

This brochure has been creaated as an answer to your questions.

Organ transplantation is the replacement of an nonfunctional organ with all or some part of the healthy organ taken from a live donor or people with cerebral death. People of all ages and with appropriate medical backgrounds can consider themselves as potential donors.

Organ transplantation is the only option to save lives and improve the life quality of such patients affected by multiple organ failure. A significant part of the organs other than the heart can be transplanted from a live person to another. Starting with kidney, the organs such as liver, lung, small intestine and pancreas and the tissues such as cardiac valve, cornea layer, muscle, bone and bone marrow are transplanted. In recent years, faces and extremities can be donated.



In our country and in the world, there is a serious disproportion between the number of chronic diseases requiring organ transplantation and the number of organs that are taken from the patients with cerebral death and can be used in the treatment of these diseases. Based on this unfavorable situation, scientists lean to the use of organs that can be taken from live donors in a safe manner. It is aimed to reduce the number of patients waiting for organ transplantations through these surgeries.

Donation deficiencies can also cause many children to lose their lives. However, children whose organs have been successfully transplanted and who are subject to due examination follow-up can continue their lives in a healthy way, and can cling to life thanks to organ transplantation.

Live donation is a hope for the individuals expecting transplantation from a dead donor. Kidney is the most common organ transplanted from live donors, followed by liver. One of the two kidneys or part of the liver can be taken from live donors. Liver grows again in both the donor and the recipient. There are some organ transplantation criteria for each patient. These criteria are determined by the scientific boards (kidney, heart, liver). The top priorities in organ transplantation are medical urgency, tissue and blood group compatibility. There is no room for discrimination on religion, language, race, gender, rich-poor.

In order to transplant the organs of a donor, such person should have died medically. Medical death is the cerebral death. Permanent vegetable state is not a medical death. Any cerebral death decision can be taken by a team other than an organ transplant team consisting of cardiologists, neurologists, neurosurgery specialists and anesthesiologists. Each specialist evaluates the patient individually. Upon the detection of cerebral death, only this person can become a candidate donor. Distribution of organs is performed by the National Coordination System. Firstly, all waiting emergency patients in the country are screened. If there are no eligible emergency patients, transplantation is performed in the ordinary patients. All the transactions are recorded and documented.

Constantly increasing in the last two decades, organ transplantation provides excellent results in children and adults. Attracting attention of the world with successful surgeries in the field of organ transplantation, Turkey continues to be one of the leading countries with its advanced technologies and experienced doctors. As Prusa Medica, we bring together the best hospitals and experienced doctors with patients from all over the world in the field of "Organ Transplantation" as well.



Organ Transplantation Process

- 1. The process begins with an appointment; whereby, you will be directed to our Organ Transplant Coordinatorship.
- 2. You will be provided with information on the available options and conditions for organ transplantation.
- 3. If you have potential live donor candidates among your family or friends with matching blood types, you and your donor candidate will be evaluated based on the results of preliminary examinations (blood type, LCM test, physical examination by the nephrology and general surgery units).

- 4. If the results are positive, you and your donor candidate will be admitted to the hospital (for further detailed medical examinations).
- 5. If the preparative regimen implemented during your hospitalization indicates that you have no conditions which may interfere with organ transplantation and that no medical complications which may put the live donor candidate's health at risk are detected; your organ transplantation surgery will be performed.



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