



## **ORGAN DONATION AND SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION: A CONCEPTUAL STUDY**

**Dr. Shaikh Asifoddin Ainoddin**

*Assistant professor, Jawaharlal Nehru college of social work and Research Centre,  
Cidco, New Nanded.*

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### **Abstract**

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*The present abstract exploration concentrated on the study is to bandy the Organ Donation and Social Work Intervention. Organ donation is the process when a person allows an organ of their own to be removed and scattered to another person, fairly, either by concurrence while the patron is alive or dead with the assent of the coming of kin. likewise, it's the process of allowing the junking of one's organ for its broadcasting in another person. also, organ donation can fairly take place by the concurrence of the patron when he's alive. Also, organ donation can also take place by the assent of the coming of kin of a dead person. There has been a significant increase in organ donations due to the advancement of medical wisdom. Social work intervention is the engagement a social worker has with an individual, family, group, or community that they're helping. The present paper focused on the study of Organ Donation and Social Work Intervention with prime objectives are 1.To understand the Status of Organ Donation in India. 2.To discuss the Challenges regarding Organ Donation and Social work intervention. 3.To discuss the Benefits of Organ Donation for Social work Intervention.*

*The methodology of the research is a different type involving an interpretative, conversation, observation and study secondary sources, like books, articles, journals, thesis, university news, expert opinion, and websites, etc.*

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**Key Words:** *Organ Donation, Social Work Intervention*

### **Introduction:**

The entire practice of reacquiring a mortal organ from a living or departed person, who's appertained to as a Donor, and broadcasting it into a philanthropist. The

philanthropist will be a case who's suffering from organ failure and who'll not survive unless she he receives an organ relief. The process of recovering organs is called Retrieval. The different organs that can be bestowed by a person after death and while the person is still alive. There are eight organs that can be donated and transplanted:

**1. Kidneys:** Both kidneys can be donated by a deceased donor. On average the lifespan of a transplanted kidney is around nine years, but it varies from individual to individual. Of all organs in the human body, the demand for kidneys is the highest, and kidneys are the most frequently donated organs. A kidney disease most likely affects both kidneys at the same time. A living donor can easily donate one kidney to someone and function well for the rest of their lives.

**2. Liver:** The liver is an important organ with primary functions of corrosiveness product & excretion; excretion of bilirubin, cholesterol, hormones, and medicines; metabolism of fats, proteins and carbohydrates; enzyme activation; storehouse of glycogen, vitamins and minerals; conflation of tube proteins; blood detoxification and sanctification. The liver is the only organ in the mortal body that can grow cells and regenerate. A bestowed liver from someone who has failed( a departed patron) can further be resolve into two pieces and scattered into two different people to save their lives. A living patron can have a portion of her/ his liver removed to contribute to someone, and the remaining portion will regenerate to nearly its full former size.

**3. Heart:** A heart is a muscular organ which pumps blood through the mortal body. In a person's life, the heart will beat around 2.5 billion times on average and keep the blood running in the body. After being recaptured from the patron, a heart can survive for 4- 6 hours only.

**4. Lungs:** Single or double- lung transplants can be performed from departed benefactors. also, living benefactors can contribute a single lobe from the lungs, though it'll not regenerate.

**5. Pancreas:** A departed patron pancreas can be scattered into an ailing case. A living patron can also contribute a portion of the pancreas and still retain pancreas functionality.

**6. Intestine:** After death, a patron can contribute their intestine. Although relatively rare, a living patron can contribute a portion of the intestine.

**Concept of Social work interventions:** Social work interventions are the long and short-term conduct that social workers take to give coffers, advocacy, and services to people who need them. These interventions can involve arranging for casing, healthcare, health insurance and other social safety net benefits, child weal services, family remedy, psychotherapy, academic support, and other mortal services that can help individualities or communities ameliorate their education, health, and well- being.

For illustration, social workers occasionally deal with child weal cases by removing a child from a home with violent family members or caregivers. They also work to give support or fresh coffers to both the children and the family. Other times social workers can shift focus onto the larger forces impacting families and communities. They make recommendations to cover mortal rights by addressing demarcation, education, public safety, and social justice enterprises.

**Objectives of the Study:**

1. To understand the Status of Organ Donation in India.
2. To discuss the Challenges regarding Organ Donation and Social work intervention.
3. To discuss the Benefits of Organ Donation for Social work Intervention

**Status of Organ Donation in India:**

**Growing Demand and patient deficit:**

- Over 300,000 cases are on the waiting list for organ donations in India.
- The force of organ benefactors has not kept up with the adding demand.
- roughly 20 individualities die daily while awaiting organ transplants due to the deficit.

**Slow Growth in Donor figures**

- Patron figures, including both living and departed, have shown slow growth over the times.
- From 6,916 benefactors in 2014, the count increased to about 16,041 in 2022, indicating a modest rise.
- The departed organ donation rate in India has remained constantly below one patron per million population for a decade.

**Deceased Organ Donation Rate:**

- Urgent efforts are required to raise the deceased organ donation rate to address the shortage.
- Countries like Spain and the United States have achieved significantly higher donation rates, ranging from 30 to 50 donors per million population.

**Prevalence of Living Donors:**

- Living donors constitute the majority, accounting for 85% of all donors in India.
- However, deceased organ donations, especially for kidneys, liver, and heart, remain considerably low.

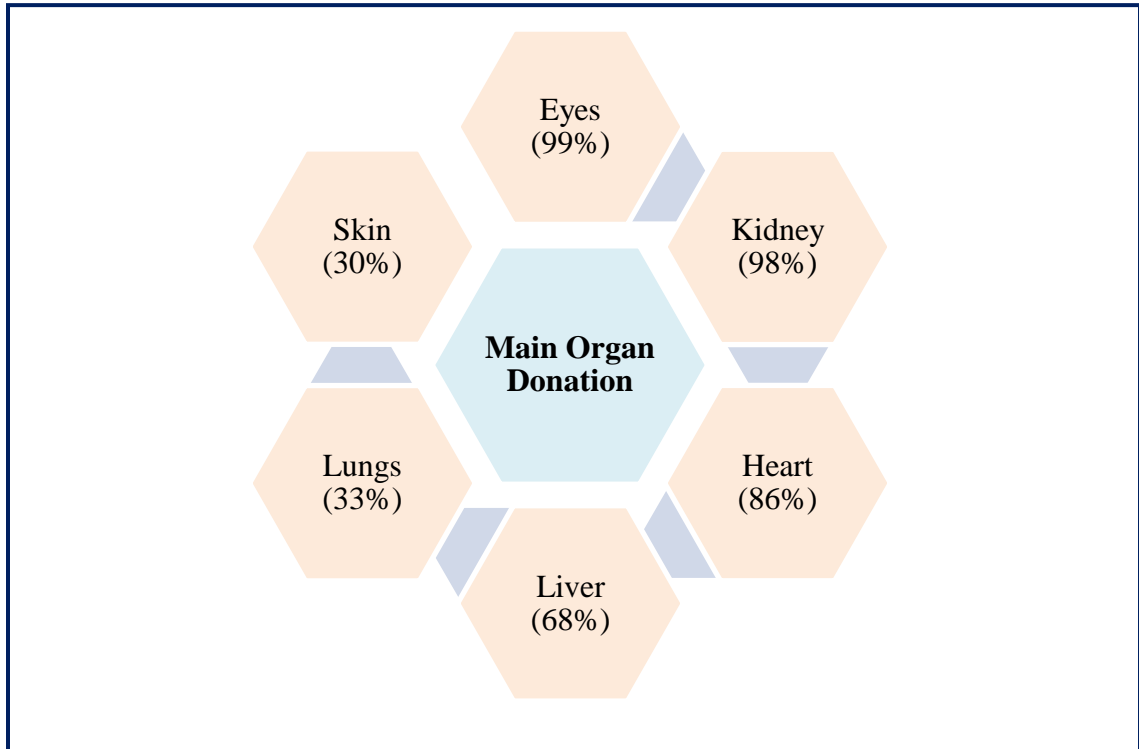
**Regional difference:**

- Difference in organ donation rates live among different countries in India.
- Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, and Maharashtra have reported the loftiest number of departed organ benefactors.
- Delhi- NCR, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, and West Bengal are prominent regions with a high number of living benefactors.

**Order Transplants:**

- Order transplantation in India faces a significant difference between demand and force.
- Periodic demand for 200,000 order transplants is met with only around 10,000 transplants each time, creating a substantial gap.

**Organ Donation Process:** Organ donation is the process when a person allows an organ of their own to be removed and scattered to another person, fairly, either by concurrence while the patron is alive or dead with the assent of the coming of kin. likewise, it's the process of allowing the junking of one's organ for its broadcasting in another person.



*One donor can save up to eight lives by donating organs and up to 50 by donating tissues.*

### **Challenges Regarding Organ Donation and Social work intervention:**

#### **Lack of mindfulness and Education**

- Limited mindfulness among the general public about organ donation and its impact.
- inadequate education among medical professionals to identify implicit benefactors and counsel families effectively.

#### **Family concurrence and Decision- Making**

- Family disinclination to give concurrence for organ donation, indeed when the departed existent had expressed a amenability to contribute.
- Emotional and ethical dilemmas that families face when making opinions about organ donation.

#### **Organ Trafficking and Black Market:**

- Illegal organ trafficking and and the actuality of a black request for organs.
- Felonious conditioning exploiting the demand for organs and undermining licit donation processes.

**Medical Eligibility and comity:**

- Matching suitable benefactors and donors grounded on medical comity and organ vacuity.
- Limited vacuity of compatible organs, leading to dragged waiting ages for cases.

**Donor impulses and Compensation:**

- Debates over the ethical counteraccusations of offering fiscal impulses or compensation to organ benefactors.
- Balancing the need for adding donation rates with icing ethical practices.

**Structure and Logistics:**

- Shy structure and coffers for organ reclamation, preservation, and transplantation.
- Challenges in the timely transportation of organs from benefactors to donors, especially across different regions.

**Benefits of Organ Donation for Social work Intervention:**

- ✓ First of all, organ donation is veritably helpful for the grieving process. likewise, numerous patron families take relief and consolation due to organ donation. This is because they understand that their loved bone has helped save the life of other people. utmost noteworthy, a single patron can save up to eight lives.
- ✓ Organ donation can also improve the quality of life of numerous people. An eye transplant could mean the capability to see again for a eyeless person. also, giving organs could mean removing the depression and pain of others. utmost noteworthy, organ donation could also remove the reliance on expensive routine treatments.
- ✓ Organ donation is significantly salutary for medical wisdom exploration. Bestowed organs offer an excellent tool for conducting scientific inquiries and trials. likewise, numerous medical scholars can greatly profit from these organs. utmost noteworthy, salutary medical discoveries could affect due to organ donation. Organ donation would also contribute to the field of Biotechnology.
- ✓ To add it up, organ donation is a noble deed. likewise, it shows the donation of an individual indeed after death. utmost noteworthy, organ donation can save plenitude of lives. expansive mindfulness regarding organ donation must clearly be spread among the people.

**Following are the crucial aspects of Enhancement the participation for organ donation and social work intervention:**

- ✓ Partner with artists, influencers, and celebrities to produce poignant juggernauts pressing organ donation's significance.
- ✓ Organize forums for medical professionals, employing interactive simulations and case studies for patron identification and family comforting.
- ✓ unite with educational institutions to raise mindfulness among scholars about organ donation through shops and addresses.
- ✓ Host community- driven events that showcase the success stories of organ donors and benefactors.
- ✓ Engage religious leaders to debunk myths and misconceptions about organ donation, emphasizing its compassionate aspect.
- ✓ Introduce a program to recognize benefactors and their families, feting their selfless donation through pillars and instruments.
- ✓ Foster collaborations between healthcare institutions to optimize organ transplantation processes for effective issues.
- ✓ Promote the idea of organ donation as a selfless act of compassion and empathy.

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