EthxWeb Search Results

Search Detail:
Result=(*.PC.) AND (@YD >= "20000000")
2=1 : "
Documents: 1 - 325 of 2576

Document 1
Rhodes, Rosamond; Azzouni, Jody; Baumrin, Stefan Bernard; Benkov, Keith; Blaser, Martin J; Brenner, Barbara; Dauben, Joseph W; Earle, William J; Frank, Lily; Gligorov, Nada; Goldfarb, Joseph; Hirschhorn, Kurt; Hirschhorn, Rochelle; Holzman, Iain; Indyk, Debbie; Jabs, Ethylin Wang; Lackey, Douglas P; Moros, Daniel A; Philpott, Sean; Rhodes, Matthew E; Richardson, Lynne D; Sacks, Henry S; Sperling, Rhoda; Trusko, Brent; Zweig, Arnulf
De minimis risk: a proposal for a new category of research risk.

Document 2
Carty, Matthew J; Bueno, Ericka; Lehmann, Lisa S; Pomahac, Bohdan
A position paper in support of hand transplantation in the blind.
Abstract:
Blind upper extremity amputees have historically been excluded from consideration for hand allotransplantation. Although no formal position statement regarding their exclusion has been published to date, functional, rehabilitative, and ethical concerns related to blind amputee candidacy for hand transplantation may be inferred. The authors provide a summary of these reservations and a counterargument to their assumptions, drawing on outcomes measures reported for hand transplantations completed to date. The authors therefore provide a rationale for the inclusion of blind amputees in hand transplantation protocols in the future.

Document 3
Strausz, János
Orvosi hetilap 2011 Oct 30; 152(44): 1772-4
Abstract:
The 15 years history of lung transplantation in Hungary shows the medical, political and social characteristics of this period. The barely determined, open-ended legal, financial and ethical framework of transplantation has stayed nowadays in the same position. The Hungarian State Audit Office has also noted these problems. Joining of Hungary to Eurotransplant will beneficially influence the whole procedure.

Document 4
Schulz, Karl-Heinz; Kroencke, Sylvia
To donate or not to donate: decision making and psychosocial determinants in living liver donation.
Transplantation 2011 Oct 27; 92(8): 846-7

Document 5
Uehara, Minako; Hayashi, Akiko; Murai, Toshiya; Noma, Shun'ichi
Psychological factors influencing donors' decision-making pattern in living-donor liver transplantation.
Transplantation 2011 Oct 27; 92(8): 936-42
Abstract: It has been reported that living liver donors may develop psychological or psychosocial impairments after transplantation, although the majority of them do not develop much difficulties. Their postoperative psychological prognosis may be affected by the way they made their decision to donate. The purpose of this study was to investigate the association of donors' preoperative psychological factors with the processes of their individual decision-making to donate and their family-level decision-making to select one donor among themselves.

Document 6
Strong, Christina W; Shafer, Teresa
Donation of bodily material for medicine and research.
BMJ (Clinical research ed.) 2011 October 26; 343: d6839

Document 7
Delmonico, Francis L; Dominguez-Gil, Beatriz; Matessari, Rafael; Noel, Luc
A call for government accountability to achieve national self-sufficiency in organ donation and transplantation.
Lancet 2011 Oct 15; 378(9800): 1356

Document 8
Delmonico, Francis L; Dominguez-Gil, Beatriz; Matessari, Rafael; Noel, Luc
A call for government accountability to achieve national self-sufficiency in organ donation and transplantation.
Abstract: Roughly 100,000 patients worldwide undergo organ transplantation annually, but many other patients remain on waiting lists. Transplantation rates vary substantially across countries. Affluent patients in nations with long waiting lists do not always wait for donations from within their own countries. Commercially driven transplantation, however, does not always
ensure proper medical care of recipients or donors, and might lengthen waiting times for resident patients or increase the illegal and unethical purchase of organs from living donors. Governments should systematically address the needs of their countries according to a legal framework. Medical strategies to prevent end-stage organ failure must also be implemented. In view of the Madrid Resolution, the Declaration of Istanbul, and the 63rd World Health Assembly Resolution, a new paradigm of national self-sufficiency is needed. Each country or region should strive to provide a sufficient number of organs from within its own population, guided by WHO ethics principles.

**Document 9**
Caplan, A L; Danovitch, Gabriel; Shapiro, Michael; Lavee, Jacob; Epstein, Miran

*Time for a boycott of Chinese science and medicine pertaining to organ transplantation.*
Lancet 2011 Oct 1; 378(9798): 1218

**Document 10**
Siminoff, Laura A; Traino, Heather M; Gordon, Nahida H

*An exploratory study of relational, persuasive, and nonverbal communication in requests for tissue donation.*
Journal of health communication 2011 Oct; 16(9): 955-75

**Abstract:**
This study explores the effects of tissue requesters’ relational, persuasive, and nonverbal communication on families’ final donation decisions. One thousand sixteen (N = 1,016) requests for tissue donation were audiotaped and analyzed using the Siminoff Communication Content and Affect Program, a computer application specifically designed to code and assist with the quantitative analysis of communication data. This study supports the important role of communication strategies in health-related decision making. Families were more likely to consent to tissue donation when confirmational messages (e.g., messages that expressed validation or acceptance) or persuasive tactics such as credibility, altruism, or esteem were used during donation discussions. Consent was also more likely when family members exhibited nonverbal immediacy or disclosed private information about themselves or the patient. The results of a hierarchical log-linear regression revealed that the use of relational communication during requests directly predicted family consent. The results provide information about surrogate decision making in end-of-life situations and may be used to guide future practice in obtaining family consent to tissue donation.

**Document 11**
Rees, M

*Presumed consent for organ donation.*

**Document 12**
Caplan, Arthur

*The use of prisoners as sources of organs—an ethically dubious practice.*

**Abstract:**
The movement to try to close the ever-widening gap between demand and supply of organs has recently arrived at the prison gate. While there is enthusiasm for using executed prisoners as sources of organs, there are both practical barriers and moral concerns that make it unlikely that proposals to use prisoners will or should gain traction. Prisoners are generally not healthy enough to be a safe source of organs, execution makes the procurement of viable organs difficult, and organ donation post-execution ties the medical profession too closely to the act of execution.

**Document 13**
Potter, Nancy Nyquist

*What it means to treat people as ends-in-themselves.*

**Document 14**
Gardner, Molly

*Retribution, deterrence, and organ donation.*

**Document 15**
Johnson, L Syd M

*The ethically dubious practice of thwarting the redemption of the condemned.*

**Document 16**
Tsai, Daniel Fu-Chang; Tsai, Meng-Kung; Ko, Wen-Je

*Organs by firing squad: the medical and moral implausibility of death penalty organ procurement.*
**Document 18**
Goldberg, Aviva M; Frader, Joel

**Prisoners as living organ donors: the case of the Scott sisters.**

**Document 19**
Nelson, James Lindemann

**Internal organs, integral selves, and good communities: opt-out organ procurement policies and the 'separateness of persons'.**
Theoretical medicine and bioethics 2011 Oct; 32(5): 289-300

**Document 20**
Banwell, M E; Clibbon, J J; Sassoon, E M

**Transplantation of a latissimus dorsi flap between identical twins.**

**Document 21**
Biller-Andorno, Nikola

**Voluntariness in living-related organ donation.**
Transplantation 2011 Sep 27; 92(8): 617-9

**Document 22**
Dove, Edward S; Jody, Yann; Knoppers, Bartha M

**Trade-secret model: legal limitations.**
Science (New York, N.Y.) 2011 Sep 16; 333(6049): 1575; author reply 1575-6

**Document 23**
Rhodes, Rosamond; Aggarwal, Sourabh; Schiano, Thomas D

**Overdose with suicidal intent: ethical considerations for liver transplant programs.**
Liver transplantation : official publication of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases and the International Liver Transplantation Society 2011 Sep; 17(9): 1111-6

**Document 24**
Engström, Ingemar

**Ethical reflections on organ donation from children.**
Acta paediatrica (Oslo, Norway : 1992) 2011 Sep; 100(9): 1172-4

**Document 25**
Brierley, Joe; Larcher, Vic

**Organ donation from children: time for legal, ethical and cultural change.**
Acta paediatrica (Oslo, Norway : 1992) 2011 Sep; 100(9): 1175-9
processes is crucial. Although excellent palliative care and organ donation are compatible, discrepancies exist both between and within European countries in abilities to offer families donation opportunities. Change will require address of legal, ethical and cultural barriers, and this review aims to explore such changes pertinent to both dead and living organ donation.

CONCLUSION: We argue that across Europe it is surely time for legal, ethical and cultural change to facilitate parents, families and of course children in having the choice of donation.

**Abstract:**

Riegman, Peter H J; van Veen, Evert-Ben

**GeoHealth offers the following:**

**Document 26**

Hesse, C; Caillé, Y; Baudelot, C; Tenaillon, A

Bioethics Law in France: MPs vote to extend the range of potential living donors and authorize a living donor exchange program.


**Document 27**

Smith, Sandi W; Nazione, Samantha; LaPlante, Carolyn; Clark-Hitt, Rose; Park, Hee Sun; Sung, Randall; Leichtman, Alan

Living kidney donor decision making and communication.

Journal of health communication 2011 Sep; 16(8): 870-88

**Abstract:**

There is high demand for kidney donors in the United States, and it is widely accepted that living donation is optimal for individuals who need a kidney. Much research has focused on the potential recipient, but little has been studied about the communication and decision making of living kidney donors. Interviews assessed the communication and decision-making processes of 43 kidney donor volunteers. Almost all of the participants were not asked, but instead volunteered, to donate. The majority of donors reported having conversations with the recipient and speaking about their decisions with other individuals in their social networks besides the recipient. Some participants said that they stopped talking to others because of negative feedback. Future research should further examine the communication of donors with non-recipient others and potential methods of training recipients and donors to communicate effectively about the donation process.

**Document 28**

Epstein, Miran; Martin, Dominique; Danovitch, Gabriel

Caution: deceased donor organ commercialism!

Transplant international : official journal of the European Society for Organ Transplantation 2011 Sep; 24(9): 958-64

**Abstract:**

In the past 3 years there have been attempts to counter the international campaign against a market in organs from the living. In parallel to these attempts, support for a market in organs from the deceased has gained some traction. In this article we describe the various forms of this phenomenon, analyze its implications, and call upon policy makers to take steps to halt its progress.

**Document 29**

Then, Shih-Ning

Young children as regenerative tissue donors: considering the need for legal reform in light of divergent ethical approaches.

Journal of law and medicine 2011 Sep; 19(1): 172-95

**Abstract:**

In Australia, young children who lack decision-making capacity can have regenerative tissue removed to treat another person suffering from a severe or life-threatening disease. While great good can potentially result from this as the recipient's life may be saved, ethical unease remains over the "use" of young children in this way. This article examines the ethical approaches that have featured in the debate over the acceptability and limits of this practice, and how these are reflected in Australia's legal regime governing removal of tissue from young children. This analysis demonstrates a troubling dichotomy within Australia's laws that requires decision-makers to adopt inconsistent ethical approaches depending on where a donor child is situated. It is argued that this inconsistency in approach warrants legal reform of this ethically sensitive issue.

**Document 30**

Vasdev, Nikhil; Khurram, Muhammad A; Thomas, David; Soomro, Naeem; Talbot, David; Rix, David

The developing concept of using elective benign and malignant kidneys for renal transplantation.

BJU international 2011 Sep; 108(5): 627-8

**Document 31**

Gordon, A C; Hartle, A J

Donation after circulatory death—a new role for the anaesthetist?

Anaesthesia 2011 Sep; 66(9): 761-4

**Document 32**

Hens, Kristen; Lévesque, Emmanuelle; Dierickx, Kris

Children and biobanks: a review of the ethical and legal discussion.

Human genetics 2011 Sep; 130(3): 403-13

**Abstract:**

The use of tissue samples from children is vital to genetic research. Collections of such tissue, in so-called biobanks, can take the form of large-scale prospective cohort studies or disease-specific studies using tissue of children with that specific disease. Collections of samples gathered in a diagnostics context, such as blood spot cards, can also be used for genetic research. Research on stored tissue samples from children poses ethical questions that are different from those posed by the use of samples from adults. Also, the ethical questions raised by the participation of children in biobanks are not analogous to those raised by the participation of children in clinical trials. In this review we first give an overview of the international ethical guidelines and legal regulations concerning biobanking and minors. Next, we review the different themes that occur in the ethical literature on this subject. Specifically we focus on questions of risk and benefit, consent and assent and the return of individual results. We also discuss the concept of solidarity, which is a relatively new concept in the context of children and biomedical research. To conclude, we discuss the gaps and questions raised by the review.

**Document 33**

Riegman, Peter H J; van Veen, Evert-Ben

**GeoHealth offers the following:**

**Document 26**

Riegman, Peter H J; van Veen, Evert-Ben

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Hesse, C; Caillé, Y; Baudelot, C; Tenaillon, A

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Caution: deceased donor organ commercialism!

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Human genetics 2011 Sep; 130(3): 403-13

**Document 33**

Riegman, Peter H J; van Veen, Evert-Ben

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text
Abstract: Health-care research relies largely on human materials stored in highly specialised biorepositories. Medical translational research on tissues can be performed using a variety of resources in distinct situations. The best known is the secondary use of pathology archives where paraffin-embedded tissues are stored for diagnostic reasons. Another is collecting and storing frozen material obtained from leftover surgical diagnosis. Such residual tissues can either be used directly in research projects or used in the context of a clinical trial with new interventional medicinal products. The latter can make the regulations governing the use of these materials for medical research much more complicated. The use of residual materials is very distinct from biobanking projects for which tissue is specifically collected. This article describes the consequences of using residual human material from different sources in distinct situations and why signed informed consent is not always the preferred choice of individuals regarding the use of residual material. In addition, signed informed consent is overdone when using residual tissues in medical research. We maintain that the opt-out system is a balanced choice if certain requirements are met, relating to sufficient transparency about using residual tissue for research, the purpose of such research and to the confidentiality of the data used in that research. Finally, the international exchange of samples can be based on the laws and regulations of the countries of origin. Respecting these forms the basis of what can and cannot be done in the country where the research on the samples is being performed.

Abstract: A new policy recently enacted in Israel promises preferred status in receiving organs for transplantation to individuals who register to be organ donors and to their close family members. Proponents believe it will increase the supply of organs for transplantation from the deceased. Ethical issues were raised in government committees appointed to discuss the policy before its approval, but discussions among laypeople were not solicited. This study aimed to elicit laypeople’s views about the policy by conducting thirteen group interviews and thirty-six individual interviews. Participants included religious and nonreligious people, immigrants, and Arabs. Some participants thought the law would contribute to fairness by promoting not doing that. However, others articulated ethical concerns that were not emphasized by scholars, in particular that the policy would add to the erosion of social solidarity, increase divisiveness, and enable people to abuse the system. Mistrust in the health care system emerged as a prominent reason for not registering as an organ donor. Implications about the importance of transparency in the organ transplantation system as a basis for an information campaign, social norms regarding organ donation, and the public’s involvement in policy issues on organ donation are discussed.

Ethical dilemma of recovering organs before donor death.

Organ transplant has had a momentous effect in improving global health over the years. However, there exists a sizeable discrepancy between the supply and demand of organs, especially in developing countries, where lack of expertise, financial constraints, and inadequate transplant facilities have been obstacles. According to current practice, donors must be dead before unpaid vital organs can be recovered. Equal health warrants needs-based health care for everyone. Recovering viable organs from donors while they are alive, but with death inevitable, may be significant to persons on waiting lists. Future policies in organ transplantation must be made after thorough consideration of all aspects of donation and dealing with the inequalities of health care. These pose a challenge for medicolegal and ethical organizations.

Response to open peer commentaries on “donation after circulatory death: burying the dead donor rule”.


Can the dead donor rule be resuscitated?


Donation, death, and harm.


Justice is not merely semantics: recasting the significance of the dead donor rule.

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text
Gogate, Bageshri; Gogate, Parikshit
Eye donation: mere awareness and willingness not enough. Only a catalyst can improve corneal harvesting rates.
Indian journal of ophthalmology 2011 Jul-Aug; 59(4): 332-3

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Lagacé, Anne-marie; Leibing, Annette; Cara, Chantal
[Organ donation and ethnic groups]. = Don d'organes et groupes ethniques.

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Stavel, Miroslav; Akinsoji, Yinka; Latifi, Samir
PICU staff attitude towards organ donor identification and donation after circulatory death.
Archives of disease in childhood 2011 Jul; 96(7): 700

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Hawkes, Nigel
BMA meeting: BMA reaffirms its policy of "soft consent" on organ transplantation.
BMJ (Clinical research ed.) 2011 June 29; 342: d4130

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

The Madrid resolution on organ donation and transplantation: national responsibility in meeting the needs of patients, guided by the WHO principles.
Transplantation 2011 Jun 15; 91 Suppl 11: S29-31

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Executive summary.
Transplantation 2011 Jun 15; 91 Suppl 11: S32-8

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Transplantation 2011 Jun 15; 91 Suppl 11: S39-66

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Report of the Madrid Consultation: Part 2: Reports from the working groups.
Transplantation 2011 Jun 15; 91 Suppl 11: S67-114

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Behrmann, Jason; Ravitsky, Vardit
Do Canadian researchers have "blood on their hands"?
CMAJ : Canadian Medical Association journal = journal de l'Association medicale canadienne 2011 Jun 14; 183(9): 1112

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Atcom, Ted
China's organ transplant system in transition.
Lancet 2011 Jun 4; 377(9781): 1905-6

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Lyons, Barry
'The good that is interred in their bones': are there property rights in the child?
Medical law review 2011 Jun; 19(3): 372-400

Abstract Bone marrow donation between siblings is a common medical procedure. In some instances, the donor will be a young child incapable of providing either consent or assent, and the intervention is made lawful through the consent of the parent(s). Although a number of justifications have been formulated to cover this act with legitimacy, these fail to describe accurately the transaction that takes place. In the absence of the child authorising his parents to act as his proxy, it is unclear why parental consent is sufficient to permit the redistribution of his biological wealth. Instead, where the donor is such a young child, the whole procedure may be construed as the appropriation of bodily tissue from one unconsenting human and its
conveyance to a third, albeit related, party. This paper argues that if the parentally authorised transfer of biological material from an unconsenting human to another is legally permissible, it must be on the basis of an implicitly acknowledged property right in the child.

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In renal transplant, there is a well-known deficiency in organ supply relative to demand. Live donation provides superior results when compared with deceased donation including a better rate of graft success and fewer immunologic complications. This deficiency in organs leads to significant morbidity and mortality rates. Alternative avenues have been extensively explored that may expand the live donor pool. They include altruistic donation as well as paired and pooled exchange programs. Altruistic donation is a truly selfless act from a donor that cannot possibly be guaranteed that each citizen is aware of the meaning of silence and (2) the system is slightly manipulative because it exploits a common defect in autonomous decision-making.

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In recent years, the People's Republic of China has experienced advancements in organ transplant surgical techniques, growing transplant waiting lists, and stagnant organ donation rates. All of these factors have pressured China to find ways to increase brain-dead cadaveric donation rates to narrow the gap between organ supply and demand. The objective of this work was to review the factors influencing brain-dead cadaveric donation rates in China including legislation, brain-death criteria, and clinical practice as well as cultural and public attitudes toward brain death and organ donation, for comparisons with other countries.

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In an earlier article, I argued that David Estlund's notion of 'normative consent' could provide justification for an opt-out system of organ donation that does not involve presumptions about the deceased donor's consent. Where it would be wrong of someone to refuse their consent, then the fact that they have not actually given it is irrelevant, though an explicit denial of consent is binding. My argument has recently been criticised by Potts et al, who argue that such a policy would involve taking organs from people whose organs should not be taken and would be a recipe for totalitarianism. The present response seeks to rebut both the ethical and political objections. I argue that people can indeed be under a moral obligation to donate their organs, even if they are not technically dead at the time and their donation does not save anyone else's life. Moreover, I argue that an opt-out system-unlike mandatory donation-is not totalitarian because it preserves the right of individuals to act morally wrong by opting out when they have no good moral reason to do so.

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The policy I propose is neither immoral nor totalitarian.
Abstract: We argue that the dead donor rule, which states that multiple vital organs should only be taken from dead patients, is justified neither in principle nor in practice. We use a thought experiment and a guiding assumption in the literature about the justification of moral principles to undermine the theoretical justification for the rule. We then offer two real-world analogues to this thought experiment, voluntary active euthanasia and capital punishment, and argue that the moral permissibility of terminating any patient through the removal of vital organs cannot turn on whether or not the practice violates the dead donor rule. Next, we consider practical justifications for the dead donor rule. Specifically, we consider whether there are compelling reasons to promulgate the rule even though its corresponding moral principle is not theoretically justified. We argue that there are no such reasons. In fact, we argue that promulgating the rule may actually decrease public trust in organ procurement procedures and medical institutions generally - even in states that do not permit capital punishment or voluntary active euthanasia. Finally, we examine our case against the dead donor rule in the light of common arguments for it. We find that these arguments are often misplaced - they do not support the dead donor rule. Instead, they support the quite different rule that patients should not be killed for their vital organs.

Organ sales needn't be exploitative (but it matters if they are).

Abstract: This paper considers two arguments that are common in the literature on organ sales. First, organ sales are exploitative and therefore should not be permitted. Second, it doesn't matter whether organ sales are exploitative or not, the only thing that matters is that we do what is in the interests of those who need to be protected. In this paper, I argue that both of these arguments are too simplistic. My intention, however, is not to argue for or against organ sales. My conclusion, rather, is simply that we cannot hope to address the issue of organ sales if we lack a good understanding of exploitation. We should not attempt to answer the question of whether or not organ sales should be banned on the grounds that they are exploitative without acknowledging and addressing the nuances involved in understanding exploitation.

The price of "doing the right thing".

Abstract: Two novel approaches have been developed to potentially increase the availability of donor lungs for lung transplantation. In the first approach, lungs from donation after cardiac death (DCD) donors are used to increase the quantity of organ donors. In the second approach, a newly developed normothermic ex vivo lung perfusion (EVLP) technique is used as a means of re-assessing the adequacy of lung function from DCD and from high-risk brain death donors prior to transplantation. This EVLP technique can also act as a platform for the delivery of novel therapies to repair injured organs ex vivo.

Uterine transplantation: one human case followed by a decade of experimental research in animal models.

Abstract: Uterine transplantation (UTx) aims to treat unconditional uterine factor infertility by replacing a non-functioning or non-existing uterus. After one attempt of UTx in the human 10 years ago, intensive research has been performed. The results of these specific studies on surgical technique, ischaemia-reperfusion injury, immunosuppression and fertility are discussed. The Australian & New Zealand journal of obstetrics & gynaecology 2011 Jun; 51(3): 199-203

Organ sales needn't be exploitative (but it matters if they are).

Abstract: This Ethics Corners poses a series of queries concerning Biospecimen Banking. Particular attention is given to ownership v custodianship, and informed consent.


The price of "doing the right thing".


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Ethics corner–Biospecimen Banking: poetry of the flesh.

Abstract: This Ethics Corners poses a series of queries concerning Biospecimen Banking. Particular attention is given to ownership v custodianship, and informed consent.

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Ethical challenges in transplant practice in Latin America: the Aguascalientes Document.

Nefrologia : publicación oficial de la Sociedad Española Nefrología 2011 May; 31(3): 275-85

Abstract: Organ transplantation are currently an alternative treatment for a growing number of diseases, which were previously considered terminal. Bioethics has played an important role since the advent of this surgical technique, mainly in defining death criteria and the optimum transplantation conditions. This issue continues being a universal focal point, mainly concerning the equity of access to transplantation, criteria for assigning deceased-donor organs, living-donor safety, risk of commercial trade, fair access to high-quality immunosuppressive drugs and organ transplant legislation. These problems are characteristic of Latin America and the Caribbean, and were the driving force behind the First Latin American Bioethics and Transplant Forum, sponsored by the Latin American and Caribbean Transplant Society (STALYC), and all the transplant societies from subsidiary countries. The "Document of Aguascalientes" is a collection of all the ideas and opinions that were proposed during round tables and analyses. The document is divided into four sections: 1) living donor; 2) organ trading and transplant tourism; 3) the state role in legislation, transplant distribution and coverage; and 4) access to and quality of immunosuppression. The Bioethics and Transplant Forum was created to analyse and find solutions for this complex issue. The "Document of Aguascalientes" aims to serve as an instrument of expression and a vehicle for the ideas put forward during the Forum, so that they can act as transplant practice guidelines in Latin America.

Informed consent for organ-donor management research: antemortem or postmortem human research.

Critical care medicine 2011 Jun; 39(6): 1605-6; author reply 1606

Abstract: Since 2008, kidney exchange in America has grown in part from the incorporation of nondirected donors in transplant chains rather than simple exchanges. It is controversial whether these chains should be performed simultaneously 'domino-paired donation', (DPD) or nonsimultaneously 'nonsimultaneous extended altruistic donor, chains (NEAD). NEAD chains create bridge donors' whose incompatible recipients receive kidneys before the bridge donor donates, and so risk reneging by bridge donors, but offer the opportunity to create more transplants by overcoming logistical barriers inherent in simultaneous chains. Gentry et al. simulated whether DPD or NEAD chains would produce more transplants when chain segment length was limited to three transplants, and reported that DPD performed at least as well as NEAD chains. As this finding contrasts with the experience of several groups involved in kidney-paired donation, we performed simulations that allowed for longer chain segments and used actual patient data from the Alliance for Paired Donation. When chain segments of 4-6 transplants are allowed in the simulations, NEAD chains produce more transplants than DPD. Our simulations showed not only more transplants than chain length increased, but also that NEAD chains produced more transplants for highly sensitized and blood type O recipients.

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Nonsimultaneous chains and dominos in kidney-paired donation-revisited.

American journal of transplantion : official journal of the American Society of Transplantation and the American Society of Transplant Surgeons 2011 May; 11(5): 984-94

Abstract: Since 2008, kidney exchange in America has grown in part from the incorporation of nondirected donors in transplant chains rather than simple exchanges. It is controversial whether these chains should be performed simultaneously 'domino-paired donation', (DPD) or nonsimultaneously 'nonsimultaneous extended altruistic donor, chains (NEAD). NEAD chains create bridge donors' whose incompatible recipients receive kidneys before the bridge donor donates, and so risk reneging by bridge donors, but offer the opportunity to create more transplants by overcoming logistical barriers inherent in simultaneous chains. Gentry et al. simulated whether DPD or NEAD chains would produce more transplants when chain segment length was limited to three transplants, and reported that DPD performed at least as well as NEAD chains. As this finding contrasts with the experience of several groups involved in kidney-paired donation, we performed simulations that allowed for longer chain segments and used actual patient data from the Alliance for Paired Donation. When chain segments of 4-6 transplants are allowed in the simulations, NEAD chains produce more transplants than DPD. Our simulations showed not only more transplants than chain length increased, but also that NEAD chains produced more transplants for highly sensitized and blood type O recipients.
Ethical issues with nondirected ("good samaritan") kidney donation for transplantation.

Abstract: "Good samaritan" donation has been of great interest in Italy. At the request of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the National Committee on Bioethics expressed its opinion on the matter. While highlighting its controversial aspects, the assessment was favorable. The National Council for Health established working criteria. Yet eminent bioethicists sharing the same values have reached discordant conclusions. Legal developments leading to the authorization of living donor kidney transplants from blood relatives or emotionally close individuals may offer a path for ethical assessment of the practice.

Help, I need to develop communication skills on donation: the "VIDEO" model.

Abstract: Information about brain stem death and donation can influence the consent rate for donation and its psychosocial effects. The aim of this study was to create a "VIDEO" model that could be used to help physicians to develop communication skills.

Attitudes toward live donor kidney transplantation and its commercialization.

Abstract: Development of live donor kidney transplantation (LDKT) has intensified debate regarding acceptability of certain donor categories and potential commercialization. Concerning these issues, we surveyed the views of medical and nursing staff caring for patients with renal failure and renal transplant recipients and donors. Participants were recruited from a tertiary transplant unit and invited to complete an anonymous questionnaire. Four hundred and sixty-four participants completed the questionnaire (42% response). One hundred and sixty-eight (36.2%) were health care professionals and 296 (63.8%) patients; 85.6% of participants were willing to donate to their children, 80.8% to siblings, 72% to a non-blood-related relative or friend, and 15.3% to a stranger. If participants had hypothetical renal failure, they were prepared to accept a kidney from a parent (79.5%), sibling (78.7%), child (56.3%), a non-blood-related relative or friend (79.3%), or stranger (54%). Regarding commercialization, responders' attitudes were that the donor should not accept financial reward (29.1%), be compensated for expenses only (60.6%), or should receive a direct financial reward (10.1%). For non-directed donation, 23.5%, 55.6%, and 20.7% were not in support of reward, compensation only, and financial reward, respectively. While live kidney donation was accepted by the majority of individuals surveyed, only the minority approved of commercialization.

Body parts removed during surgery: a useful training source.

Abstract: Voluntary body donation has become an important source of cadavers for anatomical study and education. The objective of this study was to assess knowledge, attitude, and practices regarding whole body donation among medical professionals in a hospital in India. Anatomical sciences education 2011 May; 4(3): 142-50

Knowledge, attitude, and practices regarding whole body donation among medical professionals in a hospital in India.

Abstract: Voluntary body donation is a common source of cadavers for anatomical study and education. The objective of this study was to test knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) regarding whole body donation among medical professionals in a medical institute in India. A cross sectional study was conducted at Kasturba Hospital, Manipal, India, among medical doctors. Data was collected from consenting individuals in the age group of 25-65 years by convenience sampling method. A semi-structured, pretested, questionnaire designed to assess KAP regarding whole body donation was provided to the study population (n = 100); 97 participants returned the completed questionnaire. Results showed that 8% of the medical professionals were unaware of the term body donation and 85% believed that donated bodies were misused. A large proportion of the respondents did not know about the authority that oversaw body donation, or its criteria for accepting donated bodies and diseases for which bodies were screened before acceptance. Only 22% of polled physicians were willing to donate their bodies for medical education, but 68% expected the public to do the same. While only 7% had already registered their own names for body donation, 64% were not aware of any known person having registered and 72% indicated that their decision would not be influenced even if they knew of friends who had registered. These results suggest that educating medical students and professionals regarding the altruistic act of body donation is as important as educating the general public.

The Mississippi decision exchanging parole for kidney donation: is this the beginning of change for altruistic-based human organ donation policy in the United States?

Mayo Clinic proceedings. Mayo Clinic 2011 May; 86(5): 414-8

Knowledge, attitude, and practices regarding whole body donation among medical professionals in a hospital in India.

Abstract: Voluntary body donation is an important source of cadavers for anatomical study and education. The objective of this study was to assess knowledge, attitude, and practices (KAP) regarding whole body donation among medical professionals in a hospital in India. Anatomical sciences education 2011 May; 4(3): 142-50

Attitudes toward live donor kidney transplantation and its commercialization.

Abstract: Development of live donor kidney transplantation (LDKT) has intensified debate regarding acceptability of certain donor categories and potential commercialization. Concerning these issues, we surveyed the views of medical and nursing staff caring for patients with renal failure and renal transplant recipients and donors. Participants were recruited from a tertiary transplant unit and invited to complete an anonymous questionnaire. Four hundred and sixty-four participants completed the questionnaire (42% response). One hundred and sixty-eight (36.2%) were health care professionals and 296 (63.8%) patients; 85.6% of participants were willing to donate to their children, 80.8% to siblings, 72% to a non-blood-related relative or friend, and 15.3% to a stranger. If participants had hypothetical renal failure, they were prepared to accept a kidney from a parent (79.5%), sibling (78.7%), child (56.3%), a non-blood-related relative or friend (79.3%), or stranger (54%). Regarding commercialization, responders' attitudes were that the donor should not accept financial reward (29.1%), be compensated for expenses only (60.6%), or should receive a direct financial reward (10.1%). For non-directed donation, 23.5%, 55.6%, and 20.7% were not in support of reward, compensation only, and financial reward, respectively. While live kidney donation was accepted by the majority of individuals surveyed, only the minority approved of commercialization.

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Abstract:

Addressing religious and cultural differences in views on transplantation, including composite tissue allotransplantation.

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text
Roach, Mary
The C word: dead man driving.
Clinical anatomy (New York, N.Y.) 2011 Apr; 24(3): 277
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Bratton, Charles; Chavin, Kenneth; Baliga, Prabhakar
Racial disparities in organ donation and why.
Current opinion in organ transplantation 2011 Apr; 16(2): 243-9
Abstract: High prevalence of comorbidities such as diabetes, hypertension, obesity, hepatitis B and C, in minority groups, results in racial minorities being disproportionately represented on transplant waiting lists. Organ transplantation positively impacts patient survival but greater access is limited by a severe donor shortage.
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Natour, Ahmad; Fishman, Shammas
Islamic Sunni mainstream opinions on compensation to unrelated live organ donors
Rambam Maimonides Medical Journal 2011 April; 2(2): 1-7
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Kinjo, Takanobu; Morioka, Masahiro
Narrative responsibility and moral dilemma: A case study of a family's decision about a brain-dead daughter.
Theoretical medicine and bioethics 2011 Apr; 32(2): 91-9
Abstract: A brain death case is presented and reinterpreted using the narrative approach. In the case, two Japanese parents face a dilemma about whether to respect their daughter's desire to donate organs even though, for them, it would mean literally killing their daughter. We argue that the ethical dilemma occurred because the parents were confronted with two conflicting narratives to which they felt a "narrative responsibility," namely, the responsibility that drives us to tell, retell, and coauthor the (often unfinished) narratives of loved ones. We suggest that moral dilemmas arise not only from conflicts between moral justifications but also from conflicts between narratives and human relationships.
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Gronowski, Ann M; Moye, Jack Jr.; Wendler, David S; Caplan, Arthur L; Christman, Michael
The use of human tissues in research: what do we owe the research subjects?
Clinical chemistry 2011 Apr; 2(4): 540-4
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Alta, Kaoruko
New organ transplant policies in Japan, including the family-oriented priority donation clause.
Transplantation 2011 Mar 15; 91(5): 489-91
Abstract: The revised Organ Transplant Law in Japan that took effect in July 2010 allows organ procurement from brain-dead individuals, including children, only with family consent. The amended law also allows individuals to prioritize family members to receive their donated organs after death. This policy differs from the prioritization policy in Israel, which provides incentives to individuals who agree to help each other in society and rectifies the problem of free riders, individuals who are willing to accept an organ but refuse to donate. Despite these differences, however, the Japanese and Israeli policies have revealed new ethical dilemmas, including the fear of compromising fairness in organ allocation.
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Al-Madhi, Mokhtar
Donation, sale, and unbequeathed possession of human organs
http://www.islamset.com/bioethics/vision/index.html (link may be outdated)

Clayton, Jay
Collaboration across the disciplines: an experiment in interdisciplinary pedagogy.
Literature and medicine 2011 Spring; 29(1): 127-31
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text
Valapour, M; Kahn, J P; Bailey, R F; Matas, A J

Assessing elements of informed consent among living donors.
Clinical transplantation 2011 Mar-Apr; 25(2): 185-90

Abstract: Living organ donors - 50% of solid organ donors in the United States - represent a unique population who accept medical risk for the benefit of another. One of the main justifications for this practice has been respect for donor autonomy, as realized through informed consent. In this retrospective study of living donors, we investigate two key criteria of informed consent: (i) depth of understanding and (ii) degree of voluntariness. In our survey of 262 living kidney donors 2-40 months post-donation, we found that more than 90% understood the effects of living donation on recipient outcomes, the screening process, and the short-term medical risks of donation. In contrast, only 69% understood the psychological risks of donation; 52% the long-term medical risks of donation, and 32% the financial risks of donation. Understanding the effects of living donation on recipient outcomes was the only factor that would affect donors' decision to donate again. A total of 40% of donors reported feeling some pressure to donate. Donors who are related to the recipient were more likely to report feeling pressure to donate. We conclude that more studies of informed consent are needed to identify factors that may compromise the validity of informed consent.

Schnitzbauer, A A; Lamby, P E; Mutzbauer, I; von Hassel, J; Geissler, E K; Schlitt, H J

[Challenges in the organization of investigator initiated trials: in transplantation medicine]. = Herausforderungen in der Organisation "investigator initiated trials": Am Beispiel der Transplantationsmedizin
Der Chirurg; Zeitschrift für alle Gebiete der operativen Medizin 2011 Mar; 82(3): 249-54

Abstract: Transplantation medicine offers multiple translational questions which should preferably be transferred to clinical evidence. The current gold standard for testing such questions and hypotheses is by prospective randomized controlled trials (RCT). The trials should be performed independently from the medical industry to avoid conflicts of interests and to guarantee a strict scientific approach. A good model is an investigator initiated trial (IIT) in which academic institutions function as the sponsor and in which normally a scientific idea stands before marketing interests of a certain medical product.

Ghorbani, F; Khoddami-Vishiteh, H R; Ghobadi, O; Shafaghhi, S; Louyeh, A Rostami; Najafizadeh, K

Causes of family refusal for organ donation.
Transplantation proceedings 2011 Mar; 43(2): 405-6

Abstract: Family refusal represents a barrier for organ donation together with other cultural and religious factors possible ignorance and clinical obstacles.

Reyes-Acevedo, Rafael; Alberú-Gómez, Josefina; Baquero, Ashley

[Transplantation is still on the waiting list]. = Es el trasplante, aún en lista de espera.
Revista de investigación clínica; organo del Hospital de Enfermedades de la Nutrición 2011 Mar-Apr; 63(2): 118-9

Reyes-Acevedo, Rafael

[Transplantation is still on the waiting list]. = Es el trasplante, aún en lista de espera.
Revista de investigación clínica; organo del Hospital de Enfermedades de la Nutrición 2011 Mar-Apr; 63(2): 120-3

Baquero, Ashley; Alberú-Gómez, Josefina; Santiago Delpín, Eduardo; Tanús, Eduardo; Reyes-Acevedo, Rafael; Matamoros, Maria Amalia; Tanús, Roberto; Bacle, Mariela Salome; Orhueula, Sergio; Aboud-Fihlo, Mario; Bacque, Maria del Carmen; Casadei, Domingo; Figueroa, Alger Aquino; Barriga Arroyo, Roberto; Bello Bello, Martha Magalis; Bengochea, Milka; Cancino Lopez, Jorge David; Canto Quintanilla, Guillermo Rafael; Castañeda Henández, Gilberto; Córdova, Irene; Espinoza Pérez, Ramón; Garbanzo Corrales, José Pablo; Gracida, Juárez, Carmen; Guitéz-Navarro, María de Jesús; Mautone, Mariela; Medina Centeno, José Luis; Méndez Rangel, Avelino; Mondragón Padilla, Arnoldo; Netza Cardoso, Cruz; Rial, María del Carmen; Rodríguez Allen, Ana; Ruiz Jaramillo, María de la Cruz; Zytberg, Luciano


Valapour, M; Kahn, J P; Bailey, R F; Matas, A J

Attitude towards related living donation among candidates on the liver transplant waiting list.
Revista española de enfermedades digestivas : organo oficial de la Sociedad Española de Patología Digestiva 2011 Mar; 103(3): 115-22

Abstract: To analyze attitude of patients on the liver transplant waiting list toward living donation (LD).

Martínez-Alarcón, L; Ríos, A; Ramírez, P; Pons, J A; Parrilla, P

Who's your donor? Bringing about Louisiana's first domino paired exchange transplants.
The Journal of the Louisiana State Medical Society : official organ of the Louisiana State Medical Society 2011 Mar-Apr; 163(2): 102-4

Abstract: Although living donation is the preferred method of kidney transplant, many donors are not a match with their intended recipient. One unique way of overcoming this is by performing a donor paired exchange. By swapping donors, transplant centers may be able to bring about multiple transplants that would not have otherwise been possible. This manuscript describes the first three way domino paired donor exchange transplant in Louisiana. Because of a single altruistic donor, we were able to facilitate three recipients getting transplanted. We discuss the formulation of this unique program, the choosing of potential donor/recipient pairs and outcomes. A review of the controversies of paired kidney donation is also presented.
Majority of the study participants consider discussions about brain donation appropriate during regular clinic visits. Younger participants were more likely to consider brain donation. Willingness to consider brain donation is not significantly different between genders, or influenced by the degree of religious involvement, marital status, or disease. Two hundred three surveys were analyzed. While 78% of study participants did not know about brain donation before completing the survey, 56% would be willing to consider brain donation.
Major motivating factors to pursue brain donation were advancement of medical knowledge, providing hope and purpose for others, and advancing our understanding of hereditability of a disorder that may impact surviving family members. We advocate proactive education of patients with various movement disorders about the purpose and benefits of brain donation.

Rigaud, J P; Quenot, J P; Borel, M; Plu, I; Hervé, C; Moutel, G
Post mortem scientific sampling and the search for causes of death in intensive care: what information should be given and what consent should be obtained?
Abstract: The search for cause of death is important to improve knowledge and provide answers for the relatives of the deceased. Medical autopsy following unexplained death in hospital is one way to identify cause of death but is difficult to carry out routinely. Post mortem sampling (PMS) of tissues via thin biopsy needle or 'mini incisions' in the skin may be a useful alternative. A study was undertaken to assess how this approach is perceived by intensive care doctors and also to evaluate how this practice is considered in ethical terms in France.

Omar, Faisal; Tinghög, Gustav; Weinl, Stellan
Incentivizing deceased organ donation: a Swedish priority-setting perspective.
Abstract: The established deceased organ donation models in many countries, relying chiefly on altruism, have failed to motivate a sufficient number of donors. As a consequence organs that could save lives are routinely missed leading to a growing gap between demand and supply. The aim of this paper is twofold; firstly to develop a proposal for compensated deceased organ donation that could potentially address the organ shortage; secondly to examine the compatibility of the proposal with the ethical values of the Swedish healthcare system.

Brierley, Joe
Neonatal organ donation: has the time come?
Archives of disease in childhood. Fetal and neonatal edition 2011 Mar; 96(2): F80-3

Veatch, Robert M
The not-so-tell-tale heart.
The Hastings Center report 2011 Mar-Apr; 41(2): 4-5; author reply 9-11

DeWeese, Robert A
The not-so-tell-tale heart.
The Hastings Center report 2011 Mar-Apr; 41(2): 8; author reply 9-11
Abstract: Cell and tissue banking 2011 Feb; 12(1): 19-21
Tissue banking for research — bench to bedside and back — myth, reality or fast fading reality at the dawn of a personalised healthcare era.

Patel, Anup

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text.

In this article, the current landscape where bio-resource based research underpins a future paradigm of personalised healthcare is explored and important issues are highlighted.

Abstract: Cell and tissue banking 2011 Feb; 12(1): 23-4
Pierscionek, Barbara K

BMJ (Clinical research ed.) 2011 February 17; 342: d1113
NICE consults on improving consent rates for organ donation.

Mooney, Helen

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text.

In this article, the current landscape where bio-resource based research underpins a future paradigm of personalised healthcare is explored and important issues are highlighted.

Oliver, Michael; Woywodt, Alexander; Ahmed, Amin; Saif, Imran

Organ donation, transplantation and religion.

Abstract: Religious concerns may be an important reason why patients decline listing for a renal transplant. These issues may be equally, or even more, important when live donation is discussed. There is good reason to believe that religious concerns play a significant role much more often than clinicians and transplant teams believe. The issue is certainly further compounded by the fact that a few, if any, patients come forward with their religious concerns, not least because issue of transplantation is new to them anyway and because they meet with transplant teams whom they do not know. Health professionals, on the other hand, may wish to avoid this sensitive issue altogether or may lack knowledge on religious issues pertaining to transplantation. Some may be entirely unaware. We encountered a case in clinic that revealed our remarkable lack of knowledge in this regard. Here, we aim to provide an overview on how the different religions view transplantation and organ donation, with an emphasis on practical points for health care professionals who are involved in transplant listing, organ donation and retrieval, and transplantation itself. Knowledge of these issues may provide a background to deal with these issues professionally and appropriately and to increase transplant numbers.

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text.

Abstract: Organ donation and transplantation: a study on officials of religion in Turkey
Attitudes and behaviors regarding organ donation: a study on officials of religion in Turkey

Güden, Emel; Çetinkaya, Fevziye; Naçar, Melis


Attitudes and behaviors regarding organ donation: a study on officials of religion in Turkey

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text.

Abstract: The ongoing charity of organ donation. Contemporary English Sunni fatwas on organ donation and blood transfusion

Van den Branden, Stef; Broeckaert, Bert

Bioethics 2011 March; 25(3): 167-175

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text.

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/bbe.12011/pdf (link may be outdated)

Abstract: Are HIV-infected donors suitable for renal transplantation?

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text.

Abstract: Is organ donation and transplantation possible in Islam?

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text.

Abstract: Are organ donations from non-Muslims ethical? Does the acceptance of organ donations depend on the organ recipients' religious characteristics?

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Abstract: Are organ donations from non-Muslims ethical? Does the acceptance of organ donations depend on the organ recipients' religious characteristics?

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text.
Barriers, challenges and needs are described and suggest a need for re-structuring, resourcing and investment to increase user-friendliness in the clinical setting for future gains, while safeguarding the patient.

Document 143
Fuller, Barry J
Access to organs and tissues for research from the organ donor pool within the UK.
Cell and tissue banking 2011 Feb; 12(1): 15-7
Abstract: The donor organ transplant scenario offers one potential route to access high-quality human organs and tissues for research. There are well-established networks for co-ordinating organ donation events across many countries, including the UK, which include robust mechanisms for obtaining consent for ethically-approved research. Within the UK, the challenge for the next few years is to facilitate this research donation with respect to regulatory pathways directed by the Human Tissue Act, which covers all aspects of access to human tissues.

Document 144
Adams, Kevin; Martin, Sandie
Ethical issues in organ donation.

Document 145
Macauley, Robert
Ethical issues in organ donation.

Document 146
Scandroglio, Barbara; Domínguez-Gil, Beatriz; López, Jorge S; Valentín, María O; Martín, María J; Coll, Elisabeth; Martínez, José M; Miranda, Blanca; San José, María C; Matesanz, Rafael
Analysis of the attitudes and motivations of the Spanish population towards organ donation after death.
Transplant international - official journal of the European Society for Organ Transplantation 2011 Feb; 24(2): 158-66
Abstract: Starting with the relevance of the Spanish experience, this study analyses the population's disposition towards organ donation after death by means of a representative survey of the adult Spanish population (N = 1206, estimated error ±2.87%, P < 0.05). Of the participants, 8.1% were declared donors, 59.3% were likely to donate, 14.5% were against donating and 18.1% did not know or did not respond; 67.3% would donate relatives' organs if the deceased favoured donation, 50.2% if the deceased's wishes were unknown and 13.1% even if the deceased opposed donation. Among people who were favourable towards donation, the main motives expressed were the will to save other people's lives, solidarity and knowing they might someday need a donation. The most important motives for not donating among participants who were against it were the fear of premature organ extraction, of premature pronouncement of death and of mutilation. Reticence to donate is associated with low socio-economic and cultural level, advanced age and high religious commitment; it is also associated with a low perception of transplant efficacy, not directly knowing any transplanted people and the lack of qualified information. The results support diverse potentially effective strategies for promoting donation in the general population.

Document 147
Epstein, M
If I were a rich man could I sell a pancreas? A study in the locus of oppression.
Abstract: Dan Brock argues that since the unexploitable rich could sell their kidneys too, exploitation could not be an essential feature of organ vending. This paper takes his claim as the point of departure for a discussion on the locus of organ vending-associated oppression. While it accepts Brock's conclusion, it explores the possibility that such oppression is invariably found rather outside the sphere of exchange. It then analyses the implications of this possibility for the discourse surrounding the ethics of organ vending.

Document 148
Rey, Michael M; Ware, Lorraine B; Matthay, Michael A; Bernard, Gordon R; McGuire, Amy L; Caplan, Arthur L; Halpern, Scott D
Informed consent in research to improve the number and quality of deceased donor organs.
Critical care medicine 2011 Feb; 39(2): 280-3
Abstract: Improving the management of potential organ donors in the intensive care unit could meet an important public health goal by increasing the number and quality of transplantable organs. However, randomized clinical trials are needed to quantify the extent to which specific interventions might enhance organ recovery and outcomes among transplant recipients. Among several barriers to conducting such studies are the absence of guidelines for obtaining informed consent for such studies and the fact that deceased organ donors are not covered by extant federal regulations governing oversight of research with human subjects. This article explores the underexamined ethical issues that arise in the context of donor management randomized controlled trials. Finally, we suggest that new regulatory mechanisms, perhaps linked to existing regional and national organ donation and transplantation infrastructures, must be established to protect patients in donor management studies while limiting unnecessary barriers to the conduct of this important research.

Document 149
Mora-Esteves, Cesar; Koneru, Baburao
Resolving issues of consent and oversight: one step closer to terra firma in deceased organ donor research.
Critical care medicine 2011 Feb; 39(2): 400-1
**Document 150**

Tändsjö, Torbjörn

Why should we respect the privacy of donors of biological material?

Medicine, health care, and philosophy 2011 Feb; 14(1): 43-52

**Abstract:** Why should we respect the privacy of donors of biological material? The question is answered in the present article in general philosophical terms from the point of view of an ethics of honour, a libertarian theory of rights, and an ethics of autonomy. Both theories are based on the idea that autonomy is of value in itself, and the question of normative moral requirements is faced by the consequences of the empirical findings. The main thrust of the argument is that there is no way of finding an overlapping consensus, so politicians have to take decisions that are bound to be controversial in that they can be questioned on reasonable philosophical grounds.

**Document 151**

A piece of my mind. The gift: hy'shqe siam.

Freeman, William L

JAMA : the journal of the American Medical Association 2011 Jan; 305(2): 130-1

**Document 152**

Factors associated with African American and White elders' participation in a brain donation program.

Jefferson, Angela L; Lambe, Susan; Cook, Elana; Pimontel, Monique; Palmsano, Joseph; Chaisson, Christine

Alzheimer disease and associated disorders 2011 Jan-Mar; 26(1): 11-6

**Abstract:** This study examined factors associated with brain donation program participation among African American and White elders. By postal mail, participants were recruited from an Alzheimer's research registry (all of whom had been invited to participate in the Center's brain donation program) and asked to complete surveys assessing brain donation knowledge, trust in healthcare systems, and religiousness. The association was significant (P<0.001) between reading ability and acculturation level and the donation decision among the non-Black respondents. Logistic regression, comparing religiousness, trust in healthcare institutions, and educational attainment, identified a single predictor (ie, religiousness) in the prediction of donation status among White participants (P=0.008), whereas no predictors were observed for donation status among the Black respondents. Using all African American donors and nondonors from the registry (n=68), comparisons revealed Wide Range Achievement Test-3 Reading score differences for African American donors (46.8±5.9) and nondonors (42.8±8.4, P=0.02). Results suggest that increased religiousness is related to White elders' decisions not to donate, whereas lower reading ability might be related to African American participants' decisions not to donate.

**Document 153**

Cancer as rubbish: donation of tumor tissue for research.

Morrell, Bronwen; Lipworth, Wendy; Axier, Renata; Kerridge, Ian; Little, Miles

Qualitative health research 2011 Jan; 21(1): 72-84

**Abstract:** Tissue banking (or biobanking), thought by many to be an essential form of medical research, has raised a number of ethical issues that highlight a need to understand the beliefs and values of tissue donors, including the motivations underlying consent or refusal to donate. Data from our qualitative study of the legal, social, and ethical issues surrounding tumor banking in New South Wales, Australia, show that participants' attitudes to donation of tumor tissue for research are partially captured by theories of weak altruism and social exchange. However, we argue that the psychological rewards of value transformation described by Thompson's rubbish theory provide additional insights into participants' attitudes to tumor donation. We believe our data provides sufficient justification for an approach to regulation of tumor banking that is aimed at fostering a relationship based on the notions of virtuous reassignment and social exchange.

**Document 154**

Ethics and Clinical Working Groups of World Marrow Donor Association

Unrelated hematopoietic stem cell donors as research subjects.

Bone marrow transplantation 2011 Jan; 46(1): 10-3

**Abstract:** Requests for participation of unrelated stem cell donors in research transplant protocols are becoming more frequent. World Marrow Donor Association calls on donor registries to participate in research activities. Here, we discuss various implications of research participation and make some recommendations as how to make this possible.

**Document 155**

Appelbaum, F R

Unrelated hematopoietic stem cell donors as research subjects.

Bone marrow transplantation 2011 Jan; 46(1): 14

**Document 156**

Crandock, C

Enshrining donor rights and optimizing patient outcome in unrelated donor transplantation.

Bone marrow transplantation 2011 Jan; 46(1): 17

**Document 157**

Apperley, J F

Regulation of donor participation in research studies: is there another way?

Bone marrow transplantation 2011 Jan; 46(1): 15-6
Document 158

Mishra, Ruchika

The case of the criminal liver.

Document 159

Wicclair, Mark R

Commentary: Rights, professional obligations, and moral disapproval.

Document 160

McGuinness, Sheelagh

Commentary: Problems of patient and professional responsibilities.

Document 161

Bae, Hyuhn-Suk; Brown, William J; Kang, Seok

Social influence of a religious hero: the late Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou-hwan's effect on cornea donation and volunteerism.
Journal of health communication 2011 Jan; 16(1): 62-78

Abstract: This study examined the mediated influence of a celebrated religious hero in South Korea, Cardinal Stephen Kim, through two forms of involvement--parasocial interaction and identification--on intention toward cornea donation and volunteerism, and it investigated how the news media diffused of his death. A structural equation modeling analysis with a Web-based voluntary survey of more than 1,200 people in South Korea revealed a multistep social influence process, beginning with parasocial interaction with Cardinal Kim, leading to identification with him, which predicted intention toward cornea donation and volunteerism. Additional investigations found that news of Cardinal Kim's death diffused rapidly through media and interpersonal communication. Results of this study demonstrate that religious leaders who achieve a celebrity hero status can prompt public discussion of important issues rather quickly through extensive media coverage, enabling them to promote prosocial behavior and positively affect public health.

Document 162

Wilkinson, T.M.

ETHICS AND THE ACQUISITION OF ORGANS

Document 163

Farrell, Anne-Maree; Price, David P.T.; and Quigley, Muireann

ORGAN SHORTAGE: ETHICS, LAW, AND PRAGMATISM

Call number: RD129.5 .O748 2011

Document 164

Cotter, Hayley

Increasing consent for organ donation: mandated choice, individual autonomy, and informed consent.
Health matrix (Cleveland, Ohio : 1991) 2011; 21(2): 599-626

Document 165

Gruenbaum, B F; Jotkowitz, A

The practical, moral, and ethical considerations of the new Israeli law for the allocation of donor organs.
Transplantation proceedings 2010 Dec; 42(10): 4475-8

Abstract: There is a worldwide shortage of organs for transplantation; the number of patients on the waiting list exceeds the supply of available organs. The demand for organ donation is particularly concerning in Israel. A new Israeli law has been instituted to give those who sign donor cards allocation priority if they are ever in need of an organ transplant themselves. A number of variations on this paradigm that considers the willingness of patients to donate their own organs have since been proposed; however, the new Israeli policy for organ donation is the first time such a paradigm has been implemented nationally. Prioritization of organ allocation to donors comes with a significant moral and ethical debate, and since its implementation in January 2010 there has been much controversy surrounding the new policy. This article provides a description of the new Israeli plan, specifically focusing on the practical, moral, and ethical debates surrounding the new system.

Document 166

Cohen, Elizabeth L

The role of message frame, perceived risk, and ambivalence in individuals' decisions to become organ donors.
Health communication 2010 Dec; 25(8): 758-69

Abstract: This study applied prospect theory to examine how news exemplar message frames that focus on the possible survival or death of a potential organ transplant recipient affect participants' willingness to become organ donors. Perceived personal risk and
ambivalence were examined as moderating variables. Results indicate that risk, rather than ambivalence, played an instrumental role in participants' decisions to donate. Although no main effects or interactions related to message frame emerged in initial analyses, a supplementary analysis revealed an interaction such that there was a modest persuasive advantage for the loss-framed message among low-risk participants. Findings suggest that vivid exemplar message frames, compared to other types of more explicit organ donor appeals, may be associated with unique decisions about organ donation.

Verheijde, Joseph L; Rady, Mohamed Y

**Conversion of catastrophic neurological injuries to heart-beating organ donation.**
Intensive care medicine 2010 Dec; 30(12): 2158-9

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Coppen, Remco; Feile, Roland D; Gevers, Sjef K M; van der Zee, Jouke

**Donor education campaigns since the introduction of the Dutch organ donation act: increased cohesion between campaigns has paid off.**
Transplant international : official journal of the European Society for Organ Transplantation 2010 Dec; 23(12): 1239-46

**Abstract:** Governments utilize special policy measures to increase and maintain positive attitudes among their citizens towards consent registration and organ donation. Little has been published on these national strategies. Some studies report on the impact of single policy measures shortly after their implementation, whereas the assessment of the impact of a national strategy on organ donation over a long period of time has been lacking. The aim of this study is to assess the impact of the Dutch donor education strategy (1998-2008) on the availability of donor organs, by trying to disentangle the impact of education from other factors. In this study, we have devised a research strategy to assess the impact of policy measures at national level, while providing information about Dutch initiatives to increase registration and procurement rates, and demonstrating and explaining these increases. The increased resources and improved strategies employed to educate the public in relation to organ donation have paid off, but the impact decreases over time. The question remains whether the effects of these policy measures will further level off over time and what levels of increase in donor registration rates and efficiency of donor procurement are realistic targets to achieve.

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Windokun, Adejare

**Processed electroencephalogram during donation after cardiac death.**
Anesthesia and analgesia 2010 Dec; 111(6): 1561-2; author reply 1563

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Thomas, Matt; Thomas, Ian

**Processed electroencephalogram during the dying process.**
Anesthesia and analgesia 2010 Dec; 111(6): 1562-3; author reply 1563

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Rady, Mohamed Y; Verheijde, Joseph L

**General anesthesia for surgical procurement in non-heart-beating organ donation: why we should care.**
Anesthesia and analgesia 2010 Dec; 111(6): 1561-2; author reply 1563

Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

Veys, Christopher G; Bransstedt, Katrina A

**Stranger donors: a key link in transplant chains.**

**Abstract:** Living donation to strangers is a complex issue that has caused some transplant centers to ban the practice altogether. Most prominent of the troublesome issues is the common source of these donors; namely, the Internet. These "stranger donors," however, are critical to both paired kidney transplants and chain kidney transplants. This article presents the ethical complexities of donors in these transplant arrangements and offers 2 case examples from our facility. Rigorous donor screening and informed consent processes are crucial, and together they help make transplant pairs and chains ethically feasible.

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Wakefield, Clare E; Watts, Kaaren J; Homewood, Judi; Meiser, Bettina; Sminoff, Laura A

**Attitudes toward organ donation and donor behavior: a review of the international literature.**

**Abstract:** To conduct a systematic review of published research that assessed the predictors of attitudes toward deceased organ donation, willingness to donate, and donor behavior.

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Albright, Cheryl L; Wong, Linda L; Dela Cruz, May Rose; Sagayadore, Tony

**Choosing to be a designated organ donor on their first driver's license: actions, opinions, intentions, and barriers of Asian American and Pacific Islander adolescents in Hawaii.**
Progress in transplantation (Aliso Viejo, Calif.) 2010 Dec; 20(4): 392-400

**Abstract:** The factors associated with Asian American and Pacific Islander adolescents' decision to be a designated organ donor on their first driver's license are largely unknown.

Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text
Informing the debate: rates of kidney transplantation in nations with presumed consent.

Abstract: The kidney is the most common transplanted organ, accounting for almost all living donor transplantations and most deceased donor organ transplantations. The organ shortage has caused policymakers in many nations to debate the merits of adopting presumed consent legislation as a way to increase donor organ donation from deceased donors.

Cárdenas, Vicky; Thornton, John D; Wong, Kristine A; Spigner, Clarence; Allen, Margaret D

Clinical classroom education on knowledge and attitudes regarding organ donation in ethnically diverse urban high schools.

Abstract: School-based health education is a promising approach for improving organ donation rates, but little is known about its efficacy among ethnically diverse youth. The impact of a classroom intervention was examined in a multicultural high school population where students’ ethnicities were 45% African American, 30% Asian American, and 33% Caucasian (allowing for multiracial choices). A baseline survey was administered to all health classes within two wk prior to intervention. On the intervention day, classes randomly assigned to the intervention group received an educational session, followed by a second survey; in control classes, the second survey was taken before the educational session. At baseline, non-Caucasian ethnicity and male gender were each associated with lower levels of willingness to donate. Following the intervention, students in the intervention group demonstrated a significant increase in knowledge scores (p < 0.001), as well as positive movement of opinion regarding willingness to donate (p < 0.0001). Most importantly, the positive changes in opinion occurred independently of ethnicity and gender, in spite of these both being negative predictors of opinion at baseline. These results demonstrate that even a single classroom exposure can impact knowledge levels, correct misinformation, and effect opinion change on organ donation among an ethnically diverse adolescent population.

Ozer, A.; Ekerbicer, H.C.; Celik, M.; Nacar, M.

Knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of officials of religion about organ donation in Kahramanmaraş, an eastern Mediterranean city of Turkey

Abstract: Knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of officials of religion about organ donation in Kahramanmaraş, an eastern Mediterranean city of Turkey

Cárdenas, Vicky; Thornton, John D; Wong, Kristine A; Spigner, Clarence; Allen, Margaret D

Effects of classroom education on knowledge and attitudes regarding organ donation in ethnically diverse urban high schools.

Abstract: School-based health education is a promising approach for improving organ donation rates, but little is known about its efficacy among ethnically diverse youth. The impact of a classroom intervention was examined in a multicultural high school population where students’ ethnicities were 45% African American, 30% Asian American, and 33% Caucasian (allowing for multiracial choices). A baseline survey was administered to all health classes within two wk prior to intervention. On the intervention day, classes randomly assigned to the intervention group received an educational session, followed by a second survey; in control classes, the second survey was taken before the educational session. At baseline, non-Caucasian ethnicity and male gender were each associated with lower levels of willingness to donate. Following the intervention, students in the intervention group demonstrated a significant increase in knowledge scores (p < 0.001), as well as positive movement of opinion regarding willingness to donate (p < 0.0001). Most importantly, the positive changes in opinion occurred independently of ethnicity and gender, in spite of these both being negative predictors of opinion at baseline. These results demonstrate that even a single classroom exposure can impact knowledge levels, correct misinformation, and effect opinion change on organ donation among an ethnically diverse adolescent population.

Lee, Edward; Midodzi, William; Gourishankar, Sita

Attitudes and opinions on organ donation: an opportunity to educate in a Canadian city.

Abstract: Rates of kidney transplantation in nations with presumed consent.

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Abstract: Rates of kidney transplantation in nations with presumed consent.
The report from the Organ Donation Taskforce looking at the potential impact of an opt-out system for deceased donor organ donation in the UK, published in November 2008, is an important document. It explores the feasibility of creating a simplified consent form for biobanking that comprises the minimum information necessary to meet ethical and regulatory requirements. The taskforce rejected the idea of an opt-out system.

The increase in the British population, including Welsh citizens, in the south-east of Spain is generating a new social and healthcare reality that is affecting the world of organ donation and transplantation (ODT). This is important in organ donation and transplantation (ODT), wherein the participation of the general public is essential to encourage living liver donation (LLD). Involvement of personnel in these hospitals is crucial.


Evaluation of the law of presumed consent after brain death by Spanish journalism students.

Welsh citizens in south-eastern Spain: a study of attitude toward organ donation.

Presumed consent: a distraction in the quest for increasing rates of organ donation.

Information needs, preferred educational messages and channels of delivery, and opinion on strategies to promote organ donation: a multicultural perspective.

Evaluation of educational materials and destruction/opt-out initiatives for storage and use of residual newborn screening samples.
Genetic testing and molecular biomarkers 2010 Oct; 14(5): 587-92

Abstract: In recent years, the storage and use of residual newborn screening (NBS) samples has gained attention. To inform ongoing policy discussions, this article provides an update of previous work on new policies, educational materials, and parental options regarding the storage and use of residual NBS samples. A review of state NBS Web sites was conducted for information related to the storage and use of residual NBS samples in January 2010. In addition, a review of current statutes and bills introduced between 2005 and 2009 regarding storage and/or use of residual NBS samples was conducted. Fourteen states currently provide information about the storage and/or use of residual NBS samples. Nine states provide parents the option to request destruction of the residual NBS sample after the required storage period or the option to exclude the sample for research uses. In the coming years, it is anticipated that more states will consider policies to address parental concerns about the storage and use of residual NBS samples. Development of new policies regarding storage and use of residual NBS samples will require careful consideration of impact on NBS programs, parent and provider educational materials, and respect for parents among other issues.

Zimmermann, R; Blaszczyk, R; Zingsem, J; Eckstein, R; Heuft, H-G
Disparate risks and effects of pooled whole blood-derived vs. apheresis platelet production require an integral view on the blood supply.
Vox sanguinis 2010 Oct; 99(3): 295-6; author reply 297-8

Abstract: Because medical students have many different learning styles, the authors, medical students at Mayo Clinic, College of Medicine researched the history of anatomical specimen procurement, reviewing topic-related film, academic literature, and novels, to write, direct, and perform a dramatization based on Robert Louis Stevenson's The Body-Snatcher. Into this theatrical production, they incorporated dance, painting, instrumental and vocal performance, and creative writing. In preparation for the performance, each actor researched an aspect of the history of anatomy. These micro-research projects were presented in a lecture before the play. Not intended to be a research study, this descriptive article discusses how student research and ethics discussions became a theatrical production. This addition to classroom and laboratory learning addresses the deep emotional response experienced by some students and provides

Kalliainen, Loree K
Supporting facial transplantation with the pillars of bioethics.
Journal of reconstructive microsurgery 2010 Oct; 26(8): 547-54

Abstract: Facial transplantation has recently been offered to patients with severely disfigured faces not amenable to functional reconstruction with autologous tissues. Arguments against this procedure include risks of immunosuppression, the concern that it will be done for cosmesis, the belief that acceptable reconstruction can be achieved with autologous tissues, the potential impact on the patient of graft failure, and the concern that the procedure may be adopted by unqualified centers. If we look to bioethics to help us dissect the question of whether or not facial transplantation should be performed, we see that the majority of the arguments have been prescriptive rather than descriptive. There are valid arguments in favor of facial transplantation based on the prescriptive pillars of bioethics: autonomy, justice, and beneficence. This article attempts to reframe the dialogue in a prescriptive manner.

Farrugia, A; Penrod, J; Bult, J M
Payment, compensation and replacement—the ethics and motivation of blood and plasma donation.
Vox sanguinis 2010 Oct; 99(3): 202-11

Abstract: The potential impact of an opt-out system for organ donation in the UK.
Lancet 2010 Sep 25; 376(9746): 1109-12

Rieu, Romelie
The potential impact of an opt-out system for organ donation in the UK.
Journal of medical ethics 2010 Sep; 36(9): 534-8

Abstract: The recent report of the UK government's Organ Donation Taskforce is in favour of continuing with the current organ donation system rather than changing to an opt-out system where people are assumed to be willing to donate. How did it reach this decision and is it correct?

Lille, H; Krüger, M
Ethical and legal prerequisites of living donors. = Ethische und rechtliche Voraussetzungen der Lebendspende.
Der Chirurg; Zeitschrift für alle Gebiete der operativen Medizinen 2010 Sep; 81(9): 787-90, 792-3

Abstract: Patients in the waiting list die because there are too few postmortem organ donors. A way out of this dilemma would be living donors. The regulations on this in the transplantation act from 1997 are, however, very rudimentary and above all very restrictive. Furthermore, they have been partially superseded by medical advances. This leads to substantial insecurity for transplantation physicians in the practice. This article examines the current law on living donors without being limited solely to it. Furthermore, attempts at reforms will be put forward.

Hammer, Rachel R; Jones, Trahem W; Hussain, Fareaed Taher Nazer; Bringe, Kariline; Harvey, Ronee E; Person-Rennell, Nicole H; Newman, James S
Students as resurrectionists—A multimodal humanities project in anatomy putting ethics and professionalism in historical context.
Anatomical sciences education 2010 Sep-Oct; 3(5): 244-8

Abstract: It is essential for medical students to understand that the human body is a complex system that is the result of millions of years of evolution. This system is not merely an object for study, but an entity that is capable of experiencing emotions, pain, and all the other senses. In anatomy class, students often view the human body as a collection of isolated structures, but in reality, the body is a complex network of interconnected systems. This article discusses an innovative approach to teaching anatomy that incorporates ethical and professional concepts into the curriculum. The students, working in groups, were tasked with creating a dramatic production that would help them understand the ethical and professional implications of their work. The production was designed to be engaging and memorable, and it proved to be an effective tool for teaching these important concepts. The students were able to see the impact they are having on their patients and the community, and they gained a greater appreciation for the importance of ethical and professional practices in their work.
an avenue to understand and express these feelings. This enhanced multimodal approach to "holistic learning" could be applied to any topic in the medical school curriculum, thoroughly adding to the didactics with history, humanities, and team dynamics.

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Document 200
Zampieron, A; Corso, M; Frigo, A C
Undergraduate nursing students' attitudes towards organ donation: a survey in an Italian university.
International nursing review 2010 Sep; 57(3): 370-6
Abstract: To examine undergraduate nursing students' attitudes towards organ donation and to determine whether or not attitudes were related to the students' education and training.

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Document 201
Jacoby, Liva; Jaccard, James
Perceived support among families deciding about organ donation for their loved ones: donor vs non-donor next of kin.
Abstract: Families’ experiences in the hospital influence their decisions about donating organs of brain-dead relatives. Meeting families' support needs during this traumatic time is an obligation and a challenge for critical care staff.

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Document 202
Bell, Linda
Support for families deciding about organ donation.
American journal of critical care: an official publication, American Association of Critical-Care Nurses 2010 Sep; 19(5): 462

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Document 203
Anker, Ashley E; Friel, Thomas Hugh
Why families decline donation: the perspective of organ procurement coordinators.
Progress in transplantation (Aliso Viejo, Calif.) 2010 Sep; 20(3): 239-46
Abstract: Current knowledge regarding the barriers to organ donation relies on 3 data sources: potential donor families, hospital staff, and members of the general public. The current study complements these findings by interviewing organ procurement coordinators about their experiences during the familial consent process.

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Document 204
Baughn, Daniel; Auerbach, Stephen M; Siminoff, Laura A
Roles of sex and ethnicity in procurement coordinator–family communication during the organ donation discussion.
Progress in transplantation (Aliso Viejo, Calif.) 2010 Sep; 20(3): 247-55
Abstract: Interpersonal relations with health care providers influence families’ decisions to consent to solid-organ donation. However, previous research has been based on retrospective interviews with donation-eligible families and has not directly examined the interpersonal interactions between families and organ procurement coordinators.

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Document 205
Bramstedt, Katrina A
Probing transplant and living donor candidates about their participation in organ vending.
Progress in transplantation (Aliso Viejo, Calif.) 2010 Sep; 20(3): 292-5
Abstract: The selling of human organs for transplant is illegal in the United States and in most countries; however, such transactions still occur. Transplant hospitals and their personnel have multiple ethical duties, including (1) protecting the safety of their living donors and transplant recipients and (2) protecting the integrity of living donation and transplantation as clinical practices. To date, few psychosocial screening tools exist that pertain specifically to a person's risk or intent of pursuing organ vending (buying or selling). This article presents a series of transplant ethics case consultations that spawned the creation of a set of behavioral prompts for teams to probe with regard to organ vending when screening candidates about their suitability for participation as living donors or transplant recipients.

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Document 206
Reichman, T W; Fox, A; Adcock, L; Wright, L; Abbey, S E; Levy, G; Grant, D R
Anonymous living liver donation: donor profiles and outcomes.
American journal of transplantation: official journal of the American Society of Transplantation and the American Society of Transplant Surgeons 2010 Sep; 10(9): 2099-104
Abstract: There are no published series of the assessment process, profiles and outcomes of anonymous, directed or nondirected live liver donation. The outcomes of 29 consecutive potential anonymous living liver donors at our center were assessed. We used our standard live liver assessment process, augmented with the following additional acceptance criteria: a logical rationale for donation, a history of social altruism, strong social supports and a willingness to maintain confidentiality of patient information. Seventeen potential donors were ultimately rejected (six male, six female). All donors were strongly motivated by a desire and sense of responsibility to help others. Four donations were directed toward recipients who undertook media appeals. The donor operations included five left lateral segmentectomies and seven right hepatectomies. The overall donor morbidity was 40% with one patient having a transient Clavien level 3 complication (a pneumothorax). All donors are currently well. None expressed regret about their decision to donate, and all volunteered the opinion that donation had improved their lives. The standard live liver donor assessment process plus our additional requirements appears to provide a robust assessment process for the selection of anonymous live liver donors. Acceptance of anonymous donors enlarges the donor liver pool.

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Document 207
Souter, Michael; Van Norman, Gail
Ethical controversies at end of life after traumatic brain injury: defining death and organ donation.
Critical care medicine 2010 Sep; 38(9 Suppl): S52-8
Analysis. Mothers, when rightly informed about the purpose of the placental perfusion study were very interested in the study and supported the use of the placenta for such purpose.

Directed and conditional deceased donor organ donations: laws and misconceptions.

Abstract: Michael Potts, Paul A. Byrne, and David W. Evans are critical of donation after cardiac death (DCD). Contrary to the authors' assertion that the removal of vital organs is the "dead donor rule," DCD is not the cause of death. There are also procedural mechanisms to address the potential conflicts of interest that concern the authors. Rather than being prohibited, DCD may be an ethically justifiable exception to the rule that organ donors must be dead prior to organ recovery.

Dying but not killing: donation after cardiac death donors and the recovery of vital organs.

Abstract: Michael Potts, Joseph L. Rady, Mohamed Y. Evans, David W. Potts, Michael; Verheijde, Joseph L; Rady, Mohamed Y; Evans, David W are critical of donation after cardiac death donors and the recovery of vital organs. The Journal of clinical ethics 2010 Fall; 21(3): 229-31

WHO guiding principles on human cell, tissue and organ transplantation.

Abstract: WHO guiding principles on human cell, tissue and organ transplantation. Transplantation 2010 Aug 15; 90(3): 236-7

Dying but not killing: donation after cardiac death donors and the recovery of vital organs.

Abstract: Michael Potts, Paul A. Byrne, and David W. Evans are critical of donation after cardiac death (DCD). Contrary to the authors' assertion that the removal of vital organs is the "dead donor rule," DCD is not the cause of death. There are also procedural mechanisms to address the potential conflicts of interest that concern the authors. Rather than being prohibited, DCD may be an ethically justifiable exception to the rule that organ donors must be dead prior to organ recovery.

[To cure: to become oneself or become different?]. = Guérir : devenir soit ou devenir autre ?


Ethical aspects of human placental perfusion: interview of the mothers donating placenta.

Abstract: Within the EU project "NewGeneris" human placental perfusion has been used for assessing in utero fetal exposure to food carcinogens. Within the work package of ethical aspects of the research, we were interested in the way mothers who donated placenta for perfusion perceived their participation in the study. Thematic interviews were conducted with 25 mothers who had donated the placenta for placental perfusion studies. The main themes covered during the interviews were recruitment for placental perfusion studies, informed consent, risks and benefits, handling and confidentiality of personal information and societal meaning of the placental perfusion studies. Data were analysed qualitatively using thematic content analysis. Mothers, when rightly informed about the purpose of the placental perfusion study were very interested in the study and supported the use of the placenta for such purpose.
Overall, this study revealed several points of particular interest in placental perfusion studies. First, the recruiters' involvement with and commitment to the research project and its ethical conduct were of utmost importance for handling the informed consent procedure correctly. Second, the timing of the recruitment was important since it considerably affected the understanding of the given information, women in labour being obviously less receptive to such information. Third, the trust of participants depended on the multidisciplinary collaboration between the researchers and hospital personnel and this trust was enhanced by a thorough, objective and fair informed consent procedure.

Editorial policy on clinical transplantation articles from the People's Republic of China.
World journal of surgery 2010 Aug; 34(8): 1742

High learning curve for transplant patients. Patients works to educate patients, physicians and the public.
The Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society 2010 Aug; 107(2): 32-4

Patients' attitudes to informed consent for genomic research with donated samples.
Cancer investigation 2010 Aug; 28(7): 726-34

The metaphysical basis of a liberal organ procurement policy.
Theoretical medicine and bioethics 2010 Aug; 31(4): 303-15

President Asif Ali Zardari of Pakistan signs up as an organ donor
Proposed tax credit for organ donation raises ethical concerns.


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Skrata, Elyise

Document 223

Carlos, Juan; Garmendia Mendizábal, Cristina

[Royal Decree 1527/2010, of November 15, regulating the Commission of Guarantees for the Donation and Utilization of Human Cells and Tissues and the Registry of Research Projects], = Real Decreto 1527/2010, de 15 de noviembre, por el que se regulan la Comisión de Garantías para la Donación y Utilización de Células y Tejidos Humanos y el Registro de Proyectos de Investigación.

Revista de derecho y genoma humano = Law and the human genome review / Cátedra de Derecho y Genoma Humano/Fundación BBV-Diputación Foral de Bizkaia 2010 Jul-Dec(33): 243-53

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Ramos-Zúñiga, Rodrigo

Document 24

Cirugia y cirujanos 2010 Jul-Aug; 78(4): 361-8

Cervical cytology biobanking in Europe.

The International journal of biological markers 2010 Jul-Sep; 25(3): 117-25

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Organ transplantation is one of the highest forms of medical procedures due to the many technical implications as well as to new frontiers to be conquered while searching for new therapeutic options that reach far beyond ordinary decisions. Although technical skills were developed primarily, it was until immune reaction to rejection was understood and control of biological variables achieved that transplantation acquired a greater scope. Bioethical performance is currently a challenge. As a human multidisciplinary activity, this is not without bias or skew. Therefore, the social and cultural context in the biotechnical and bioethical sense acquire the greatest relevance, particularly when values and principles inherent to human life are taken into account along with the complex angles derived from human interactions in the bioethical triangle. CONCLUSIONS: This triangle is represented by the individual requiring an organ, the person who is the donor under specific circumstances, and the individuals who are responsible for procurement, transplantation and evaluation of the validity of this therapeutic option.

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Arbyn, Marc; Van Veen, Evert-Ben; Andersson, Kristin; Bogers, Johannes; Boulet, Gailille; Bergeron, Christine; von Knebel-Doeberitz, Magnus; Dillner, Joakim

Document 25

Cervical cytology biobanking in Europe.

A cervical cytology biobank (CCB) is an extension of current cytopathology laboratory practice consisting in the systematic storage of Pap smears or liquid-based cytology samples from women participating in cervical cancer screening with the explicit purpose to facilitate future scientific research and quality audit of preventive services. A CCB should use an internationally agreed uniform cytology terminology, be integrated in a national or regional screening registry, and be linked to other registries (histology, cancer, vaccination). Legal and ethical principles concerning personal integrity and data safety must be respected strictly. Biobank-based studies require approval of ethical review boards. A CCB is an almost inexhaustible resource for fundamental and applied biological research. In particular, it can contribute to answering questions on the natural history of HPV infection and HPV-induced lesions and cancers, screen effectiveness, exploration of new biomarkers, and surveillance of the short- and long-term effects of the introduction of HPV vaccination. To understand the limitations of CCB, more studies are needed on the quality of samples in relation to sample type, storage procedures, and duration of storage.

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Rodrigue, James R; Cornell, Danielle L; Krouse, Jennifer; Howard, Richard J

Document 26

Clinical transplantation 2010 Jul; 24(4): 483-9

Family initiated discussions about organ donation at the time of death.

Abstract: Some family members initiate organ donation discussions before being approached by donor coordinators or healthcare providers. We examined differences between families that did vs. did not initiate organ donation discussions and factors predicting donation consent among those families that self-initiated the discussion. Next-of-kin of donor-eligible individuals (147 donors, 138 non-donors) from one organ procurement organization completed a telephone interview. Seventy-three families (25.6%) first mentioned organ donation, and 54 (74%) of them consented to donation. Several characteristics of the deceased and next-of-kin were associated with whether family members initiated the donation discussion with donation coordinators or healthcare providers. Moreover, family mention of donation was more likely to yield consent when the deceased was younger (OR=0.95, CI=0.92-0.99), next-of-kin was a coordinator or healthcare provider. Moreover, family mention of donation was more likely to yield consent when the deceased was younger (OR=0.95, CI=0.92-0.99), next-of-kin was a registered donor (OR=3.86, CI=2.84-6.76), and when family was more satisfied with the healthcare team (OR=1.20, CI=1.04-1.39). Knowing the deceased's donation intentions and being exposed to positive organ donation messages are more likely to trigger families to raise donation with providers. Organ procurement organizations (OPOs) and healthcare providers should work collaboratively to develop strategies for how best to respond to families who initiate this conversation.

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Boei, A; Bartolucci, B

Document 27

Safety of bone marrow stem cell donation: a review.

Transplantation proceedings 2010 Jul-Aug; 42(6): 2192-4

Abstract: Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) represents the first choice of treatment or an important therapeutic option for several diseases, but it is still marked by morbidity and mortality. In contrast, the donation of hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) is considered to be a safe and standard procedure. The invaluable ethical source of donation and its central role in transplantation implies that the greatest attention be due to the donor and to the donation process through a serious monitoring protocol for donor safety. Both the Joint Accreditation Committee and the European Committee pay particular attention to the notification of adverse events and adverse reactions. Bone marrow donation is a well established procedure, that has now been performed for >30 years. Although it does not require drug administration, there is hospital admission for 1-3 days with 7-10 days off work. The main risk is related to the anesthesia. Pain in the aspiration area, together with astenia are considered to be the most frequent side effects, as shown by the USA National Marrow Donor Program experience in 1,193 donations. In the European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation analysis performed between 1993 and 2005 on 27,770 first HSCTs from bone marrow, only 1 fatal event (pulmonary embolism) and 12 serious adverse events were observed. The most frequent adverse events were cardiac. The incidence of adverse events was significantly lower (P < .05) compared with peripheral blood HSC donors, which confirms the necessity of accurate attention to donor selection and evaluation in bone marrow donation.

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Omar, Faisal; Wein, Stelten; Tunfoson, Gunnar

Document 28

Reply: Ethical perspectives on living donor organ transplantation in Asia.

Liver transplantation : official publication of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases and the International Liver Transplantation Society 2010 Jul; 16(7): 917; author reply 918
Decision-making and risk-assessment in living liver donation: how informed is the informed consent of donors? A qualitative study.

Psychosomatics 2010 Jul; 51(4): 312-9

Abstract: The practice of living donor liver transplantation (LDLT) has been increasing over the past 20 years. In LDLT, a healthy individual offers a substantial part of his or her liver (up to 60%) for the benefit of a terminally-ill recipient.

One of the newest strategies to enlarge the pool of organ donors is to consider the category of donors after cardiac death rather than only after brain death. Prompt and accurate identification of potential donors and appropriate care is necessary to optimize the management of nonheartbeating donors.
Encouraging psychological outcomes after altruistic donation to a stranger.


Abstract: In a growing number of transplant centers worldwide, altruistic donors are accepted to anonymously donate a kidney to a stranger. An important hesitation to expand these transplantation programs is the fear of evoking psychological distress in the altruistic donor after donation. To what extent this fear is justified has not yet been systematically investigated. In this study, 24 altruistic donors were interviewed on average 2 years after donation. Lifetime mental health history, current psychological complaints, satisfaction with and impact of the donation on well-being, motives for donation, communication with recipient and donation experience were assessed. Altruistic donors report a considerable positive impact of donation on psychological well-being, whereas negative impact was limited. Satisfaction with donation was very high. Although a history of a psychiatric diagnosis was ascertained in almost half of the donors, psychological complaints before and after donation were comparable to national average norm scores. Motives for donation were genuine and the experience of donation generally conformed to their expectations. In conclusion, living kidney donation to a stranger does not appear to elicit considerable psychological complaints. Moreover, altruistic donors report considerable satisfaction and personal benefit. The exceptional gift of altruistic donors can contribute toward solving the current organ shortage issue.

Organ donation performance in the Netherlands 2005-08; medical record review in 64 hospitals.

Abstract: The Netherlands has a low number of deceased organ donors per million population. As long as there is a shortage of suitable organs, the need to evaluate the donor potential is crucial. Only in this way can bottlenecks in the organ donation process be identified and measures subsequently taken to further improve donation procedures. METHODS: Within a time frame of 4 years, 2005-08, medical charts of all intensive care deaths in 64 hospitals were reviewed by transplant coordinators and donation officers. Data were entered in a web-based application of the Dutch Transplant Foundation, both to identify the number of potential organ donors (including donation after cardiac death), as well as to analyse the reasons for potential donor loss. RESULTS: In total, 23,508 patients died in intensive care units, of which 64% were younger than 76 years. The percentage of all potential organ donors out of the total number of deaths decreased from 8.2% in 2005 to 7.1% in 2008. Donor detection increased from 86% in 2005 to 99% in 2008. Of the potential donors, 17-21% recorded consent and 17-18% recorded action in the national Donor Register. If the Donor Register was not decisive, the consent rate of families approached for organ donation was 35% in 2005, 29% in 2006, 41% in 2007 and 31% in 2008. The overall conversion rate (the number of actual donors divided by the number of potential donors) was 30%, 26%, 35% and 29% in these years. In the group of potential donor losses, objection by families accounted for about 60% during this study. CONCLUSIONS: This study showed that the maximal number of potential organ donors is about three times higher than the number of effective organ donors. The main reason accounting for approximately 60% of the potential donor losses was the high family refusal rate. The year 2007 showed that a higher percentage of deceased organ donors can be procured from the pool of potential donors. All improvements should focus on decreasing the unacceptably high family refusal rates.

Ethical considerations for participation of nondirected living donors in kidney exchange programs.

Abstract: Nondirected living donors (NDDs) have historically been allocated directly to the deceased donor wait list (DDWL). Recently, however, NDDs have participated in kidney exchange (KE) procedures, including KE 'chains', which have received considerable media attention. This increasing application of KE chains with NDD participation has occurred with limited ethical analysis and without ethical guidelines. This article aims to provide a rigorous ethical evaluation of NDDs and chain KEs. NDDs and bridge donors (BDs) (i.e. living donors who link KE procedures within KE chains) raise several ethical concerns including coercion, privacy, confidentiality, exploitation and commercialization. In addition, although NDD participation in KE procedures may increase transplant numbers, it may also reduce NDD kidney allocation to the DDWL, and disadvantage vulnerable populations, particularly O blood group candidates. Open KE chains (also termed 'never-ending' chains) result in a permanent diversion of NDD kidneys from the DDWL. The concept of limited KE chains is discussed as an ethically preferable means for protecting NDDs and BDs from coercion and minimizing 'backing out', whereas 'honor systems' are rejected because they are coercive and override autonomy.

Opting-in or opting-out?--the views of the UK's faith leaders in relation to organ donation.

Abstract: In a growing number of transplant centers worldwide, altruistic donors are accepted to anonymously donate a kidney to a stranger. An important hesitation to expand these transplantation programs is the fear of evoking psychological distress in the altruistic donor after donation. To what extent this fear is justified has not yet been systematically investigated. In this study, 24 altruistic donors were interviewed on average 2 years after donation. Lifetime mental health history, current psychological complaints, satisfaction with and impact of the donation on well-being, motives for donation, communication with recipient and donation experience were assessed. Altruistic donors report a considerable positive impact of donation on psychological well-being, whereas negative impact was limited. Satisfaction with donation was very high. Although a history of a psychiatric diagnosis was ascertained in almost half of the donors, psychological complaints before and after donation were comparable to national average norm scores. Motives for donation were genuine and the experience of donation generally conformed to their expectations. In conclusion, living kidney donation to a stranger does not appear to elicit considerable psychological complaints. Moreover, altruistic donors report considerable satisfaction and personal benefit. The exceptional gift of altruistic donors can contribute toward solving the current organ shortage issue.
No such differences were observed in the control community. Subsequent analyses revealed differences between respondents in the intervention community exposed to the campaign vs. those in the same community not exposed to the campaign. Exposed respondents reported more positive living organ donation behavioral intentions than nonexposed respondents. Implications for research and practice are discussed.

Document 243

Bell, D; Murphy, P

Barriers to brainstem death testing and organ donation can be addressed.

Anaesthesia 2010 Jun; 65(6): 646-7

Abstract: Transplantation of vital organs has been premised ethically and legally on "the dead donor rule" (DDR)-the requirement that donors are determined to be dead before these organs are procured. Nevertheless, scholars have argued cogently that donors of vital organs, including those diagnosed as "brain dead" and those declared dead according to cardiopulmonary criteria, are not in fact dead at the time that vital organs are being procured. In this article, we challenge the normative rationale for the DDR by rejecting the underlying premise that it is necessarily wrong for physicians to cause the death of patients and the claim that abandoning this rule would exploit vulnerable patients. We contend that it is ethical to procure vital organs from living patients sustained on life support prior to treatment withdrawal, provided that there is valid consent for both withdrawing treatment and organ donation. However, the conservatism of medical ethics and practical concerns make it doubtful that the DDR will be abandoned in the near future. This leaves the current practice of organ transplantation based on the "moral fiction" that donors are dead when vital organs are procured.

Document 244

Iqbal, A; Isaac, J; Bramhall, S

Ethical issues and donor numbers.

Anaesthesia 2010 Jun; 65(6): 646-7

Abstract: The dead donor rule: can it withstand critical scrutiny?

The Journal of medicine and philosophy 2010 Jun ; 35(3): 299-312

Abstract: Transplantation of vital organs has been premised ethically and legally on "the dead donor rule" (DDR)-the requirement that donors are determined to be dead before these organs are procured. Nevertheless, scholars have argued cogently that donors of vital organs, including those diagnosed as "brain dead" and those declared dead according to cardiopulmonary criteria, are not in fact dead at the time that vital organs are being procured. In this article, we challenge the normative rationale for the DDR by rejecting the underlying premise that it is necessarily wrong for physicians to cause the death of patients and the claim that abandoning this rule would exploit vulnerable patients. We contend that it is ethical to procure vital organs from living patients sustained on life support prior to treatment withdrawal, provided that there is valid consent for both withdrawing treatment and organ donation. However, the conservatism of medical ethics and practical concerns make it doubtful that the DDR will be abandoned in the near future. This leaves the current practice of organ transplantation based on the "moral fiction" that donors are dead when vital organs are procured.

Document 245

Miller, Franklin G; Truog, Robert D; Brock, Dan W

The dead donor rule: can it withstand critical scrutiny?


Abstract: Expressing doubts about death criteria can serve healthy purposes, but can also cause a number of harms, including decreased organ donation rates and distress for donor families and health care staff. This paper explores the various causes of doubts about death criteria-including religious beliefs, misinformation, mistrust, and intellectual questions-and recommends responses to each of these. Some recommended responses are relatively simple and noncontroversial, such as providing accurate information. However, other responses would require significant changes to the way we currently do business. Policymakers should establish minimum national standards for determining death to foster a trustworthy system; academics and publishers have a duty to publish only materials that substantially engage and advance the debate to minimize the harm caused by divided expert opinion; and opposition to the dead donor rule should be conceptually separated from doubts about death criteria.

Document 246

Dubois, James M

The ethics of creating and responding to doubts about death criteria.


Abstract: The distinction between the "permanent" (will not reverse) and "irreversible" (cannot reverse) cessation of functions is critical to understand the meaning of a determination of death using circulatory-respiratory tests. Physicians determining death test only for the permanent cessation of circulation and respiration because they know that irreversible cessation follows rapidly and inevitably once circulation no longer will restore itself spontaneously and will not be restored medically. Although most statutes of death stipulate irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions, the accepted medical standard is their permanent cessation because permanence is a perfect surrogate indicator for irreversibility, and using it permits a more timely declaration. Therefore, patients properly declared dead in donation after circulatory death (DCD) protocols satisfy the requirements of death statutes and do not violate the dead donor rule. The acronym DCD should represent organ "donation after circulatory death" to clarify that the death standard is the permanent cessation of circulation, not heartbeat. Heart donation in DCD does not retroactively negate the donor's death determination because circulation has ceased permanently.

Document 247

Bernat, James L

How the distinction between "irreversible" and "permanent" illuminates circulatory-respiratory death determination.


Abstract: The distinction between the "permanent" (will not reverse) and "irreversible" (cannot reverse) cessation of functions is critical to understand the meaning of a determination of death using circulatory-respiratory tests. Physicians determining death test only for the permanent cessation of circulation and respiration because they know that irreversible cessation follows rapidly and inevitably once circulation no longer will restore itself spontaneously and will not be restored medically. Although most statutes of death stipulate irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions, the accepted medical standard is their permanent cessation because permanence is a perfect surrogate indicator for irreversibility, and using it permits a more timely declaration. Therefore, patients properly declared dead in donation after circulatory death (DCD) protocols satisfy the requirements of death statutes and do not violate the dead donor rule. The acronym DCD should represent organ "donation after circulatory death" to clarify that the death standard is the permanent cessation of circulation, not heartbeat. Heart donation in DCD does not retroactively negate the donor's death determination because circulation has ceased permanently.

Document 248

Bea, Ana Smith; Cherry, Mark J

Death revisited: rethinking death and the dead donor rule.

The Journal of medicine and philosophy 2010 Jun ; 35(3): 223-41

Abstract: Traditionally, people were recognized as being dead using cardio-respiratory criteria: individuals who had permanently stopped breathing and whose heart had permanently stopped beating were dead. Technological developments in the middle of the twentieth century and the advent of the intensive care unit made it possible to sustain cardio-respiratory and other functions in patients with severe brain injury who previously would have lost such functions permanently shortly after sustaining a brain injury. What could and should physicians caring for such patients do? Significant advances in human organ transplantation also played direct and indirect roles in discussions regarding the care of such patients. Because successful transplantation requires that organs be removed from cadavers shortly after death to avoid organ damage due to loss of oxygen, there has been keen interest in knowing precisely when people are dead so that organs could be removed. Criteria for declaring death using neurological criteria developed, and today a whole brain definition of death is widely used and recognized by all 50 states in the United States as an acceptable way to determine death. We explore the ongoing debate over definitions of death, particularly over brain death or death determined using neurological criteria, and the relationship between definitions of death and organ transplantation.

Document 249

Laurentine, Kyle Alexander; Bramstedt, Katrina A

Too poor for transplant: finance and insurance issues in transplant ethics.

Acute need for education in the legal aspects of transplantation and that ways of motivating healthcare professionals to promote transplantation should be developed.

Abstract: CONTEXT: Donor organs are a scarce gift. Additionally, transplantation is very expensive and the United States lacks universal health insurance for all citizens. These facts combine to make personal finance and insurance some of the criteria for wait listing at US transplant centers. Previous research has shown that the poor and the uninsured (as well as women and nonwhites) are less likely to receive a transplant. Living donor candidates are also limited by the US insurance system. OBJECTIVE: To determine the effect of finance and insurance variables on access to transplant and living donation. DESIGN: A qualitative descriptive study of ethics consultation data contained in a research registry approved by the institutional review board at California Pacific Medical Center. SETTING AND PARTICIPANTS: This study analyzes research registry data from a large community hospital in Northern California that serves patients from California, Oregon, and Nevada. The registry data are derived from transplant ethics consultations occurring between January 1, 2007, and June 30, 2009. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE: This study explores the restriction of access to transplantation and of participation in living donation. RESULTS: More than a quarter of all transplant ethics consultation reports described the restriction of transplant-related treatment for reasons rooted in finance or insurance. Individuals on the recipient side and on the donor side were hindered with regard to access. Insurance status and personal ability to pay significantly affect access to transplantation in the United States, and this theme is a frequent feature of ethics consultations at California Pacific Medical Center.

Ethical considerations in live liver donation to children.

Ventura, Kara Ann

Abstract: Transplant professionals are often faced with ethical situations in practice. In the field of pediatric transplantation, these ethical dilemmas can be even more profound than in adults. Transplant professionals must have a firm foundation of professional and personal ethical principles in order to handle ethical situations they encounter. This paper provides an ethical review of issues that arise during liver donation from a parent to a child.

Controlled organ donation after cardiac death: potential donors in the emergency department.

Transplantation 2010 May 15; 89(9): 1149-53

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The continuing shortfall of organs for transplantation has increased the use of donation after cardiac death (DCD). We hypothesized that some patients who undergo tracheal intubation in the emergency department (ED) and who are assessed for, but not admitted to, critical care might have potential for controlled DCD. METHODS: We identified all patients who underwent tracheal intubation in the ED between 2004 and 2008 and studied their records to identify those not admitted to an intensive care unit. We reviewed the notes of patients extubated in the ED to ascertain the diagnosis, management, outcome, and potential exclusion criteria for controlled DCD. RESULTS: One thousand three hundred seventy-four patients had tracheal intubation performed in the ED: 1053 received anesthetic drugs to assist intubation. Three hundred seventy-five patients were not admitted to intensive care unit; 235 died during resuscitation in the ED. Of the 49 patients extubated in the ED to allow terminal care, 26 were older than 70 years and 18 had comorbidities precluding organ donation. Fourteen patients could have been considered for DCD, but in eight, the time from extubation to death exceeded 2 hours. Thus, six patients might have been missed as potential controlled DCD from the ED in this 5-year period. CONCLUSIONS: Identification of potential donors after cardiac death in the ED with appropriate use of critical care for selected patients may contribute to reducing the shortfall of organs for transplantation, although numbers are likely to be small. This area remains controversial and requires further informed discussion between emergency and critical care doctors and transplant teams.

Experts optimistic about new organ transplant law [news]

Natter, Katharina


http://www.zawya.com/Story.cfm/sidZAWYA20100506050839 [link may be outdated]

The views of adult offspring of sperm donation: essential feedback for the development of ethical guidelines within the context of assisted reproductive technology in the United States.

Fertility and Sterility 2010 May 1; 93(5): 2236-2246

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To present an in-depth analysis of offspring attitudes toward their means of conception and the practice of sperm donation in the United States. DESIGN: Survey-based study using a 46-item questionnaire. PATIENT(S): Eighty-five adult offspring of sperm donation. INTERVENTIONS(S): Participants were recruited through an Internet-based support group for adults conceived through sperm donation. Eighty-five of them completed the questionnaire provided through a link to another Internet site. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE(S): Responses to a 46-item questionnaire. RESULT(S): A majority of offspring learned of their conception at age >18 years during a planned conversation; had no information about their donor; identified their donor as their "biological father"; had searched for and wanted identifying information on their donor and half-siblings; and supported the provision of extensive nonidentifying information or identity release in the practice of sperm donation. Participant attitudes toward their means of conception were evenly distributed from "very good" to "very bad." Other descriptive information on participants contributed to an understanding of their attitudes. CONCLUSION(S): Participant ratings of their conception were evenly distributed from "very good" to "very bad." Most believed that identifying information should be provided to recipients and that they themselves would not participate in the practice of gamete donation.

Knowledge and opinions about tissue donation and transplantation among Polish students and physicians.

Ołender, Ewa; Palczynska, Anna; Rykowski, Michał; Uhyrowońska-Tyszkievičž, Iżabela; Kamiński, Artur

Cell and tissue banking 2010 May; 11(2): 173-81

Abstract: The idea of transplantation seems to be commonly identified by lay and professional people only with transplantation of vascularized organs like kidney or heart. The question arises whether there is any awareness of tissue transplantation among the public. A survey was therefore undertaken to assess awareness of and approaches to tissue donation and transplantation among selected social groups. A questionnaire on donation and transplantation issues was administered to respondents from the following groups: secondary school students, non-medical university students, medical university students, physicians. On the whole, 441 non-randomly sampled respondents were surveyed. The awareness of tissue transplantation is narrower than the awareness of organ transplantation. The support for tissue transplantation is weaker than for organ transplantation. This study shows that there is an acute need for education in the legal aspects of transplantation and that ways of motivating healthcare professionals to promote transplantation should be developed.
Financial incentives for organ donation: a slippery slope toward organ commercialism?

Bruzzone, P

Abstract: Financial incentives for organ donation (from living or brain-dead donors) have been considered ethically acceptable by some authors and have been accepted locally in some countries. In the United States of America, eight federal proposals have been rejected, while some kind of incentives have been approved at a local or state level. There is still a widespread concern that the acceptance of economic incentives could bring a commodification of the human body, constituting a "slippery slope" toward organ commercialism.

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OBJECTIVES: To explore whether people's organ donation consent decisions occur via a reasoned and/or social reaction pathway. DESIGN: We examined prospectively students' and community members' decisions to register consent on a donor register and discuss organ donation wishes with family. METHOD: Participants completed items assessing theory of planned behaviour (TPB; attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioural control (PBC)), prototype/willingness model (PWM; donor prototype favourability/similarity, past behaviour), and proposed additional influences (moral norm, self-identity, recipient prototypes) for registering (N=339) and discussing (N=315) intentions/willingness. Participants self-reported their registering (N=177) and discussing (N=166) behaviour 1 month later. The utility of the (1) TPB, (2) PWM, (3) augmented TPB with PWM, and (4) augmented TPB with PWM extensions was tested using structural equation modelling for registering and discussing intentions/willingness, and logistic regression for behaviour. RESULTS: The TPB proved a more parsimonious model, fit indices suggested that the other proposed models offered viable options, explaining greater variance in communication intentions/willingness. The TPB, augmented TPB with PWM, and extended augmented TPB with PWM best explained registering and discussing decisions. The proposed and revised PWM also proved an adequate fit for discussing decisions. Respondents with stronger intentions (and PBC for registering) had a higher likelihood of registering and discussing. CONCLUSIONS: People's decisions to communicate donation wishes may be better explained via a reasoned pathway (especially for registering); however, discussing involves more reactive elements. The role of moral norm, self-identity, and prototypes as influences predicting communication decisions were highlighted also.
Various techniques have been devised and policies adopted, including living-donor, split-graft and sequential liver transplantation; extended donor criteria; and donation after cardiac death.

**Abstract:**
Asian journal of surgery / Asian Surgical Association 2010 Apr; 33(2): 63-9
Strategies for widening liver donor pool.
Chung, Ho Yu; Chan, See Ching; Lo, Chung Mau; Fan, Sheung Tat

**Abstract:**
Internal medicine journal 2010 Apr; 40(4): 308-9
Motivation for body donation to science: more than an altruistic act.
Bolt, Sophie; Venbrux, Eric; Eisinga, Rob; Kus, Jan B M; Veering, Jan G; Gerrits, Peter O

**Abstract:**
Archives of anatomy = Anatomischer Anzeiger : official organ of the Anatomische Gesellschaft 2010 Apr 20; 192(2): 70-4
Background: In recent years the Netherlands has witnessed a steep increase in the number of bodies donated for medical research and training. To explore this upward trend and motives for donation, a survey was conducted among registered body donors in the database of the Department of Anatomy at the University Medical Center of Groningen (UMCG).

**METHODS:** In November 2008, postal questionnaires were sent to 996 people enrolled at the UMCG body donor database. The present study focuses on motives for donation and social background characteristics of the body donors. FINDINGS: Registered donors responded quickly and the survey response rate was high (76%). The mean age of respondents was 65 years and the majority described themselves as Dutch (98%) and non-church affiliated (79%). One quarter (25%) of the respondents were/were health care professionals and 11% involved in education. Principal factor analysis revealed three dimensions underlying ten different motivations for body donation: a desire to be useful after death, a negative attitude towards funerals and the expression of gratitude. Despite the current economic recession only 8% of respondents are prompted by money motives to bequeath their bodies. CONCLUSIONS: The majority of motives for body donation stem from the wish to be useful after death. However, the present study suggests that body donation is more than an altruistic act; people are also motivated by personal benefit. Results of our survey contradict the notion that body donation stems from loneliness. Many donors have a supportive social network and meaningful social relationships. People moreover propagate body donation within their social networks.

**Abstract:**
Annals of anatomy = Anatomischer Anzeiger : official organ of the Anatomische Gesellschaft 2010 Apr 20; 192(2): 70-4
Promotion of altruistic donation: a reply [letter]

**Abstract:**
Anesthesia and Analgesia 2010 May; 110(5): 1253-1254
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]

**Abstract:**
After cardiac death and transplantation: current knowledge and what we still need to know

**Abstract:**
Holy month of Ramadan and increase in organ donation willingness

**Abstract:**
Ramadan fasting and transplantation: current knowledge and what we still need to know

**Abstract:**
Public to be asked its views on ethics of incentives for organ donation. [news]

**Abstract:**
Motivation for body donation to science: more than an altruistic act.

**Abstract:**
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]

**Abstract:**
Transplantation 2010 April 15; 89(7): 902-903
Promotion of altruistic donation: a reply [letter]

**Abstract:**
Transplantation 2010 April 15; 89(7): 906-907
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]

**Abstract:**
People more widely propagate body donation within their social networks. Motives for body donation stem from the wish to be useful after death. However, the present study suggests that body donation is more than an altruistic act; people are also motivated by personal benefit. Results of our survey contradicted the notion that body donation stems from loneliness. Many donors have a supportive social network and meaningful social relationships. People moreover propagate body donation within their social networks.

**Abstract:**
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]

**Abstract:**
Transplantation 2010 April 15; 89(7): 906-907
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]

**Abstract:**
Transplantation 2010 April 15; 89(7): 906-907
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]

**Abstract:**
Transplantation 2010 April 15; 89(7): 906-907
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]

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Transplantation 2010 April 15; 89(7): 906-907
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]

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Transplantation 2010 April 15; 89(7): 906-907
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]

**Abstract:**
Transplantation 2010 April 15; 89(7): 906-907
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]

**Abstract:**
Transplantation 2010 April 15; 89(7): 906-907
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]

**Abstract:**
Transplantation 2010 April 15; 89(7): 906-907
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]

**Abstract:**
Transplantation 2010 April 15; 89(7): 906-907
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]

**Abstract:**
Transplantation 2010 April 15; 89(7): 906-907
Debate on financial incentives is off the mark of national and international realities. [letter]
However, with these techniques and policies come a range of entailed medical concerns and concomitant ethical dilemmas, mainly bearing on the welfare of donors and potential donors. In this article, we provide an overview of how the transplant community works towards the end of extending the liver donor pool, with the aim of ensuring that more liver transplant candidates receive their transplant as early as possible. The current strategies in Hong Kong in this regard are also reviewed.

Abstract: This study sought to evaluate the effectiveness of Project ACTS: About Choices in Transplantation and Sharing, which was developed to increase readiness for organ and tissue donation among African American adults. Nine churches (N = 425 participants) were randomly assigned to receive donation education materials currently available to consumers (control group) or Project ACTS educational materials (intervention group). The primary outcomes assessed at 1-year follow-up were readiness to express donation intentions via one’s driver’s license, donor card, and discussion with family. Results indicate a significant interaction between condition and time on readiness to talk to family such that participants in the intervention group were 1.64 times more likely to be in action or maintenance at follow-up than were participants in the control group (p = .04). There were no significant effects of condition or condition by time on readiness to be identified as a donor on the donor registry or by carrying a donor card. Project ACTS may be an effective tool for stimulating family discussion of donation intentions among African Americans although additional research is needed to explore how to more effectively affect written intentions.


Abstract: The system of health insurance for living donors is a disincentive for live donation.

Abstract: Good ethics requires good science: why transplant programs should not disclose misattributed parentage.

Abstract: How different conceptions of risk are used in the organ market debate.

Abstract: The health insurance system for living donors is a disincentive for live donation.

Abstract: How different conceptions of risk are used in the organ market debate.
The system of health insurance for living donors is a disincentive for live donation.


Abstract: The heath insurance system for living donors is derived from insurance policies designed to cover accidental death and dismemberment. The system covers the direct consequences of organ removal, and recoups the costs of related medical services from the transplant recipient's health insurance provider. The system forces transplant programs to differentiate between health services that are, or are not directly attributable to donation and may compromise the pretransplant evaluation, postoperative care and long-term care of living donors. The system is particularly problematic in the United States, where a significant proportion of donors do not have medical insurance. The requirement to assign donor costs to a particular recipient is poorly suited to facilitate advances in living donation such as the use of nondirected donors and living-donor paired exchange programs. We argue that given the current understanding regarding the long-term risks of living donation, the provision of basic medical insurance is a necessity for living donation and that the system of attributing donor costs to the recipient's insurance is inefficient, has the potential to undermine the care of living donors and is a disincentive to the expansion of living donation.

Increased the participation of intensive care units to promote deceased donor organ donation.

Transplantation proceedings 2010 Apr; 42(3): 716-8

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Intensive care unit (ICU) nurses are viewed to have an important role in identifying potential donors to increase the donor pool. Our objectives were to assess their knowledge about organ donation, their attitudes concerning their presumed role in organ donation, and their motivation toward a more prominent role by 3 questionnairenaires administered before and after training on promotion of organ donation. METHODS: Twelve nurses from 3 different ICU departments were selected to participate in a prospective evaluation. Their perceptions and attitudes on organ donation were assessed by means of 3 questionnaire forms that focused on "knowledge of organ donation," "attitudes toward endorsement of organ donation," and "motivation in promoting organ donation." Two video-illustrated lectures were given. A re-evaluation using the same 3 questionnaire forms was done to analyze the effect of training on their knowledge, attitude, and motivation. RESULTS: A marked gain in knowledge (P<.001), change in attitude (P<.001), and increase in motivation (P<.001) were seen after training. Nurses understood the need to promote organ donation and the crucial role nurses in early detection of possible deceased organ donors. They agreed to encourage the patients' relatives consent to donation of their beloved one's organs. CONCLUSION: Active participation of ICU nurses in the identification of potential deceased donor organs and their direct participation in organ procurement though continuous re-education and video-illustrated lectures may promote an increased number of deceased donor organs.
Organ donation on Web 2.0: content and audience analysis of organ donation videos on YouTube.

Abstract: This study examines the content of and audience response to organ donation videos on YouTube, a Web 2.0 platform, with framing theory. Positive frames were identified in both video content and audience comments. Analysis revealed a reciprocity relationship between media frames and audience frames. Videos covered content categories such as kidney, liver, organ donation registration process, and youth. Videos were favorably rated. No significant differences were found between videos produced by organizations and individuals in the United States and those produced in other countries. The findings provide insight into how new communication technologies are shaping health communication in ways that differ from traditional media. The implications of Web 2.0, characterized by user-generated content and interactivity, for health communication and health campaign practice are discussed.

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The illusion of consensus: harvesting human organs from prisoners convicted of capital crimes.


Organ donation and global bioethics.

The Journal of medicine and philosophy 2010 Apr ; 35(2): 213-9

Reevaluating the dead donor rule.

The Journal of medicine and philosophy 2010 Apr ; 35(2): 154-79

Organ donation by capital prisoners in China: reflections in Confucian ethics.

The Journal of medicine and philosophy 2010 Apr ; 35(2): 197-212

Children as living organ donors: current views and practice in the United States.

Current opinion in organ transplantation 2010 Apr ; 15(2): 241-4

Issues related to non-heart-beating organ donation.

Indian Journal of Medical Ethics 2010 April–June; 7(2): 104-106
Nagral, Sanjay
Are we ready for non-heart-beating organ donation in India?
Indian Journal of Medical Ethics 2010 April-June; 7(2): 106-107

Cherry, Mark J.
The illusion of consensus: harvesting human organs from prisoners convicted of capital crimes.
Journal of Medicine and Philosophy 2010 April; 35(2): 220-222

Iltis, Ana S.
Organ donation and global bioethics.
Journal of Medicine and Philosophy 2010 April; 35(2): 213-219

Collins, Mike
Reevaluating the dead donor rule.
Journal of Medicine and Philosophy 2010 April; 35(2): 154-179

Wang, Mingxu; Wang, Xueliang
Organ donation by capital prisoners in China: reflections in confucian ethics.
Journal of Medicine and Philosophy 2010 April; 35(2): 197-212

Steinberg, David
Altruism in medicine: its definition, nature, and dilemmas.

American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Hospital Care, Section on Surgery, and Section on Critical Care
Policy statement — pediatric organ donation and transplantation
Pediatrics 2010 April; 125(4): 822-828

Pakistan. Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)
Act no. VI of 2010. An act to provide for removal, storage and transplantation of human organs and tissues for therapeutic purposes
Regulated payments for living kidney donation: an empirical assessment of the ethical concerns.

BACKGROUND: Although regulated payments to encourage living kidney donation could reduce morbidity and mortality among patients waiting for a kidney transplant, doing so raises several ethical concerns. OBJECTIVE: To determine the extent to which the 3 main concerns with paying kidney donors might manifest if a regulated market were created. DESIGN: Cross-sectional study of participants’ willingness to donate a kidney in 12 scenarios. SETTING: Regional rail and urban trolley lines in Philadelphia County, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. PARTICIPANTS: Of 550 potential participants, 409 completed the questionnaire (response rate, 74.4%); 342 of these participants were medically eligible to donate. INTERVENTION: Across scenarios, researchers experimentally manipulated the amount of money that participants would receive, the participants’ risk for subsequently developing kidney failure themselves, and who would receive the donated kidney. MEASUREMENTS: The researchers determined whether payment represents an undue inducement by evaluating participants’ sensitivity to risk in relation to the payment offered or an unjust inducement by evaluating participants’ sensitivity to payment as a function of their annual income. The researchers also evaluated whether introducing payment would hinder altruistic donations by comparing participants’ willingness to donate altruistically before versus after the introduction of payments. RESULTS: Generalized estimating equation models revealed that participants’ willingness to donate increased significantly as their risk for kidney failure decreased, as the payment offered increased, and when the kidney recipient was a family member rather than a patient on a public waiting list (P < .001 for each). No statistical interactions were identified between payment and risk (odds ratio, 1.00 [95% CI, 0.96 to 1.03]) or between payment and income (odds ratio, 1.01 [CI, 0.99 to 1.03]). The proximity of these estimates to 1.0 and narrowness of the CIs suggest that payment is neither an undue nor an unjust inducement, respectively. Alerting participants to the possibility of payment did not alter their willingness to donate for altruistic reasons (P = 0.40). LIMITATION: Choices revealed in hypothetical scenarios may not reflect real-world behaviors. CONCLUSION: Theoretical concerns about paying persons for living kidney donation are not corroborated by empirical evidence. A real-world test of regulated payments for kidney donation is needed to definitively show whether payment provides a viable and ethical method to increase the supply of kidneys available for transplantation.

 PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE: None.

Abstract:
Regulated payments for living kidney donation: an empirical assessment of the ethical concerns.

Halpern, Scott D.; Raz, Amelie; Kohn, Rachel; Reid, Michael; Asch, David A.; Reese, Peter

Background: More than 6000 healthy US individuals every year undergo nephrectomy for the purposes of live donation; however, safety remains in question because longitudinal outcome studies have occurred at single centers with limited generalizability. OBJECTIVES: To study national trends in live kidney donor selection and outcome, to estimate short-term operative risk in various strata of live donors, and to compare long-term death rates with a matched cohort of nondonors who are as similar to the donor cohort as possible and as free as possible from contraindications to live donation. DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS: Live donors were drawn from a mandated national registry of 80,347 live kidney donors in the United States between April 1, 1994, and March 31, 2009. Median (interquartile range) follow-up was 6.3 (3.2-9.6) years. A matched cohort was drawn from 9384 participants of the third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III) after excluding those with contraindications to kidney donation. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Surgical mortality and long-term survival. RESULTS: There were 25 deaths within 90 days of live kidney donation during the study period. Surgical mortality from live kidney donation was 3.1 per 10,000 donors (95% confidence interval [CI], 2.0-4.6) and did not change during the last 15 years despite differences in practice and selection. Surgical mortality was higher in men than in women (5.1 vs 1.7 per 10,000 donors; risk ratio [RR], 3.0; 95% CI, 1.3-6.9; P = .007), in black vs white and Hispanic individuals (7.6 vs 2.6 and 2.0 per 10,000 donors; RR, 3.1; 95% CI, 1.3-7.1; P = .01), and in donors with hypertension vs without hypertension (36.7 vs 1.3 per 10,000 donors; RR, 27.4; 95% CI, 5.0-149.5; P < .001). However, long-term risk of death was no higher for live donors than for age- and comorbidity-matched NHANES III participants for all patients and also stratified by age, sex, and race. CONCLUSION: Among a cohort of live kidney donors compared with a healthy matched cohort, the mortality rate was not significantly increased after a median of 6.3 years.

JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association
2010 March 10; 303(10): 959-966

Perioperative mortality and long-term survival following live kidney donation.

Segev, Dorry L.; Muzaale, Abimereki D.; Caffo, Brian S.; Mehta, Shruti H.; Singer, Andrew L.; Taranto, Sarah E.; McBride, Maureen A.; Montgomery, Robert A.

Abstract:
Perioperative mortality and long-term survival following live kidney donation.
Banking of clinical samples for proteomic biomarker studies: a consideration of logistical issues with a focus on pre-analytical variation.

Proteomics. Clinical applications 2010 Mar; 4(3): 250-70

Abstract: Biobanks with their collections of clinical samples and data are essential resources for the success of clinical proteomics in delivering and validating candidate biomarkers. Samples must be banked in a manner that allows maximum subsequent compatibility with analytical techniques and additionally many critical factors must be taken into account when establishing a biobank or selecting samples from a biobank. These include logistical, ethical, legal and security issues and, very importantly, steps to minimise any pre-analytical variability introduced through sample processing and handling (technical effects). The inherent variation present within the samples must also be taken into account. In this review, we examine the impact of these factors and issues to be faced when banking samples with a particular focus on sources of pre-analytical variation, which must be rigorously controlled and recorded. It is encouraging that several initiatives are now addressing such key issues and these are also discussed.

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Adding value? EU governance of organ donation and transplantation.

European journal of health law 2010 Mar; 17(1): 51-79

Abstract: This article examines recent developments in EU governance of organ donation and transplantation, focusing on an analysis of the Commission's action plan and the proposed Directive. While the aims of the plan are laudable, a number of concerns remain with respect to the timetable for the plan and the adoption of the Directive, as well as the management of ethical and risk issues. In the final analysis, the added value of EU governance initiatives in the field is likely to be measured by the extent to which they successfully address the ongoing problem of organ shortage in Member States.

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Understanding disparities in transplantation: do social networks provide the missing clue?


Abstract: Although the National Organ Transplant Act calls for equity in access to transplantation, scarcity and racial disparities persist. To date, even the most comprehensive models have been unable to adequately explain these racial disparities, leaving policymakers unsure how best to intervene. Previous individual-level analyses, which have implicated risk factors such as race, financial status, cultural beliefs, unemployment, lack of commitment to surgery and lack of continuous access to care, overlook contextual and social network exposures. Social networks provide a compelling way to examine cumulative risk clustered across individuals. Social networks have been shown to influence health outcomes and health behaviors through various pathways, including shared social capital, engaging in similar or group risky behaviors, diffusion of information and adopting or propagating social norms. Precursors to chronic kidney disease, including obesity, have been shown to spread through social networks. Social network analysis can reveal shared risks between potential donors and recipients in a given network, clarifying the likelihood of finding an appropriate match through either direct donation or paired exchanges. This paper presents a novel application of social network analysis to transplantation, illustrating implications for disparities and future clinical interventions.

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What defines a transplant surgeon? A needs assessment for curricular development in transplant surgery fellowship training.


Abstract: This study compares the perceptions of transplant surgery program directors (PDs) and recent fellowship graduates (RFs) regarding the adequacy of training and relevancy to practice of specific curricular content items in fellowship training. Surveys were sent to all American Society of Transplant Surgery approved fellowship PDs and all RFs in practice <5 years. For operative procedures, the RFs considered the overall training to be less adequate than the PDs (p = 0.0117), while both groups considered the procedures listed to be relevant to practice (p = 0.0281). Regarding nonoperative patient care items, although RFs tended to rank many individual items lower, both groups generally agreed that the training was both adequate and relevant. For nonoperative patient care related items, although RFs rated in many individual items lower, both groups generally agreed that the training was both adequate and relevant. For nonoperative patient care related items, although RFs rated in many individual items lower, both groups generally agreed that the training was both adequate and relevant. For nonoperative patient care related items, although RFs rated in many individual items lower, both groups generally agreed that the training was both adequate and relevant.

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Attitudes of the American public toward organ donation after uncontrolled (sudden) cardiac death.


Abstract: Concerns about public support for organ donation after cardiac death have hindered expansion of this practice, particularly rapid organ recovery in the context of uncontrolled (sudden) cardiac death (uCD). A nationally representative Internet-based panel was provided scenarios describing donation in the context of brain death, controlled cardiac death and uncontrolled cardiac death. Participants were randomized to receive questions about trust in the medical system before or after the rapid organ recovery scenario. Among 1631 panelists, 1049 (64%) completed the survey. Participants expressed slightly more willingness to donate in the context of controlled and uncontrolled cardiac death than after brain death (72% and 69% vs. 66%, respectively, p < 0.01). Eighty percent of subjects (95% CI 77-84%) would support having a rapid organ recovery program in their community, though 83% would require family consent or a signed donor card prior to invasive procedures for organ preservation. The idea of uCD slightly decreased trust in the medical system from 59% expressing trust to 51% (p = 0.02), but did not increase belief that a signed donor card would interfere with medical care (28% vs. 32%, p = 0.37). These findings provide support for the careful expansion of uCD, albeit with formal consent prior to organ preservation.

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European journal of health law 2010 Mar; 17(1): 51-79

Abstract: This article examines recent developments in EU governance of organ donation and transplantation, focusing on an analysis of the Commission's action plan and the proposed Directive. While the aims of the plan are laudable, a number of concerns remain with respect to the timetable for the plan and the adoption of the Directive, as well as the management of ethical and risk issues. In the final analysis, the added value of EU governance initiatives in the field is likely to be measured by the extent to which they successfully address the ongoing problem of organ shortage in Member States.

This article examines recent developments in EU governance of organ donation and transplantation, focusing on an analysis of the Commission's action plan and the proposed Directive. While the aims of the plan are laudable, a number of concerns remain with respect to the timetable for the plan and the adoption of the Directive, as well as the management of ethical and risk issues. In the final analysis, the added value of EU governance initiatives in the field is likely to be measured by the extent to which they successfully address the ongoing problem of organ shortage in Member States.
Tackling the organ donor shortage effectively: optimism or realism?

Abstract: There continues to be a growing disparity between the demand for and supply of organs for transplantation. This article reviews the status of current strategies in the UK to tackle the organ donor shortage.

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Do we need to wait for organ transplants?
Artificial organs 2010 Mar; 34(3): 177-8

Passive-positive organ donor registration behavior: a mixed method assessment of the IIFF Model.

Abstract: When it comes to organ donation, the majority of American non-donors are passive-positives - they support organ donation but have yet to register as donors. A quasi-experimental, four-city, pretest/posttest study was conducted to assess the utility of the IIFF Model as a means of increasing registration among these individuals. Focus groups were used as the intervention context. In support of the model's utility, 46.6% of focus group participants signed donor cards at the end of the intervention. Extrapolated to the general population, such a finding could result in millions of new registrants. Retrospective analyses of reasons for non-registration provided before the start of the focus groups reveal that passive-positives placing culpability for non-registration on lack of knowledge or opportunity register signed-up at a rate of 63.6%. Passive-positives claiming to have put off registering because of their discomfort with thoughts of death or fear that organ donors are allowed to die so their organs can be harvested registered at a rate of 5.6%.

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Intensive care issues in the management of potential organ donors = Probleme de terapie intensivă în pregătirea potențialor donatori de organe.
Chirurgia (București, România : 1990) 2010 Mar-Apr; 105(2): 225-6

Abstract: Organ transplantation is a multidisciplinary specialty that has undergone a remarkable development in the last two decades, saving the lives of patients in advanced failure of various organs. Medical management of organ donors is an essential component of achieving success in transplantation. It requires a good knowledge and understanding of the pathological changes caused by brain death, changes that usually require a diagnosis and a rapid treatment. In our study we intend to analyse the problems that we encountered during preparation of the donors. Hypovolemia, inspissated pulmonary edema, maintaining viability of organs in optimal conditions are important aspects which influences donation success to a large number of recipients. Between January 2007 - July 2009 in the ICU department of Bagdasar Arseni Emergency Hospital, Bucharest we had 47 potential organ donors, of which only 20 actually came to organ donation. A significant percentage of potential donors are lost due to complications and/or because of denial of consent by the family.

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Passive-positive organ donor registration behavior: a mixed method assessment of the IIFF Model.

Abstract: When it comes to organ donation, the majority of American non-donors are passive-positives - they support organ donation but have yet to register as donors. A quasi-experimental, four-city, pretest/posttest study was conducted to assess the utility of the IIFF Model as a means of increasing registration among these individuals. Focus groups were used as the intervention context. In support of the model's utility, 46.6% of focus group participants signed donor cards at the end of the intervention. Extrapolated to the general population, such a finding could result in millions of new registrants. Retrospective analyses of reasons for non-registration provided before the start of the focus groups reveal that passive-positives placing culpability for non-registration on lack of knowledge or opportunity register signed-up at a rate of 63.6%. Passive-positives claiming to have put off registering because of their discomfort with thoughts of death or fear that organ donors are allowed to die so their organs can be harvested registered at a rate of 5.6%.

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Dead donor rule and organ procurement.

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Passive-positive organ donor registration behavior: a mixed method assessment of the IIFF Model.

Abstract: When it comes to organ donation, the majority of American non-donors are passive-positives - they support organ donation but have yet to register as donors. A quasi-experimental, four-city, pretest/posttest study was conducted to assess the utility of the IIFF Model as a means of increasing registration among these individuals. Focus groups were used as the intervention context. In support of the model's utility, 46.6% of focus group participants signed donor cards at the end of the intervention. Extrapolated to the general population, such a finding could result in millions of new registrants. Retrospective analyses of reasons for non-registration provided before the start of the focus groups reveal that passive-positives placing culpability for non-registration on lack of knowledge or opportunity register signed-up at a rate of 63.6%. Passive-positives claiming to have put off registering because of their discomfort with thoughts of death or fear that organ donors are allowed to die so their organs can be harvested registered at a rate of 5.6%.

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Presumed consent in organ donation: is the duty finally upon us?
European journal of health law 2010 Mar; 18(3): 194-9

Abstract: In recent years there has been a renewed interest in presumed consent systems for organ donation. The U.K.'s Organ Donation (Presumed Consent and Safeguards) Bill of 2004 proposed a sweeping change in the law in the form of an opt-out system for the donation of cadaver organs. The Organ Donation Task-force in 2008 later examined the idea of presumed consent at length, before concluding that our current organ procurement system needs a radical overhaul. Most recently, the Organ Donation (Presumed Consent) Bill of 2009 ("the 2009 Bill") provided the most comprehensive proposal yet for an opt-out organ donation system in the United Kingdom. Is it now time to take this controversial issue seriously? If the 2009 Bill provides a window into the future, what practical and ethical difficulties will this new presumed consent legislation impart upon our current organ procurement system? This article will provide an overview of the previous attempts in the U.K. to implement an opt-out system for organ donation, before examining in detail the content of the 2009 Bill as a potential template for a new presumed consent law. Finally, some sweeping amendments to the 2009 Bill will be suggested, and it will be concluded that a new piece of legislation may change our national and international views of organ donation for the better.

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European journal of health law 2010 Mar; 18(3): 194-9

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The circulatory-respiratory determinacy of death in organ donation.
Critical Care Medicine 2010 March; 38(3): 973-970

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Death statutes permit physicians to declare death on the basis of irreversible cessation of circulatory-respiratory or brain functions. The growing practice of organ donation after circulatory death requires physicians to exercise greater specificity in circulatory-respiratory death determination. We studied circulatory-respiratory death determinations to clarify its concept, practice, and application to innovative circulatory determination of death protocols. RESULTS: It is ethically and legally appropriate to procure organs when permanent cessation (will not return) of circulation and respiration has occurred but before irreversible cessation (cannot return) has occurred because permanent cessation: 1)
is an established medical practice standard for determining death; 2) is the meaning of "irreversible" in the Uniform Determination of Death Act; and 3) does not violate the "Dead Donor Rule." CONCLUSIONS: The use of unmodified extracorporeal membrane oxygenation in the circulatory determination of death donor after death is declared should be abandoned because, by restoring brain circulation, it retroactively negates the previous death determination. Modifications of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation that avoid this problem by excluding brain circulation are contrived, invasive, and, if used, should require consent of surrogates. Heart donation in circulatory determination of death is acceptable if proper standards are followed to declare donor death after establishing the permanent cessation of circulation. Pending additional data on "auto-resuscitation," we recommend that all circulatory determination of death programs should utilize the prevailing standard of 2 to 5 mins of demonstrated mechanical asystole before declaring death.
Search Detail:
Result="19.5".PC. AND (@YD >= "20000000")
2=1 : 
Documents: 326 - 650 of 2576

Document 326
Halpern, Scott D.; Truog, Robert D.
Organ donors after circulatory determination of death: not necessarily dead, and it does not necessarily matter.
Critical Care Medicine 2010 March; 38(3): 1011-1012

Document 327
'Last-minute' donations influence actuarial prediction in an anatomical body donation program.
Annals of Anatomy = Anatomischer Anzeiger 2010 February 20; 192(1): 2-6
Abstract: BACKGROUND: At some American and European universities the dissection program is threatened by a shortage of anatomical specimens. In contrast, the annual numbers of registrations at the University Medical Center Groningen (UMCG) in the Netherlands increased substantially in recent years. Uncontrolled body registrations and an increasing number of incoming bodies urge institutes to halt registration. This is usually carried out on an ad hoc basis because to date no analyses were available to predict the consequences of such a stop, resulting in uncertainty about the number of incoming bodies or a shortage. METHODS: The UMCG holds a database consisting of two different data sets: registered potential body donors and records of deceased body donors. This database currently consists of 2357 potential body donors and 1363 deceased body donors. These data were incorporated in an actuarial predictive model. FINDINGS: A substantial number (on average 29%) of the persons registered between 2003-2008 died within 1 year after registration and seemed to have made a 'last-minute' donation decision. Last-minute registrations are significantly more likely to be males than females (n=155 vs. n=85, p<0.01%). This new information markedly influenced final modeling. In coherence with standard models of mortality, it was possible to construct a prediction for the incoming bodies for the coming years. CONCLUSIONS: The present study provides the first method to reliably model the number of incoming deceased donors of a body donation program for 5 years based on actuarial predictions, and to orchestrate these numbers by partial donor registration stops.

Document 328
Schulte, Brigid
A matter of life, death and faith.
Washington Post 2010 February 17; p.A1, A14

http://www.washingtonpost.com (link may be outdated)
**Document 329**

Davidson, Joe

**Snapshots of organ donors [news]**

Washington Post 2010 February 12; p. B3

[http://www.washingtonpost.com/](http://www.washingtonpost.com/) (link may be outdated)

**Document 330**

Sibal, Anupam; Kaur, Satvinder

**Creating awareness about pediatric cadaver organ donation in India.**

Indian pediatrics 2010 Feb 7; 47(2): 197

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**Document 331**

Ross, Lanie Friedman

**Good ethics requires good science: why transplant programs should not disclose misattributed parentage**

American Journal of Transplantation 2010 February 3; 10(4): 742-746

Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

**Document 332**

Sicard, D

**[Ethical contradictions in lung transplantation]. = Contradictions éthiques en transplantation pulmonaire.**

Revue de pneumologie clinique 2010 Feb; 67(1): 3-4

**Abstract:** Medical and scientific rationality often overlooked the importance of the symbolic dimension of personal and collective relationship to our body which organ transplantation cannot ignore. Hence the difficulty of the campaigns, with a widening gulf between resuscitation maneuvers intended for the sole organ perfusion during the sampling in patients with heart stopped and fostering an attitude of a friendly support person. A well-doing medical discourse for the recipient cannot ignore a dialogue on the meaning of a "donation" of which counter-donation carries the same symbolic values.

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**Document 333**

Randhawa, Gurch; Brocklehurst, Anna; Pateman, Ruth; Kinsella, Suzannah; Parry, Vivienne

**Faith leaders united in their support for organ donation: findings from the UK Organ Donation Taskforce study.**

Transplant international : official journal of the European Society for Organ Transplantation 2010 Feb ; 23(2): 140-6

**Abstract:** SUMMARY: This article reports the findings from the one-to-one interviews with the main UK faith and belief leaders, which were commissioned by the Organ Donation Taskforce. Interviews were arranged with the main faith and belief organizations within the UK and covered a range of issues related to organ donation. No faith or belief groups were against organ donation in principle. The interviewees stated that the majority opinion in their faith or belief group is to permit organ donation, with some actively supporting it. Interviewees were keen to stress that there is a broad spectrum of opinions on organ transplantation within each faith and belief group, and that consequently it is difficult to speak on behalf of an entire group. One complication mentioned by interviewees is that as organ transplantation is a relatively new medical procedure, there is no explicit reference to it in many original religious texts. Consequently positions on the receipt and donation of organs are based on interpretation. It was felt that a
much greater level of engagement is needed, as organ donation is currently not a priority for many faith and belief groups.

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Document 334
Tortosa, Jean-Christophe; Rodríguez-Arias Vailhen, David; Moutel, Grégoire
[Ethical issues raised by 2 kinds of protocols for organ donation after cardiac death: aspects particular to France, Spain and the United States] = Questions éthiques soulevées par les deux types de protocoles de prélèvements d'organes ... coeur arrêt : aspects particuliers ... la France, l'Espagne et aux Etats-Unis.
Abstract: France, Spain and US are three leader countries in activity of organ procurement and transplantation. Donation after cardiac death is one of the strategies they have been implemented in order to face organ shortage. Donation after cardiac death is internationally considered to be an encouraging source of organs for transplantation both because of its capacity to significantly increase the donor pool and because of the quality of the organs obtained from non-heart-beating organ donors. These protocols give rise to important ethical issues that have been widely discussed in the international literature. The aim of this paper is to identify and discuss the ethical issues that these protocols raise in these three countries.

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Document 335
Saunders, John
Bodies, organs and saving lives: the alternatives.
Abstract: In a paper in the last issue of Clinical Medicine, some of the background to attitudes to newly dead bodies, the current context of an urgent need for organs for transplant and the objections to calling a proposal to address this 'presumed consent' were outlined. Here further concerns are explored.

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* Document 336
Saunders, Ben
Normative consent and opt-out organ donation.
Journal of Medical Ethics 2010 February; 36(2): 84-7
Abstract: One way of increasing the supply of organs available for transplant would be to switch to an opt-out system of donor registration. This is typically assumed to operate on the basis of presumed consent, but this faces the objection that not all of those who fail to opt out would actually consent to the use of their cadaveric organs. This paper defuses this objection, arguing that people's actual, explicit or implicit, consent to use their organs is not needed. It borrows David Estlund's notion of 'normative consent' from the justification of political authority and applies it to the case of organ donation. According to this idea, when it is wrong to withhold consent to something, the moral force of that lack of consent may be null and void. If it is wrong of a person to refuse to donate their cadaveric organs to others, then it may be that their actual consent is not needed. This supports an opt-out system, which provides protection for those who have genuine reasons to refuse donation, and spares the worries as to what the deceased would actually have wanted.

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Document 337
Frontera, Jennifer A.
How I manage the adult potential organ donor: donation after cardiac death (part 2).
**Neurocritical Care** 2010 February; 12(1): 111-116

**Abstract:** To address the gap between organs available for transplant and the number of patients on the transplant waiting list, the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Institute of Medicine, United Network for Organ Sharing and the federal government have recommended the increased use of donation after cardiac death (DCD) (JCAHOnline http://www.jointcommission.org/Library/JCAHOnline/jo_06.06.htm ; UNOS, Highlights of the June Board Meeting, 2006). DCD is defined as organ donation once death is declared after irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions, as opposed to brain death (donation after neurological death). Though DCD is one of the fastest growing categories of organ donors, it comprises only 8% of all deceased donors (Steinbrook in N Engl J Med 357:209-213, 2007). Prior to 1968, when the Ad Hoc Committee of Harvard Medical School proposed a neurological definition of death based on brain-death criteria, organs from deceased donors came from patients who had suffered cardio-pulmonary demise (IOM, Non-heart-beating organ transplantation: practice and protocols, 2000). Early transplantation from DCD donors met with limited success and most transplant surgeons turned to brain-dead donors. Consequently, DCD fell out of vogue and, until recently, has not been the focus of transplant initiatives.

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**Document 338**

Saunders, Ben

**Normative consent and opt-out organ donation.**

Journal of Medical Ethics 2010 February; 36(2): 84-87

**Abstract:** One way of increasing the supply of organs available for transplant would be to switch to an opt-out system of donor registration. This is typically assumed to operate on the basis of presumed consent, but this faces the objection that not all of those who fail to opt out would actually consent to the use of their cadaveric organs. This paper defuses this objection, arguing that people's actual, explicit or implicit, consent to use their organs is not needed. It borrows David Estlund's notion of 'normative consent' from the justification of political authority and applies it to the case of organ donation. According to this idea, when it is wrong to withhold consent to something, the moral force of that lack of consent may be null and void. If it is wrong of a person to refuse to donate their cadaveric organs to others, then it may be that their actual consent is not needed. This supports an opt-out system, which provides protection for those who have genuine reasons to refuse donation, and spares the worries as to what the deceased would actually have wanted.

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[http://jme.bmj.com/content/36/2.toc](http://jme.bmj.com/content/36/2.toc) (link may be outdated)

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**Document 339**

Shaw, Rhonda

**Perceptions of the gift relationship in organ and tissue donation: Views of intensivists and donor and recipient coordinators.**

Social Science & Medicine 2010 February; 70(4): 609-615

**Abstract:** The international literature on organ donation and transplantation has drawn attention to the popularity of "gift of life" discourse among pro-donation advocates, transplantation specialists, and within organisations lobbying for improved donation rates to promote the benefits of organ donation among members of the general public. In Aotearoa/New Zealand, gift of life discourse is robust. Aside from attempts to elicit altruism by promoting tissue donation in the public domain, gift terminology separates the act of donation from that of commerce and the commodification of body tissues. In distancing donation from commodification and the potential to degrade and exploit human beings, it is assumed that gift discourse transmits the positive message that donation is a noble and morally worthy act. Recent sociological research has shown that assumptions of the gift as one-way and altruistic do not necessarily align with people's perceptions and experience of donating body tissues, and that the vocabulary used to describe these acts is often at variance with reality. This article draws on interview data with 15 critical care specialists (intensivists) and donor and recipient coordinators, examining their perceptions of the relevance of gift discourse and its applicability in the context of deceased donation in Aotearoa/New Zealand. The data indicate several problems with gift rhetoric to describe the situations health professionals encounter. In sum, gift terminology tends to downplay the sacrifice involved in tissue donation generally, as well as depoliticising the exchange relations of tissue transfer in contemporary consumer culture and in the global context. This raises questions about the
underlying ethics of language choice and what, if anything, empirical accounts of tissue transfer can contribute to ethical debates.

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**Document 340**

Brannigan, Michael C.

**Organ extraction from executed prisoners: Confucian considerations.**


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**Document 341**

McKellar, Stephen H.; Durham, Lucian A., 3rd.; Scott, John P.; Cassivi, Stephen D.

**Successful lung transplant from donor after cardiac death: a potential solution to shortage of thoracic organs.**

Mayo Clinic Proceedings 2010 February; 85(2): 150­152

**Abstract:** Lung transplant is an effective treatment for patients with end-stage lung disease but is limited because of the shortage of acceptable donor organs. Organ donation after cardiac death is one possible solution to the organ shortage because it could expand the pool of potential donors beyond brain-dead and living donors. We report the preliminary experience of Mayo Clinic with donation after cardiac death, lung procurement, and transplant.

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**Document 342**

Nau, Jean-Yves

**[Organ donation: clear lessons from Finland] = Don d'organes: l'clairante leçon de la Finlande.**

Revue Médicale Suisse 2010 January 20; 6(232): 156­157

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**Document 343**

Betta, Pier Giacomo

**[The malignant mesothelioma biologic bank of Alessandria (Italy)]. = La banca biologica del mesotelioma maligno di Alessandria.**

Epidemiologia e prevenzione 2010 Jan-Apr; 34(1-2): 53-5

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**Document 344**

Okoye, O Ike; Maduka-Okafor, F C; Eze, B I

**What does the medical student know about eye donation/corneal transplant? The University of Nigeria scenario.**

The West Indian medical journal 2010 Jan; 59(1): 41-4

**Abstract:** The study was designed to determine the knowledge of eye donation and corneal transplant among final year medical students of The University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus (UNEC).
Document 345

Watanabe, Akemi; Inoue, Tomoko

Transformational experiences in adult-to-adult living-donor liver transplant recipients.

Abstract: AIM: This paper is a report of a study conducted to explore the transformational experiences of adult-to-adult living-donor liver transplant recipients. BACKGROUND: Living-donor liver transplant was developed to overcome the shortage of cadaveric livers available for transplantation. However, living-donor liver transplant generates multifaceted psychosocial problems for recipients. METHOD: Data were collected from 2002 to 2004 through in-depth interviews and participant observations. We adopted a phenomenological approach that examined the experience of 30 recipients. FINDINGS: We classified the experiences into three types: common, innate and unrealized. Analysis of the transcripts revealed four themes, all with associated sub-themes. The first theme, guilt and concrete issues, includes anguish when thinking about survival by hurting a potential donor and problems associated with donor and cost. The second theme, let it happen includes leave it to fate; ambivalence; and worry about the donor candidate and whether he/she will change their mind. The third theme, pain, includes extreme physical and mental pain for me and the donor; and worry about cost. The fourth theme, balancing gains and losses, includes grateful for and hoping to enjoy my new life; burden of new body; difficulty in adapting to modified life plan; and changes in family relationships. CONCLUSION: Nursing practice should be developed to (1) give support to patients and their families during decision-making; (2) give support for the dramatic life change; (3) help recipients accept the reality of the transplant; and (4) help achieve the essential balance between feelings of attainment and loss.

Document 346

Radunz, S; Hertel, S; Schmid, K W; Heuer, M; Stommel, P; Fr?hauf, N R; Saner, F H; Paul, A; Kaiser, G M

Attitude of health care professionals to organ donation: two surveys among the staff of a German university hospital.
Transplantation proceedings 2010 Jan-Feb; 42(1): 126-9

Abstract: The persistent shortage of organs for transplantation could be minimized by increasing the number of potential donors. The opinion of the staff of a university hospital toward organ donation is of special interest because they are directly involved in solid organ transplantation. In 2007, we conducted a first voluntary survey concerning organ donation among the staff of the university hospital of Essen. A short information campaign and further opinion poll among staff as well as visitors was performed in 2009 to compare professional and public attitudes toward organ donation. The first poll comprised 242 questionnaires showing 55% of the hospital staff carrying organ donor cards, particularly more women (60%) than men (46%). After this survey, an additional 19% of the hospital staff imagined they might carrying an organ donor card in the future. In the second survey, we analyzed 151 questionnaires, showing 66% of staff members carrying an organ donor card, an incidence significantly greater than among visitors (48%). The need for information regarding organ donation was greater among visitors (35%). However, 21% of the hospital staff still also need education concerning organ donation. More education and increased transparency of transplantation practice are necessary for hospital staff to act successfully as initiators. Hospital staff with positive attitudes toward organ donation may have a positive impact on the attitudes of the general public toward organ donation.

Document 347

Milaniak, I; Przybylowski, P; Wierzbicki, K; Sadowski, J

Organ transplant education: the way to form altruistic behaviors among secondary school students toward organ donation.
Transplantation proceedings 2010 Jan-Feb; 42(1): 130-3
**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Organ shortage for transplantation is a crucial problem all over the world. Educational intervention may appeal to young people's altruism, increasing organ donation and decreasing the opposition. AIM: This study assessed the influence of an educational program, including organ donation and transplantation, to forming students' altruistic behaviors. METHODS: A total 680 students of 25 secondary schools were asked about their attitudes, intentions, and knowledge about organ donation and transplantation from September 2008 to June 2009 during a 45-minute lesson. RESULTS: In this study, altruistic attitudes were measured through questions about the expression of will to give organs away after death; to give one kidney to relatives; to use the bone marrow from a foreign person; and to sign a donor card. Attitudes were assessed by questions about conversations with relatives, an evaluation of the educational project. More than 1500 donor card were distributed and more than 90% of students wanted to sign them; 73.6% agreed to sign a donor card with the ID card. Before the project, only 8% of students had a signed donor card. Almost everybody is ready to agree to give their organs after death (80.6% male; 92.2% female), or to relatives (100% male; 90.38% female), or bone marrow (80% male; 55.7% female). The students talked to their family, informing them about their decision (36.9% male; 45.9% female). CONCLUSIONS: The proposed educational project successfully encouraged teenagers to make well-considered choices with regard to organ donation and created altruistic behaviors.

**Grigoras, I; Condac, C; Cartes, C; Blaj, M; Florin, G**

Presumed consent for organ donation: is Romania prepared for it?

*Transplantation proceedings* 2010 Jan-Feb; 42(1): 144-6

**Abstract:** INTRODUCTION: In November 2007, a legislative initiative regarding the presumed consent for organ donation was proposed for parliamentary debate in Romania and was followed by public debate. The study aimed to assess public opinions expressed in the Romanian media. MATERIALS AND METHODS: An Internet search was made. The pro and con reasons, the affiliation of parts involved in the debate and suggested future direction of action were identified. RESULTS: The Internet search had 8572 results. The parts involved in the pro and con debate consisted of governmental structures, physicians, ethicists, politicians, media, religious authorities, nongovernmental associations, and lay persons. The main pros were the low rate of organ donation and the long waiting lists, enhancement of organ procurement, avoidance of wasting valuable organs, avoiding responsibility, and the stress imposed to the family in giving the donation consent, humanitarian purposes (saving lives), going along with the scientific progress, and less bureaucracy. The main cons were an unethical issue, violation of human rights, denial of brain death, unethical advantage of public ignorance, unethical use of underprivileged people, little results in terms of organ procurement, but huge negative effects on public opinion, public mistrust in transplant programs and impossibility of refusal identification due to particularities of the Romanian medical system. CONCLUSION: The con opinions prevailed. For the moment, Romania seems to be unprepared to accept presumed consent. A future change in public perception regarding organ transplantation may modify the terms of a public debate.

**Bagatell, Stuart J; Owens, Donald P; Kahn, Marc J**

Organ donation by a prisoner: legal and ethical considerations.

*The Journal of the Louisiana State Medical Society : official organ of the Louisiana State Medical Society* 2010 Jan-Feb; 162(1): 44-6

**Abstract:** The supply of available organs for donation is limited. In this article we describe the legal and ethical principles surrounding donation of organs from a prisoner.

**Turkey. Transplantation Society [TTS] and International Society of Nephrology [ISN]. International Summit on Transplant Tourism and Organ Trafficking**
The Declaration of Istanbul on Organ Trafficking and Transplant Tourism
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Document 351
Kirkpatrick, James N.; Beasley, Kara D.; Caplan, Arthur
Death is just not what it used to be.
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Document 352
Gardiner, Dale; Sparrow, Robert
Not dead yet: controlled non-heart-beating organ donation, consent, and the Dead Donor Rule.
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Document 353
de Vries, Eva E.; Snoeijs, Maarten G.; van Heurn, Ernest
Kidney donation from children after cardiac death.
Critical Care Medicine 2010 January; 38(1): 249-253
Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Pediatric kidney donation after cardiac death is an underutilized donor source because of ethical concerns and limited knowledge of the outcome after transplantation. The purpose of this study was to report the Dutch experience of kidney transplantation using pediatric donation after cardiac death. DESIGN: Observational cohort study of a series of consecutive kidney transplantations from pediatric donation after cardiac death from January 1995 to July 2006. SETTING: Kidneys were procured in seven Dutch procurement areas. PATIENTS: Recipients of kidneys from donors after cardiac death aged 2 to 17 yrs. MEASUREMENTS AND MAIN RESULTS: Prospectively collected data from the Dutch Organ Transplant Registry were analyzed. Donor, graft, and recipient characteristics of all pediatric donations after cardiac death kidney transplantations were documented. Recipients were followed-up for glomerular filtration rate, graft, and patient survival. Eighty-eight patients were transplanted with 90 pediatric donation-after-cardiac-death kidneys, which was 31% of the total number of transplanted pediatric donor kidneys. In 77% of recipients, organs were procured from controlled donors, after withdrawal of supportive treatment. Of all donors, 9% were younger than age 6 yrs. Two patients received their graft preemptively. In the others, the incidence of immediate function, delayed graft function, and primary nonfunction were 49%, 44%, and 7%, respectively. Warm ischemia time > or =25 mins was associated with primary nonfunction. Overall graft and patient survival 5 yrs after transplantation were 80% and 88%, respectively. Graft survival after immediate function and delayed graft function was not different. CONCLUSIONS: Kidneys from pediatric donation after cardiac death are suitable for transplantation and may substantially expand the donor pool with good transplant outcome.
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Document 354
Shemie, Sam D.
Donation after cardiac death in children: do transplant outcomes influence implementation?
Critical Care Medicine 2010 January; 38(1): 333
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text
Document 355
Cottle, D.; Dean, P.
**Ethical issues and donor numbers.**
Anaesthesia 2010 January; 65(1): 84

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Document 356
Fajjal, 'Adil 'Abd al-Hamid
**Dawabit istisal al-a'da' al-bashariyah min al-juthath al-adamiyah min al-nahiyatayn al-qanuniyah wa al-shar'iyyah** [Rules of cadaver organ donation from the legal and sharia-based perspectives]

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Document 357
Potthast, Thomas; Herrmann, Beate; and Müller, Uta
**WEM GEHÖRT DER MENSCHLICHE KÖRPER? ETHISCHE, RECHTLICHE UND SOZIALE ASPEKTE DER KOMMERZIALISIERUNG DES MENSCHLICHEN KÖRPERS UND SEINER TEILE**

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Document 358
ECRI
**ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION**

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Document 359
Fisanick, Christina, ed.
**IS SELLING BODY PARTS ETHICAL?**
Call number: [RD129.5 .I8 2010](#)

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Document 360
Nowenstein, Graciela
**THE GENEROSITY OF THE DEAD: A SOCIOLOGY OF ORGAN PROCUREMENT IN FRANCE**
Call number: [KJV5372 .N69 2010](#)

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Document 361
Price, David
**HUMAN TISSUE IN TRANSPLANTATION AND RESEARCH: A MODEL LEGAL AND ETHICAL DONATION FRAMEWORK**
**Document 362**

Weimer, David L.  
**MEDICAL GOVERNANCE: VALUES, EXPERTISE, AND INTERESTS IN ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION**  

**Document 363**

Veale, Jeffrey; Hil, Garet  
**National Kidney Registry: 213 transplants in three years.**  
Clinical Transplants 2010: 333-44  
**Abstract:** Since its establishment in 2008, the National Kidney Registry has facilitated 213 kidney transplants between unrelated living donors and recipients at 28 transplant centers. Rapid innovations in matching strategies, advanced computer technologies, good communication and an evolving understanding of the processes at participating transplant centers and histocompatibility laboratories are among the factors driving the success of the NKR. Virtual cross match accuracy has improved from 43% to 91% as a result of changes to the HLA typing requirements for potential donors and improved mechanisms to list unacceptable HLA antigens for sensitized patients. A uniform financial agreement among participating centers eliminated a major roadblock to facilitate unbalanced donor kidney exchanges among centers. The NKR transplanted 64% of the patients registered since 2008 and the average waiting time for those transplanted in 2010 was 11 months.

**Document 364**

Casares, Miguel  
**[Ethical aspects of living-donor kidney transplantation].** = Aspectos éticos de la donación renal de vivo.  
Nefrología: publicación oficial de la Sociedad Española Nefrología 2010; 30 Suppl 2: 14-22  
**Abstract:** Living donor kidney transplantation is considered an established treatment for end-stage renal failure and is accepted in different transplant forums, nationally and internationally, while ensuring the safety of the donation, the information, the motivation and caring, the free consent and the absence profit. Safety: the living donor nephrectomy is not extent of risks so a good assessment of the donor's health status and psychosocial situation must be performed to evaluate if the benefits to donor and recipient outweigh the risks assumed. Information and Consent: to be considered ethically acceptable, the donor must be able to give his free consent to the donation after understanding the information provided, accepting the risks and benefits of organ donation, knowing the treatment alternatives for the recipient and the long-term consequences of his decision. The absence of profit: offering or receiving money for an organ or other human tissue violates the principles of justice and equity and it is considered ethically and legally unacceptable. Motivation: it is important to make a good psychosocial assessment to identify whether the motivation is altruistic or not and, in other terms, to detect any kind of coercion (ex, in the family). Living donation must not be offered in desperate family situations so it is important to assess family relationships to rule out the absence of freedom in donor's choice. The Role of Health Care Ethics Committees: there exists a normative in our country that regulates living donation and establishes that the hospital ethics committees should participate in the process of living donation in all cases. Their job is to assess the process and develop a report on the donor free consent to donation. The responsible person of the living transplant program should provide the documentation necessary to the committee. An interview with the potential donor can be required in some cases.

**Document 365**

López Del Moral, José Luis  
**[Regulatory bases of living-donor kidney transplantation].** = Bases legales de la donación de vivo.
Nefrología: publicación oficial de la Sociedad Española Nefrología 2010; 30 Suppl 2: 23-9

Abstract: Living donor kidney transplantation is regulated in Spain by the transplantation law 30/1979 and developed by Royal Decree 2070/1999. These policies permit the living donation of an organ while its function is compensated by the rest of the body. It further specifies that the destination of the organ must be the transplantation in a specific person (this specification allows for the donation, not only among emotionally related, but between people that do not know each other, provided it is done altruistically, without any purpose of profit and without coercion). The donor must be competent, healthy and had reached 18 years old (which is evidenced by a medical certificate) and should be well informed of the consequences of their decision. The donor must give their consent to donation, free from inducement and consciously in the courts of civil registration. In order to guarantee the quality and safety of the procedure, the centers that performed this therapeutic must be authorized both for the nephrectomy and the transplantation.

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Document 366
Wutzler, Uwe; Venner, Margit
[Autoaggressive donation motives in the context of living kidney donation]. = Selbstschädigende Spendemotive im Rahmen der Lebendnierentransplantation.
Zeitschrift für Psychosomatische Medizin und Psychotherapie 2010; 56(4): 419-28

Abstract: Which psychodiagnostic criteria indicate artificial donation motives at work in living organ donation?

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Document 367
Reis, Ria
[Body donation versus organ donation]. = Lichaamsdonatie versus orgaandonatie.
Nederlands tijdschrift voor geneeskunde 2010; 154: A2222

Abstract: There appears to be a discrepancy between the oversupply of donated bodies 'for science' in anatomical institutions in the Netherlands and the shortage of donated organs. However, organ donation is not as straightforward as it seems, mainly because of its strict conditions, e.g. with respect to age and the required hospital setting of the dying. Since Dutch body donors are mainly elderly men, their attitudes to their body, death and science should be explored from a generational perspective.

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Document 368
Calne, Roy Y
Organ transplantation has come of age.
Science progress 2010; 93(Pt 2): 141-50

Abstract: Organ transplantation started in the mid-1950s with a kidney transplant between identical twins, demonstrating the surgical technique could provide successful therapy. The immunological barrier to be overcome, however proved to be far more difficult to deal with. The introduction of immunosuppressive agents produced some success but it was not until Cyclosporin became available in the 1980s that results became sufficiently good for widespread acceptance and rapid development of organ grafting. Now with more powerful and selective agents, although there is still much room for improvement in immunosuppression, one of the main problems in organ transplantation is a result of its success, namely a shortage of organ donors. In this review, I summarise these matters.

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Document 369


Hens, K; Dierickx, K

Human tissue samples for research. A focus group study in adults and teenagers in Flanders.
Genetic counseling (Geneva, Switzerland) 2010; 21(2): 157-68

Abstract: A focus group study in adults and teenagers in Flanders: Attitudes towards research on human stored tissue samples may be dependent on the cultural context. To-day, no data exist on the attitudes and values of the Flemish population towards such research. To query these attitudes, we conducted ten focus groups, composed of adults and of minors on the verge of legal competence. Amongst the focus group participants, we found a trust in the advancement of science, and a willingness to contribute tissue to research. The importance attributed to informed consent depended on the type of tissue donated and the effort needed to contribute. Participants did not see high risk associated with research on stored tissue, but thought there was a need for confidentiality protections. The coding of samples was deemed an appropriate protection. With regard to the return of research results, people expected to receive information that could be relevant to them, but the meaning of what is relevant was different between individuals.

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Document 370

Callender, Thomas A

Presumed consent. Incentivising organ donation.
BMJ (Clinical research ed.) 2010 340(): c3152

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Document 371

Buggins, Elisabeth; ,

Presumed consent. Realise potential of current systems before changing the law.
BMJ (Clinical research ed.) 2010 340(): c3159

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Document 372

Kierzek, Gerald; Rac, Valeria; Pourriot, Jean-Louis

Presumed consent. View from France: coming full circle.
BMJ (Clinical research ed.) 2010 340(): c3160

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Document 373

Wellesley, Hugo

Presumed consent. What about mandated choice?
BMJ (Clinical research ed.) 2010 340(): c3165

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Document 374

Hayes, Josephine

Public to be asked its views on ethics of incentives for organ donation.
BMJ (Clinical research ed.) 2010; 340: c2182
Document 375
Richards, Janet Radcliffe
Consent with inducements: the case of body parts and services
Call number: KZ1262 .C65 E86 2010

Document 376
Schoenberger, Chana
Rare transplantation in Japan highlights shortage of donors [news]
British Medical Journal 2009 December 5; 339(7733): 1279

Document 377
Lawlor, M; Kerridge, I
Registering wishes about organ and tissue donation: personal discussion during licence renewal may be superior to online registration.
Internal medicine journal 2009 Dec; 39(12): 835-7
Abstract: Consent to organ and tissue donation is higher when the deceased has indicated a wish to donate. The Australian Organ Donor Register (AODR) is the national register of preferences regarding donation. The AODR has a number of limitations; it has no mechanism for requiring individuals to register their wishes, while the online format both raises concerns about the validity of the consent obtained and precludes personal discussion of fears and concerns about donation. A solution to these limitations is to utilize state-based agencies that administer driving licences. This strategy ties the donation decision to an existing task (renewal of driving licences), and provides an opportunity for a personalized intervention at the time the decision is being made.

Document 378
Solomon, Louis M; Noll, Rebekka C; Mordkoff, David S
Compelled organ donation.
Gender medicine : official journal of the Partnership for Gender-Specific Medicine at Columbia University 2009 Dec ; 6(4): 516-21
Abstract: Along with ethical considerations, compelling an individual to donate organs, tissues, or bodily fluids brings several legal doctrines into conflict. The privacy of one's body is generally considered sacrosanct by American courts, which have upheld a competent adult's right to refuse medical procedures, even in cases when they are necessary to save the life of another. Although medical and legal communities stress "respect for the individual" as being paramount under American jurisprudential principles, the doctrine of "substituted judgment" permits a court to act (for example, by consenting to organ donation) on behalf of an incompetent individual or child. Parents also have the right to cause a child to "donate" an organ, and although a means exists by which the child can refuse, this may not be realistically feasible for young children. The revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act of 2006, while clarifying issues of who may make organ donation decisions, does not resolve all the practical issues of compelled organ donation for minors.
Document 379
Bernardi, Alessandra
Procurement, storage and transfer of tissues and cells for non clinical purposes in a legal and ethical perspective
EACME Newsletter [electronic] 2009 December; (23): 6-8

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http://www.eacmeweb.com/en/ (link may be outdated)

Document 380
Orentlicher, David
Presumed consent to organ donation: its rise and fall in the United States
Rutgers Law Review 2009 Winter; 61(2): 295-332

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Document 381
Elias, Robert
Confidentiality and consent in living kidney transplantation: is it essential for a donor to know that their recipient has HIV disease?
Clinical Ethics 2009 December; 4(4): 202-207

Abstract: It is now possible for someone with HIV disease to receive a kidney transplant from a living donor, although there is evidence only about the short-term outcomes of such a procedure. A person with HIV disease may not wish to disclose their diagnosis to a potential kidney donor. This paper argues that disclosure of the diagnosis of HIV to the donor is not necessary for informed consent. Concerns about the relationship of trust between the clinical team and the donor hold weight in deciding whether disclosure is essential, though openness about the limited nature of informed consent may facilitate a trusting relationship in the absence of disclosure. In general, the recipient's medical information should be treated as confidential, thereby avoiding any need to distinguish between HIV and other medical conditions.

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http://ce.rsmjournals.com/content/vol4/issue4/ (link may be outdated)

Document 382
Kaczor, Christopher
Notes and abstracts: philosophy and theology
National Catholic Bioethics Quarterly 2009 Winter; 9(4): 775-781

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Document 383
Hershenov, David B.; Delaney, James J.
Mandatory autopsies and organ conscription.

Abstract: Laws requiring autopsies have generated little controversy. Yet it is considered unconscionable to take organs without consent for transplantation. We think an organ draft is justified if mandatory autopsies are. We reject
the following five attempts to show why a mandatory autopsy policy is legitimate, but organ conscription is not: (1) The social contract gives the state a greater duty to protect its citizens from each other than from disease. (2) There is a greater moral obligation to prevent murders than disease-caused deaths because killing people is morally worse than allowing people to die. (3) Autopsies do not confiscate body parts, but organ transplants do. (4) The citizenry's knowledge that their organs are very likely to be taken will generate more anxiety than the remote possibility of a mandatory autopsy. (5) A religious conviction that one's organs will be needed in order to be resurrected is threatened by organ transplantation but not by autopsies that "return" body parts.
**Document 387**
Kerstein, Samuel J.

**Autonomy, moral constraints, and markets in kidneys.**
Journal of Medicine and Philosophy 2009 December; 34(6): 573-585

**Abstract:** This article concerns the morality of establishing regulated kidney markets in an effort to reduce the chronic shortage of kidneys for transplant. The article tries to rebut the view, recently defended by James Taylor, that if we hold autonomy to be intrinsically valuable, then we should be in favor of such markets. The article then argues that, under current conditions, the buying and selling of organs in regulated markets would sometimes violate two Kantian principles that are seen as moral constraints. One principle forbids expressing disrespect for the dignity of humanity; the other forbids treating others merely as means. In light of the moral danger posed by regulated markets, the article advocates an alternative way of diminishing the current organ shortage, namely opt-out systems of cadaveric organ donation.

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* [http:// jmp.oxfordjournals.org/content/vol34/issue6/](http:// jmp.oxfordjournals.org/content/vol34/issue6/) (link may be outdated)

**Document 388**
Kuntz, J.R.

**A litmus test for exploitation: James Stacey Taylor's stakes and kidneys.**
Journal of Medicine and Philosophy 2009 December; 34(6): 552-572

**Abstract:** James Stacy Taylor advances a thorough argument for the legalization of markets in current (live) human kidneys. The market is seemly the most abhorrent type of market, a market where the least well-off sell part of their body to the most well off. Though rigorously defended overall, his arguments concerning exploitation are thin. I examine a number of prominent bioethicists' account of exploitation: most importantly, Ruth Sample's exploitation as degradation. I do so in the context of Taylor's argument, with the aim of buttressing Taylor's position that a regulated kidney market is morally allowable. I argue that Sample fails to provide normative grounds consistent with her claim that exploitation is wrong. I then reformulate her account for consistency and plausibility. Still, this seemingly more plausible view does not show that Taylor's regulated kidney market is prohibitively exploitative of impoverished persons. I tack into place one more piece of support for Taylor's conclusion. (wc. 148).

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* [http:// jmp.oxfordjournals.org/content/vol34/issue6/](http:// jmp.oxfordjournals.org/content/vol34/issue6/) (link may be outdated)

**Document 389**
Davis, F. Daniel; Crowe, Samuel J.

**Organ markets and the ends of medicine.**
Journal of Medicine and Philosophy 2009 December; 34(6): 586-605

**Abstract:** As the gap between the need for and supply of human organs continues to widen, the aim of securing additional sources of these "gifts of the body" has become a seemingly overriding moral imperative, one that could-and some argue, should-override the widespread ban on organ markets. As a medical practice, organ transplantation entails the inherent risk that one human being, a donor, will become little more than a means to the end of healing for another human being and that he or she will come to have a purely instrumental value. With the establishment of organ markets, not only will the harms of instrumentalization be a reality-the ends of medicine will be further compromised and confused.

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* [http:// jmp.oxfordjournals.org/content/vol34/issue6/](http:// jmp.oxfordjournals.org/content/vol34/issue6/) (link may be outdated)
Taylor, James Stacey

**Autonomy and organ sales, revisited.**

**Abstract:** In this paper I develop and defend my arguments in favor of the moral permissibility of a legal market for human body parts in response to the criticisms that have been leveled at them by Paul M. Hughes and Samuel J. Kerstein.

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http://jmp.oxfordjournals.org/content/vol34/issue6/ (link may be outdated)

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Hughes, Paul M.

**Constraint, consent, and well-being in human kidney sales.**
Journal of Medicine and Philosophy 2009 December; 34(6): 606-631

**Abstract:** This paper canvasses recent arguments in favor of commercial markets in human transplant kidneys, raising objections to those arguments on grounds of the role of injustice, exploitation, and coercion in compromising the autonomy of those most likely to sell a kidney, namely, the least well off members of society.

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http://jmp.oxfordjournals.org/content/vol34/issue6/ (link may be outdated)

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Hill, David J.

**Why some relatives object to organ donation.** [letter]
Nature 2009 November 26; 462(7272): 411

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http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v462/n7272/ (link may be outdated)

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Isacson, Ole

**Cell therapy ahead for Parkinson’s disease.** [letter]
Science 2009 November 20; 326(5956): 1060

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http://www.sciencemag.org/content/vol326/issue5956/ (link may be outdated)

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Koschack, Janka

**Organ donation [letter]**
British Medical Journal 2009 November 7; 339(7729): 1045-1046

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Document 395

Hippen, Benjamin; Matas, Arthur; Moazam, Farhat; Zaman, Riffat Moazam; Jafarey, Aamir M.

The point of control: Can a regulated organ market be moral? [letter and reply]


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Document 396

Weir, Alison

Israeli organ trafficking and theft: from Moldova to Palestine

Washington Report on Middle East Affairs 2009 November; 28(8): 15-17

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Document 397

Young, Duncun

Effect of "collaborative requesting" on consent rate for organ donation: randomised controlled trial (ACRE trial)

British Medical Journal 2009 October 17; 339(7726): 899-901

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Document 398

Healy, G; Sharma, K; Healy, D G

Transplantation, multi-organ donation & presumed consent: a 3 year survey of university students.

Irish medical journal 2009 Oct; 102(9): 297-8

Abstract: We profile the practices and attitudes of university students in Ireland towards consent for organ donation. 1103 students were surveyed. Only 34.6% (382/1103) carried organ donor consent cards, although the majority were favourably disposed towards donation. Only 9% (96/1103) were against donation. In regard to presumed consent only 38% (177/470) were in favour of changing the current "opt-in" consent methodology to presumed consent. These findings show a favourable opinion towards donation among Irish university students. However this may result in few actual donations in the event of brain death, as the majority do not carry donor cards and do not want to change to a presumed consent regime. The most common answer for not carrying a card was that the individual had not formalised a decision. Mandated choice at a fixed point could significantly reduce this ambivalence.

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Document 399

Douglas, Thomas M; Douglas, Nicholas M

Absence of significant dissent should be sufficient for deceased donor organ procurement in New Zealand.

Australian and New Zealand journal of public health 2009 Oct; 33(5): 449-54

Abstract: New Zealand's organ donation rates are among the lowest in the OECD. In a bid to increase organ availability, the New Zealand Human Tissue Act 2008 introduces new consent arrangements for deceased donor
organ procurement. This article assesses these new arrangements and presents the case for further reform.

**Document 400**

Pickering, Neil  
**Commentary: Absence of significant dissent should be sufficient for deceased organ procurement in New Zealand.**  

**Document 401**

Caplan, Arthur  
**The trouble with organ trafficking**  
Free Inquiry 2009 October-November; 29(5): 18-19

**Document 402**

Glannon, Walter  
**Free riding and organ donation [editorial]**  
Journal of Medical Ethics 2009 October; 35(10): 590-591

**Document 403**

Miller, F.G.  
**Death and organ donation: back to the future.**  
Journal of Medical Ethics 2009 October; 35(10): 616-620  
**Abstract:** The practice of transplantation of vital organs from "brain-dead" donors is in a state of theoretical disarray. Although the law and prevailing medical ethics treat patients diagnosed as having irreversible total brain failure as dead, scholars have increasingly challenged the established rationale for regarding these patients as dead. To understand the ethical situation that we now face, it is helpful to revisit the writings of the philosopher Hans Jonas, who forcefully challenged the emerging effort to redefine death in the late 1960s.

**Document 404**

Thaler, Richard H.  
**Opting in vs. opting out: economic view**  
New York Times 2009 September 27; p. BU6
Document 405
Verheijde, Joseph L; Rady, Mohamed Y; McGregor, Joan

Presumed consent for organ preservation in uncontrolled donation after cardiac death in the United States: a public policy with serious consequences.

Abstract: Organ donation after cessation of circulation and respiration, both controlled and uncontrolled, has been proposed by the Institute of Medicine as a way to increase opportunities for organ procurement. Despite claims to the contrary, both forms of controlled and uncontrolled donation after cardiac death raise significant ethical and legal issues. Identified causes for concern include absence of agreement on criteria for the declaration of death, nonexistence of universal guidelines for duration before stopping resuscitation efforts and techniques, and assumption of presumed intent to donate for the purpose of initiating temporary organ-preservation interventions when no expressed consent to donate is present. From a legal point of view, not having scientifically valid criteria of cessation of circulation and respiration for declaring death could lead to a conclusion that organ procurement itself is the proximate cause of death. Although the revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act of 2006 provides broad immunity to those involved in organ-procurement activities, courts have yet to provide an opinion on whether persons can be held liable for injuries arising from the determination of death itself. Preserving organs in uncontrolled donation after cardiac death requires the administration of life-support systems such as extracorporeal membrane oxygenation. These life-support systems can lead to return of signs of life that, in turn, have to be deliberately suppressed by the administration of pharmacological agents. Finally, allowing temporary organ-preservation interventions without expressed consent is inherently a violation of the principle of respect for a person's autonomy. Proponents of organ donation from uncontrolled donation after cardiac death, on the other hand, claim that these nonconsensual interventions enhance respect for autonomy by allowing people, through surrogate decision making, to execute their right to donate organs. However, the lack of transparency and the absence of protection of individual autonomy, for the sake of maximizing procurement opportunities, have placed the current organ-donation system of opting-in in great jeopardy. Equally as important, current policies enabling and enhancing organ procurement practices, pose challenges to the constitutional rights of individuals in a pluralistic society as these policies are founded on flawed medical standards for declaring death.

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Document 406
Parry, Jane

China moves closer to abandoning use of organs from executed prisoners [news]

BMJ: British Medical Journal 2009 September 5; 339(7720): 534

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Document 407
Pêgo-Fernandes, Paulo Manoel; Azevedo-Pereira, Artur Eugênio de

Tracheal transplantation: is there lumen at the end of the tunnel?

São Paulo medical journal = Revista paulista de medicina 2009 Sep ; 127(5): 249-50

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Document 408
Boarini, Serge

[The meaning and essence of donation. How much of "ourselves" do we give when we donate our organs?]
Abstract: Our study endeavors to show, in the form of an empirical study, that the inadequate number of donations of human body parts in France can be explained by a fear of loss, in both an ontological and anthropological sense: to give is to renounce, to lose, to deprive oneself. This line of argument seeks, on one hand, to highlight how the common understanding of donation implicitly fuels this behaviour, and, on the other hand, to propose a relationship of oneself to oneself followed by oneself to others through various representations of the possession of one's body. Thus, a social practice with a medical purpose (collecting blood, removing an organ) reads as, firstly, a very old metaphysical question, namely my relationship with my body, secondly, a legal ethics question, that of the commitment of men to one another, established and maintained not only by will and rational deliberation but also by the components of each person's body.

Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](http://ce.rsmjournals.com/content/vol4/issue3/) for access to full text

**Document 409**

Clayton-Turner, Angela

Donating one's brain for research—a very personal perspective

Clinical Ethics 2009 September; 4(3): 156-158

Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](http://ce.rsmjournals.com/content/vol4/issue3/) for access to full text

**Document 410**

Rid, Annette; Bachmann, L.M.; Wettstein, V.; Biller-Andorno, N.

Would you sell a kidney in a regulated kidney market? Results of an exploratory study.

Journal of Medical Ethics 2009 September; 35(9): 558-564

Abstract: BACKGROUND: It is often claimed that a regulated kidney market would significantly reduce the kidney shortage, thus saving or improving many lives. Data are lacking, however, on how many people would consider selling a kidney in such a market. METHODS: A survey instrument, developed to assess behavioural dispositions to and attitudes about a hypothetical regulated kidney market, was given to Swiss third-year medical students. RESULTS: Respondents’ (n = 178) median age was 23 years. Their socioeconomic status was high or middle (94.6%). 48 (27%) considered selling a kidney in a regulated kidney market, of whom 31 (66%) would sell only to overcome a particularly difficult financial situation. High social status and male gender was the strongest predictor of a disposition to sell. 32 of all respondents (18%) supported legalising a regulated kidney market. This attitude was not associated with a disposition to sell a kidney. 5 respondents (2.8%) endorsed a market and considered providing a kidney to a stranger if and only if paid. 4 of those 5 would sell only under financial duress. CONCLUSIONS: Current understanding of a regulated kidney market is insufficient. It is unclear whether a regulated market would result in a net gain of kidneys. Most possible kidney vendors would only sell in a particularly difficult financial situation, raising concerns about the validity of consent and inequities in the provision of organs. Further empirical and normative analysis of these issues is required. Any calls to implement and evaluate a regulated kidney market in pilot studies are therefore premature.

Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](http://jme.bmj.com) for access to full text

**Document 411**

Wines, Michael

China announces a system for voluntary organ donors

New York Times 2009 August 27; A4
Document 412

de Groot, Yorick J.; Kompanje, Erwin J.O.; Antommaria, Armand H. Matheny; Frader, Joel
Policies of children's hospitals on donation after cardiac death. [letter and reply]
JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association 2009 August 26; 302(8): 844; author reply 845

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Document 413

Caputo, Ibby
Our cells, ourselves, and a lifesaving bond
Washington Post 2009 August 18; p. E1, E4

Document 414

Berman, Mark
The heart of a hero beats on
Washington Post 2009 August 8; p. B1, B3

Document 415

Delaney, James; Hershenov, David B.
Why consent may not be needed for organ procurement.
American Journal of Bioethics 2009 August; 9(8): 3-10

Abstract: Most people think it is wrong to take organs from the dead if the potential donors had previously expressed a wish not to donate. Yet people respond differently to a thought experiment that seems analogous in terms of moral relevance to taking organs without consent. We argue that our reaction to the thought experiment is most representative of our deepest moral convictions. We realize not everyone will be convinced by the conclusions we draw from our thought experiment. Therefore, we point out that the state ignores consent in performing mandatory autopsies in some cases. If readers are willing to give up the permissibility of mandatory autopsies, we then offer some metaphysical arguments against posthumous harm. Drawing upon claims about bodies ceasing to exist at death and Epicurean-inspired arguments against posthumous interests, we make a case for an organ conscription policy which respects fundamental liberal principles of autonomy, bodily integrity, and property.

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Document 416

Hester, D. Micah; Schonfeld, Toby
Pardon my asking: what's new?
American Journal of Bioethics 2009 August; 9(8): 11-13
Document 417
Kolber, Adam
The organ conscription trolley problem.
American Journal of Bioethics 2009 August; 9(8): 13-14

Document 418
Nelson, James Lindemann
Hypotheticals, analogies, death's harms, and organ procurement.
American Journal of Bioethics 2009 August; 9(8): 14-16

Document 419
Cantor, Norman L.
Survivors' interests in human remains.
American Journal of Bioethics 2009 August; 9(8): 16-17

Document 420
Robertson, Christopher T.
Why intuitions and metaphysics are the wrong approach for health law: a commentary on Delaney and Hershenov.
American Journal of Bioethics 2009 August; 9(8): 18-19

Document 421
Kirby, Jeffrey
Is context a distortional factor, really?
American Journal of Bioethics 2009 August; 9(8): 20-21
Document 422

Eberl, Jason T.
**Advancing the case for organ procurement.**
American Journal of Bioethics 2009 August; 9(8): 22-23

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Document 423

de Beaufort, I.; Meulenberg, F.
**Eyewitness in Werewhon Academic Hospital. Part 2: Whose ethics in it anyway?**
Journal of Medical Ethics 2009 August; 35(8): 463-464

Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](http://www.bioethics.net/journal/issues.php) for access to full text

Document 424

Schicktanz, Silke; Schweda, M.
"One man's trash is another man's treasure": exploring economic and moral subtexts of the "organ shortage" problem in public views on organ donation.
Journal of Medical Ethics 2009 August; 35(8): 473-476

**Abstract:** The debate over financial incentives and market models for organ procurement represents a key trend in recent bioethics. In this paper, we wish to reassess one of its central premises-the idea of organ shortage. While the problem is often presented as an objective statistical fact that can be taken for granted, we will take a closer look at the underlying framework expressed in the common rhetoric of "scarcity", "shortage" or "unfulfilled demand". On the basis of theoretical considerations as well as a socioempirical examination of public attitudes, we will argue that this rhetoric has an economic subtext that imbues the debate with normative premises that have far-reaching social and ethical consequences and need to be made explicit and discussed.

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Document 425

Zeiler, Kristin
**Just love in live organ donation**
Medicine, Health Care, and Philosophy 2009 August; 12(3): 323-331

**Abstract:** Emotionally-related live organ donation is different from almost all other medical treatments in that a family member or, in some countries, a friend contributes with an organ or parts of an organ to the recipient. Furthermore, there is a long-acknowledged but not well-understood gender-imbalance in emotionally-related live kidney donation. This article argues for the benefit of the concept of just love as an analytic tool in the analysis of emotionally-related live organ donation where the potential donor(s) and the recipient are engaged in a love relation. The concept of just love is helpful in the analysis of these live organ donations even if no statistical gender-imbalance prevails. It is particularly helpful, however, in the analysis of the gender-imbalance in live kidney donations if these donations are seen as a specific kind of care-work, if care-work is experienced as a labour one should perform out of love and if women still experience stronger pressures to engage in care-work than do men. The aim of the article is to present
arguments for the need of just love as an analytic tool in the analysis of emotionally-related live organ donation where the potential donor(s) and the recipient are engaged in a love relation. The aim is also to elaborate two criteria that need to be met in order for love to qualify as just and to highlight certain clinical implications.

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http://www.springerlink.com/content/102960/ (link may be outdated)

Document 426

Steinmann, Michael

Under the pretence of autonomy: contradictions in the guidelines for human tissue donation. Medicine, Health Care, and Philosophy 2009 August; 12(3): 281-289

Abstract: The paper concerns the uncertainty in current propositions for the regulation of tissue donation. It focuses mainly on two statements issued in Germany. The scope of the paper is to give a systematic approach to ethical problems coming up in this field. Both statements try to maintain the idea of positive autonomy in regard to tissue donation, but their attempt eventually is forced to fail. Different procedures are proposed that most often are not practicable (because a truly "informed" consent is impossible, or because optional models tend to overwhelm donors). Blanket consent is also proposed, but this form of consent cannot be seen as an expression of self-determination. Under the pretence of autonomy, donors are left alone with the task to control scientific research and to have their personal and property rights respected. Following this rather weak position of autonomy, in one statement there is a clear tendency to place the intrinsic value of research over the autonomy of the donor. In order to avoid this conclusion, autonomy has to be more than individual decision making. It has to be embedded in social and institutional rules which support and protect individual choice. If the benefits of research are supposed to lead to a common good and to satisfy public interests, then research has to be controlled through public institutions. Autonomy does not exclude institutional support, as institutional support is the only way to take the autonomy of donors seriously.

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http://www.springerlink.com/content/102960/ (link may be outdated)

Document 427

Satel, Sally

About that New Jersey organ scandal Wall Street Journal 2009 July 27; A13

http://www.wsj.com (link may be outdated)

Document 428

Nagral, Sanjay

Will presumed consent make transplantation accessible, ethical and affordable in India? Indian Journal Medical Ethics 2009 July-September; 6(3): 155-156

Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Document 429

Jafarey, Aamir M.; Moazam, Farhat

Presumed consent: a problematic concept Indian Journal Medical Ethics 2009 July-September; 6(3): 153-154
Kaushik, Jyotika
Organ transplant and presumed consent: towards an "opting out" system
Indian Journal Medical Ethics 2009 July-September; 6(3): 149-152

Shroff, Sunil
Legal and ethical aspects of organ donation and transplantation.

Abstract: The legislation called the Transplantation of Human Organ Act (THO) was passed in India in 1994 to streamline organ donation and transplantation activities. Broadly, the act accepted brain death as a form of death and made the sale of organs a punishable offence. With the acceptance of brain death, it became possible to not only undertake kidney transplantations but also start other solid organ transplants like liver, heart, lungs, and pancreas. Despite the THO legislation, organ commerce and kidney scandals are regularly reported in the Indian media. In most instances, the implementation of the law has been flawed and more often than once its provisions have been abused. Parallel to the living related and unrelated donation program, the deceased donation program has slowly evolved in a few states. In approximately one-third of all liver transplants, the organs have come from the deceased donor program as have all the hearts and pancreas transplants. In these states, a few hospitals along with committed NGOs have kept the momentum of the deceased donor program. The MOHAN Foundation (NGO based in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Prades) has facilitated 400 of the 1,300 deceased organ transplants performed in the country over the last 14 years. To overcome organ shortage, developed countries are re-looking at the ethics of unrelated programs and there seems to be a move towards making this an acceptable legal alternative. The supply of deceased donors in these countries has peaked and there has been no further increase over the last few years. India is currently having a deceased donation rate of 0.05 to 0.08 per million population. We need to find a solution on how we can utilize the potentially large pool of trauma-related brain deaths for organ donation. This year in the state of Tamil Nadu, the Government has passed seven special orders. These orders are expected to streamline the activity of deceased donors and help increase their numbers. Recently, on July 30, 2008, the Government brought in a few new amendments as a Gazette with the purpose of putting a stop to organ commerce. The ethics of commerce in organ donation and transplant tourism has been widely criticized by international bodies. The legal and ethical principles that we follow universally with organ donation and transplantation are also important for the future as these may be used to resolve our conflicts related to emerging sciences such as cloning, tissue engineering, and stem cells.

Jackson, C; Dixon-Woods, M; Tobin, M; Young, B; Heney, D; Pritchard-Jones, K
Seeking consent to tissue banking: a survey of health professionals in childhood cancer.

Abstract: To identify the views of health professionals working in childhood cancer on seeking consent to tissue banking from potential donors. Self-completion questionnaires sent to 553 UK paediatric oncology health professionals. The response rate was 60%. Respondents (100%) were in favour of using tissue samples from children with cancer for research. A substantial minority (30%) had concerns about the impact of the law on their professional role in relation to tissue banking. Almost all (90%) reported that both the parent(s) and the child, if able, should be asked for consent, though the UK Human Tissue Act provides that a competent child's consent is sufficient. Most (94%) supported 'generic' rather than 'specific' consent. Barriers to obtaining consent included: (1) timing of the approach to families; (2) availability of suitable staff; (3) sensitivity of the issues; (4) difficulties of managing the process; and (5) problems of maintaining a paper trail. Many would welcome training on seeking
consent. Personal knowledge and relationships with families are often seen as important in guiding the proper approach to consent rather than formalized rules. There is widespread support among health professionals for tissue banking in childhood cancer. In sensitive situations, disciplined exercise of professional discretion might better deliver on aspirations for regulation than rigid procedures.

* Article Document 433

Gil-Díaz, Carlos

**Spain's record organ donations: mining moral conviction.**


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http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=CQH (link may be outdated)

* Article Document 434

Mayor, Susan

**UK sees rise in people donating a kidney to unknown recipients [news]**

BMJ:British Medical Journal 2009 June 27; 338(7710): 1521

Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](http://www.bmj.com) for access to full text

http://www.bmj.com (link may be outdated)

* Article Document 435

Saleem, Taimur; Ishaque, Sidra; Habib, Nida; Hussain, Syedda Saadia; Jawed, Areeba; Khan, Aamir Ali; Ahmad, Muhammad Imran; Iftikhar, Mian Omer; Mughal, Hamza Pervez; Jehan, Intizaz

**Knowledge, attitudes and practices survey on organ donation among a selected adult population of Pakistan**

BMC Medical Ethics [electronic] 2009 June 17; 10: 5

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: To determine the knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding organ donation in a selected adult population in Pakistan. METHODS: Convenience sampling was used to generate a sample of 440; 408 interviews were successfully completed and used for analysis. Data collection was carried out via a face to face interview based on a pre-tested questionnaire in selected public areas of Karachi, Pakistan. Data was analyzed using SPSS v.15 and associations were tested using the Pearson's Chi square test. Multiple logistic regression was used to find independent predictors of knowledge status and motivation of organ donation. RESULTS: Knowledge about organ donation was significantly associated with education (p = 0.000) and socioeconomic status (p = 0.038). 70/198 (35.3%) people expressed a high motivation to donate. Allowance of organ donation in religion was significantly associated with the motivation to donate (p = 0.000). Multiple logistic regression analysis revealed that higher level of education and higher socioeconomic status were significant (p < 0.05) independent predictors of knowledge status of organ donation. For motivation, multiple logistic regression revealed that higher socioeconomic status, adequate knowledge score and belief that organ donation is allowed in religion were significant (p < 0.05) independent predictors. Television emerged as the major source of information. Only 3.5% had themselves donated an organ; with only one person being an actual kidney donor. CONCLUSION: Better knowledge may ultimately translate into the act of donation. Effective measures should be taken to educate people with relevant information with the involvement of media, doctors and religious scholars.

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http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6939/10/5 (link may be outdated)
Document 436
Zeiler, Kristin

*Ethics and organ transfer: a Merleau-Pontean perspective.*


**Abstract:** The article's aim is to explore human hand allograft recipients' postoperative experience of disownership and their gradual experience of their new hand as theirs, with the aid of the work of the French phenomenologist Maurice Merleau-Ponty. Many have used a Merleau-Pontinian perspective in the analysis of embodiment. Far fewer have used it in medico-ethical analysis. Drew Leder's phenomenologically based ethics of organ donation and organ sale is an exception to this tendency. The article's second aim is to examine Leder's phenomenologically based ethics of organ donation and organ sale. Though I find parts of Leder's approach promising, I also elaborate a line of reasoning that draws on Merleau-Ponty, that does allow us to argue for certain kinds of organ donation and against organ sale-and that avoids some of the problems with Leder's approach. This alternative route builds on the concept of the integrity of the body-subject.

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Document 437
Edgar, Andrew

*The challenge of transplants to an intersubjectively established sense of personal identity.*


**Abstract:** Face transplants have been performed, in a small number, since 2005. Popular concern over the morality of the face transplant has tended to focus on the role that one's face plays in one's sense of self or one's personal identity. In order to address this concern, the current paper will explore the significance of face transplants in the light of a theory of the self that draws on symbolic interactionism, narrative theory, and accounts of embodiment. The paper will respond to certain presuppositions concerning personal identity made by Huxtable and Woodley. A theory of the self will be articulated that draws on the work of Merleau-Ponty and G. H. Mead, in order to place embodiment and social interaction centrally to an understanding of self-identity. This will allow an account of the nature of the suffering that a face transplant seeks to remedy, and its worth as an operation, and crucially the impact that it may have on the sense of personal identity of the recipient of the transplant. The conclusion will review the treatment in the context of the prejudices that members of contemporary societies may hold against those with disfigurements.

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Document 438
Taylor, James Stacey

*The unjustified assumptions of organ conscripters.*

HEC(Healthcare Ethics Committee) Forum 2009 June; 21(2): 115-133

Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

Document 439
Gateau, Valérie

*The ethics of organ salvaging on deceased persons.*

HEC(Healthcare Ethics Committee) Forum 2009 June; 21(2): 135-149

Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](#) for access to full text

Document 440
O'Neill, Fiona K.
Giving from our bodily belongings: is donation an appropriate paradigm for the giving of bodies and body parts?: what else might be considered?
HEC(Healthcare Ethics Committee) Forum 2009 June; 21(2): 151-174
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Rady, Mohamed Y.; Verheijde, Joseph L.; Ali, Muna S.
Islam and end-of-life practices in organ donation for transplantation: new questions and serious sociocultural consequences.
HEC(Healthcare Ethics Committee) Forum 2009 June; 21(2): 175-205
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Austiaco, Nicanor Pier Giorgio
Presumed consent for organ procurement: a violation of the rule of informed consent?
National Catholic Bioethics Quarterly 2009 Summer; 9(2): 245-252
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Slowther, Anne
Organ donation
Clinical Ethics 2009 June; 4(2): 64-66
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text

Kerstein, Samuel J.
Kantian condemnation of commerce in organs
Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal 2009 June; 19(2): 147-169
Abstract: Opponents of commerce in organs sometimes appeal to Kant's Formula of Humanity to justify their position. Kant implies that anyone who sells an integral part of his body violates this principle and thereby acts wrongly. Although appeals to Kant's Formula are apt, they are less helpful than they might be because they invoke the necessity of respecting the dignity of ends in themselves without specifying in detail what dignity is or what it means to respect it, and they cite the wrongness of an agent's treating another merely as a means without clarifying conditions under which this occurs. This paper crystallizes two different approaches to the Formula of Humanity and probes when, according to them, the principle would imply that it is wrong to engage in "live donor" transactions, in which someone chooses to undergo a kidney extraction in exchange for money.

Ferguson, Colin; Lewin, Jacqueyln K.; O'Loughlin, Eilidh J.
Barriers to organ donation [letters]
BMJ: British Medical Journal 2009 May 23; 338(7705): 1228
Antommaria, Armand H. Matheny; Trotochaud, Karen; Kinlaw, Kathy; Hopkins, Paul N.; Frader, Joel

**Policies on donation after cardiac death at children's hospitals: a mixed-methods analysis of variation.**

JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association 2009 May 13; 301(18): 1902-1908

**Abstract:** CONTEXT: Although authoritative bodies have promulgated guidelines for donation after cardiac death (DCD) and the Joint Commission requires hospitals to address DCD, little is known about actual hospital policies.

OBJECTIVE: To characterize DCD policies in children's hospitals and evaluate variation among policies.


MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Status of DCD policy development and content of the policies based on coding categories developed in part from authoritative statements.

RESULTS: One hundred five of 124 eligible hospitals responded, a response rate of 85%. Seventy-six institutions (72%; 95% confidence interval [CI], 64%-82%) had DCD policies, 20 (19%; 95% CI, 12%-28%) were developing policies; and 7 (7%; 95% CI, 3%-14%) neither had nor were developing policies. We received and analyzed 73 unique, approved policies. Sixty-one policies (84%; 95% CI, 73%-91%) specify criteria or tests for declaring death. Four policies require total waiting periods prior to organ recovery at variance with professional guidelines: 1 less than 2 minutes and 3 longer than 5 minutes. Sixty-four policies (88%; 95% CI, 78%-94%) preclude transplant personnel from declaring death and 37 (51%; 95% CI, 39%-63%) prohibit them from involvement in premortem management. While 65 policies (89%; 95% CI, 80%-95%) indicate the importance of palliative care, only 5 (7%; 95% CI, 2%-15%) recommend or require palliative care consultation. Of 68 policies that indicate where withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment can or should take place, 37 policies (54%; 95% CI, 42%-67%) require it to occur in the operating room and 3 policies (4%; 95% CI, 1%-12%) require it to occur in the intensive care unit.

CONCLUSIONS: Most children's hospitals have developed or are developing DCD policies. There is, however, considerable variation among policies.

Simpkin, Arabella L.; Robertson, Laura C.; Barber, Vicki S.; Young, J. Duncan

**Modifiable factors influencing relatives' decision to offer organ donation: systematic review**

BMJ: British Medical Journal 2009 May 2; 338(7702): 1061-1063

**Abstract:** Objective: To identify modifiable factors that influence relatives' decision to allow organ donation. Design: Systematic review. Data sources: Medline, Embase, and CINAHL, without language restriction, searched to April 2008. Review methods: Three authors independently assessed the eligibility of the identified studies. We excluded studies that examined only factors affecting consent that could not be altered, such as donor ethnicity. We extracted quantitative results to an electronic database. For data synthesis, we summarised the results of studies comparing similar themes. Results: We included 20 observational studies and audits. There were no randomised controlled trials. The main factors associated with reduced rates of refusal were the provision of adequate information on the process of organ donation and its benefits; high quality of care of potential organ donors; ensuring relatives had a clear understanding of brain stem death; separating the request for organ donation from notification that the patient had died; making the request in a private setting; and using trained and experienced individuals to make the request. Conclusions: Limited evidence suggests that there are modifiable factors in the process of requests for organ donation, in particular the skills of the individual making the request and the timing of this conversation, that might have a significant impact on rates of consent. Targeting these factors might have a greater and more immediate effect on the number of organs for donation than legislative or other long term strategies.
Shafer, Teresa J.
Improving relatives' consent to organ donation: most factors involved in the process can be modified to increase success [editorial]
BMJ: British Medical Journal 2009 May 2; 338(7702): 1023-1024

Kesselheim, Jennifer C.; Lehmann, Leslie E.; Styron, Nancy Frumer; Joffe, Steven
Is blood thicker than water?: ethics of hematopoietic stem cell donation by biological siblings of adopted children.
Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine 2009 May; 163(5): 413-416

Moazam, Farhat; Zaman, Riffat Moazam; Jafarey, Aamir M.
Conversations with kidney vendors in Pakistan: an ethnographic study
Hastings Center Report 2009 May-June; 39(3): 29-44
Abstract: In theory, a commercial market for kidneys could increase the scarce supply of transplantable organs and give impoverished people a new way to lift themselves out of poverty. In-depth sociological work on those who opt to sell their kidneys reveals a different set of realities. Around the town of Sarghoda, Pakistan, the negative social and psychological ramifications of selling a kidney affect not only the vendors themselves, but also their families, communities, and even the country as a whole.

Chessa, Frank; MacGregor, Joan; Cochrane, Thomas I.; Leeds, Kenneth; Miller, Franklin; Truog, Robert
Wanted, dead or alive [letters and reply]
Hastings Center Report 2009 May-June; 39(3): 5-6

Sharp, Lesley A.
Exchanging one hardship for another.
Hastings Center Report 2009 May-June; 39(3): 3
**Document 453**

Neades, Barbara L.

**Presumed consent to organ donation in three European countries**

Nursing Ethics 2009 May; 16(3): 267-282

**Abstract:** United Kingdom Transplant reported that, during 2007-2008, a total of 7655 people were awaiting a transplant; however, only 3235 organs were available via the current 'opt in' approach. To address this shortfall, new UK legislation sought to increase the number of organs available for donation. The Chief Medical Officer for England and Wales supports the adoption of 'presumed consent' legislation, that is, an 'opt out' approach, as used in much of Europe. Little research, however, has explored the impact on bereaved relatives, nurses and medical staff of introducing presumed consent legislation. Adopting a phenomenological approach, this study used responses to an initial questionnaire combined with selected interviews with health care professionals to capture their direct experience of presumed consent legislation in three European countries: Portugal, Norway and Belgium.

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**Document 454**

El-Katatney, Ethar

**Giving life after death**


http://egypttoday.com/article.aspx?ArticleID=8461 (link may be outdated)

**Document 455**

Verheijde, Joseph L.; Rady, Mohamed Y.; McGregor, Joan L.; Friederich-Murray, Catherine

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Is altruistic-directed living unrelated organ donation a legal fiction?

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Impact of presumed consent for organ donation on donation rates: a systematic review

Rithalia, Amber; McDaid, Catriona; Suekarran, Sara; Myers, Lindsey; Sowden, Amanda


Objectives: To examine the impact of a system of presumed consent for organ donation on donation rates and to review data on attitudes towards presumed consent. Design Systematic review: Data sources Studies retrieved by online searches to January 2008 of Medline, Medline In-Process, Embase, CINAHL, PsycINFO, HMIC, PAIS International, and OpenSIGLE. Studies reviewed: Five studies comparing donation rates before and after the introduction of legislation for presumed consent (before and after studies); eight studies comparing donation rates in countries with and without presumed consent systems (between country comparisons); 13 surveys of public and professional attitudes to presumed consent. Results: The five before and after studies represented three countries: all reported an increase in donation rates after the introduction of presumed consent, but there was little investigation of any other changes taking place concurrently with the change in legislation. In the four best quality between country comparisons, presumed consent law or practice was associated with increased organ donation — increases of 25-30%, 21-26%, 2.7 more donors per million population, and 6.14 more donors per million population in the four studies. Other factors found to be important in at least one study were mortality from road traffic accidents and cerebrovascular causes, transplant capacity, gross domestic product per capita, health expenditure per capita, religion (Catholicism), education, public access to information, and a common law legal system. Eight surveys of attitudes to presumed consent were of the UK public. These surveys varied in the level of support for presumed consent, with surveys conducted before 2000 reporting the lowest levels of support (28-57%). The most recent survey, in 2007, reported that 64% of respondents supported a change to presumed consent. Conclusion: Presumed consent alone is unlikely to explain the variation in organ donation rates between countries. Legislation, availability of donors, organisation and infrastructure of the transplantation service, wealth and investment in health care, and public attitudes to and awareness of organ donation may all play a part, but their relative importance is unclear. Recent UK surveys show support for presumed consent, though with variation in results that may reflect differences in survey methods.
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Organ Donation: Who Should Decide? -- A Canadian Perspective
Journal of Bioethical Inquiry 2009 March; 6(1): 123-128

Abstract: This paper examines an under-explored issue in organ donation: whose decision making authority should be privileged posthumously in the context of known, explicit consent for donation? Current practices in Canada support the family as the ultimate decision maker, despite the existence of legislative support in many Canadian provinces for the potential donor as legitimate decision maker. Arguments for and against privileging the family and the potential donor are identified. Informing the question of "who should decide" are considerations of individual and relational autonomy, distributive and social justice, personhood, and arguments "from distress". Tensions and competing obligations emerge from an exploration of these considerations that call for further, inclusive dialogue and deliberation on this important organ donation issue.

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*Latest development of legal regulations of organ transplant in China*


**Abstract:** Organ transplant practice has developed greatly in last two decades in China. In response to the practical need, the State Council released the Regulations on Human Organ Transplant 2007, replacing the previous Interim Provisions on Administration of Clinical Application of Human Organ Transplant Technology 2006. This article first examines the latest development of legal regulations of organ transplant by comparing the differences between the two pieces of legislation. It then analyzes the impact of the new rules set forth in the 2007 Regulations upon three problems existing in the current organ transplant practice, that is, organ procurement from executed prisoners, organ trade, and organ tourism. The article finally discusses the deficiencies of the 2007 Regulations, which are supposed to be remedied in the next legal reform.

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Wolfman, Samuel; Shaked, Tali

*Live donor transplantation -- the incompetent donor: comparative law*


**Abstract:** Informed consent of the patient to medical treatment is an essential prerequisite for any invasive medical procedure. However, in emergency cases, when the patient is unable to sign a consent form due to unconsciousness or to psychotic state, the primary medical consideration shall take place. In such a case, in order to save life or even prevent a major medical hazard to the patient, doctors are allowed, in certain cases and in accordance with well accepted medical practice, to perform invasive procedures, major surgery or risky pharmacological treatment, without the explicit consent of the patient. All the above refers to the cases when avoidance of such non-consented treatment may harm severely the health and wellbeing of the patient and there is no doubt that such treatment is for the ultimate benefit of the patient. The question, however, shall arise when such a medical procedure is not necessarily for the benefit of the patient, but rather for the benefit of somebody else. Such is the case in the transplantation area and the question of living donor-donee relationship. This paper shall analyze the legal situation in cases of non competent donors whose consent cannot be considered legal consent given in full understanding and out of free will. It will also compare three legal systems, the Israeli, the American and the traditional Jewish law, with regard to the different approaches to this human problem, where the autonomy of the donor may be sacrificed for the purpose of saving life of another person.

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BMJ: British Medical Journal 2008 November 22; 337(7680): 1189

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United States. Department of Veterans Affairs

Disclosure of information to organ, tissue and eye procurement organizations. Final rule. [38 CFR Part 1]

Federal Register 2008 November 3; 73(213): 65258-65260

Abstract: This document adopts, with changes, a Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) interim final rule that implemented provisions of the Veterans Benefits, Health Care, and Information Technology Act of 2006 concerning disclosure of information to organ, tissue and eye procurement organizations. The regulation will provide authority for VA to provide individually-identifiable VA medical records of veterans or dependents of veterans who are deceased or whose death is imminent to representatives of organ procurement organizations, eye banks, and tissue banks to determine whether the patients are suitable potential donors. This document modifies the interim final rule to clarify the definition of "near death" and to correct a grammatical error in the definition of "procurement organization." This document also clarifies that eye bank and tissue bank registration with FDA must have an active status.

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Annales françaises d'anesthésie et de réanimation 2008 October; 27(10): 825-831
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**Laws could change on organ donation**

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Abstract: Background: The organ donor shortfall in the UK has prompted calls to introduce legislation to allow for presumed consent: if there is no explicit objection to donation of an organ, consent should be presumed. The current debate has not taken in account accepted meanings of presumption in law and science and the consequences for rights of ownership that would arise should presumed consent become law. In addition, arguments revolve around the rights of the competent autonomous adult but do not always consider the more serious implications for children or the disabled. Discussion: Any action or decision made on a presumption is accepted in law and science as one based on judgement of a provisional situation. It should therefore allow the possibility of reversing the action or decision. Presumed consent to organ donation will not permit such reversal. Placing prime importance on the functionality of body organs and their capacity to sustain life rather than on explicit consent of the individual will lead
to further debate about rights of ownership and potentially to questions about financial incentives and to whom benefits should accrue. Factors that influence donor rates are not fully understood and attitudes of the public to presumed consent require further investigation. Presuming consent will also necessitate considering how such a measure would be applied in situations involving children and mentally incompetent adults. Summary: The presumption of consent to organ donation cannot be understood in the same way as is presumption when applied to science or law. Consideration should be given to the consequences of presuming consent and to the questions of ownership and organ monetary value as these questions are likely to arise should presumed consent be permitted. In addition, the implications of presumed consent on children and adults who are unable to object to organ donation, requires serious contemplation if these most vulnerable members of society are to be protected.
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**Organ trading, tourism, and trafficking within Europe**


**Abstract:** This article argues for a regulatory and institutional response towards organ trading, tourism and trafficking that differs from extant approaches. European countries have hitherto adopted blanket prohibitions on organ trading (i.e. the buying or selling of human organs). This article advances the view that policy makers have thereby overreacted to legitimate public health concerns and the evils of organ trafficking (i.e. organ trading and tourism involving coercion or deception). It argues for a trial of a very tightly regulated system of organ trading that could eventually lead to a limited system of organ tourism (i.e. organ trading involving more than one jurisdiction).

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Abstract: Living-donor kidney transplantation is the "gold standard" treatment for many individuals with end-stage renal failure. Superior outcomes for the graft and the transplant recipient have prompted the implementation of new strategies promoting living-donor kidney transplantation, and the number of such transplants has increased considerably over recent years. Living donors are undoubtedly exposed to risk. In his editorial "underestimating the risk in living kidney donation", Walter Glannon suggests that more data on long-term outcomes for living donors are needed to determine whether this risk is permissible and the extent to which physicians and transplant surgeons should promote living-donor kidney transplantation. In this paper I argue that it is not clear that medical professionals have underestimated this risk, nor is it clear that more data on long-term outcomes are needed in order to determine whether it is permissible for individual autonomous agents to expose themselves to this or, indeed, any risk. The global shortage of organs available for transplantation ultimately means that every year thousands of individuals who value their life die needlessly. This is an unacceptable loss of human life. Saving life is one of the most wonderful things an individual can do for another. Promoting any strategy that will assist in saving life and preventing human suffering within acceptable moral limits is legitimate.

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noted: the balancing of individual rights and social benefit; the efficacy of the new procedures for consent; and the helpfulness for professional practice of the new legislation and regulation. Recognition of these concerns may help in forging a new partnership between professionals and patients and their families.

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**Abstract:** In 2006, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws rewrote the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act. To overcome the problem of family members prohibiting organ donation from their deceased loved ones even when a donor card existed, the commissioners modified the act to prevent end-of-life care from precluding organ donation. An unintended consequence of the new wording creates the potential for end-of-life care that prioritizes care of the potential donor organs over care and comfort of the dying person. The commissioners have now revised the act, but the original version has already been legislated in many states, with others poised to follow. To protect dying patients' wishes about their end-of-life care, states that have legislated or are considering the original act must replace it with the revised version. A long-term and important ethical precept must stand: Care of dying patients takes precedence over organs. Another laudable goal must be promoted as well: Organ donation is an important part of end-of-life care.

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_Class and ethnicity in the global market for organs: the case of Korean cinema_

Journal of Medical Humanities 2007 December; 28(4): 213-229

_Abstract:_ While organ transplantation has been established in the medical imagination since the 1960s, this technology is currently undergoing a popular re-imagining in the era of global capitalism. As transplantation procedures have become routine in medical centers in non-Western and developing nations and as organ sales and transplant tourism become increasingly common, organs that function as a material resource increasingly derive from subaltern bodies. This essay explores this development as represented in Korean filmmaker Park Chan-wook's 2002 Sympathy for Mr. Vengeance, focusing on the ethnic and class characteristics of the global market in organs and possible modes of counter-logic to transplant technologies and related ethical discourses.

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*Taking tissue seriously means taking communities seriously*
*Abstract:* BACKGROUND: Health research is increasingly being conducted on a global scale, particularly in the developing world to address leading causes of morbidity and mortality. While research interest has increased, building scientific capacity in the developing world has not kept pace. This often leads to the export of human tissue (defined broadly) from the developing to the developed world for analysis. These practices raise a number of important ethical issues that require attention. DISCUSSION: In the developed world, there is great heterogeneity of regulatory practices regarding human tissues. In this paper, we outline the salient ethical issues raised by tissue exportation, review the current ethical guidelines and norms, review the literature on what is known empirically about perceptions and practices with respect to tissue exportation from the developing to the developed world, set out what needs to be known in terms of a research agenda, and outline what needs to be done immediately in terms of setting best practices. We argue that the current status of tissue exportation is ambiguous and requires clarification lest problems that have plagued the developed world occur in the context of global health research with attendant worsening of inequities. Central to solutions to current ethical concerns entail moving beyond concern with individual

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level consent and embracing a robust interaction with communities engaged in research. CONCLUSION: Greater attention to community engagement is required to understand the diverse issues associated with tissue exportation.

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Abstract: In 1975 John Harris envisaged a survival lottery to redistribute organs from one to a greater number in order to reduce number of deaths as a consequence of organ failure. In this paper I reach a conclusion about when running a survival lottery is permissible by looking at the reason prospective participants have for allowing the procedure from a contractual perspective. I identify three versions of the survival lottery. In a National Lottery, everyone within a jurisdiction is a candidate for being a donor for everyone else, disregarding all differences between individuals' eventual possibility of needing an organ. In a Group Specific Lottery, it is a question of running a lottery among members of a specific group who share the same probability of getting organ failure. In a Local Lottery one randomises among individuals who are already in need of a new organ but who happen to be compatible and in need of different organs. While the first is vulnerable to considerations of fairness, it is difficult to perceive a feasible way to implement the second option that does not come with a host of unwelcome consequences. I argue, however, that it is permissible to run Local Lotteries.

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Journal of Medical Ethics 2007 August; 33(8): 437-441

**Abstract:** As of September 2006, non-directed donation of kidneys and other tissues and organs is permitted in the UK under the new Human Tissue Acts. At the same time as making provision for psychiatric and clinical assessment of so-called "altruistic" donations to complete strangers, the Acts intensify assessments required for familial, genetically related donations, which will now require the same level as genetically unrelated but "emotionally" connected donations by locally based independent assessors reporting to the newly constituted Human Tissue Authority. But there will also need to be considerable reflection on the criteria for "stranger donation", which may lead us to a new understanding of the moral economy of altruistic organ donation, no matter how mixed the motives of the donor may be. This paper looks at some of the issues that will have to be accommodated in such a framework.

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*Justice and third party risk: the ethics of xenotransplantation*

Journal of Applied Philosophy 2007 May; 24(2): 151-168

**Abstract:** The question of when it is permissible to inflict risks on others without their consent is one that we all face in our everyday lives, but which is often brought to our attention in contexts of technological innovation and scientific uncertainty. Xenotransplantation, the transplantation of organs or tissues from animals to humans, has the potential to save or improve the lives of many patients but gives rise to the possibility of infectious agents being transferred from donor animals into the human population. As well as being an important ethical issue in its own right it therefore provides a useful vehicle for exploring the more general question of how to balance the benefits of a practice against the risks to third parties. This paper focuses on the Rawlsian, justice-based analysis of the risks of xenotransplantation proposed by Robert Veatch. It argues that Veatch is right to take considerations of distributive justice into account, but that his particular approach is flawed. It is hoped that consideration of Veatch's arguments, and of the underlying assumptions will suggest better ways of executing a justice-based approach.

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Journal of Medical Ethics 2007 April; 33(4): 201-204
Abstract: Nancy Scheper-Hughes is one of the most prominent critics of markets in human organs. Unfortunately, Scheper-Hughes rejects the view that markets should be used to solve the current (and chronic) shortage of transplant organs without engaging with the arguments in favour of them. Scheper-Hughes's rejection of such markets is of especial concern, given her influence over their future, for she holds, among other positions, the status of an adviser to the World Health Organization (Geneva) on issues related to global transplantation. Given her influence, it is important that Scheper-Hughes's moral condemnation of markets in human organs be subject to critical assessment. Such critical assessment, however, has not generally been forthcoming. A careful examination of Scheper-Hughes's anti-market stance shows that it is based on serious mischaracterisations of both the pro-market position and the medical and economic realities that underlie it. In this paper, the author will expose and correct these mischaracterisations and, in so doing, show that her objections to markets in human organs are unfounded.

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**'Cooling corpses': Section 43 of the Human Tissue Act 2004 and organ donation**
Clinical Ethics 2007 March; 2(1): 23-27

**Abstract:** In an attempt to increase the number of organs available for transplantation, section 43 of the Human Tissue Act 2004 provides, for the first time, a statutory basis for the non-consensual preservation of organs. However, several issues arise out of the terminology of the section relating to where the preservation steps can be carried out and, indeed, what preservation steps can be performed which may affect the success of this attempt to increase the organ donor pool.

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**Should health care professionals encourage living kidney donation?**
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**Abstract:** Living kidney donation provides a promising opportunity in situations where the scarcity of cadaveric kidneys is widely acknowledged. While many patients and their relatives are willing to accept its benefits, others are concerned about living kidney programs; they appear to feel pressured into accepting living kidney transplantations as the only proper option for them. As we studied the attitudes and views of patients and their relatives, we considered just how actively health care professionals should encourage living donation. We argue that active
interference in peoples' personal lives is justified - if not obligatory. First, we address the ambiguous ideals of non-directivity and value neutrality in counselling. We describe the main pitfalls implied in these concepts, and conclude that these concepts cannot account for the complex reality of living donation and transplantation. We depict what is required instead as truthful information and context-relative counselling. We then consider professional interference into personal belief systems. We argue that individual convictions are not necessarily strong, stable, or deep. They may be flawed in many ways. In order to justify interference in peoples' personal lives, it is crucial to understand the structure of these convictions. Evidence suggests that both patients and their relatives have attitudes towards living kidney donation that are often open to change and, accordingly, can be influenced. We show how ethical theories can account for this reality and can help us to discern between justified and unjustified interference. We refer to Stephen Toulmin's model of the structure of logical argument, the Rawlsian model of reflective equilibrium, and Thomas Nagel's representation of the particularistic position.

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**Presumed consent in the law of the Russian Federation on transplanting organs**


**Abstract:** In this article, the author defines and discusses various concepts of consent in relation to organ transplantation. Beginning with the law of the Russian Federation, he highlights the benefits and shortcomings of basic provisions and parameters of consent in Russian law. The situation is some other countries is reviewed from a comparative aspect. With the object of making transplantation more widespread, liberal interpretations of the rules are to be encouraged.

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**Treatment or crime? the status of stem cell therapies and research in South African law**


**Abstract:** The author develops a thorough analysis of current and proposed South African law in relation to the harvesting and use of stem cells. He begins with the question of ownership of the umbilical cord at birth and afterwards. The problems of informed consent in these situations are discussed. Changes in the law in South Africa, now in progress, should ameliorate some of the difficulties.

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**Abstract:** This paper considers what should be done about offers of organs for transplant that come with racist strings attached. Saving lives or improving their quality seem powerful reasons to accept the offer. Fairness, justice, and rejecting racism seem like powerful reasons against. This paper argues that conditional allocation should occur when it would provide access to organs for at least one person without costing others their access to organs. The bulk of the paper concentrates on defending this claim against these objections: (i) that the good that might come about through conditional allocation does so through wrongful complicity in the racist's wrongdoing; (ii) that conditional allocation symbolizes support for racism; and (iii) that conditional allocation is unjust or unfair and is, for that reason, impermissible. The final section, on conditional allocation as a policy, considers the speculative possibility that conditional allocation would reduce access to organs for some, but it argues that, even then, conditional allocation could be justified.

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*Individual and family decisions about organ donation*


**Abstract:** This paper examines, from a philosophical point of view, the ethics of the role of the family and the deceased in decisions about organ retrieval. The paper asks: Who, out of the individual and the family, should have the ultimate power to donate or withhold organs? On the side of respecting the wishes of the deceased individual, the paper considers and rejects arguments by analogy with bequest and from posthumous bodily integrity. It develops an argument for posthumous autonomy based on the liberal idea of self-development and argues that this establishes a right of veto over donation. It claims, however, that whether the family's power to veto would conflict with posthumous autonomy rights depends on how it comes about. On the side of respecting the family's wishes, the paper first considers an argument from family distress. This supports a contingent, non-rights-based reason for the family's power that is trumped by the deceased's rights. It then outlines and criticises an argument based on family autonomy. The conclusion is that the individual has the right to veto the family's wish to donate and that, while the family has no right to veto the individual's wishes to donate, it can legitimately acquire this power and has done so in practice.

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Consent for organ and tissue retention in British law in the light of the Human Tissue Act 2004
Abstract: The experience from the scandals in hospitals at Liverpool and Bristol in the UK where retention of tissue and organs was undertaken without the consent of the parents and relatives raised serious concerns regarding the efficacy of the existing Human Tissue Act 1961, in England and the operation of the law by medical practitioners. In the aftermath of these damaging scandals a combination of public distrust and government overreaction has led to the enactment of new legislation, the Human Tissue Act 2004, which is aiming to prevent any further instances of the retention of organs and tissue from dead children or adults without their next of kin's consent or knowledge. However, scientists have expressed concerns that such changes might seriously endanger several medical research programmes, and also tissue and organ donation for transplantation. The aim of this article is to highlight important issues raised by existing practice in the post-mortem examinations in the UK and the lessons learnt from this and to discuss the benefits and the potential problems arising from the new Act.
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*Meta-analysis: risk for hypertension in living kidney donors*
Annals of Internal Medicine 2006 August 1; 145(3): 185-196

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: The risk for hypertension after kidney donation remains uncertain. PURPOSE: To see whether normotensive adults who donate a kidney develop higher blood pressure and risk for hypertension compared with nondonor adults acting as control participants. DATA SOURCES: MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Science Citation Index were searched from 1966 until November 2005 for articles published in any language. Reference lists of pertinent articles were also reviewed. STUDY SELECTION: The authors selected studies involving 10 or more healthy normotensive adults who donated a kidney and in whom blood pressure was assessed at least 1 year later. DATA EXTRACTION: Two reviewers independently abstracted data on study and donor characteristics, blood pressure measurements, outcomes, and prognostic features. Comparison data were abstracted from donor studies with control participants. Thirty primary authors provided additional data. DATA SYNTHESIS: Forty-eight studies...
from 28 countries followed a total of 5145 donors. Before surgery, the average age of donors was 41 years, the average systolic blood pressure was 121 mm Hg, and the average diastolic blood pressure was 77 mm Hg for all studies. In controlled studies in which the average follow-up was at least 5 years after donation (range, 6 to 13 years), blood pressure was 5 mm Hg higher in donors than in control participants (the weighted mean for systolic blood pressure using 4 studies involving 157 donors and 128 control participants was 6 mm Hg [95% CI, 2 to 11 mm Hg], and the weighted mean for diastolic blood pressure using 5 studies involving 196 donors and 161 control participants was 4 mm Hg [CI, 1 to 7 mm Hg]). There was statistical heterogeneity among the 6 controlled studies that assessed hypertension; an increase in risk was noted in 1 study (relative risk, 1.9 [CI, 1.1 to 3.5]).

LIMITATIONS: Most studies were retrospective and did not include control groups that were assembled and followed along with donors. Approximately one third of the donors had incomplete follow-up information. CONCLUSIONS: On the basis of the limited studies conducted to date, kidney donors may have a 5-mm Hg increase in blood pressure within 5 to 10 years after donation over that anticipated with normal aging. Future controlled, prospective studies with long periods of follow-up will better delineate safety and identify donors at lowest risk for long-term morbidity.

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Hirshberg, Boaz

**Can we justify living donor islet transplantation?**

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**We have an obligation to provide organs for transplantation after we die**

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**Ethnic and gender differences in willingness among high school students to donate organs**

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**Who is willing to take the risk? Assessing the readiness for living liver donation in the general German population**  
Journal of Medical Ethics 2006 July; 32(7): 389-394  

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Shortage of donor organs is one of the major problems for liver transplant programmes. Living liver donation is a possible alternative, which could increase the amount of donor organs available in the short term. OBJECTIVE: To assess the attitude towards living organ donation in the general population to have an overview of the overall attitude within Germany. METHODS: A representative quota of people was evaluated by a mail questionnaire (n = 250). This questionnaire had 24 questions assessing the willingness to be a living liver donor for different potential recipients. Factors for and against living liver donation were assessed. RESULTS: Donating a part of the liver was almost as accepted as donating a kidney. The readiness to donate was highest when participants were asked to donate for children. In an urgent life-threatening situation the will to donate was especially high, whereas it was lower in the case of recipient substance misuse. More women than men expressed a higher disposition to donate for their children. The readiness to donate was highest when participants were asked to donate for children. In an urgent life-threatening situation the will to donate was especially high, whereas it was lower in the case of recipient substance misuse. More women than men expressed a higher disposition to donate for their children. Conclusion: More women than men expressed a higher disposition to donate for their children. Conclusion: The will for postmortem organ donation positively correlated with the willingness to be a living organ donor. CONCLUSIONS: The motivation in different demographic subgroups to participate in living liver transplantation is described. Differences in donation readiness resulting from the situation of every donor and recipient are thoroughly outlined. The acceptance for a living liver donation was found to be high - and comparable to that of living kidney donation.

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Factors influencing the decision to donate: racial and ethnic comparisons
Thornton, J. Daryle; Curtis, J. Randall; Allen, Margaret D.
Completion of advanced care directives is associated with willingness to donate
Journal of the National Medical Association 2006 June; 98(6): 897-904

Pitchers, M.; Stokes, A.; Lonsdale, R.; Premachandra, D.J.; Edwards, D.R.
Research tissue banking in otolaryngology: organization, methods and uses, with reference to practical, ethical and legal issues

Brain donation for research: Who donates and why?

Siegal, Gil; Bonnie, Richard J.
Closing the organ gap: a reciprocity-based social contract approach
Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics 2006 Summer; 34(2): 415-423

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Recent developments in health law in Poland: new law on the removal, storage, and transplantation of cells, tissues, and organs

Valapour, Maryam
Donation after cardiac death: consent is the issue, not death
Journal of Clinical Ethics 2006 Summer; 17(2): 137-138

Truog, Robert D.; Cochrane, Thomas I.
The truth about "donation after cardiac death"
Journal of Clinical Ethics 2006 Summer; 17(2): 133-136

Parturkar, D.
Legal and ethical issues in human organ transplantation
Abstract: The Indian Law on Human Organ and Tissue transplantation protects the interests and preserves the lives of both the donor as well as the recipient patient. An issue arises as to the relationship of others with one's body or parts thereof especially one's cadaver. The possessory [sic; possessory] rights of the cadaver, property rights in the human corpse will be discussed in this paper. The ethical issues involved in altruism give rise to number of contradictions on which this paper focuses. The removal of organs would constitute an "injury" in ethical and legal terms if the intended use of an organ or tissue is not legally and ethically acceptable. How one determines the existence of the 'injury' in this context, where application of the concept of non-malfeasance is itself a good defense, is discussed in the paper. Consent in case of a cadaver has always been a matter of debate. The application of the doctrine of consent will be referred to in the course of this article.

Schauenburg, H.; Hildebrandt, A.
Public knowledge and attitudes on organ donation do not differ in Germany and Spain

Haddow, G.
"Because you're worth it?" The taking and selling of transplantable organs
Journal of Medical Ethics 2006 June; 32(6): 324-328
Abstract: In the UK, the legal processes underpinning the procurement system for cadaveric organs for transplantation and research after death are under review. The review originated after media reports of hospitals,
such as Alder Hey and Bristol, retaining organs after death without the full, informed consent of relatives. The organ procurement systems for research and transplantation are separate and distinct, but given that legal change will be applicable to both, some have argued now is the time to introduce alternative organ transplant procurement systems such as presumed consent or incentive based schemes (despite inconclusive British and American research on the status of public attitudes). Findings are reported in this paper from qualitative and quantitative research undertaken in Scotland in order to ascertain the public acceptability of different procurement systems. Nineteen in depth interviews carried out with donor families about their experiences of donating the organs of the deceased covered their views of organ retention, presumed consent, and financial incentives. This led to a representative interview survey of 1009 members of the Scottish public. The originality of the triangulated qualitative and quantitative study offers exploration of alternative organ procurement systems from different "sides of the fence". The findings suggest that the legal changes taking place are appropriate in clarifying the role of the family but can go further in strengthening the choice of the individual to donate.

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can be ethically sound with adherence to strict eligibility criteria and fair allocation procedures. Nondirected donors catalyzing cascade exchanges can be ethically sound provided that individuals with blood types O and B are not made worse off.

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Christensen, Angi M.
Moral considerations in body donation for scientific research: a unique look at the University of Tennessee's anthropological research facility
Bioethics 2006 June; 20(3): 136-145
Abstract: This paper discusses keys to the moral procurement, treatment and disposition of remains used for scientific research, specifically those donated to the University of Tennessee's Anthropological Research Facility (ARF). The ARF is an outdoor laboratory dedicated to better understanding the fate of human remains in forensic contexts, and focuses its research on decomposition, time since death estimates, body location and recovery techniques, and skeletal analysis. Historically, many donations were unclaimed bodies received from medical examiners (although it will be shown that this trend is changing), and it has been argued that the use of the unclaimed bodies for medical or scientific purposes is a violation of autonomy since no consent was given by the individual. It is argued here, however, that the domain of autonomous choice extends to one's own corpse only insofar as expressed wishes are made known prior to one's death, and that in the absence of expressed intent toward final disposition, it is acceptable for institutions to receive donations from medical examiners or family members. This paper also discusses other philosophical issues related to donation, consent and autonomy, and the forensic benefits of research conducted at the Anthropological Research Facility.

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* Article  Document 1086
United States. Department of Health and Human Services. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Medicare and Medicaid programs; conditions for coverage for organ procurement organizations (OPOs). Final rule
Federal Register 2006 May 31; 71(104): 30981-31054

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Kulkarni, Sanjay; Cronin, David C. 2nd.
Ethical tensions in solid organ transplantation: the price of success

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Brack, Graham
Spain's high rates of organ donation may hinge on local use [letter]
BMJ: British Medical Journal 2006 May 27; 332(7552): 1274

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For two transplant patients, a dire complication: West Nile
Grady, Denise
New York Times 2006 May 16; p. F1, F6

http://www.nytimes.com (link may be outdated)

Attitudes toward financial incentives, donor authorization, and presumed consent among next-of-kin who consented vs. refused organ donation
Rodrigue, J.R.; Cornell, D.L.; Howard, R.J.
Transplantation 2006 May 15; 81(9): 1249-1256

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Death's waiting list [opinion]
Satel, Sally

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Potential for organ donation in the United Kingdom: audit of intensive care records
Barber, Kerri; Falvey, Sue; Hamilton, Claire; Collett, Dave; Rudge, Chris
BMJ: British Medical Journal 2006 May 13; 332(7550): 1124-1126

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To determine the true potential for solid organ donation from deceased heartbeating donors and the reasons for non-donation from potential donors. DESIGN: An audit of all deaths in intensive care units, 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2005. The study was hierarchic, in that information was sought on whether or not brain stem testing was carried out; if so, whether or not organ donation was considered; if so whether or not the next of kin were approached; if so, whether or not consent was given; if so, whether or not organ donation took place. SETTING: 341 intensive care units in 284 hospitals in the United Kingdom. PARTICIPANTS: 46,801 dead patients, leading to 2740 potential heartbeating solid organ donors and 1244 actual donors. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Proportion of potential deceased heartbeating donors considered for organ donation, proportion of families who denied consent, and proportion of potential donors who became organ donors. RESULTS: Over the two years of the study, 41% of the families of potential donors denied consent. The refusal rate for families of potential donors from ethnic minorities was twice that for white potential donors, but the age and sex of the potential donor did not affect the refusal rate. In 15% of families of potential donors there was no record of the next of kin being approached for permission for organ donation. CONCLUSIONS: Intensive care units are extremely good in considering possible organ donation from suitable patients. The biggest obstacle to improving the organ donation rate is the high proportion of relatives who deny consent.

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**Individual and family consent to organ and tissue donation: is the current position coherent?**

Journal of Medical Ethics 2005 October; 31(10): 587-590

**Abstract:** The current position on the deceased's consent and the family's consent to organ and tissue donation from the dead is a double veto-each has the power to withhold and override the other's desire to donate. This paper raises, and to some extent answers, questions about the coherence of the double veto. It can be coherently defended in two ways: if it has the best effects and if the deceased has only negative rights of veto. Whether the double veto has better effects than other policies requires empirical investigation, which is not undertaken here. As for rights, the paper shows that it is entirely possible that individuals have a negative right of veto but no positive right to compel acceptance of their offers. Thus if intensivists and transplant teams turn down the deceased's offer, they do not thereby violate the deceased's right. This leaves it open whether non-rights based reasons-such as avoiding bad publicity or distress -require intensivists and transplant teams to turn down or accept the deceased's offer. This, however, is beyond the scope of this paper. The current position may or may not be wrong, but it is at least
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**Reuse of samples: ethical issues encountered by two institutional ethics review committees in Kenya**

Bioethics 2005 October; 19(5-6): 537-549

**Abstract:** There is growing concern about the reuse and exploitation of biological materials (human tissues) for use in research worldwide. Most discussions about samples have taken place in developed countries, where genetic manipulation techniques have greatly advanced in recent years. There is very little discussion in developing countries, although collaborative research with institutions from developed countries is on the increase. The study sought to identify and describe ethical issues arising in the storage, reuse and exportation of samples in a developing country. Research protocols presented to two Ethics Review Committees in Kenya during a period of two years were reviewed. A record was made of the protocol title, sample collected, request for storage, reuse or exportation and whether or not subject consent was sought. The findings indicated that about 25% out of the 388 protocols sought permission for reuse and only half of those actually informed subjects of the contemplated re-use. Less than 20% requested storage and again, about half of them sought consent from subjects. There is an indication that investigators do not see the need to seek consent for storage, reuse and exportation of samples. It is proposed that these issues should be addressed through policy interventions at both the national and global levels.

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Medicine and Law: World Association for Medical Law 2005 September; 24(3): 585-603
Abstract: In France the general principles of organ donation are: consent, absence of financial gain, anonymity, advertising is prohibited, healthcare safety. As regards organ removals from living persons, a panel of experts is required to give approval. The recipient's spouse, brothers or sisters, sons or daughters, grandparents, uncles or aunts and first cousins may be authorised to donate organs, as well as the spouse of the recipient's father or mother. The donor may also be any person who provides proof of having lived with the recipient for at least two years. As regards organ removals from Deceased Persons for Therapeutic Purposes, removals may be practised if the deceased did not make known their refusal during their lifetime (this may be recorded in the national registry set up for this purpose). The doctor must not seek the family's opinion, but rather ensure that the deceased did not express opposition to organ donation during his lifetime. The rule of presumed consent should apply, unless there is any danger to the health of the general public. This paper describes and discusses in detail the new legislation and its relationship to existing French legal codes.
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Explicit or presumed consent and organ donation post-mortem: does it matter?
Medicine and Law: World Association for Medical Law 2005 September; 24(3): 575-583
Abstract: In the last 25 years almost every West European country has enacted a transplantation law. During the preparation of these laws an important issue was whether to base the transplantation law on explicit or presumed consent regarding organ donation post-mortem. A common view of supporters of the presumed consent system is that it will result in more organ donors than the rule of explicit consent. In this article the difference between the different systems is further explored. For that purpose, the systems for post mortem donation in 10 West European countries will be discussed. Focus will be on the legal role of relatives within the consent process and finally on the role of relatives in practice. It will be argued that the difference between the two types of systems is less important
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Abstract: The ethics of post-mortem organ retention and use is widely debated in bioethics and law. However, the fundamental ethical issues have often been inadequately treated. According to one argument, dead bodies are no longer "persons". Given the great benefits dead bodies offer to human kind, they should be automatically treated as public property: when the person dies, the body becomes a public thing (a res publica, a republic). This paper articulates the ethical issues involved in organ and tissue retention and use, both in the case in which the deceased's wishes are known and in the case in which the wishes are not known. It contends that a dead body is not a republic. The state should maximise availability of organs and tissues by inviting or requiring citizens to make an informed and responsible choice on the matter.
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Fear, ambivalence, and liminality: key concepts in refusal to donate an organ after brain death

JONA's Healthcare Law, Ethics, and Regulation 2005 July-September; 7(3): 79-85

Abstract: The refusal to donate an organ is a phenomenon in need of exploration and explanation. This article refers to the major fear of becoming an organ donor in relation to a global culture perspective and to the Halacha (Jewish law). A theoretical critique about the ambivalence demonstrated by health care providers and families will discuss these concepts in relation to brain death, from the stages of hospitalization, through the period prior to the assertion of brain death, ending with brain death, and its perspective as a liminal situation. Finally, we conclude that nursing practices during the care of the "brain dead" patient, and toward the patient's family, should convey an unequivocal message. That is, brain death describes irreversible cessation of all brain function, and therefore, the patient becomes a dead body and can be treated as a potential organ donor.

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Does it matter that organ donors are not dead? Ethical and policy implications

Journal of Medical Ethics 2005 July; 31(7): 406-409

Abstract: The "standard position" on organ donation is that the donor must be dead in order for vital organs to be removed, a position with which we agree. Recently, Robert Truog and Walter Robinson have argued that (1) brain death is not death, and (2) even though "brain dead" patients are not dead, it is morally acceptable to remove vital organs from those patients. We accept and defend their claim that brain death is not death, and we argue against both the US "whole brain" criterion and the UK "brain stem" criterion. Then we answer their arguments in favour of removing vital organs from "brain dead" and other classes of comatose patients. We dispute their claim that the
removal of vital organs is morally equivalent to "letting nature take its course", arguing that, unlike "allowing to die", it is the removal of vital organs that kills the patient, not his or her disease or injury. Then, we argue that removing vital organs from living patients is immoral and contrary to the nature of medical practice. Finally, we offer practical suggestions for changing public policy on organ transplantation.

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**The question of organ procurement: beyond charity [opinion]**

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**Human organs, scarcities, and sale: morality revisited**

Journal of Medical Ethics 2005 June; 31(6): 362-365

**Abstract:** Despite stringent and fine tuned laws most jurisdictions are not able to curb organ trafficking. Nor are they able to provide organs to the needy. There are reports of the kidnapping and murder of children and adults to "harvest" their organs. Millions of people are suffering, not because the organs are not available but because "morality" does not allow them to have access to the organs. Arguments against organ sale are grounded in two broad considerations: (1) sale is contrary to human dignity, and (2) sale violates equity. Both these objections are examined in this article and it is concluded that they reflect a state of moral paternalism rather than pragmatism. It is argued that a live human body constitutes a vital source of supply of organs and tissues and that the possibilities of its optimum utilisation should be explored. Commercialisation should be curbed not by depriving a needy person of his genuine requirements but by making the enforcement agencies efficient.

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Al-Khader, A.A.

**A model for scoring and grading willingness of a potential living related donor**


**Abstract:** There are few examples in the literature of objective measures for the assessment of donor willingness. The author describes the scoring system in use at his own renal transplant unit which has brought objectivity to the process of determining the willingness of living related donors. In this system, a total score to determine the degree of willingness or unwillingness is calculated based on responses to a series of questions. The author believes that with minor modifications this system could be implemented by transplant units in different countries and cultures to screen out donors who are acting under duress.

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Ethical and legal issues in non-heart-beating organ donation
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**Organ and tissue donation: a trustwide perspective or critical care concern?**
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**Blood rights: the body and information privacy**

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Northup, Patrick Grant; Berg, Carl Lansing
**Living donor liver transplantation: the historical and cultural basis of policy decisions and ongoing ethical questions**
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**Organ solicitation on the Internet: every man for himself? [case study and commentaries]**

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Kunin, J.D.
**The search for organs: halachic perspectives on altruistic giving and the selling of organs**
Journal of Medical Ethics 2005 May; 31(5): 269-272

**Abstract:** Altruistic donation of organs from living donors is widely accepted as a virtue and even encouraged as a duty. Selling organs, on the other hand, is highly controversial and banned in most countries. What is the Jewish legal (halachic) position on these issues? In this review it is explained that altruistic donation is praiseworthy but in no way obligatory. Selling organs is a subject of rabbinic dispute among contemporary authorities.

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Giles, S.
An antidote to the emerging two tier organ donation policy in Canada: the Public Cadaveric Organ Donation Program
Journal of Medical Ethics 2005 April; 31(4): 188-191
Abstract: In Canada, as in many other countries, there exists an organ procurement/donation crisis. This paper reviews some of the most common kidney procurement and allocation programmes, analyses them in terms of public and private administration, and argues that privately administered living donor models are an inequitable stopgap measure, the good intentions of which are misplaced and opportunistic. Focusing on how to improve the publicly administered equitable cadaveric donation programme, and at the same time offering one possible explanation for its current failure, it is suggested that the simple moral principle of "give and you shall receive", already considered by some, be extended further. This would allow for those who are willing to sign up to be a public cadaveric donor be given a priority for receiving an organ donation should they ever require it. It is argued that this priority may provide the motivation to give that is so far lacking in Canada. This model is called the Public Cadaveric Organ Donation Program.
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**Imperative of "signs of clinical death" for organ transplants: message to the Pontifical Academy of Sciences**

Medical Ethics and Bioethics / Medicinska Etika & Bioetika 2005 Spring-Summer; 12(1): 14-15

Abstract: The Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983 regulates all aspects regarding organ transplants. This Act was last amended in 1989. Since then medical science has developed tremendously and to such an extent that organ transplants today are almost routine operations in many hospitals. Unfortunately the current methods of procuring human organs are not supplying the demand. A new approach, the commercialization of human organs for transplantation is a possibility with the potential to supply one hundred per cent of the demand for organs. There are however many arguments against the commercialization of human organs, but not one of these arguments is without criticism. Ethical aspects concerning commercialization of human organs also need to be investigated, in order to reach a conclusion that it is not unethical and is worth being investigated.

Document 1336

Robertson, Christopher

**Organ advertising: desperate patients solicit volunteers**


Abstract: The Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983 regulates all aspects regarding organ transplants. This Act was last amended in 1989. Since then medical science has developed tremendously and to such an extent that organ transplants today are almost routine operations in many hospitals. Unfortunately the current methods of procuring human organs are not supplying the demand. A new approach, the commercialization of human organs for transplantation is a possibility with the potential to supply one hundred per cent of the demand for organs. There are however many arguments against the commercialization of human organs, but not one of these arguments is without criticism. Ethical aspects concerning commercialization of human organs also need to be investigated, in order to reach a conclusion that it is not unethical and is worth being investigated.

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Perlman, Vanessa S.

**The place of altruism in a raging sea of market commerce [review of Transplanting Human Tissue: Ethics, Policy, and Practice, edited by Stuart J. Youngner, Martha W. Anderson, and Renie Schapiro; Transplant: From Myth to Reality, by Nicholas L. Tilney]**


Abstract: The Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983 regulates all aspects regarding organ transplants. This Act was last amended in 1989. Since then medical science has developed tremendously and to such an extent that organ transplants today are almost routine operations in many hospitals. Unfortunately the current methods of procuring human organs are not supplying the demand. A new approach, the commercialization of human organs for transplantation is a possibility with the potential to supply one hundred per cent of the demand for organs. There are however many arguments against the commercialization of human organs, but not one of these arguments is without criticism. Ethical aspects concerning commercialization of human organs also need to be investigated, in order to reach a conclusion that it is not unethical and is worth being investigated.

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Slabbert, Magda; Oosthuizen, Hennie

**Commercialization of human organs for transplantation: a view from South Africa**


Abstract: The Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983 regulates all aspects regarding organ transplants. This Act was last amended in 1989. Since then medical science has developed tremendously and to such an extent that organ transplants today are almost routine operations in many hospitals. Unfortunately the current methods of procuring human organs are not supplying the demand. A new approach, the commercialization of human organs for transplantation is a possibility with the potential to supply one hundred per cent of the demand for organs. There are however many arguments against the commercialization of human organs, but not one of these arguments is without criticism. Ethical aspects concerning commercialization of human organs also need to be investigated, in order to reach a conclusion that it is not unethical and is worth being investigated.

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Kassim, Puteri Nemie Jahn

**Organ transplantation in Malaysia: a need for a comprehensive legal regime**


Abstract: Organ transplantation has become increasingly routine as a means of saving and improving the quality of lives of thousands of people each year. However, transplant activity is increasingly constrained by the shortage of organs. The major impediment in procuring organs for transplant in Malaysia is the lack of cadaveric donors. The lack of cadaveric donors has encouraged patients to go to countries like India and China to purchase organs especially kidneys for transplantation. The inadequacies of the existing Malaysian Human Tissues Act 1974 has
also contributed to this problem. For instance, the word "tissue" is not defined under the Act. This raises complex and ethical questions as to the scope of the definition for "tissue". There is also no definition of "the person lawfully in possession of the body." This is significant as he is the person who is empowered by the Act to authorise removal of tissue. Further, there is also no articulation of a hierarchy of relatives who are deemed the next of kin. In a situation involving a large number of relatives, asserting different opinions, this may pose a problem. The articulation of a priority list is particularly difficult in Malaysia as it is a multi-cultural society where the hierarchy of relatives with the right to claim decision-making powers may vary in different cultures. Furthermore, there is also a pressing need for a legislation to ensure that the rights of potential live donors are protected. At the moment, the Human Tissues Act 1974 only relates to cadaveric donors whereas live donors fall within the purview of the common law. The system of "opting out" should be considered in Malaysia whereby every individual is presumed to be a donor unless he or she registers an objection. But this system can only be fair if every person in the community is given notice of the law and understands its implications. For the system to work, there must also exist a simple and effective way of registering objections. There is a need for continuous intensive public education and counselling. A nationally co-ordinated mechanism must be in place to ensure effectiveness of identifying potential donors and recipients.

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Transplantation Proceedings 2005 March; 37(2): 574-576

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Transplantation Proceedings 2005 March; 37(2): 563-564

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Benatar, S.R.

A response to J S Taylor
Blinkered objections to bioethics: a response to Benatar
Journal of Medical Ethics 2005 March; 31(3): 179-180

Abstract: In a recent commentary, S R Benatar criticised the debates over organ donation and kidney selling for being located within a "narrow and inadequate framework". Benatar levels four charges against those who engage in the current organs debate: that they myopically focus on saving lives; that they accept the dominance of market orientated approaches to health care; that they reify individualism, and that they engage in limited moral arguments. Given the importance of the organs debate it is imperative that the misunderstandings of it on which Benatar's criticisms are based are dispelled. Accordingly, I will consider and reject each of his objections in turn.

Evolution of a living donor liver transplantation advocacy program
Journal of Clinical Ethics 2005 Spring; 16(1): 46-57

Reply to Glannon and Ross: may parent to child organ donation be altruistic?

Motivation, risk, and benefit in living organ donation: a reply to Aaron Spital

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Conscription of cadaveric organs for transplantation: a stimulating idea whose time has not yet come
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Maloney, Dennis M.

**Safety is primary concern of new regulations on tissue**


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**Dirty Pretty Things (2005)**

Amazon; Hollywood Video

**Abstract:** Nigerian Okwe, an ex-surgeon, now works as a taxi driver and porter at a West London Hotel after his escape to England to avoid threats to his life. He becomes friends with Senay, a young woman from Turkey working as a chambermaid. Senay is just one of the many illegal immigrants working at the hotel; all of whom struggle to support themselves in low-wage, low-status job that make them invisible to the eyes of most people despite the essential role they play in the national economy. The need to avoid the attention of legal authorities often makes illegal immigrants vulnerable to unscrupulous people. When Okwe and Senay accidentally discover that a thriving black market in human organs operates at the hotel, the pressures on each of them are immense. The organ market is fueled by greed and desperation - both in persons who need organs to live and persons willing to donate organs in exchange for a forged passport they hope will lead to better lives. London Critics Circle Award; Venice Film Festival Award

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**ORGANSPENDE UND TRANSPLANTATION UND IHRE REZENSION IN DER ETHIK DER ABRAHAMITISCHEN RELIGIONEN**


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Ann Arbor, MI: ProQuest Information and Learning/UMI, 2005. 86 p.

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Call number: [RD129.5 .S56 2005a](#)

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Abstract: Set in Pakistan, where organ trade is not illegal but is not really discussed, this program explores the global issue of the marketing of human organs from poor individuals living in third world countries to ill persons with money to purchase organs. The story line follows Jim, a young father, who has waited for six years for a donor kidney. He pays several thousand dollars and travels to Pakistan for a kidney transplant from a paid donor. Jim survives the operation and returns home looking forward to a seeing his children grow up. The paid donor has money to buy land on which he can build his house. Is the market for human organs immoral? Despite condemnation of organ marketing, shortages of transplantable human organs in Westernized countries and desperate financial need in developing countries, have led an increasing number of Westerners to purchase life-sustaining organs from strangers in other countries willing to sell their body parts (their most valuable asset). One of over 500 Danes waiting for a kidney transplant, Jim Jarlman - married and the father of two pre-teen children - decides to travel to Pakistan to buy the kidney of a stranger. The going rate for a kidney of $1500 to $3000 represents several years wages for poor Pakistanis. Jim's body has already rejected a kidney donated by his mother and one from a cadaver, so he has few options. Donors usually are not warned of health risks from donation. Many suffer chronic pain and other health problems due to almost non-existent health care and the need to return to strenuous work just days after surgery. Some lives are extended, hospitals and middle-men make money from the surgeries; the poor donors do too, but at what cost to their futures? The program also profiles two other Danes - Jan Beck, who ultimately remains on the waiting list in Denmark, and a father who donated to his daughter within Denmark.

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Delmonico, Francis L.  
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**Narratives of compound loss: parents’ stories from the organ retention scandal**  
Call number: R727 .N27 2004

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Call number: QH441.2 .G45 2004

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Ashley, Benedict M.  
**Organ donation and implantation.**  
Call number: R725.56 .M68 2004
Appendix C: informed consent policy for tissue donation.
Call number: RD120.75 .T745 2004

Appendix B: Bill of rights for donor families.
Call number: RD120.75 .T745 2004

Appendix A: model elements of informed consent for organ and tissue donation.
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The gift and the market: cultural symbolic perspectives.
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*The power of talk: African Americans' communication with family members about organ donation and its impact on the willingness to donate organs*

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*Living related donors*
Pediatric Pulmonology 2004; (Supplement 26): 114-115

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Financial incentives for cadaveric organ donation

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Chang, Wesley

Arrested development: patent laws, embryonic stem cell research, and the organ black market

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Terry, Louise M.; Campbell, Anne

Protecting the interests of the child bone marrow donor
**Abstract:** At a time when designer babies have been created to act as cord blood donors to sick siblings, ethical debate has focused predominantly on the extent to which it is acceptable to create one human being to assist another. However, children are frequently used this way, by their families and doctors who extract their bone marrow, to try to save the life of another, usually a sibling. With any life-threatening illness, there is the possibility that the urgency of the sick sibling's need means that the short-term welfare of the donor child receives less attention than it should by parents and doctors. This article suggests ways to protect the interests of such children and empower them within the decision-making process and concludes that the drive to save life must be tempered by recognition of the intrinsic worth of donor children and their rights not to be exploited.

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**Ethical dilemmas: scenario 6 results**

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Smith, Sandi W.; Kopfman, Jenifer E.; Lindsey, Lisa L. Massi; Yoo, Jina; Morrison, Kelly

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Wilkinson, Dominic J.C.

**Selling organs and souls: should the state prohibit 'demeaning' practices?**


**Abstract:** It is sometimes argued that practices such as organ-selling should be prohibited because they are demeaning to the individuals involved. In this article the plausibility of such an argument is questioned. I will examine what it means to demean or be demeaned, and suggest that the mere fact that an individual is demeaning...
themself does not provide sufficient justification for legal prohibition. On the contrary, such laws might be argued to be demeaning.

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Anderson, Martha; Youngner, Stuart J.; Bottenfield, Scott; Shapiro, Renie

**Tissue banking and transplantation, ethical issues in.**
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**Organ transplants, sociocultural aspects of.**
Call number: QH332 .E52 2004 v.4

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**Organ transplants, medical overview of.**
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Kahn, Jeffrey; Parry, Susan

**Organ and tissue procurement: II. Ethical and legal issues regarding living donors.**
Call number: QH332 .E52 2004 v.4

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**Organ and tissue procurement: I. Medical and organizational aspects.**
Call number: QH332 .E52 2004 v.4

* **Article**

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Steinberg, David

**Kidney transplants from young children and the mentally retarded**
Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics 2004; 25(4): 229-241

**Abstract:** Kidney donation by young children and the mentally retarded has been supported by court decisions, arguments based on obligations inherent in family relationships, an array of contextual factors, and the principle of beneficence. These justifications for taking organs from people who cannot protect themselves are problematic and must be weighed against our obligation to protect the vulnerable. A compromise solution is presented that strongly
Guidelines are proposed that prohibit the retrieval of kidneys from young children and the mentally retarded but permit one exception. They would allow retrieval of a kidney when the consequence to a first order relative with whom the donor has a meaningful and valuable relationship is otherwise imminent death. This would be done in accordance with additional guidelines that minimize harm to the donor. Since most patients with end stage renal disease can be maintained on dialysis the need for a kidney to prevent death should be an uncommon occurrence. This compromise is proposed as a solution to a dilemma that exists because two ethical principles are in conflict and one cannot be honored without violating the other.
rules covering consent and confidentiality may create challenges for the research community. Emerging health information legislation does, however, create a somewhat more lenient research environment, largely because these laws allow, in some circumstances, research on identifiable health information without consent. Nevertheless, conflicts between existing common law, research ethics policy and new health information legislation illustrate profound policy dilemmas created by research involving storage and use of tissue and genetic material.
highest in traffic accidents. Despite this, the legal framework regulating transplantation was enacted late in comparison to other European countries, and was not the only obstacle to the development of organ donation. Several other factors such as philosophy, culture, traditional and religious attitudes, lack of public information and lack of the relevant social fabric, have all contributed to the current sad situation. This article aims to present a critical view on the evolution of the legal framework in the field of tissue and organ transplantation in Greece. Issues that still deter organ donation are discussed along with an insight into the current situation in the Greek social context in order to make a constructive contribution to future perspectives.

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Commodifying life? A pilot study of opinions regarding financial incentives for organ donation
Abstract: In recent years many policy proposals have been put forward to create financial incentives to encourage families to allow the harvesting of organs from their deceased relatives. While research has focused on whether these policies would actually increase the supply of organs, no research has focused on testing the ethical concerns about such policies. This article presents the findings of a pilot study conducted to determine whether people think that families should end life support of a family member in order to harvest organs if various incentive policies are in place. While the findings do not suggest a direct effect of these inducements, they do indicate that the amount of money received from organ donation is a consideration in making the decision whether to end life support. The implications of this finding for ethical debates and health policy are reviewed.

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Abstract: The furore over the retention of organs at postmortem examination, without adequate consent, has led to a reassessment of the justification for, and circumstances surrounding, the retention of any human material after postmortem examinations and operations. This brings into focus the large amount of human material stored in various archives and museums, much of which is not identifiable and was accumulated many years ago, under unknown circumstances. Such anonymous archival material could be disposed of, used for teaching, used for research, or remain in storage. We argue that there are no ethical grounds for disposing of the material, or for storing it in the absence of a teaching or research rationale. Nevertheless, with stringent safeguards, it can be used even in
the absence of consent in research and teaching. Regulations are required to control the storage of all such human material, along the lines of regulations governing anatomy body bequests.

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New England Journal of Medicine 2003 August 14; 349(7): 667-674
Abstract: BACKGROUND: As the need for transplantable organs increases, waiting lists of patients become longer. We studied the size and composition of the national pool of brain-dead organ donors during a three-year period and, on the basis of these data, considered ways to increase the rate of donation. METHODS: We reviewed hospital medical records of deaths occurring in the intensive care unit from 1997 through 1999 in the service areas of 36 organ-procurement organizations to identify brain-dead potential organ donors. We examined data on characteristics of the potential donors, the processes of referral to organ-procurement organizations and of requesting donations, and the hospitals. RESULTS: We identified a total of 18,524 brain-dead potential organ donors during the study period. The predicted annual number of brain-dead potential organ donors is between 10,500 and 13,800. The overall consent rate (the number of families agreeing to donate divided by the number of families asked to donate) for 1997 through 1999 was 54 percent, and the overall conversion rate (the number of actual donors divided by the number of potential donors) was 42 percent. Hospitals with 150 or more beds were more likely than smaller hospitals to have potential donors and actual donors (P<0.001); 19 percent of hospitals accounted for 80 percent of all potential donors. Calculations of the number of donors per million persons in the general population did not correlate well with the performance of organ-procurement organizations as measured by the conversion rate. CONCLUSIONS: Lack of consent to a request for donation was the primary cause of the gap between the number of potential donors and the number of actual donors. Since potential and actual donors are highly concentrated in larger hospitals, resources invested to improve the process of obtaining consent in larger hospitals should maximize the rate of organ recovery. The performance of organ-procurement organizations can be assessed objectively through the comparison of the number of actual donors with the number of potential donors in the given service area. Copyright 2003 Massachusetts Medical Society
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Cerebrum: The Dana Forum on Brain Science 2003 Summer; 5(3): 61-72

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**Honoring and inspiring organ donation**

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Hamer, C.L.; Rivlin, M.M.

**A stronger policy of organ retrieval from cadaveric donors: some ethical considerations**

Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 196-200

**Abstract:** Taking organs from dead people seems, prima facie, to raise fewer ethical complications than taking organs from other sources. There are, however, serious ethical problems in taking organs from the dead unless there is premortem evidence that this is what the deceased would have wanted, or at least, not have objected to. In this paper we will look at a "strong" opting out policy as proposed by John Harris. We will argue that people can be harmed after their death and that the posthumous removal of organs against their expressed wishes is one form that such harm might take. We also argue that Harris's claim that we show "equality of concern" between the donor and recipient requires too much.

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Kirklin, D.

**The altruistic act of asking**

Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 193-195

**Abstract:** There are a number of obstacles to increasing the supply of cadaveric organs for transplantation. These include reluctance on the part of relatives to agree to the so called harvesting of organs from their deceased relative, and the unwillingness of some doctors to approach grieving families and ask consent for this harvesting to take place. In this paper I will focus on the altruistic act of asking that the latter entails, and will argue that failure to acknowledge the personal cost of this act to physicians is having an adverse impact on the supply of organs. I will draw analogies with the almost equally neglected altruistic act of undertaking anatomy dissection and all of the related breaking of societal taboos. I will examine the language used in discussions about increasing organ supply and conclude that the terms cadaveric and harvest are unhelpful in gaining public confidence. A process and vocabulary that openly acknowledges and validates the altruistic acts demanded of all the human beings involved--donors, recipients, their respective relatives, and the health professionals who mediate between them--is needed if the supply of organs is to be increased.
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Zamperetti, N.; Bellomo, R.; Ronco, C.

**Defining death in non-heart beating organ donors**

Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 182-185

**Abstract:** Protocols for retrieving vital organs in consenting patients in cardiovascular arrest (non-heart beating donors, NHBD) rest on the assumptions that irreversible asystole a) identifies the instant of biological death, and b) is clinically assessable at the time when retrieval of vital organs is possible. Unfortunately both assumptions are flawed. We argue that traditional life/death definitions could be actually inadequate to represent the reality of dying under intensive support, and we suggest redefining NHBD protocols on moral, social, and anthropological criteria, admitting that irreversible (however defined) asystole can only equate a clinically determinable point of no return in the process of dying, where organ retrieval can be morally and socially accepted in previously consenting patients.

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Bell, M.D.D.

**Non-heart beating organ donation: old procurement strategy - - new ethical problems**

Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 176-181

**Abstract:** The imbalance between supply of organs for transplantation and demand for them is widening. Although the current international drive to re-establish procurement via non-heart beating organ donation/donor (NHBOD) is founded therefore on necessity, the process may constitute a desirable outcome for patient and family when progression to brain stem death (BSD) does not occur and conventional organ retrieval from the beating heart donor is thereby prevented. The literature accounts of this practice, however, raise concerns that risk jeopardising professional and public confidence in the broader transplant programme. This article focuses on these clinical, ethical, and legal issues in the context of other approaches aimed at increasing donor numbers. The feasibility of introducing such an initiative will hinge on the ability to reassure patients, families, attendant staff, professional bodies, the wider public, law enforcement agencies, and the media that practitioners are working within explicit guidelines which are both ethically and legally defensible.

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**A volunteer to be killed for his organs [opinion]**

Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 175

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**Human organs from prisoners: kidneys for life**

Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 171-175

**Abstract:** A proposal to allow prisoners to save their lives or to be eligible for commutation of sentence by donating
kidneys for transplantation has been a subject of controversy in the Philippines. Notwithstanding the vulnerabilities associated with imprisonment, there are good reasons for allowing organ donations by prisoners. Under certain conditions, such donations can be very beneficial not only to the recipients but to the prisoners themselves. While protection needs to be given to avoid coercion and exploitation, overprotection has to be avoided. The prohibition on the involvement of prisoners in organ transplantation constitutes unjustified overprotection. Under certain conditions, prisoners can make genuinely independent decisions. When it can be reasonably ascertained that they are able to decide freely, society should recognise an obligation to help them implement their decisions, such as when they intend to donate an organ as a way of asserting their religious faith and performing a sacrifice in atonement for their sins.

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Unrelated living organ donation: ULTRA needs to go
Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 169-170

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Boyes, M.; Ward, P.
Brain donation for schizophrenia research: gift, consent, and meaning
Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 165-168

Abstract: The Neuroscience Institute of Schizophrenia and Allied Disorders's (NISAD) "Gift of Hope" Tissue Donor Program is a volunteer programme for people who wish to donate their brain when they die for neuroscience research into schizophrenia. Organ donation for purposes of research differs from transplant donation in a number of ways, most notably the absence of a single recipient. Within a particular community, however, (people with schizophrenia and their carers) the single recipient is replaced by a sense of shared experience and preventing suffering in others. Donors have an investment in the research.

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Wilkinson, T.M.
What's not wrong with conditional organ donation?
Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 163-164

Abstract: In a well known British case, the relatives of a dead man consented to the use of his organs for transplant on the condition that they were transplanted only into white people. The British government condemned the acceptance of racist offers and the panel they set up to report on the case condemned all conditional offers of donation. The panel appealed to a principle of altruism and meeting the greatest need. This paper criticises their reasoning. The panel's argument does not show that conditional donation is always wrong and anyway overlooks a crucial distinction between making an offer and accepting it. But even the most charitable reinterpretation of the panel's argument does not reject selective acceptance of conditional offers. The panel's reasoning has no merit.

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http://www.jmedethics.com (link may be outdated)
Modified mandated choice for organ procurement
Chouhan, P.; Draper, H.
Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 157-162

Abstract: Presumed consent to organ donation looks increasingly unlikely to be a palatable option for increasing organ procurement in the UK following the publication of the report into events at Alder Hey and elsewhere. Yet, given that the alternative to increasing the number of cadaveric organs available is either to accept a greater number of live donations, or accept that people will continue to die for the want of an organ, public policy makers remain obliged to consider other means of increasing the procurement rate. In this paper, we meet the main objections to mandated choice (namely that it undermines autonomy and that mandated donation is preferable). We have modified the traditional approach to mandated choice to take into account the force of the objection that mandated donation is preferable, by accepting that people can and do make bad decisions about organ donation and proposing that all accompanying public education and information about cadaveric donation should be directed in favour of donation.

Do the sick have a right to cadaveric organs?
Glannon, W.
Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 153-156

Abstract: One way of increasing the supply of organs for transplantation is to adopt a policy giving the sick a right to cadaveric organs. Such a right would entail the coercive transfer of organs from the dead without their previous consent. Because this policy would violate individual autonomy and the special relation between humans and their bodies, it would be morally unjustifiable. Although a rights-based non-consensual model of salvaging cadaveric organs would be medically desirable, a communitarian-based consensual model would be a morally justifiable alternative way of addressing the problem of organ scarcity.

Presumed consent for transplantation: a dead issue after Alder Hey?
English, V.; Sommerville, A.
Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 147-152

Abstract: In the wake of scandals about the unauthorised retention of organs following postmortem examination, the issue of valid consent (or the lack of it) has returned to the forefront. Emphasis is put on obtaining explicit authorisation from the patient or family prior to any medical intervention, including those involving the dead. Although the controversies in the UK arose from the retention of human material for education or research rather than therapy, concern has been expressed that public mistrust could also adversely affect organ donation for transplantation. At the same time, however, the British Medical Association (BMA) continues to call for a shift to a system of presumed consent for organ transplantation. This apparent inconsistency can be justified because valid distinctions exist between the reasons requiring explicit consent for retention and the acceptability of presumed consent for transplantation. This paper argues for introducing a system of presumed consent for organ donation, given the overwhelming expressions of public support for transplantation. Ongoing legislative review in the UK provides an ideal chance to alter the default position to one where potential donors can simply acquiesce or opt out of donation. Combined with consultation with their relatives, this could be a much better method of realising individuals' wishes. It would also achieve a better balance between the duties owed to the deceased and those owed to people awaiting a transplant.
Commodification and exploitation: arguments in favour of compensated organ donation

Abstract: This paper takes the view that compensated donation and altruism are not incompatible. In particular, it holds that the arguments against giving compensation stand on weak rational grounds: (1) the charge that compensation fosters "commodification" has neither been specific enough to account for different types of monetary transactions nor sufficiently grounded in reality to be rationally convincing; (2) although altruism is commendable, organ donors should not be compelled to act purely on the basis of altruistic motivations, especially if there are good reasons to believe that significantly more lives can be saved and enhanced if incentives are put in place, and (3) offering compensation for organs does not necessarily lead to exploitation—on the contrary, it may be regarded as a necessity in efforts to minimise the level of exploitation that already exists in current organ procurement systems.
An ethical market in human organs
Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 137-138
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http://www.jmedethics.com (link may be outdated)

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van Diest, P.J.; Lopes Cardoso, N.W.J.; Niesing, J.
Cadaveric tissue donation: a pathologist's perspective
Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 135-136
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Harris, John
Organ procurement: dead interests, living needs: cadaver organs should be automatically available [editorial]
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Savulescu, J.
Death, us and our bodies: personal reflections: we need to rethink our attitudes to the bodies of the dead in order to increase our willingness to donate organs and tissues [editorial]
Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 June; 29(3): 127-130
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Spital, Aaron
Conscription of cadaveric organs for transplantation: neglected again
Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal 2003 June; 13(2): 169-174
Abstract: The March 2003 issue of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal was devoted to cadaveric organ procurement. All the discussed proposals for solving the severe organ shortage place a higher value on respecting individual and/or family autonomy than on maximizing recovery of organs. Because of this emphasis on autonomy and historically high refusal rates, I believe that none of the proposals is likely to achieve the goals of ensuring an adequate supply of transplantable organs. An alternative approach, conscription of cadaveric organs for transplantation, reverses the rank order of these priorities by placing greater value on maximizing recovery of organs than on respect for autonomy. Although conscription of organs initially may appear to be a radical and even ridiculous proposal, careful consideration reveals that it might well solve the organ shortage in an ethically acceptable way.
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Dyer, Owen

**Surgeon calls for legalisation of payment to kidney donors [news]**

BMJ: British Medical Journal 2003 May 31; 326(7400): 1164

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West Nile Virus in Transplant Recipients Investigation Team

**Transmission of West Nile Virus from an organ donor to four transplant recipients**


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Sheikh, Aziz; Gatrad, A.R.

**Promoting blood donation among British Muslims [opinion]**

BMJ: British Medical Journal 2003 May 24; 326(7399): 1152

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Mayor, Susan

**Public response to the Isaacs report will slow neurological research [news]**

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Mayor, Susan

**Inquiry finds brains were removed without consent [news]**

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Groopman, Jerome
Do you know where that cartilage came from?

Pear, Robert
F.D.A. delays regulation of tissue transplants: threat to public health is acknowledged

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Inquiry shows British scientists took brains without families' consent

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Keeping an eye on the global traffic in human organs
Lancet 2003 May 10; 361(9369): 1645-1648

Roels, Leo; Kalo, Zoltán; Boesebeck, Detlef; Whiting, James; Wight, Celia
Cost-benefit approach in evaluating investment into donor action: the German case
Transplant International 2003 May; 16(5): 321-326

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Irish parents want new investigation into organ program

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Mount Sinai may resume a liver transplant program

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All of me: you might be surprised where your donated body goes and who makes money from it
New York Times Magazine 2003 March 16; p. 94

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Washington Post 2003 March 3; p. A3

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Medical Ethics and Bioethics / Medicinska Etika & Bioetika 2003 Spring-Summer; 10(1-2): 10-13
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A matter of priority: transplanting organs preferentially to registered donors
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Presumed consent organ donation in Pennsylvania: one small step for Pennsylvania, one giant leap for organ donation
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**Incentives for providing organs**
Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal 2003 March; 13(1): 53-64

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Curtis, Alexander S.
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Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal 2003 March; 13(1): 51-52

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**Document 1852**
Kahn, Jeffrey P.
**Three views of organ procurement policy: moving ahead or giving up?**
Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal 2003 March; 13(1): 45-50

**Abstract:** The supply of organs for transplant remains inadequate to meet the needs of waiting patients, in spite of many programs and approaches to increase rates of donation. Over the years there have been numerous proposals to introduce schemes that would move toward the outright sale of organs. Three articles in this issue of the Journal propose methods for increasing organ supply — two by moving toward a market approach and the third by advocating a change in social culture. All three suffer from shortcomings, including the endorsement and encouragement of the exploitation of those who may offer organs. Although the shortage of organs must be addressed, the social price of a market in organs is too high, and proposals to encourage a rethinking of social responsibility are unlikely to be effective.

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**Document 1853**
Bartz, Clifford Earle
**Operation Blue, ULTRA: DION -- the donation inmate organ network**
Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal 2003 March; 13(1): 37-43

**Abstract:** Presently more than 80,000 Americans await an organ transplant, while 10 to 12 people die each day because of the lack of organs. The program proposed here would allow federal inmates additional "time off" for agreeing to become living donors or to provide organs or their bodies upon death. Such a program could add 100 to 170 thousand new organ donors to the pool, with another 10 to 12 thousand added annually. If the program were applied to all state inmates, up to 4 million new donors might be added, with another 10 to 13 thousand added annually. Given the extreme need for more organ donors and the need for more living donors, the current National Transplant Act of 1984 and the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act must be amended, while still retaining control of donation procedures.

Georgetown users check [Georgetown Journal Finder](http://bioethics.georgetown.edu/publications/scopenotes/sn43.pdf) for access to full text

**Document 1854**
Veatch, Robert M.
**Why liberals should accept financial incentives for organ procurement**

...
Abstract: Free-market libertarians have long supported incentives to increase organ procurement, but those oriented to justice traditionally have opposed them. This paper presents the reasons why those worried about justice should reconsider financial incentives and tolerate them as a lesser moral evil. After considering concerns about discrimination and coercion and setting them aside, it is suggested that the real moral concern should be manipulation of the neediest. The one offering the incentive (the government) has the resources to eliminate the basic needs that pressure the poor into a willingness to sell. It is unethically manipulative to withhold those resources and then offer payment for organs. Nevertheless, the poor have been left without basic necessities for 20 years since the passage of the prohibition on incentives. As long as the government continues to withhold a decent minimum of welfare, liberals should, with shame, cease opposing financial incentives for organ procurement.

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* Article Document 1855
Etzioni, Amitai
Organ donation: a communitarian approach
Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal 2003 March; 13(1): 1-18
Abstract: Recently, various suggestions have been made to respond to the increasingly great shortage of organs by paying for them. Because of the undesirable side effects of such approaches (commodification, injustice, and costs), a communitarian approach should be tried first. A communitarian approach to the problem of organ shortage entails changing the moral culture so that members of society will recognize that donating one's organs, once they are no longer of use to the donor, is the moral (right) thing to do. This approach requires much greater and deeper efforts than sharing information and making public service announcements. It entails a moral dialogue, in which the public is engaged, leading to a change in what people expect from one another. Among the devices that could help to change the moral culture are a public statement, endorsed by community members and leaders, that expresses the community sense that donation "is what a good person does" and a community-specific web page that lists those who have made the commitment. A change in law so that a person's wishes in the matter are recognized as final and binding is also desired. This position paper deals only with cadaver organs and not living donors.

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Alpar, John J.; Steinman, Theodore I.
Misunderstanding criticisms of neurological criteria [letter and reply]
National Catholic Bioethics Quarterly 2003 Spring; 3(1): 9-10

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Brown, Robert S., Jr.; Russo, Mark W.; Lai, Michelle; Shiffman, Mitchell L.; Richardson, Michael C.; Everhart, James E.; Hoofnagle, Jay H.
A survey of liver transplantation from living adult donors in the United States
New England Journal of Medicine 2003 February 27; 348(9): 818- 825
Abstract: BACKGROUND: The transplantation of the right lobe of a liver from a living adult donor into an adult recipient has been performed increasingly frequently in the United States. Although the use of grafts from living donors is standard practice in transplantation in children, their use in adults remains controversial. METHODS: To study the use of liver transplantation from a living donor, we sent a 24-item questionnaire to all liver-transplantation programs in the United States. Data on indications, evaluation, and outcomes were analyzed with the use of univariate and multivariate methods. Data on recent transplantations were gathered from the Scientific Registry of Transplant Recipients and directly from the transplantation programs. RESULTS: Questionnaires were returned by 84 of the 122 programs (69 percent) describing the results of 449 adult-to-adult transplantations of partial livers from living donors that were performed in 42 centers. Fourteen centers had performed more than 10 such transplantations each and together accounted for 80 percent of such transplantations. Centers that performed such transplantations
also performed more transplantations of livers from cadaveric donors and more transplantations from living donors in children than centers that did not perform the adult-to-adult procedure (P=0.002 and P=0.001, respectively). A total of 45 percent of potential donors who were evaluated eventually donated a lobe of their liver; 99 percent of these donors were genetically or emotionally related to the recipient. Complications in the donor were more frequent in the centers performing the fewest transplantations from living donors in adults and included biliary complications requiring intervention (in 6.0 percent), reoperation (in 4.5 percent), and death (in one donor [0.2 percent]). Among the recipients, 1.6 percent did not meet criteria for receipt of a cadaveric transplant; cancer, retransplantation, and acute liver failure were uncommon indications for transplantation from a living donor. Biliary complications occurred in 22.0 percent of recipients, and vascular complications occurred in 9.8 percent.

CONCLUSIONS: Adult-to-adult liver transplantation from a living donor is increasingly performed in the United States but is concentrated in a few large-volume centers. Mortality among donors is low, but complications in the donor are relatively common. Copyright 2003 Massachusetts Medical Society

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Kidney giver is linked to cancer in recipients
New York Times 2003 February 7; p. A18

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Spousal renal transplants: implications in developing countries
Transplantation Proceedings 2003 February; 35(1): 26

Duggal, M.; Brar, G.S.; Prasad, V.S.; Gupta, A.
Public attitudes toward eye donation in northwestern India
Transplantation Proceedings 2003 February; 35(1): 19

Eghtesad, B.; Jain, A.B.; Fung, J.J.
Living donor liver transplantation: ethics and safety
Transplantation Proceedings 2003 February; 35(1): 51-52

Mahawar, K.; Sharma, A.; Angral, R.; Minz, M.
Altruism and living-related renal transplantation in India
Transplantation Proceedings 2003 February; 35(1): 24-25

Attitude of patients, the public, doctors, and nurses toward organ donation
Transplantation Proceedings 2003 February; 35(1): 18

Maori spiritual beliefs and attitudes towards organ donation
Abstract: Organ transplantation is widely agreed to be beneficial to health. Many transplantations involve donation from the deceased. In Aotearoa/New Zealand, Maori both donate and receive proportionally fewer organs than non-Maori. This paper seeks illumination of this fact in unique Maori spiritual beliefs. These spiritual beliefs are not held by all Maori, and their role in an individual's life may vary, nonetheless they constitute a living tradition. Because cadaveric donation involves removal of organs from the dead person as soon after death as possible, considerations arise about customary rules and observances and the movement between the realm of the living and the dead. This may raise concerns for donors, recipients, and their respective whanau (extended family). In some cases, these concerns may form a consideration against donating posthumously.

Sharing our body and blood: organ donation and feminist critiques of sacrifice [United States; Christianity]
Journal of Medicine and Philosophy 2003 February; 28(1): 89-114
Abstract: Feminist analysis of cultural mythology surrounding organ donation offers a critical perspective on current U.S. transplant policy. My argument is three-pronged. First, I argue that organ donation is appropriately understood as a sacrifice. Structurally, donation accords both to general and to specifically Christian archetypes of sacrifice. The characterization of donation as sacrifice resonates in the cultural psyche even though it is absent in public rhetoric. Second, I characterize widespread feminist concerns about the over-glorification of sacrifice. These concerns provide a helpful framework for considering whether the sacrifice of organ donation is over-glorified in our culture. Third, I consider several specific aspects of organ recruitment and organ allocation. Each demonstrates an over-glorification of sacrifice that leads to a dangerous "routinization" of sacrifice. None of these excesses are addressable without due attention to the symbolic import of organ donation and transplantation. I close by suggesting lessons my analysis offers to Christian churches who support donation, to the discourse of bioethics, and to the general public.

Slain son's last gift to mother: child is rarely donor in organ transplants [Glinda McKoy]

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Commentary on Bagheri et al.

Bagheri, Alireza; Tanaka, Takamasa; Takahashi, Hideto; Shoji, Shin'ichi
Brain death and organ transplantation: knowledge, attitudes, and practice among Japanese students
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Fabrizi, Fabrizio; Bunnapradist, S.; Martin, P.
Use of the organ donor with prior hepatitis B infection: a safe option? [editorial]

Abstract: Use of organ donation from a donor previously infected with hepatitis B virus is a common practice in many countries. While infection rates with hepatitis B virus are rare in the general population, infection rates are more frequent in some high-risk groups. Therefore, the use of organs from a donor with a history of hepatitis B infection is a controversial issue. This editorial discusses the current practices and guidelines for the use of organs from hepatitis B-positive donors and suggests that such organs can be safely used under certain conditions.

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Joralemon, Donald; Cox, Phil
Body values: the case against compensating for transplant organs

Abstract: Proposals to compensate families for transplantable organs are gathering momentum. The proposals assume that the body is dissociable from the self and can be treated like property. But such a view is out of step with the rest of the culture.

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Surrogates and respect for donors

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Living related liver transplantation: a Japanese experience and development of a checklist for donors' informed consent [letter]
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Social pressure and organ harvesting via a dead donor rule

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Koenig, Barbara A.
**Dead donors and the "shortage" of human organs: are we missing the point?**

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**"Dead donor" versus "respect for donor" rule: putting the cart before the horse**
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**Boosting organ donation among Hispanics**
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Cowherd, Robin
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**Organ transplantation: the control, use, and allocation of body parts.**

Hall, Mark A.; Bobinski, Mary Anne; Orentlicher, David


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Wilkinson, Stephen


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**The history of ethical issues in transplantation.**

Bollinger, R. Randal; Sugarman, Jeremy


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**The body as commodity.**

Garrison, Marsha; Schneider, Carl E.


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**Evolution of a nondirected kidney donor program: lessons learned**

Jacobs, Cheryl L.; Garvey, Catherine; Roman, Deborah; Kahn, Jeffrey; Matas, Arthur J.

*Clinical Transplants* 2003; 283-291

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**Transplant ethics: altruism and materialism in organ donation**

Sells, Robert A.

*Clinical Transplants* 2003; 293-305
Retained human tissues: a molecular genetics goldmine or modern grave robbing? A legal approach to obtaining and using stored human samples

Ellis, Ian; Mannion, G.; Warren-Jones, A.

Abstract: The widespread retention of thousands of children's organs in the UK without parental consent has met with public outrage and calls for government intervention. These issues are brought to the fore by developments in molecular genetics that allow a person's full DNA sequence to be obtained from minuscule samples. The molecular genetic testing of retained organs and human tissue can greatly benefit family members and future research, but only if proposals to alter regulation can be successfully implemented. A review of present UK regulation indicates that it is both unclear and inadequate to ensure sufficient ethical/legal safeguards to satisfy public expectations. This paper reviews the legal and ethical status of previously retained samples. It discusses whether they may be regarded as abandoned if the patient cannot be traced and then used anonymously in ethically approved research. The legal status of retained samples is discussed as regards ownership and commerciality. This raises the question of who is the next of kin to give consent if the samples are to be regarded as gifted. Present proposals risk damaging the future by too much sensitivity. Getting the balance of interests right at this juncture is vital groundwork for such beneficial medical developments.
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CONCLUSIONS: Although the incidence of delayed graft function is significantly higher with kidneys from donors without a heartbeat than with kidneys from donors with a heartbeat, there is no difference in long-term outcome between the two types of graft. Copyright 2002 Massachusetts Medical Society

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**Abstract:** One effect of late capitalism – the commodification of practically everything – is to knock down the Chinese walls between the natural and productive realms, to use a Marxist framework. Women’s labor in egg extraction and ‘surrogate’ motherhood might then be seen as what it is, labour which produces something of value. But this does not necessarily mean that women will benefit from the commodification of practically everything, in either North or South. In the newly developing biotechnologies involving stem cells, the reverse is more likely, particular given the shortage in the North of the egg donors who will be increasingly necessary to therapeutic cloning. Although most of the ethical debate has focused on the status of the embryo, this is to define ethics with no reference to global or gender justice. There has been little or no debate about possible exploitation of women, particularly of ovum donors from the South. Countries of the South without national ethics committees or guidelines may be particularly vulnerable: although there is increasing awareness of the susceptibility of poorer countries to abuses in research ethics, very little has been written about how they might be affected by the enormously profitable new technologies exploiting human tissue. Even in the UK, although the new Medical Research Council guidelines make a good deal of the ‘gift relationship’, what they are actually about is commodification. If donors believe they are demonstrating altruism, but biotechnology firms and researchers use the discourse of commodity and profit, we have not ‘incomplete commodification’ but complete commodification with a plausibly human face.

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**Abstract:** We argue that healthy people should be allowed to sell one of their kidneys while they are alive—that the current prohibition on payment for kidneys ought to be overturned. Our argument has three parts. First, we argue that the moral basis for the current policy on live kidney donations and on the sale of other kinds of tissue implies that we ought to legalize the sale of kidneys. Second, we address the objection that the sale of kidneys is intrinsically wrong because it violates the Kantian duty of respect for humanity. Third, we address a range of consequentialist objections based on the idea that kidney sales will be exploitative. Throughout the paper, we argue only that it ought to be legal for an individual to receive payment for a kidney. We do not argue that it ought to be legal for an individual to buy a kidney.

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Zohoor, A.; Bozorgmagham, M.

**Nēgarēsh-ē shahrvândân Tēhrān-i be pāyvand âóa va ēhdaý-ē úov dār màrg-i màghó-ī, 2000 = Attitude towards organ transplantation in brain death in Tehran, 2000**

**Abstract:** Head trauma is one of the most common causes of death in accidents and it is irreversible. More than 10000 cases of brain death occur annually in Iran and less than 10% of them are donors. That is why the number of organ transplantation in Iran is much lower than Europe and America. This study was conducted to investigate the attitude of 20-60 year-old citizens of Tehran about organ donation in brain death. This cross-sectional study was performed on 730 subjects (384 females and 346 males) (in 2000. The questionnaire and multi-stage sampling methods were used to collect data. The data were analyzed using SPSS and Chi-square tests. About 44% of the subjects believed that the brain death is virtually irreversible and 93% of these subjects agreed with transplantation. 88% of those who agreed with transplantation accepted to fill out special donation forms. Humanitarian considerations and heavenly rewards were two main reasons mentioned by these people. According to this study, it is necessary to train people in order to increase their knowledge regarding brain death and create a positive attitude about organ donation. Meanwhile passing some laws in this regard which are in accordance with Islam is recommended.

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**Propriety and property: the tissue market meets the courts.**


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**Is living organ donation ethically acceptable?**

Health Care Ethics USA 2002; 10(2): 2

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Taylor, James Stacey

**Autonomy, constraining options, and organ sales**


**Abstract:** Although there continues to be a chronic shortage of transplant organs the suggestion that we should try to alleviate it through allowing a current market in them continues to be morally condemned, usually on the grounds that such a market would undermine the autonomy of those who would participate in it as vendors. Against this objection Gerald Dworkin has argued that such markets would enhance the autonomy of the vendors through providing them with more options, thus enabling them to exercise a greater degree of control over their bodies. Paul Hughes and T.L. Zutlevics have recently criticized Dworkin's argument, arguing that the option to sell an organ is unusual in that it is an autonomy-undermining "constraining option" whose presence in a person's choice set is likely to undermine her autonomy rather than enhance it. I argue that although Hughes' and Zutlevics' arguments are both innovative and persuasive they are seriously flawed -- and that allowing a market in human organs is more likely to enhance vendor autonomy than diminish it. Thus, given that autonomy is the preeminent value in contemporary medical ethics this provides a strong prima facie case for recognizing the moral legitimacy of such markets.
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**Giving until it hurts: prisoners are not the answer to the national organ shortage**

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Ben-David, Orit Brawer; Abu-Rabia, Aref

**Without discrimination for religion, race, or gender**


**Abstract:** The transplantation of organs, which at first sight appears to be just a technical medical procedure, is, first and foremost a sociocultural action that gives expression to existential perceptions. In Israeli society, as in most western societies the donation of the body or parts of it, is interpreted as possible at a societal level, and not as a gift from one individual to another. The medical achievement inherent in organ transplantation brings forward the relationship between the body, death and society. The moment the body ceases to function biologically, its position within the social entity is examined. The donation of organs evinces the acceptance of the idea that the personal body belongs to the society which sanctions the transition of the private body into organs that become national assets. This research is a first attempt to study the motives of people from Muslim society, who donated organs of their dear ones. The ability of these people to enter into a system of exchange flows from a tacit assumption by all of them that the action is approved by their social group. This paper presents the concepts of death and of the body that enable donation in general and the donation of the Muslim population in particular.

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Campion-Vincent, Veronique

**Organ theft narratives as medical and social critique**


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**Gender imbalance in living organ donation**

Medicine, Health Care and Philosophy 2002; 5(2): 199-204

**Abstract:** Living organ donation has developed into an important therapeutic option in transplantation medicine. However, there are some medico-ethical problems that come along with the increasing reliance on this organ source. One of these concerns is based on the observation that many more women than men function as living organ donors. Whereas discrimination and differential access have been extensively discussed in the context of cadaveric transplantation and other areas of health care, the issue of gender imbalance in living organ donation has received less attention. This paper presents relevant data from the Eurotransplant and UNOS transplantation systems (1) and
discusses possible explanations for the documented gender discrepancies. The conclusion calls for a review of existing practice guidelines in order to secure effective protection of particularly vulnerable potential donors and an equitable donor-recipient-ratio in living organ donation.

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**Abstract:** Includes the article: The commerce in human body parts: an Eastern Orthodox view (reprinted from Christian Bioethics 2000 August; 6(2): 205-213) with responses: Fundamental agreement, by Gilbert Meilaender; An intrinsic contradiction, by Earl E. Appleby, Jr.; More nuance required, by John Eudes Bamberger; Victims of propaganda, by Paul A. Byrne; The empirical evidence, by H. Tristram Engelhardt, Jr.; Following a safer path, by Mark Haverman; The deeper moral dilemma, by Patrick G.D. Riley; and Final comments by Patrick Henry Reardon

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**Abstract:** The book consists of five chapters: organ donation in the Egyptian media; opinions on organ donation; views in the scale (evaluation of opinions); texts related to organ donation; and important questions related to organ donation.

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