

Reality: When you are on the transplant waiting list for an organ, what really counts is the severity of your illness, time spent waiting, blood type, and other important medical information. Your income and social status have no bearing when determining how organs are allocated. All patients are equal in an organ waiting list.

Myth: If you agree to donate your organs, your family will be charged for the costs of retrieval.

Reality: There is no cost to the donor's family for organ and tissue donation. Funeral costs remain the responsibility of the family.

Myth: I am an organ recipient I cannot be a donor.

Reality: Organ recipients may not be tissue donors due to the immunosuppressive drugs that are administered. However, the medical team determines whether a healthy organ can be retrieved.

Myth: Once I become an organ donor I can never change my mind.

Reality: You always have the option to change your mind. You can withdraw your registration by informing the registry, tear up your organ donor card and let your family know that you have changed your mind.

LIVE LIFE, THEN GIVE LIFE

Give my sight to the man who has never seen a sunrise, a baby's face or love in the eyes of a woman.

Give my heart to a person whose own heart has caused nothing but endless days of pain.

Give my blood to the teenager who was pulled from the wreckage of his car, so that he might live to see his grandchildren play.

Give my kidney to one who depends on a machine to exist from week to week.

Take my bones, every muscle, every fibre and nerve in my body and find a way to make a crippled child walk.

Explore every corner of my brain. Take my cells, if necessary, and let them grow so that, someday a speechless boy will shout at the crack of a bat and a deaf girl will hear the sound of rain against her window.

Burn what is left of me and scatter the ashes to the winds to help the flowers grow.

If you must bury something, let it be my faults, my weaknesses and all prejudice against my fellowmen.

- Robert N. Test

Departments & Facilities at A. J. Hospital & Research Centre

SUPER SPECIALITIES

Cardiology
Cardiothoracic Surgery
Endocrinology
Emergency Medicine
Gastroenterology
Medical Oncology
Nephrology
Neurology
Neuro Surgery
Nuclear Medicine
Pain & Palliative Medicine
Plastic & Microvascular Surgery
Radiation Oncology
Surgical Oncology
Urology, Andrology & Transplant Surgery

SPECIALITIES

Anaesthesiology
Dentistry
Dermatology
ENT
General Medicine
General Surgery
OBG
Ophthalmology
Orthopaedics
Paediatrics
Physiotherapy
Psychiatry
Pulmonary Medicine
Radio Diagnosis

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS

Ambulance
Cafeteria & Dietary
Casualty
Component Blood Bank
Computerised X-Ray
Corporate Desk
Health Check-up Lounge
Laboratory
Laminar Flow OT
Pharmacy

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

Automated Digital X-Ray
Brachytherapy

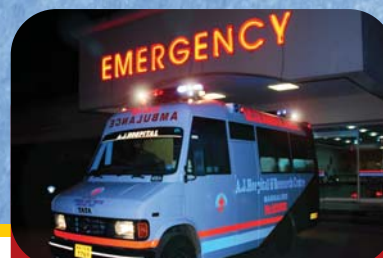
CT Scan 128 Slice Dual Source
Cathlab
Computer Navigated System
DEXA Scan
Dialysis Unit
EEG & ENMG
Echocardiogram
Gamma Camera
Holmium Laser
Liner Accelerator
Lithotripsy
MRI 1.5 Tesla
Mammography
PET CT
Spirometry
TMT
Ultrasound, 4D, TV, TR
Urodynamic Lab
Video-Endoscopy

INTENSIVE CARE UNITS

Burns ICU
Cardiac ICU
Cardiothoracic ICU
Medical ICU
Neonatal ICU
Neuro ICU
Paediatric ICU
Respiratory ICU
Surgical ICU

SPECIALITY CLINICS

Breast Health Clinic
Back Pain Clinic
Diabetic Clinic
Infertility Clinic
Joint Replacement & Arthroscopy
Minimally Invasive Surgery Unit
Podiatry Clinic
Stroke Clinic



Call: 0824 - 222 5533
for 24x7 EMERGENCY SERVICES



A. J. Hospital & Research Centre

Kuntikana, Mangaluru - 575 004, INDIA. Phone: +91 824 222 5533
E-mail: ajtransplanthospital@gmail.com transplant@ajhospital.in
Website: www.ajhospital.in



JEEVANVILEENA

An ORGAN DONATION
AWARENESS Drive



BE A HERO
BE AN ORGAN DONOR

To register yourself as an Organ Donor,
please contact: **+91 849 489 0800**



A. J. Hospital & Research Centre

Kuntikana, Mangaluru - 575 004, INDIA. Phone: +91 824 222 5533
E-mail: ajtransplanthospital@gmail.com transplant@ajhospital.in
Website: www.ajhospital.in



DONATE ORGANS - SAVE LIVES

What is organ donation?

Organ donation is a noble act which gives us an opportunity to save many lives after our death. The donated organs are transplanted into patients who are suffering from end stage organ failure. As many patients suffer from end stage disease of various organs, the organ donation is the only ray of hope for them.

What is organ transplantation?

Human organ transplantation is the achievement of the modern medical science where through surgical procedure the healthy organ from a living or dead person is implanted on an individual suffering from end stage organ failure. This is established surgical treatment available for the needy patients.

What organs can be donated?

The vital organs like heart, liver, two kidneys, pancreas, intestine, lungs etc. can be donated if we die a brain death. However cornea (eyes), skin and other tissues can be donated after cardiac death.

A living person can donate limited organs like kidneys (as we have two kidneys) or part of the liver and only to his / her close relative. The other vital organs can be retrieved only from brain dead individual.

What is brain death?

Any individual whose brain stem, an important part of the central nervous system, is irreparably damaged is declared brain dead. Brain stem dead individual cannot regain his consciousness and breathing as brain stem has the centre for both. The heart can continue to function due to ventilator and other support for a maximum of 36 to 72 hours. As the blood supply to organs can be maintained for few hours, it is during this period the organs can be retrieved after obtaining consent from the close relative. This death can occur only in intensive care unit.

How is brain death declared?

Brain death is declared by the brain death committee which involves team of four doctors recognized by the govt. and who are not involved in performing the transplant surgery. The team has to perform the brain stem death tests twice at the gap of 6 hours. This death is declared in the hospitals recognized for transplantation. Brain death is accepted worldwide and the brain death certificate is issued to the relatives.

Is there any chance of survival of a brain dead individual?

No. Brain dead individual is declared dead and cannot come back. There is no question of survival of the individual as the set of tests done by the expert's leaves no possible doubts of the diagnosis of brain death. The organs are taken only after the person is declared brain dead. There is a difference between comatose patients and brain dead individuals. The comatose patients are not dead whereas brain death is the stage beyond comma and individual is declared dead. Organs are never taken at the cost of donor's life.

Does the donor have to die only in hospital?

Yes. As brain death can occur only in ICU, one who becomes organ donor dies in ICU of the hospital. No vital organs can be retrieved if the death occurs at home. However, eyes can be retrieved up to 6 hours after the

heart stops beating. Hence this could be done even if the individual dies at home.

Is it legal?

Yes, in India, The Human Organ Transplantation Act was passed in 1994 which mainly covers 3 areas.

- It recognizes brain stem death
- It regulates removal, storage and transplantation of organs for therapeutic purposes
- It prevents commercial dealings in human organs. No human organ can be bought or sold.

Is the donor's body given back to the relatives?

Yes. The body is given back to the relatives to perform the last rites after the retrieval of organs. The organs are retrieved only for therapeutic purposes. This is different from body donation where the whole body is given to anatomy department of medical college for research purposes.

Are the organs given to only rich?

No. As per the priority criteria like age, blood group, waiting period and clinical status of the recipient the organs are given to the most needy and suitable recipient. Money, race, religion are not the criteria for distribution.

Will the donor family know to whom the organs are given?

No. The name and address of the recipient is not given to the donor family.

Is there any disfigurement after organ donation?

No. The organs are removed carefully by taking the donor to the operation theatre and there is no disfigurement. There is cut on the body which is sutured just like any other surgery performed on a living person.

Does our religion support organ donation?

Yes. All the religions in India consider it as a noble act.

Is any compensation or payment made to the donor family?

No. It is pure donation and hence it becomes a noble act. However the family is not charged for the investigations after the consent for organ donation is given.

How can one become an organ donor?

Sign an organ donor card. Share the wish with close relatives as their consent is required before retrieving the organs even if the donor has signed a donor card. The donor card has to be kept with person who has signed it.

MYTHS V/S REALITY

Myth: Organ donation is not necessary in India.

Reality: Unofficial statistics from India indicate that there are nearly 300 deaths every day due to organ failure. That is more than one lakh deaths per year. India needs organ donors.

Of the 9.5 million deaths in India every year, at least one lakh are believed

to be potential donors; however less than 200 actually become donors. The remaining nearly 99, 800 are lost. At any given time any major city in the country would have 8 to 10 brain deaths in the various ICUs of the city. The conversion of these brain dead patients into donors would take care of the long waitlist of end stage organ failure patients. Organ donation after death is one simple act that does not hurt anyone. There are many people who could use our organs after death.

Myth: If I agree to donate my organs, the hospital staff won't work hard to save my life.

Reality: When you go to the hospital for treatment, doctors focus on saving your life – not somebody else's. You'll be seen by a doctor whose specialty most closely matches your particular situation. The doctor in charge of your care has nothing to do with transplantation.

Myth: Brain death and coma means one and the same.

Reality: Brain death and coma are completely different. Coma patients are not brain dead at all. Patients in coma are therefore alive as you and me and will not be considered for organ donation at all. Coma is a reversible state while brain death is an irreversible state.

Brain death means death. The main causes of brain death are tumor in the brain, trauma and intra-cerebral haemorrhage. The brain stem which is at the base of our brain stops functioning. This means that the person cannot breathe and his heart will stop beating. The brain stem death is absolute and infallible. The patient is being maintained on a ventilator support.

Myth: I have always understood that when an individual dies, the heart stops beating. Since my loved one's heart is beating, he is still alive.

Reality: The heart has its own pacemaker independent of the brain. As long as it has oxygen, it continues to beat. The heart could actually be removed from the body, placed in a saline solution, given oxygen, and it will continue to beat for a few minutes. But remember, this is only for a short time. Eventually, the heart will stop, despite being on maximum life support machines.

Myth: My religion discourages organ donation.

Reality: There are 22 major religions in the world, none of which discourages organ donation. Being a very noble act by which one human can provide life to another most religions support organ donation. In fact we find deceased donors from all religions. Most major religions in India support organ donation and consider donation as the final act of love and generosity toward others.

Myth: I'm too old to donate. Nobody would want my organs.

Reality: There's no defined cut off age for donating organs. Organs have been successfully transplanted from donors in their 70s and 80s. The decision to use your organs is based on strict medical criteria, not age.

Myth: When you're waiting for a transplant, you're financial or celebrity status is as important as your medical status.