IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

Volume 2, Issue 1, August 2022

Human Organ Donation

Sindhu K¹, Karthik R², Balaram M³

Students, Department of BCA^{1,2}
Assistant Professor, Department of BCA³
BMS College of Commerce and Management, Bengaluru, India

Abstract: The need for organ donors has never been greater. It can be hard to think about what's going to happen to your body after you die, let alone donating your organs and tissue. A registry is an essential part of understanding who and where potential donors are. A registry gives a planner enough information to devise strategies to get more public cooperation and commitment towards organ donation. Having a registry in place allows doctors and transplant coordinators to check if a brain-dead person wished to donate and then approaching the family for consent becomes easier. The need for organ donors has never been greater. But being an organ donor is a generous and worthwhile decision that can be a lifesaver. All people can be considered as being potential organ and tissue donors after death.

Keywords: Organ and tissue donation; systematic review.

I. INTRODUCTION

Becoming an organ, eye and tissue donor truly shares life with others. By putting your name on proposed application Organ and Tissue Donor Registry, you consent to having your organs and tissue made available for transplantation upon death. Examples of organs for life saving transplants include heart, liver, pancreas, kidneys, lungs, and small bowel. Examples of tissues that could save or enhance someone's life include eyes/corneas, heart valves, bones, and skin grafts. Anyone who is interested to donate organs and tissues, can join the Organ Donate Registry and can make the final decision about organ and tissue donation at the appropriate time. All information submitted will be used only for official Registry business and will be kept completely confidential. We will not share, sell or otherwise compromise this information.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Organ donation is the harvesting of an individual's organs after he or she dies for the purpose of transplanting them into another person. The person who gives the organs is called a donor while a person who receives the organ is called a recipient.

All of us can be organ donors, irrespective of age, caste, religion, community, current or past medical condition. Children can also be organ donors after taking consent for organ donation from their parents. However active cancer, active HIV, active infection (for example, sepsis) or Intravenous (IV) drug use are some of the contra-indications.

Vital Organs like heart, liver, kidneys, intestines, lungs, and pancreas can be donated only in case of 'brain death'. However other tissues like corneas, heart valves, skin, bones etc can be donated only in case of natural death. For organ recipients, a transplant often means a second chance at life. Vital organs such as the heart, pancreas, liver, kidneys and lungs can be transplanted to those whose organs are failing. It allows many recipients to return to a normal lifestyle. For others, a cornea or tissue transplant means the ability to see again or the recovery of mobility and freedom from pain.

Each year, thousands of people die while waiting for a transplant, because no suitable donor can be found for them. The need for organ donors has never been greater.

III. OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

Mission is to save lives by inspiring people to sign up with the state organ, eye and tissue donor registry. To develop an application this helps an organization for managing the organ, eye and tissue registry. Proposed system is a web enabled application which allows the donors to get prier registry. Proposed system is a generic application which is meant for all hospitals. Proposed system allows the peoples to get registered and can cancel the registration based on their interests. Having a registry in place allows doctors and transplant coordinators to check if a brain dead person wished to donate and then approaching the family for consent becomes easier

Copyright to IJARSCT DOI: 10.48175/568 347

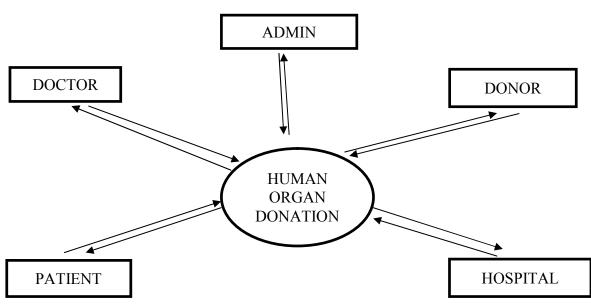
IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

Volume 2, Issue 1, August 2022

IV. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



V. IMPLEMENTATION

This project is implemented using HTML, CSS, JavaScript as Web Technologies. PHP is used in Server-side Technologies. MS SQL (database) is used as the backend. This web application is implemented using object oriented programming language. Object oriented programming is an approach that provides a way of modularizing programs by creating partitioned memory area for both data and functions that can be used as templates for creating copies of such modules on demand.

VI. CONCLUSION

It can be hard to think about what's going to happen to our body after we die, let alone donating your organs and tissue. But being an organ donor is a generous and worthwhile decision that can be a lifesaver. In this project, while living any human can give a commitment of donating their organs and tissues after their death. This decision can give hope to many lives. After the organ matching and tissue matching, the transplantation takes place. In this project, we are maintaining the private and confidential factors. Donor and recipient will not know any details of organ donor and recipient. Once the patient dies, the relatives can select the nearest hospital to which they wish to donate body, thus the status updates to 'dead', and the patient cannot login again. When living, if donor changes his mind, he has an option for canceling his registration

REFERENCES

DOI: 10.48175/568

- [1]. www.wikipedia.org
- [2]. Database Management System by Raghu Ramakrishnan