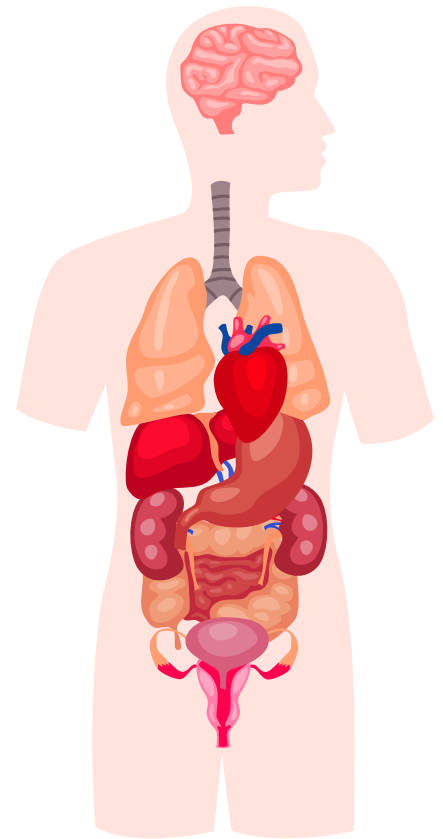


Living Donation

When a living person donates an organ or a part of the organ, it is called a living donation. The most common examples of living donations are kidney donation, liver donation, blood donation, etc. A person can donate an organ only if they are medically fit, and their blood group and tissue type match the recipient.

Organs that can be donated by living donors:

- One kidney
- One lung
- A part of the liver
- A part of the pancreas
- A part of the intestine





Cadaver Donation

When a person's organs are donated after death, it is called cadaver or deceased donation. In such cases, the organs should be removed as soon as possible. A person who is willing to donate organs after death needs to register for organ donation. How a donor dies is also an important factor in deciding which organs can be donated.

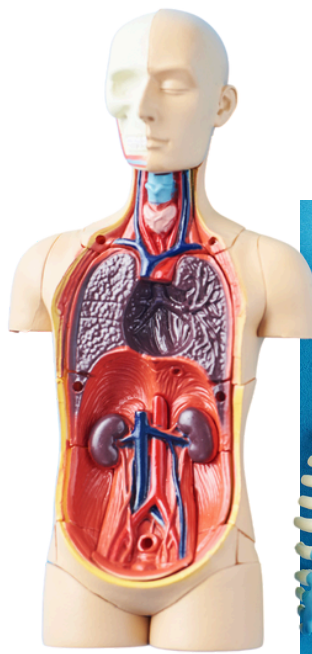
Organs that can be donated when the donor is deceased:

- Kidneys (2)
- Liver
- Lungs (2)
- Heart
- Pancreas
- Intestines
- Hands and Face
- In case of brain death, all vital organs such as the heart, lungs, pancreas, kidneys, and liver can be donated.
- In case of natural death, only tissue donation is possible—such as cornea, bone marrow, heart valves, etc.—because vital organs die due to lack of oxygen supply after death.



Who Can Be an Organ Donor?

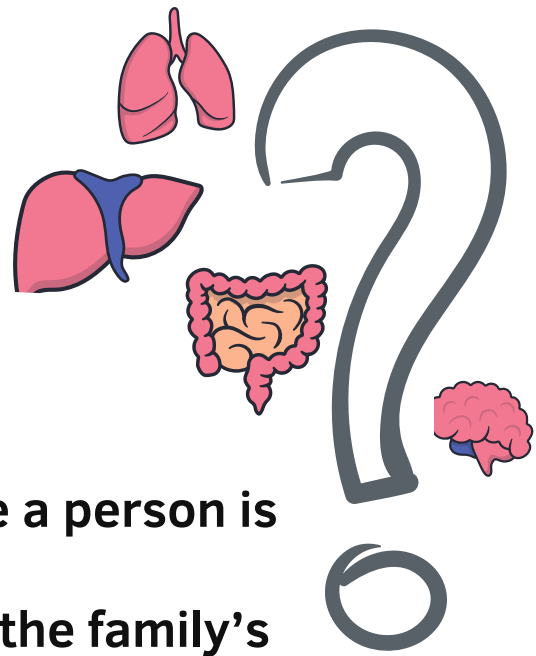
Any healthy individual, irrespective of age, gender, or religion, can become an organ donor. It is a noble act, and everyone should pledge their organs. You can fill out an online pledge form by Organ India to register as a donor. After registration, a donor card with a unique registration number is issued by NOTTO. In India, family consent is also important for organ donation.



Important Facts About Organ Donation

- Organ donation is possible for anyone of any age, caste, religion, or group.
- Donating organs can be done at any age. Organ donation is based on strict medical standards rather than age.
- Tissues like the cornea, heart valves, skin, and bone can be donated after natural death, but essential organs like the heart, liver, kidneys, intestines, lungs, and pancreas can only be donated after “brain death.”
- Organs such as the heart, pancreas, liver, kidneys, and lungs can be transplanted to patients whose organs are failing, allowing many of them to return to a normal life.
- To be a donor, anyone under the age of 18 must obtain the permission of a parent or guardian.
- Organ Donation Day is about spreading awareness. Organ and tissue donation is possible for anyone, regardless of age, race, or gender. If the individual is under the age of 18, parental or legal guardian approval is required.

How to Donate an Organ?



There are two ways to donate organs:

- 1. Committing to organ donation while a person is still living**
- 2. Committing to organ donation with the family's consent after death**

A person can pledge for organ donation at any time during their life by filling out a donor form.

Steps to pledge as a donor:

1. Get the donor form from the official website.
2. Fill out the “Organ/Body Donation” form after downloading it.
3. On the donor form, you'll need two witnesses' signatures, one of whom must be a close family member.
4. If your request is approved, you will receive a “Donor Card” with a registration number.
5. If you decide to become a donor, you must inform your loved ones.

Another way is to make a valuable donation through your family. Hospitals also accept unregistered donations. If a person dies without registering, his or her organs can be donated by the person's relatives. The sole requirement for this contribution is that they sign a consent form, which is provided at the time. The body of the deceased is respectfully returned to the family.

Organ Donation in India: Key Statistics

According to
AIIMS data
(2019–2023)

India has only
3%
of registered
organ donors

1.5–2 lakh people
require kidney
transplants each
year, but only **about**
8,000 (4%) receive
them

80,000 people
require liver
transplants annually,
but only **1,800** are
carried out

1 lakh individuals
require corneal or
eye transplants
yearly, but only
about 50% get
them

For heart
transplants, **only**
200 of the 10,000
cardiac patients
match with a donor

Understand the power you hold inside



Final Notes

- In the case of **natural death**, tissues like the cornea, heart valves, bone, and skin can be donated.
- Vital organs like the heart, liver, intestines, kidneys, lungs, and pancreas can **only** be donated in the case of **brain death**.
- There is no specific age for organ donation, but the donor's **medical condition is strictly verified**.
- For individuals under 18, **parental/guardian consent** is mandatory.
- India follows the **Human Organ and Tissue Transplantation Act** to regulate donations.
- According to WHO, only **0.01% of people in India** donate their organs after death.