



NATIONAL ORGAN AND TISSUE TRANSPLANT ORGANISATION (NOTTO): ECONOMY

News: *The National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) released its annual report for the year 2023-24 on Indian Organ Donation Day (IODD).*

- According to NOTTO, in 2023, India reached a significant milestone by surpassing 1,000 deceased organ donors in a single year for the first time, breaking the record set in 2022.

Indian Organ Donation Day (IODD)

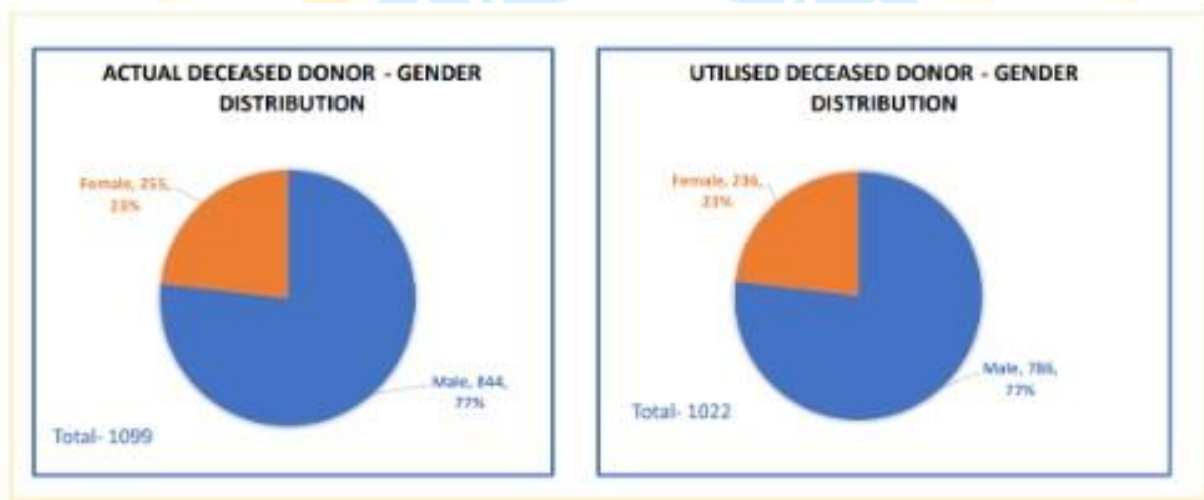
- It is observed annually on 3rd August since 2010 to augment awareness about brain stem death and organ donation, dispel myths and misconceptions associated with organ donation and motivate and encourage the citizens of the country to donate organs and tissues after death.
- In 2024, “Angdaan Jan Jagrukta Abhiyaan” was launched for various awareness activities.
 - Under the Abhiyaan, the month of July was observed as the Organ Donation Month.
- A person after his death can give new life to up to 8 people by donating vital organs namely Kidney, Liver, Lung, Heart, Pancreas and Intestine and improve quality life of many more by donating tissues like cornea, skin, bone and heart valve etc.

Key Highlights of the Report

FINDING	DETAILS
Gender Distribution of Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 63% of living donors were women.• 77% of deceased donors were men.
Transplants by Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delhi-NCR: Nearly 78% of foreign national transplants.• Delhi: 4,426 transplants total, with foreign nationals accounting for over 32%.• Rajasthan: 116 transplants to foreign nationals.• West Bengal: 88 transplants to foreign nationals.
Gender Distribution of Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 63% of living donors were women.• 77% of deceased donors were men.
Deceased Donor Milestone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More than 1,000 deceased organ donors in a single year for the first time.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deceased-donor transplants increased from 837 in 2013 to 2,935 in 2023.
Transplants with Organs from Unrelated Deceased Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nine transplants to foreigners with organs from unrelated deceased donors. Locations: Three in Tamil Nadu, two each in Delhi, Maharashtra, and Gujarat.
Foreigners' Allocation Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organs from deceased donors are allocated to foreigners only when no matching Indian patients are available.
Organ Donation Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 1 per million population.



Note: Presently, India ranks third in the world in terms of organ transplantation and second in terms of corneal transplantation.

What are the Regulatory Framework Related to the Organ Transplantation in India?

- Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 (THOTA):
 - Organ donation and transplantation in India are regulated under the THOTA (amended in 2011) having the following provisions:
 - A transplant can come from organs donated by deceased individuals or from a living donor who is known to the recipient.
 - Altruistic donations from distant relatives, in-laws, or long-time friends are permitted, but they undergo extra checks to ensure no financial exchange has occurred.
 - Unrelated donors must provide documents and photos to show a long-term connection or friendship with the recipient.



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- Offering or paying for organs, arranging or advertising such deals, seeking organ suppliers, or helping to make false documents can result in up to 10 years in jail and a fine of up to Rs 1 crore.
- Brain stem death is legally recognised as death under THOTA since 1994.
- The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Rules 2014 were notified for promoting organ donation from deceased donors.
- **National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO):**
 - NOTTO, an apex organisation at the national level, was established to provide a national system for organ procurement and distribution.
- **National Organ Transplantation Guidelines:**
 - **Removed Age Cap:** The upper age limit has been removed as people are now living longer.
 - Earlier, according to the NOTTO guidelines, an end-stage organ failure patient above 65 years of age was prohibited from registering to receive the organ.
 - **No Domicile Requirement:** The domicile requirement to register as an organ recipient in a particular state has been removed under a 'One Nation, One Policy' move.
 - Now a needy patient can register to receive an organ in any state of his or her choice and will also be able to get the surgery done there.
 - **No Fees for Registration:** The Centre has instructed states to discontinue the registration fee that was previously charged for this purpose.
- **Organ Transport Policy:**
 - Recently, the Union government has finalised a uniform policy to speed up the process of transporting a live organ between hospitals or cities.
 - It was created by Niti Aayog with input from several ministries like civil aviation, railways, transport and highways etc.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/2023-saw-highest-ever-organ-transplants-in-india-63-of-living-donors-were-women-notto-report-9493500/>

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