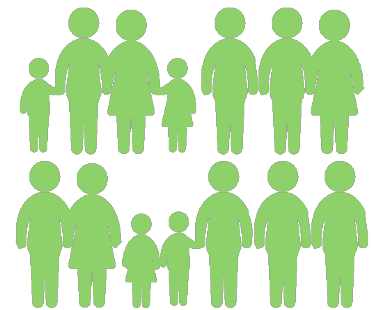


Donate Life Organ, Eye and Tissue Donation in New York



What is the need for organ, eye and tissue donation?

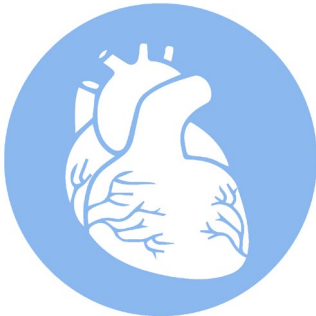
- Need far exceeds availability of donated organs.
- The wait can be years long.
- Some die before a transplant happens.
- Sometimes available organs do not meet necessary criteria for transplantation
- Great need for life-improving cornea and tissue.



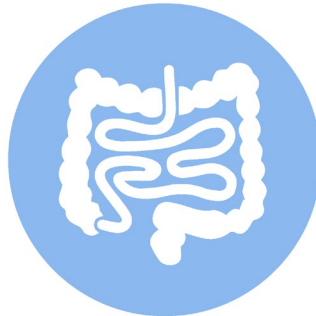
Very important for more people to enroll in the registry.

Organs that can be recovered from deceased donors:

HEART



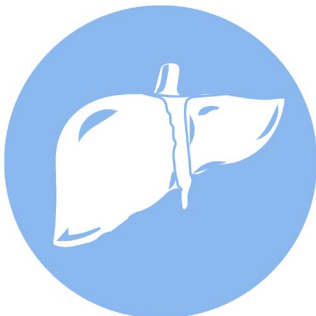
INTESTINES



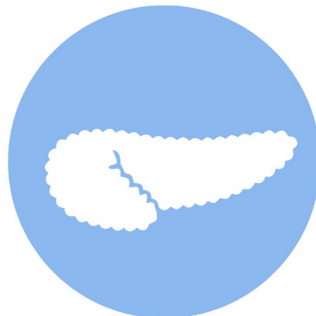
KIDNEYS x2



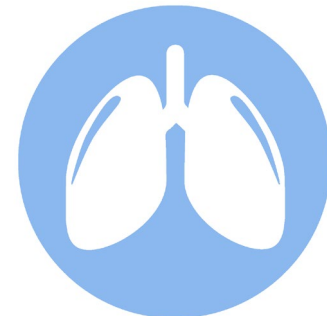
LIVER



PANCREAS



LUNGS x2



Tissue that can be recovered from deceased donors:

BONE



CORNEA



HEART VALVES



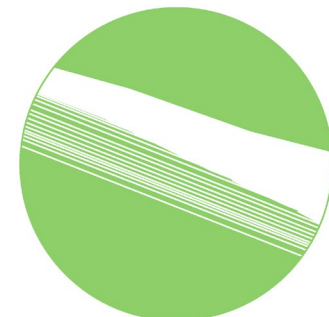
SKIN



VEINS, NERVES

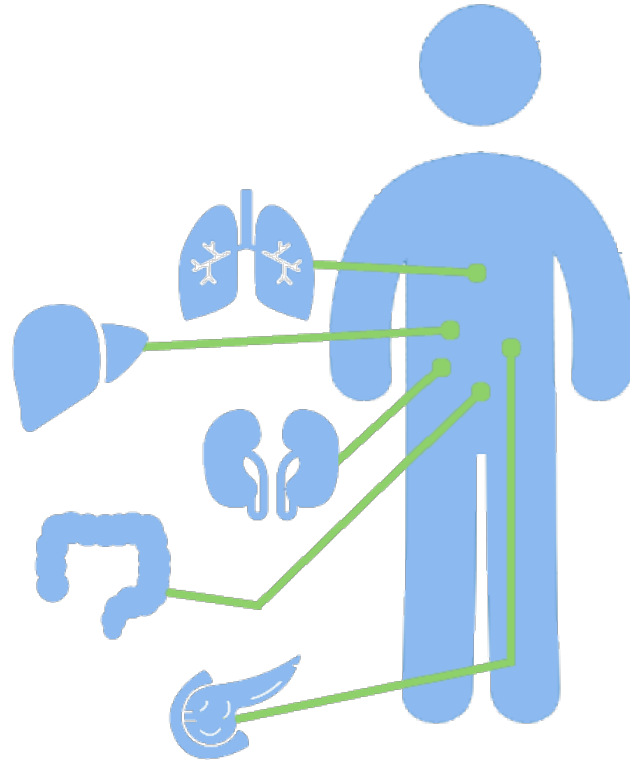


**TENDONS, LIGAMENTS,
CARTILAGE**



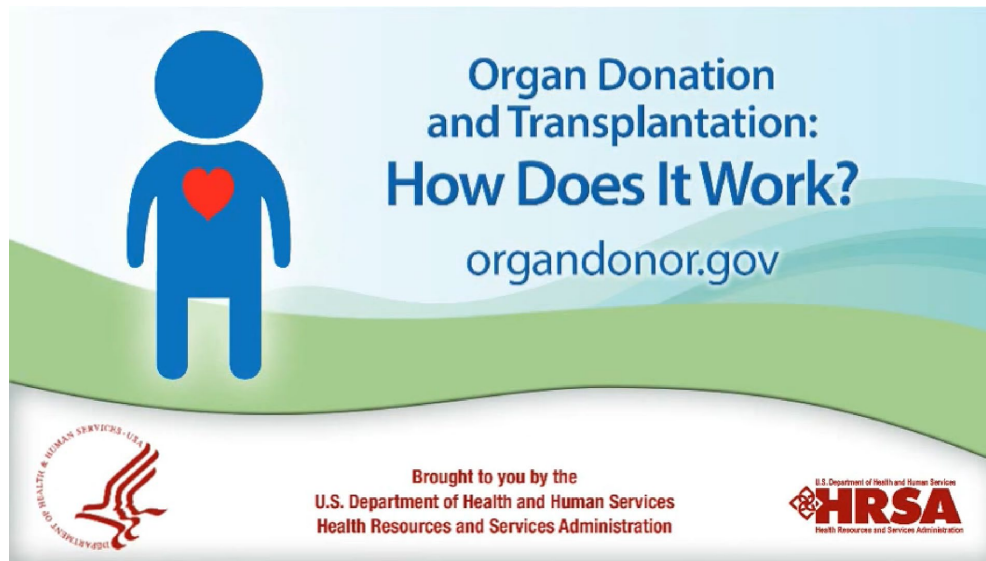
What can be donated by a living donor?

- A kidney
 - One or two lobes of their liver
 - A lung or part of a lung
 - Part of the pancreas
 - Part of the intestines
-
- While not part of the Donate Life Organ and Tissue Registry, blood and bone marrow are also considered tissue that can be donated.



How does it work?

Let's see how the organ recovery and allocation process works.



[HRSA video](#) (5 minutes)

What do local recovery organizations (OPO/ ETBs) do?

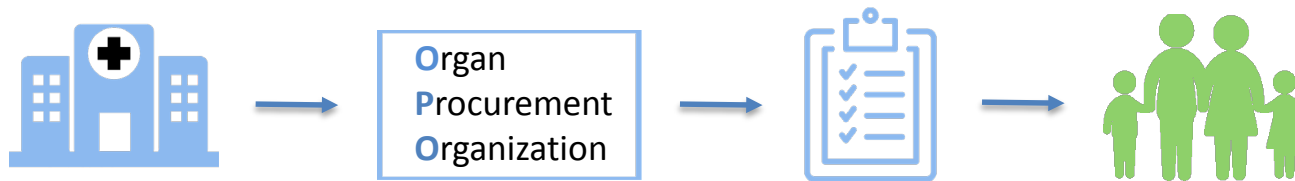
- Medical personnel work hard to save patients' lives but sometimes there is a complete and irreversible loss of brain function resulting in brain death.
- Patient is declared clinically and legally dead and could be considered as a potential donor.



- Organs may be recovered from a donor who died from a circulatory death, where the heart or the lungs cease to function.

What do local recovery organizations (OPO/ ETBs) do?

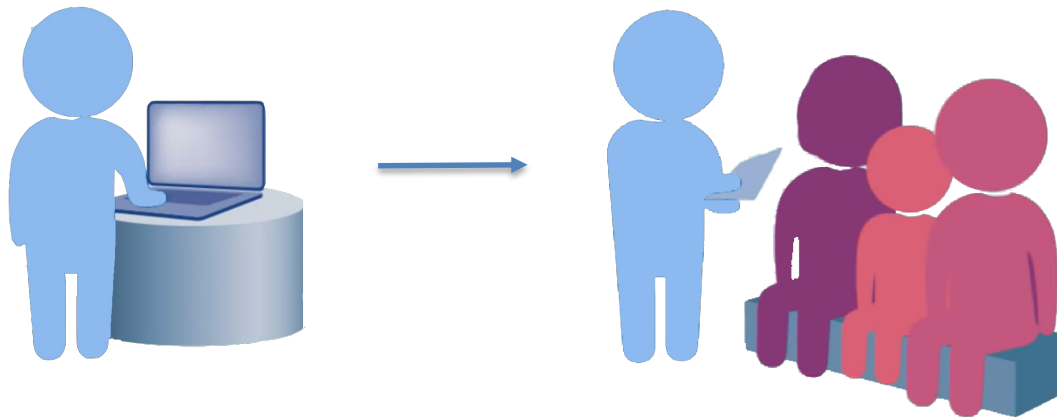
- In addition to referrals from OPOs, eye and tissue banks may receive notification of potential donors from other sources such as coroners, nursing homes and funeral homes.



- Hospitals are required by law to contact their designated recovery organization when a patient dies or death is imminent.

What do local recovery organizations (OPO/ ETBs) do?

- The recovery organization checks the donor registry. If the person is on the registry, the family will be informed that the person was a registered donor.



- If the deceased was not on the registry, a family member or another representative may be asked to authorize donation.

Who gets an organ, corneas or tissue? And when?

- A national system matches available organs with people on the waiting list.
- Factors in making the match include:

BODY SIZE

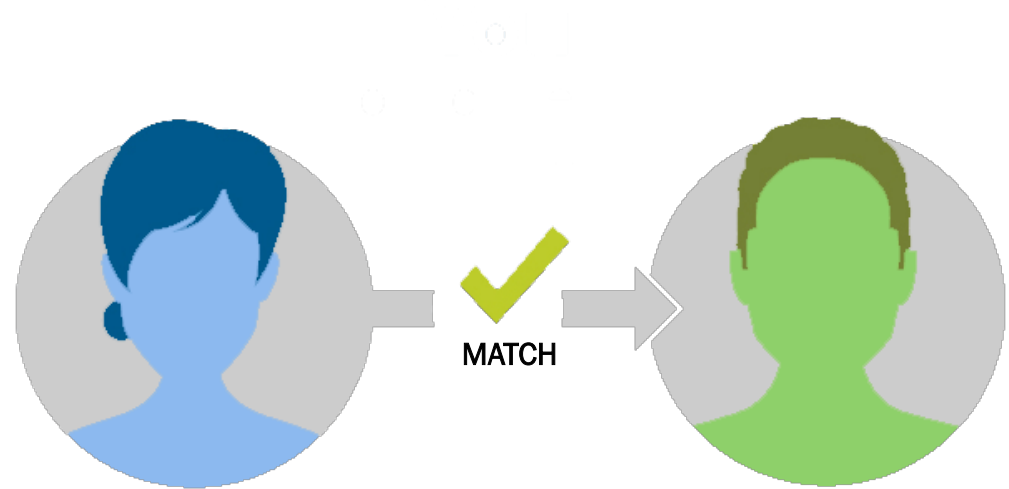
TIME ON THE WAITLIST

HOW SICK THE PATIENT IS

**DISTANCE BETWEEN
DONOR+ RECIPIENT**

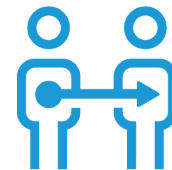
BLOOD TYPE

TISSUE TYPE



Who gets an organ, corneas or tissue? And when?

- Physicians and surgeons work with organ procurement organizations (OPOs), eye and tissue banks to develop the recovery procedures.
- Tissues are prepared and distributed for transplantation in a way that doesn't require matching.



- In the U.S, it is illegal to buy or sell organs or tissue for transplantation.



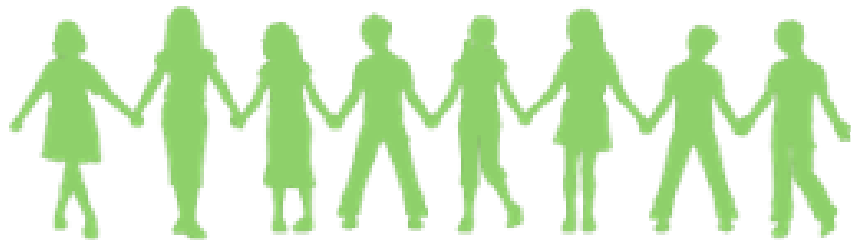
Overcoming Myths and Misconceptions

- Doctors, nurses and paramedics do everything they can to save a person's life.
- Organ and tissue donation is generally considered favorably regardless of race, religion, culture, or country of origin.
- People of all ages, ethnicities and backgrounds are in need of transplants.
- Organs and tissues can be donated to people of different ethnicities and genders.



Overcoming Myths and Misconceptions

- Donation shouldn't affect funeral arrangements or viewings.
- No one should rule themselves too old or too sick to register as a donor. It depends in their individual situation. Suitability is determined at the time of death.



- There is no cost to the donor or their family for organ, eye or tissue donation.



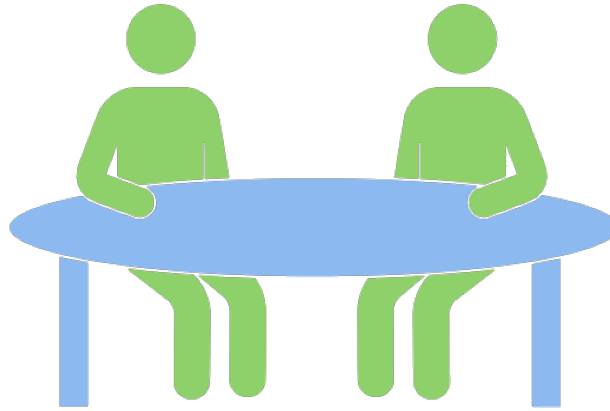
Who can register as a donor and how do they enroll ?

- In New York State, anyone 16 years of age or older can enroll in the registry.
- Parents and guardians of 16 & 17 year old must give consent before the registered teenager reaches the age of 18.
- The New York State Donate Life Registry is a confidential, secure registry that is only accessed at the time of death by state and federally regulated recovery agencies.
- At the time of a person's death, the recovery organization evaluates the patient's current and past medical histories to determine if their organs, eyes and tissue can be donated.



Who can register as a donor and how do they enroll ?

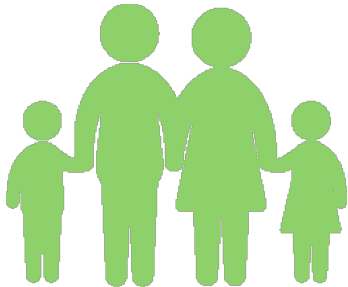
- If you don't make the decision about organ, eye and/or tissue donation for yourself, someone else, usually your family, will.



- Documenting your personal choice by joining the New York State Donate Life Registry takes the burden off of your family or those who have been designated to make health care decisions on your behalf (health care proxy).

What can you do?

- **Talk** about what you now know about organ, eye and tissue donation with your family.
- **Share** your personal wishes, whatever your decision, with your family.



TALK TO YOUR
FAMILY ABOUT
ORGAN DONATION



One organ donor can **save the lives of up to 8 people** and **enhance the lives of up to 75 people** with the gift of tissues and corneas.

Become an everyday hero and register today!

donatelife.ny.gov | donatelifenys.org

