

If it has not been done yet, it is up to the relatives to decide on their willingness to donate. For this reason, it is important to dedicate some time to decide if you want to be a donor and share your willingness with your family and friends. Thus, if the case arises, they will not have to decide for you and it will only be necessary for them to communicate your wish to the hospital staff.

When can the donation take place? The priority is, above all, saving the person's life.

The medical team will always do everything possible to save your life or the life of your loved one.

If, unfortunately, all efforts to save this life have been unsuccessful, organ and tissue donation is initiated when:

- / the person's death has been certified
- / medical counterindications have been ruled out;
- / the deceased's family has signed the consent to the donation by representation;
- / if there are no legal issues preventing the donation.

Respect Organ and tissue donation does not disfigure the body and it is treated with the maximum respect.

The extraction of the organs from the donor's body is performed with the utmost care and respect. The family can see the body after the intervention and initiate the actions of their funeral rite.

How to become a donor? Becoming a donor is as simple as making the decision and communicating it to your family and friends.

When a person considers the possibility of becoming a donor and decides to donate their organs and tissues to be transplanted to help other people, the first and most important thing to do is **communicate their decision to family and friends**. If the case arises, they will be the first to be consulted about the possibility of donation, trusting that the donor's wishes will be respected.

In addition, if you want to demonstrate your willingness to become a donor, you can also:

- / Fill out the donor ID card.
- / Write the advance healthcare directive.
- / Enable the donation checkbox in the section of wills and donations of La Meva Salut (<https://lamevasalut.gencat.cat>), which is also recorded in the shared clinical history and is visible to health professionals.

These three options help to testify to the decision taken.

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More information



trasplantaments.gencat.cat

Setembre 2022. © Generalitat de Catalunya. Departament de Salut. DL B 13817-2017



ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION



Guide to organ and tissue donation and **Islam**

Donation is a gift of life for someone who is waiting for a transplant.

Donation is a voluntary, altruistic, solidary, generous, confidential, free and not-for-profit act which is guaranteed by the law. It is one of the most wonderful gestures that a human can do for others.

The cadaveric donor is one in which the donation occurs after encephalic (brain) death or asystole (cardiac) death, mainly caused by stroke, severe trauma, cerebral anoxia or cardiac arrest.

The organs that can be donated include the kidneys, liver, heart, lungs, pancreas, and intestine. The tissues such as the skin, bones, tendons, heart valves, and corneas can also be transplanted.

Living donors are relatives or very close people to the recipient who voluntarily decide to donate an organ (a kidney) or a part of it (a lobe of the liver). Tissues or cells such as bone marrow can also be donated while alive.

Why is it important to think about organ and tissue donation?

A single donor can save the lives of eight people!

All the patients who die at a hospital can be potential organ and tissue donors if they do not present, a priori, medical counterindications to become one. In these cases, the transplant coordinators ask the deceased relatives if they had expressed their willingness to be a donor during their lifetime.

Islam in Catalonia

The Catalan Islamic community is made up of around 500,000 people, in many cases originally from areas such as Maghreb, Sub-Saharan Africa or the Indian subcontinent.

It is a large and heterogenous community which, despite sharing the same doctrine, may disagree when positioning itself around certain issues. In these cases, it is necessary to refer to the legal opinions issued by religious leaders.

Donation from the Islamic perspective

The Islamic doctrine gives great importance to charity acts and, in general, to helping those in need. Doing these kinds of acts is valued as a form of worship to God. In particular, saving a life is considered one of the highest acts any Muslim can perform.

In this sense, it should be noted that important Muslim leaders have positioned themselves in favour of organ donation.

Likewise, there is practically an absolute consensus in the inexistence of any religious impediment to receiving organs.

What do the sacred texts say?

“And whoever saves a single life, it would be as if he had saved the life of humanity.” (Quran 5:32)

“You will never obtain stable piety and virtuous life if you do not spend [for the religion of God] part of the wealth you now have, of what you love. And Allah, God, knows and knows very well what you spend!” (Quran 3:92)

“When a man dies, all his deeds depart from him, except three: charity [continues], knowledge in which there are benefits, and virtuous children who pray for him.” (Sahih Muslim)

“He who performs a good deed, his reward will be multiplied tenfold or even more.” (Sahih Muslim)

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