

10.

evropski dan
darovanja
in transplantacij

european
donation and
transplantation day



Ethical questions related to donation

Guenter Kirste

Deutsche Stiftung Organtransplantation



10th European Donation and Transplantation Day in Slovenia

Europe

27 Member States



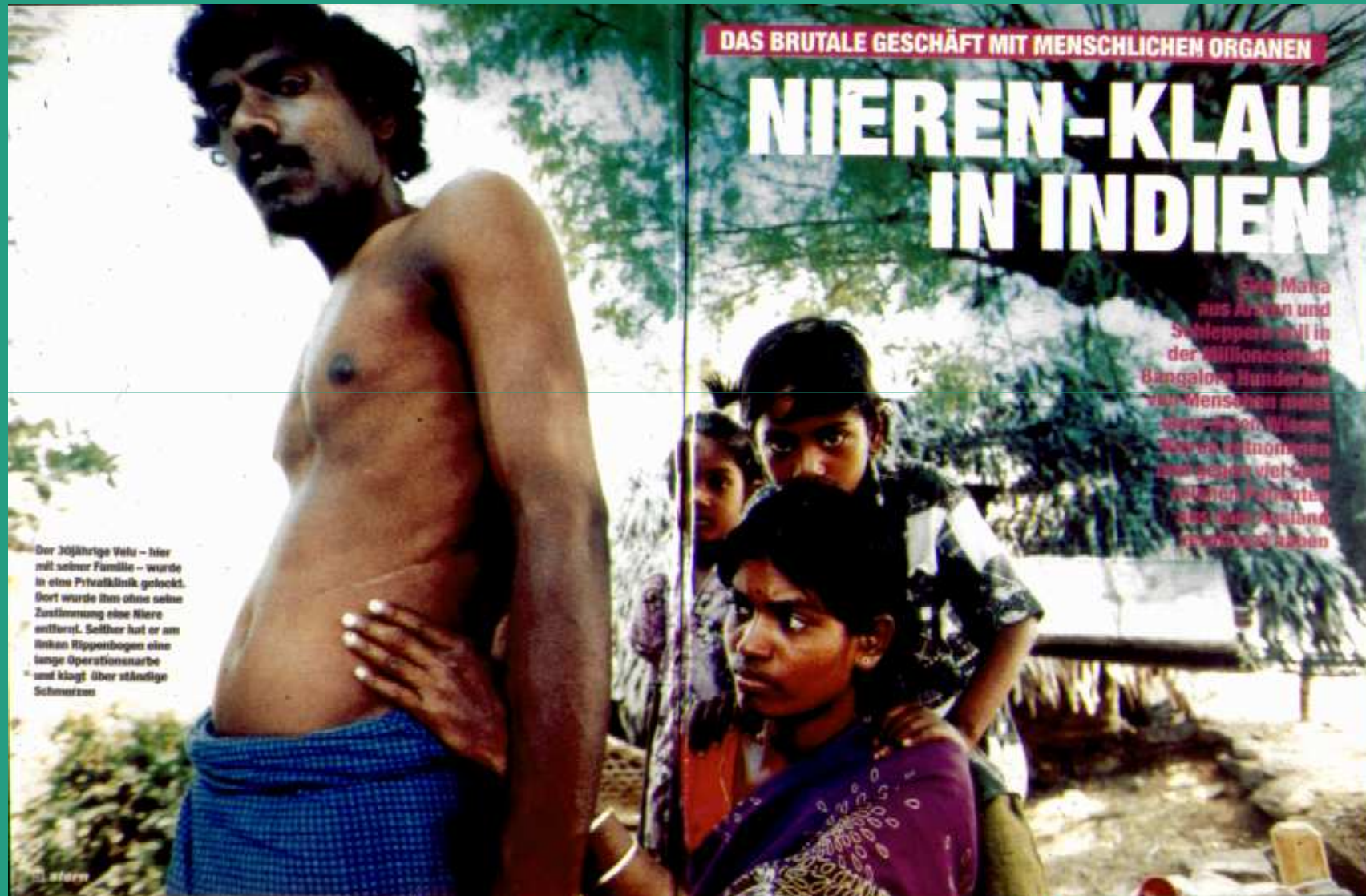
Diverse stages of
economical
development



Population:
almost 600 million
65 p/km²

23 official
Languages





DAS BRUTALE GESCHÄFT MIT MENSCHLICHEN ORGANEN

NIEREN-KLAU IN INDIEN

Ein Mann aus Arsen und Schleppern will in der Millionenstadt Bangalore Hunderten von Menschen meist ohne deren Wissen Nieren entnehmen und gegen viel Geld an reichen Patienten aus dem Ausland verkaufen lassen

Der 30-jährige Velu – hier mit seiner Familie – wurde in eine Privatklinik gelockt. Dort wurde ihm ohne seine Zustimmung eine Niere entfernt. Seither hat er am linken Rippenbogen eine lange Operationsnarbe und klagt über ständige Schmerzen



Changing Ethics in Renal Transplantation: Presentation of Iran Model

A.J. Ghods

ABSTRACT

This article reviews renal transplant (RTx) activity in USA to show that the ethics of RTx are changing, with steadily increasing numbers of living unrelated donors (LURD). In developing countries the numbers of RTx are inadequate emphasizing the need for controlled LURD RTx programs. The condemnation of all forms of compensated LURD RTx results in many patient deaths and the associated suffering is unethical. The Iran model, adopted in 1988, permits compensated and controlled LURD RTx. It has eliminated the RTx waiting list in Iran. At the end of 2002, among the 14,288 RTxs performed, 78% were from LURDs. The recipients of >50% of the kidneys from LURDs have been from the poor socioeconomic class of Iran. It has been recommended that each society should provide legally binding life-long benefits for LURDs.

BLUTIGE ERNTE

Die Autoren
David Matas
und
David Kilgour



Untersuchungsbericht

zu den Anschuldigungen der

Organentnahmen

an Falun Gong-Praktizierenden in China



VON
David Matas und David Kilgour

Revidierte und erweiterte
Fassung vom 31. Januar 2007

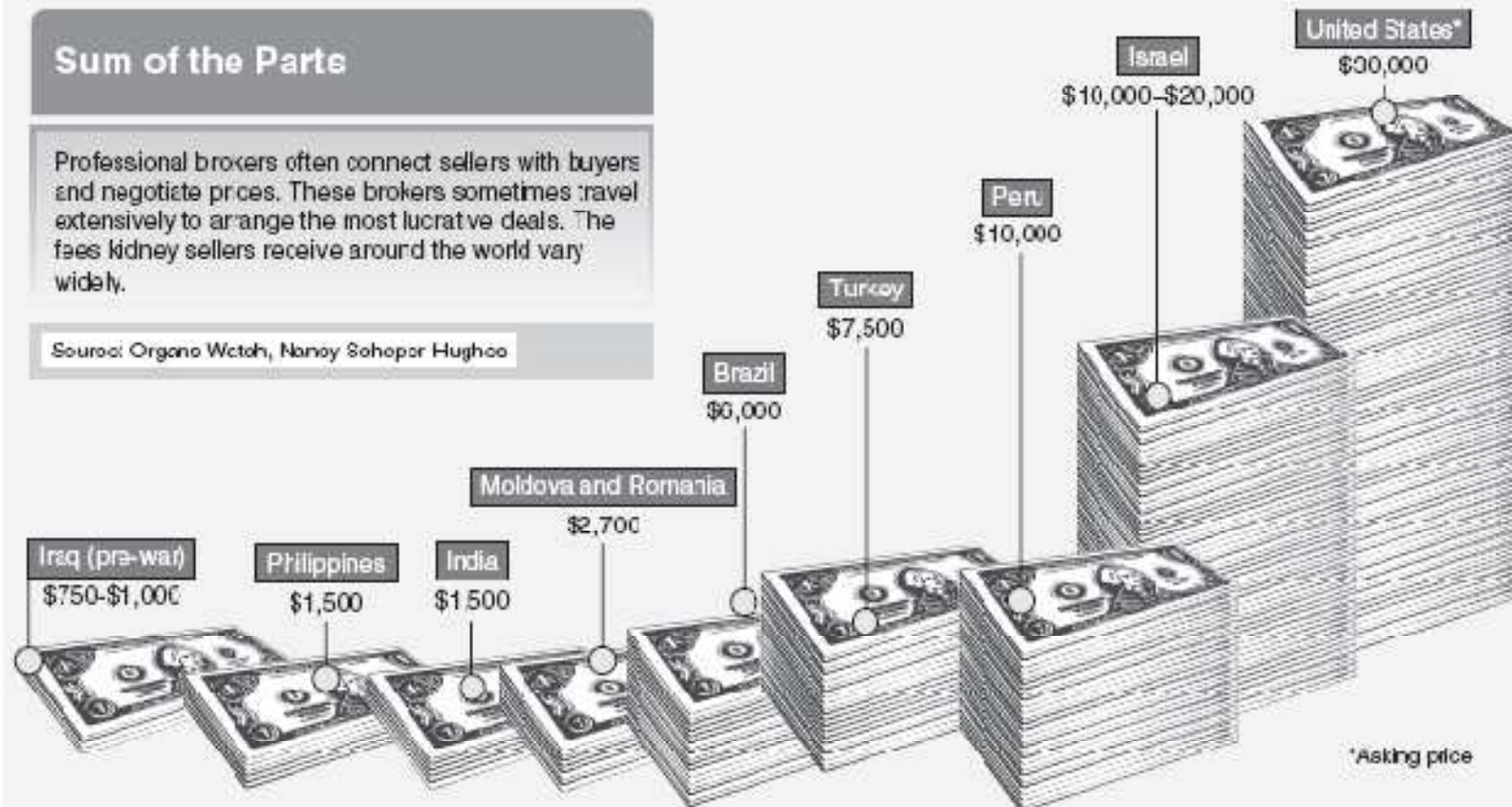
ILLEGAL ORGAN TRADE: GLOBAL JUSTICE AND THE TRAFFIC IN HUMAN ORGANS

Nancy Scheper-Hughes, PhD

Sum of the Parts

Professional brokers often connect sellers with buyers and negotiate prices. These brokers sometimes travel extensively to arrange the most lucrative deals. The fees kidney sellers receive around the world vary widely.

Source: *Organs Watch*, Nancy Scheper-Hughes



Nancy Scheper-Hughes is professor of medical anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, and director of Organs Watch, a center that documents the global traffic in organs.

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Only on CNN.**

WORLD

Pakistan's lucrative kidney trade

CNN Islamabad Bureau Chief Ash-har Quraishi

Wednesday, August 4, 2004 Posted: 0542 GMT (1342 HKT)

SULTANPURA, Pakistan (CNN) -- Four years ago Mohammad Ashraf, desperate for money, sold one of his kidneys to repay a debt.

The pay-off was 104,000 rupees, which translates to just about \$1,800.

"My health is suffering, I'm in a lot of pain," Ashraf says as he props himself up on crutches.

Now too weak to stand, Ashraf is out of work and ill. He shows us his scar -- all



In visible pain, Ashraf shows off his scar.

[VIDEO](#)[MORE VIDEO](#) 

**KIDNEY transplant , LIVER
transplant hospital , BMT**

**Nieren und Leber
Transplantieren**

LIVER4YOU@YAHOO.COM LIVEKIDNEYTRANSPLANT@YAHOO.COM

**Kidney ,liver Transplant
Hospital**

Statistics for Transplants

NEDERLANDS

ESPAÑOL

Français

Denmark

Lancel Article

MONETARY CONCERNS

Transplant Critics

GREEK

RUSSIAN



Leute ohne Geld für Transplantieren



Auslander der sich bemüht, Leute zu überzeugen, Geld für seine Transplantatier zu spenden,



Organ Trafficking and Transplant Tourism: A Commentary on the Global Realities

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Center for Bioethics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA b Harvard Medical School at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA

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KEYWORDS

Medical ethics • organ markets • organ trafficking

ABSTRACT

The extent of organ sales from commercial living donors (CLDs) or vendors has now become evident. At the Second Global Consultation on Human Transplantation of the World Health Organization's (WHO) in March 2007, it was estimated that organ trafficking accounts for 5–10% of the kidney transplants performed annually throughout the world. Patients with sufficient resources in need of organs may travel from one country to another to purchase a kidney (or liver) mainly from a poor person. Transplant centers in 'destination' countries have been well known to encourage the sale of organs to 'tourist' recipients from the 'client' countries.



The Declaration of Istanbul on Organ Trafficking and Transplant Tourism



To address the growing problems of organ sales, transplant tourism and trafficking in organ donors in the context of the global shortage of organs, a Summit Meeting was held in Istanbul of more than 150 representatives of scientific and medical bodies from 78 countries around the world, and including government officials, social scientists, and ethicists.

The Declaration of Istanbul on Organ Trafficking and Transplant Tourism

*Participants in the International Summit on Transplant Tourism and Organ Trafficking
convened by The Transplantation Society and International Society of Nephrology
in Istanbul, Turkey, April 30–May 2, 2008**

Organ trafficking is the recruitment, transport, transfer, harboring or receipt of living or deceased persons or their organs by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or of the giving to, or the receiving by, a third party of payments or benefits to achieve the transfer of control over the potential donor, for the purpose of exploitation by the removal of organs for transplantation (6).

Transplant commercialism is a policy or practice in which an organ is treated as a commodity, including by being bought or sold or used for material gain.

Travel for transplantation is the movement of organs, donors, recipients or transplant professionals across jurisdictional borders for transplantation purposes. Travel for transplantation becomes **transplant tourism** if it involves organ trafficking and/or transplant commercialism or if the resources (organs, professionals and transplant centers) devoted to providing transplants to patients from outside a country undermine the country's ability to provide transplant services for its own population.

Alliance-”O”

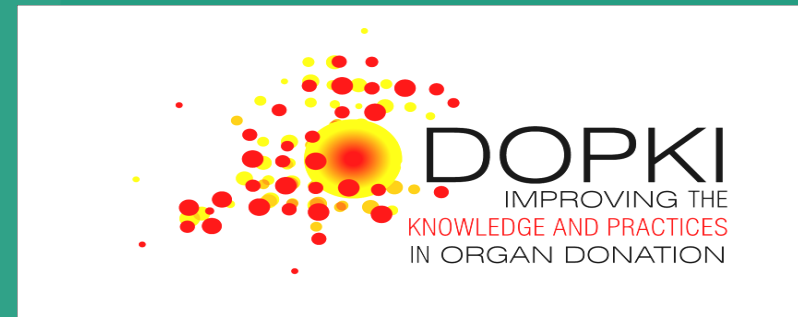
*“European Group for
Coordination of National
Research Programmes on
Organ Donation and
Transplantation”*



www.alliance-o.org

DOPKI

Improving the Knowledge and
Practices in Organ Donation



www.dopki.eu

Legal provisions distinguish between:

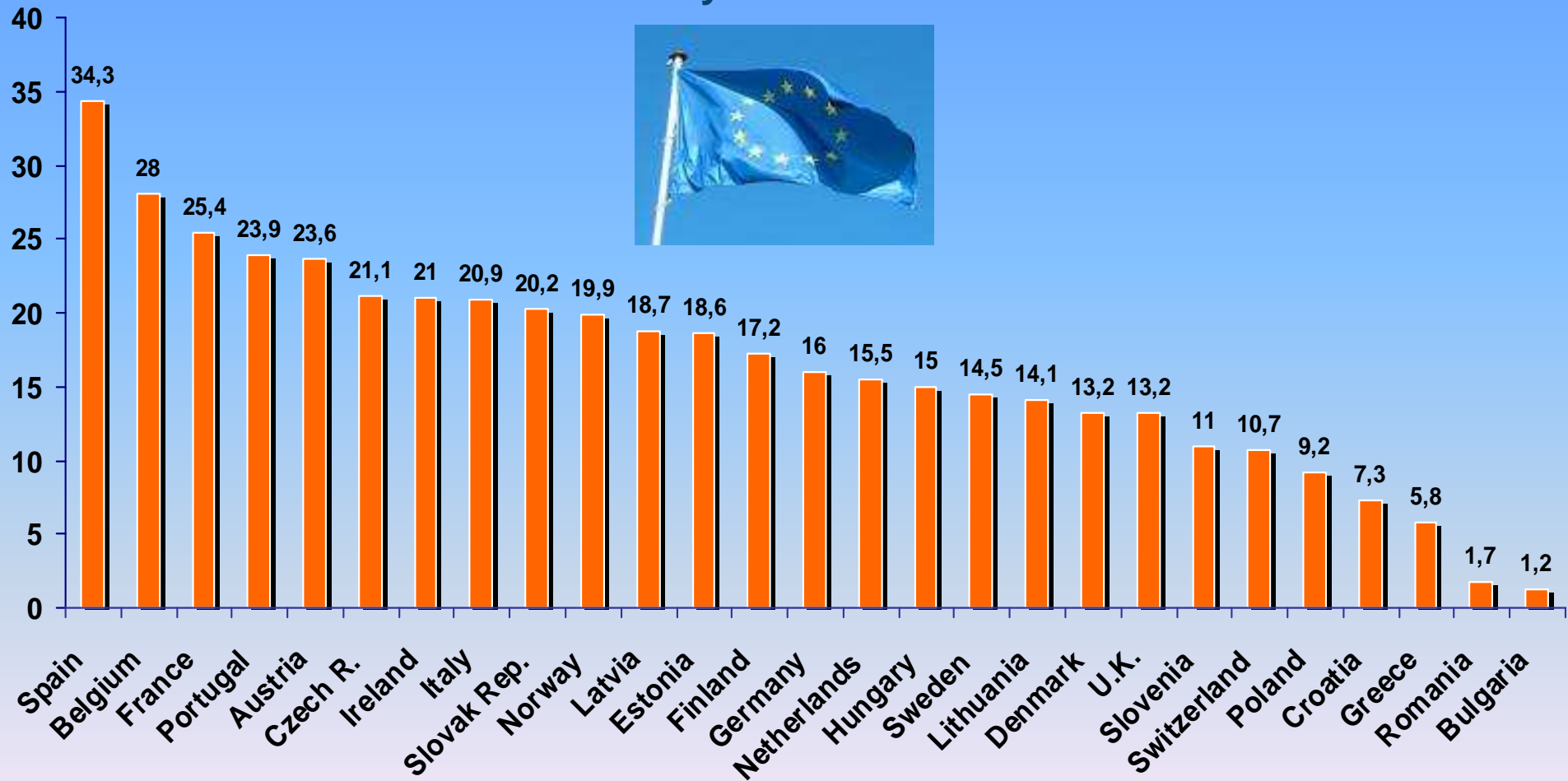
- post mortem donation
- living donation

Prerequisites for post mortem organ donation:

- No retrieval prior to certification of death
- No retrieval without consent of the donor or his next of kin

Organ Donation (Europe)

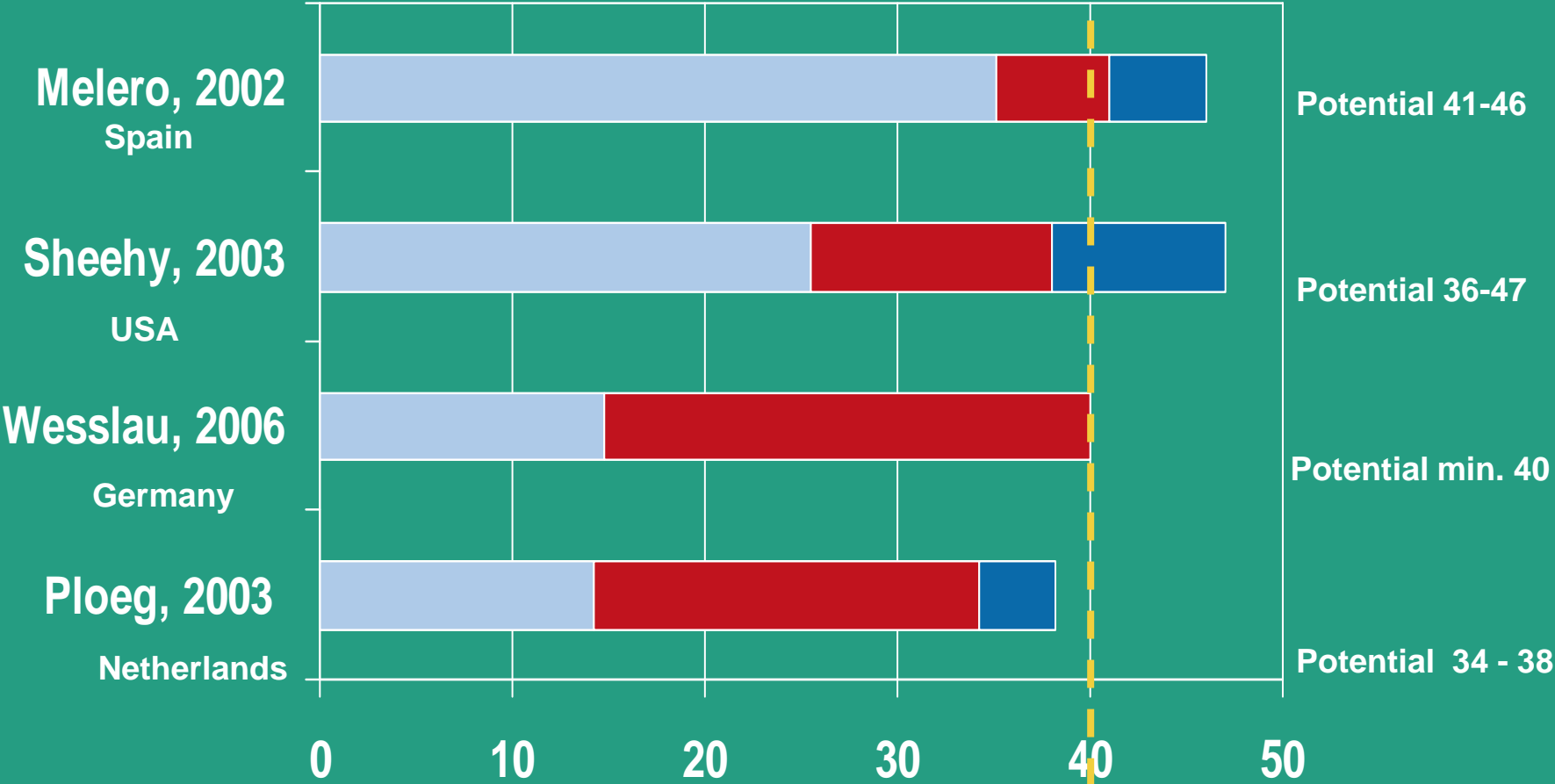
Deceased Organ Donors per mill.pop.
year 2007



Potential Organ Donors (Donors per / mill. Pop.)



+/- 40 potential of Organ Donors



Real Donors Potential of min. increase Potential of max. increase

Papst spendet Liebe - und seine Organe!

09:24 | 05.09.2008

ROM – Würde der Heilige Vater auch sein Herz verschenken, falls es je soweit kommen sollte? Papst Benedikt XVI. (81) hat seit Jahren einen Organspender-Ausweis.



Conclusion:

In day to day practice the two concepts do not differ in the end

One big conceptual difference:

If no relatives can be determined to make a decision and the donor will is unknown in countries with informed consent organ retrieval would be illegal while it could be pursued in countries with presumed consent



Zuversichtlich: Zusammen mit ihrem Kuscheltier, einem Geschenk der Besatzung des Intensivtransportwagens, wartet die kleine Shuri im Herz- und Diabeteszentrum auf ein Spenderherz.

FOTOS: MICHAEL BUHRKE

Ein neues Herz für Shuri

Japanisches Mädchen hofft auf ein Spenderherz in Deutschland

Two concepts:

- Limiting directly the access to the (national) waiting list
- Registration on (national) waiting list but subordinate consideration in the actual allocation process

Access of “Non – residents” to transplantation:

Access of non residents to transplantation medicine should be given due consideration in a European perspective, in order to be solved on a national level from a legal point of view. Any regulation should however be in accordance with national constitutions as well as European law (e.g. Art. 12, 18, 39, 43, 49 TEC and Council Regulation (EC) no 1408/71)



Save the Date



October 4 – 7, 2009 | Berlin, Germany

**2009 Organ Donation Congress
10th ISODP & 7th ITCS**

www.isopd2009.org



DSQ
DEUTSCHER STIFTUNG
ORGANEXPLANTATION
2009 local host

 International Society
For Organ Donation
and Procurement
SECTION 01

TTS
The Transplantation Society





**World Health
Organization**



DEUTSCHE STIFTUNG
ORGANTRANSPLANTATION
Gemeinnützige Stiftung

Koordinierungsstelle Organspende

Invitation

for the

**5th World Day for Organ Donation
and Transplantation**

and the

**11th European Day for Organ
Donation and Transplantation**



ORGAN DONATION
A GIFT FOR LIFE

Sunday, 4th October, 2009

DSO

DEUTSCHE STIFTUNG
ORGANTRANSPLANTATION
Gemeinnützige Stiftung

Koordinierungsstelle Organspende



Berlin