



ORGAN & TISSUE DONATION EDUCATORS GUIDE

GIVE HOPE. GIVE LIFE.

Mid-South Transplant Foundation

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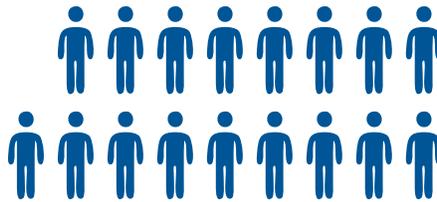
FACTS & FIGURES

Today, four thousand in the tristate area (Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee) and more than 100,000 Americans overall are waiting for a life-saving transplant.

THE WAITING LIST



Every **9 minutes** another person is added to the waiting list.



17 people die each day because the organs they need are not donated in time.



83 percent of patients waiting are in need of a kidney.

THE POWER OF ONE

One organ & tissue donor

Can save up to

8

lives

Can restore sight to

2

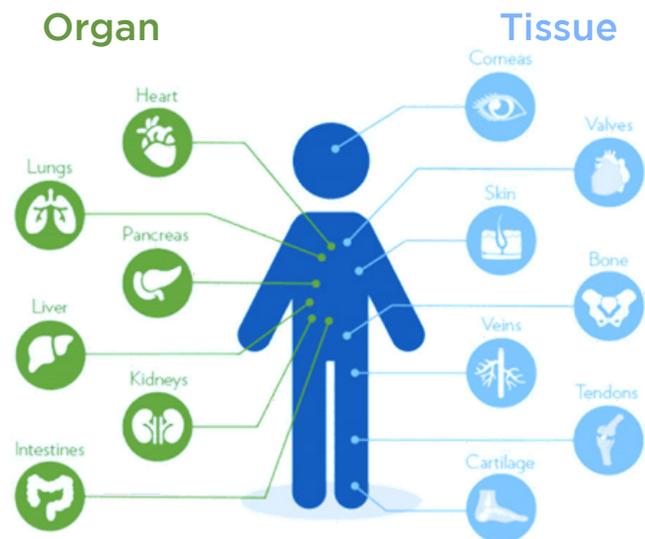
people

Enhance the lives of more than

75

people

WHAT CAN BE DONATED



ABOUT MSTF

Since 1976, the Mid-South Transplant Foundation has helped to facilitate the organ and tissue donation process between donor families and transplant recipients and promotes awareness of donation through public and professional education.

OUR WORK

Mid-South Transplant Foundation (MSTF) works to connect people in need of life-saving organ and tissue transplants with donors. We serve as the federally designated Organ Procurement Organization (OPO) for counties in West Tennessee, North Mississippi and East Arkansas, working diligently to establish close relationships with the hospitals and the communities we serve.



Give hope. Give life.
www.MidSouthTransplant.org

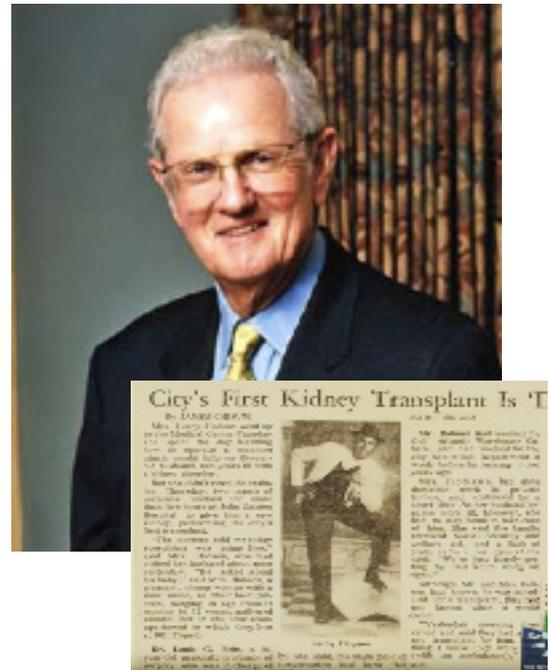
MSTF is committed to saving or improving the quality of lives for people in need of transplants, while also ensuring donors' end-of-life wishes are fulfilled. We're recognized by the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) and certified by the Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services (CMS).

MSTF promotes awareness of donation throughout the Mid-South and educates the public about the importance of organ and tissue donation, how the process works, and how to become registered donors. Learn more about how you can be part of this life-saving work.

OUR HISTORY

The preparation for organ procurement and transplantation in Memphis began in 1968. To assure that the necessary groundwork was laid, the Histocompatibility (tissue typing) Laboratory was set up in the fall of that year.

On April 9, 1970, the first kidney transplant in this area was performed by our founder, Dr. Louis Britt. The recipient was a 39-year-old African American gentleman by the name of LeRoy Hobson. The first year of local transplantation saw four individuals receiving kidney transplants. Funding was a major obstacle because the procedure was still considered experimental by insurance companies. In July 1972, Medicare began covering dialysis and transplant costs. This allowed many individuals not able to afford a transplant previously to be worked up and placed on a waiting list.



Incorporated in 1976, Mid-South Transplant Foundation (MSTF) is a private, non-profit organ procurement organization (OPO) recognized by the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) and certified by the Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services (CMS), Department of Health and Human Services. MSTF has been instrumental in recovering thousands of organs and is committed to helping meet the ever-increasing demand.

Beginning May 1, 2009, Mid-South Transplant Foundation expanded its mission and scope of services to include tissue recovery. The addition has provided quality interaction and service for all aspects of donation under one organization. MSTF services hospitals in eleven (11) counties in **Tennessee**; six (6) counties in **Arkansas**; and nineteen (19) counties in **Mississippi**. The population in this area is nearly **2.1 million people**. The organization has worked diligently to establish close relationships with the hospitals and the communities it serves. Through public and professional education, MSTF promotes donation awareness throughout the Mid-South.

We Proudly Recognize Our Founder Dr. Louis G. Britt, MD (1931-2015)

OUR PARTNERS

Servicing more than 2.1 million people in the tristate area, we cannot do this work alone. We're grateful for all of our partners who help fulfill our mission on a daily basis.

CARE PARTNERS

-  Hospitals in Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee
-  Funeral Homes
-  Medical Examiners / Coroners

INFORMATION SHARING PARTNERS

-  Drivers' License Offices
-  Churches
-  County Clerk Offices
-  Funeral Homes
-  Highway Patrol
-  Hospitals
-  Media
-  Schools
-  Service Organizations
-  Workplace Partners for Life

LOCAL TRANSPLANT CENTERS



Heart, Kidney, and Liver.



Kidney, Liver, and Pancreas



Heart

SERVICE MAP AREA



Arkansas:

Crittenden
 Cross
 Lee
 Mississippi
 Phillips
 St. Francis

Tennessee:

Carroll Lake
 Dyer Lauderdale
 Fayette Obion
 Hardeman Shelby
 Haywood Tipton
 Henderson

Mississippi:

Alcorn Marshall
 Benton Panola
 Bolivar Pontotoc
 Chickasaw Prentiss
 Clay Quito
 Coahoma Tate
 DeSoto Tippah
 Lafayette Tishomingo
 Lowndes Tunica
 Union



UNDERSTANDING ORGAN & TISSUE DONATION AND TRANSPLANTATION

DONATION OPPORTUNITIES

ORGAN DONATION

Organ donors give transplant recipients a second chance at life. Six vital organs can be donated (lungs, heart, liver, pancreas, kidneys, and intestines). Most commonly, organ donation occurs after someone has died. However, some organs can be donated while the donor is living, helping to shorten the waiting list.

TISSUE DONATION

Each year, millions of people receive tissue transplants. These recipients are spared amputation, recover after breast cancer treatment, return to the field following sports injuries, survive devastating burns and more. Donated tissue includes bones, skin and tendons, among others.

ORGAN DONATION 101

The six organs listed below can be donated, helping to save up to eight lives. The conditions listed with each organ are some of the most common ways recipients benefit from a transplant and the conditions that might lead to the need for an organ transplant.

HEART

Saves individuals affected by heart disease (e.g., congenital, coronary, and hypertensive cardiomyopathy.)

LUNGS

Can save two people affected by cystic fibrosis, COPD, and emphysema.

PANCREAS

Often transplanted with kidneys in diabetic (Type 1 diabetes) patients.

LIVER

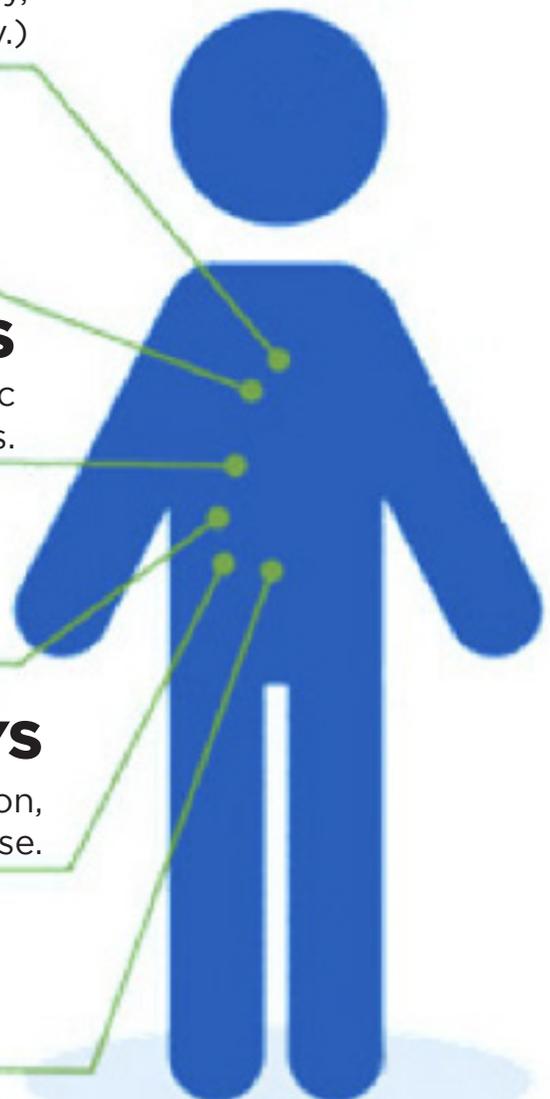
Replaces damaged liver caused by chronic hepatitis, liver tumors, and cirrhosis.

KIDNEYS

Can save two people affected by hypertension, diabetes, and polycystic kidney disease.

INTESTINES

Help restore digestion to those with short bowel syndrome.



DONATION PROCESS

Organ donation follows brain death or, under some circumstances, cardiac death (DCD). For more information, see “Donation after Brain Death.”

5-STEP PROCESS

Trauma and Death - Whether in a hospital or at the scene of an accident, emergency medical personnel immediately begin lifesaving procedures. Every effort is made to save the patient’s life.

Referral - Once it is determined a patient may not survive, the hospital must refer the patient to the local organ procurement organization.

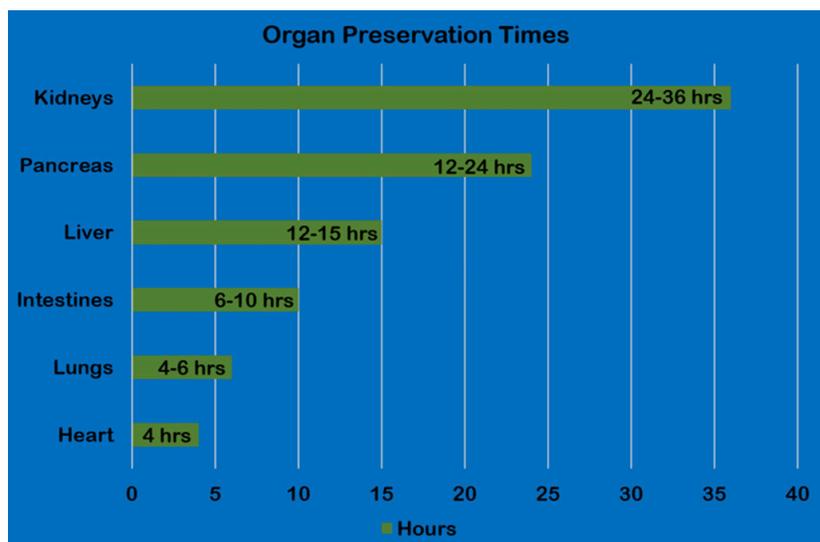
Evaluation - The organ procurement organization evaluates if organ donation may be an option.

Approach - If the patient is eligible to donate, the organ procurement organization will speak to the family for authorization or inform the family their loved one was a registered donor.

Organ Recovery - Upon receiving authorization the organs are recovered and used to help save the lives of those on the organ transplant waiting list.

ORGAN DONATION TRANSPLANT TIMES

Time is critical when it comes to organ transplants. Please refer to the graph below to see the time each organ has between recovery and transplant to be a viable organ still.



TISSUE DONATION 101

The tissues listed below can enhance and improve the quality of life for up to 75 people. The conditions listed with each tissue are some of the most common ways recipients benefit from a transplant.

CORNEA / EYE

Restores sight for patients with corneal damage or disease.

VALVES

Replaces heart valve for patients with heart defects, infections, or damage.

SKIN

Grafts for patients with severe burns or surgical wounds -- lifesaving measure.

BONES

Saves limbs, replaces joints, heals fractures, combats degenerative diseases, supports the facial reconstruction.

VEINS

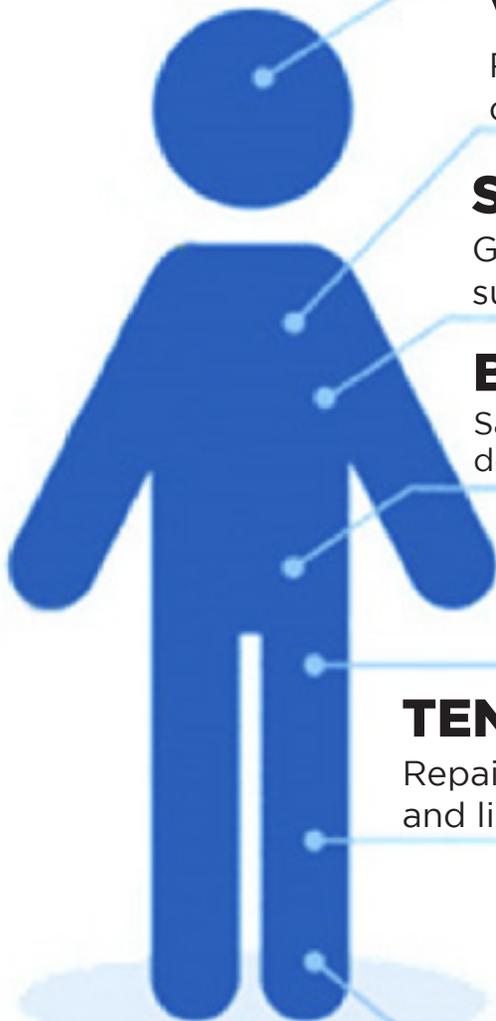
Replaces femoral or saphenous veins for patients with vascular disease or blocked arteries.

TENDONS

Repairs or restructures injured tendons and ligaments.

CARTILAGE

Promotes healing for patients with cartilage defects caused by disease, stress to the knee brought on by physical activity, and /or age.



DONATION PROCESS

6-STEP PROCESS

1. Cardiac or brain death occurs.
2. A referral is called into the Call Center.
3. MSTF evaluates the potential donor to determine medical suitability for tissue donation.
4. Registry designation is honored (first-person authorization).
5. If potential donor is not registered, the family will be asked to provide authorization.
6. Tissue recovery takes place

HOW TISSUE IS ALLOCATED

- There are no waiting lists or rankings for most tissue to determine who gets donor tissue.
- Most tissue is preserved for later use.
- Tissue is stored and supplied for use when needed.
- Tissue is first made available to people in the geographic area where it was recovered.

HOW LONG DONATED TISSUE IS VIABLE

| HOW LONG DONATED TISSUE IS VIABLE | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Skin | 2 years |
| Heart Valves | 10 years |
| Bone | 5 years |
| Tendons | 2 years |
| Corneas | 7 days |

DONATION AFTER BRAIN DEATH

To be an organ donor, an individual is declared brain dead and must have been on a ventilator or mechanical support. Sometimes, organ donation can also occur after cardiac death (DCD).

WHAT IS BRAIN DEATH?

- The complete and irreversible loss of brain function.
- A legal definition of death.
- The time brain death is declared is the documented time of death on the patient's death certificate.

WHAT CAUSES BRAIN DEATH?

It usually occurs when a person has suffered a severe head injury, brain hemorrhage, stroke, or any prolonged lack of oxygen to the brain.

HOW IS BRAIN DEATH DIAGNOSED?

Brain death is determined in the hospital, following a battery of tests, by one or more physicians not associated with the transplantation team.

BRAIN DEATH VS. COMA

Coma is a decrease in brain function, and there is a chance a person may regain consciousness. Brain death is the irreversible and permanent loss of all brain function. There is no chance of recovery with brain death.

DONATION AFTER CARDIAC DEATH

Cardiac death occurs when the patient's heart stops beating. After the decision to transition to end-of-life care has occurred, your loved one will be evaluated to see if there is a possibility for organ donation. The decision is based on whether the hospital team believes your loved one's heart will stop beating within one hour (60 minutes) of removal of the artificial breathing tube/ventilator. If your loved one does not reach cardiac death within 60 minutes, he or she will be returned to the hospital unit where end-of-life care will continue.

LIVING DONATION

When a person registers as an organ and tissue donor at www.MidSouthTransplant.org, they are registering for deceased donation. Living donation is not included in your donor registration.

A kidney from a living donor offers patients an alternative to years of dialysis and time on the national transplant waiting list. The living donor's remaining kidney will enlarge, doing the work of two healthy kidneys. A part of the liver may also be donated. The remaining portion will regenerate and regain full function. Partial lung, intestine and pancreas donation is possible as well.

Living donation offers another choice for transplant candidates, and it saves two lives: the recipient and the next one on the deceased organ waiting list. Living donation is coordinated through individual transplant centers such as Methodist University Transplant Institute (www.methodisthealth.org).



KNOW

THE FACTS

If you are admitted into the emergency room, medical professionals will do everything they can to save your life.

Doctors who work to save lives are not the same doctors involved with organ donation. Organ donation will be considered only after every attempt has been made to save your life.

Your social status does not matter for organ and tissue donation.

When you're on the transplant waiting list, what matters most is the severity of your illness, time spent waiting, blood type, and other important medical information.

All major religions support organ and tissue donation.

It is viewed as a final act of love and generosity toward others by giving the ultimate gift of life.

The donor's family does not pay for the cost of donation.

All costs related to the donation of organs and tissues are paid by the recipient, usually through insurance, Medicare or Medicaid.

There are many ways you can register as an organ and tissue donor.

You can sign the back of your license and/or have a living will, but the best way is to sign up on the Organ & Tissue Donor Registry in your state to make your wishes known. Your license may not be available when the information is needed but the Registry is accessible 24/7 (only by MSTF personnel).

You can join the Registry www.MidSouthTransplant.org or at your state's DMV office.

You are never too old to donate.

The fact that you want to be a donor is something to be celebrated. It's a tremendous gift to others. Age and most medical conditions do not exclude you from being an organ and tissue donor. Your medical history will be evaluated at the appropriate time to determine your suitability to donate.

Your family cannot overturn your decision to become an organ and tissue donor.

If you are at least 18 years old, your registration counts as a legal, binding document that cannot be overturned by a family member. You can update and/or change your decision at any time. Once you've made the decision to be a donor, we encourage you to tell your family.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Is there a cost to the donor family?

There is no cost to the donor's family or estate for organ and tissue donation.

Will I be able to have an open casket funeral if I donate?

An open casket funeral is usually possible for organ and tissue donors. Donation should not impact any other funeral arrangements.

Who will receive my donated organs and tissues?

- Many factors go into the matching process, including medical urgency, blood type, and geographical location of the donor and recipient, among other criteria.
- Due to medical privacy laws, the identities of organ donors and recipients must be kept anonymous unless both parties agree to share that information.

Does my social and/or financial status impact whether or not I will receive an organ if I ever need one?

- No. A national system (www.unos.org) matches available organs from the donor with people on the waiting list based on blood type, body size, how sick they are, donor distance, tissue type, and time on the list.
- Race, income, gender, celebrity, and social status are never considered.

Can I decide which organs and tissue I want donated?

You can register online at www.MidSouthTransplant.org to specify your donation preferences. You can also directly donate to someone you know in need.

Does a heart insignia or the words 'Organ Donor' have to be printed on my license?

No, you do not have to have it printed on your license to be registered. The state and national registries are checked at the time of a person's death, regardless if it is printed on his or her license.

Is this the same database as when I registered to donate blood/bone marrow?

No, while those are also lifesaving and healing gifts, organ and tissue donation is a different registry.



QUIZ

ORGAN & TISSUE DONATION 101

Please answer the following questions about organ and tissue donation based on Mid-South Transplant Foundation presentation and related videos and activities.

1. What organs can be donated?

2. What tissues can be donated?

3. One organ donor can save _____ lives.

4. One tissue donor can heal _____ people or more.

5. More than _____ people in the United States currently need an organ transplant.

6. More than _____ people in the Mid-South currently need an organ transplant.

7. How can you sign up to be a donor? (circle one)

- a. At the DMV when you get your license or permit
- b. Online at Mid-South Transplant website
- c. Both a & b

8. Which of the following would prevent someone from registering as a donor? (circle one)

- a. Gender
- b. Religion
- c. Age
- d. None of the above

9. In your opinion, what are some reasons someone might not want to be a donor?

REGISTER TO BE A DONOR:



At the DMV



www.MidSouthTransplant.org

Please answer the following questions about organ and tissue donation based on Mid-South Transplant Foundation presentation and related videos and activities.

1. What organs can be donated?

Heart

Kidneys

Liver

Lungs

Pancreas

Small Intestines

2. What tissues can be donated?

Eyes/Corneas

Skin

Veins

Tendons

Cartilage

Bones

Heart Valves

3. One organ donor can save 8 lives.

4. One tissue donor can heal 75 people or more.

5. More than 100,000 people in the United States currently need an organ transplant.

6. More than 4,000 people in the Mid-South currently need an organ transplant.

7. How can you sign up to be a donor? (circle one)

a. At the DMV when you get your license or permit

b. Online at Mid-South Transplant website

c. Both a & b

8. Which of the following would prevent someone from registering as a donor? (circle one)

a. Gender

b. Religion

c. Age

d. None of the above

9. In your opinion, what are some reasons someone might not want to be a donor?

REGISTER TO BE A DONOR:



At the DMV



www.MidSouthTransplant.org

