Abstract

- Organ donation is when a person allows Transplantable. Organs and tissues to be removed, either after death or while the donor is alive, and transplanted into another person. Common transplantations include kidneys, heart, liver, pancreas, intestines, lungs bones, bone marrow, skin, and corneas. Some organs and tissues can be donated by living donors, such as kidney or part of the liver, but most donations occur after the donor has died.
- The surgical process depends upon which organs are being donated. After the surgeons remove the organs, they are transported as quickly as possible to the recipient, for immediate translation. Most organs only survive outside the body for a few hours, so recipients in the same region are usually chosen. In the case of a dead donor, after the organs are removed, the body is normally restored to as normal an appearance as possible, so that the family can proceed with funeral rites and either cremation or burial.
- Organ donors are usually dead at the time of donation, but may be living. For living donors, organ donation typically involves extensive testing before the donation, including psychological evaluation to determine whether they would be donor understands and consents to the donation. On the day of the donation, the donor and the recipient arrive at the hospital, just like they would for any other.

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