



1. Can I change my mind after I sign up as an organ donor?

Yes, you can change your mind at any time. Becoming an organ donor is a personal decision, and you have the right to update your choice whenever you wish, whether by modifying your registration or informing your family.

2. Is the consent of family members required for organ donation?

Yes, according to Indian law, it is your next of kin who will decide whether to donate your organs upon your death. Even if you have pledged to be an organ donor, the donation cannot proceed without the consent of your next of kin. Therefore, it is important to discuss your wish to donate with your family, so they can honor your wishes if the situation arises.

3. Are families charged for organ donation?

No, your family will not be charged for donating your organs. They may receive bills related to efforts to save your life, but these are not charges for the organ donation itself. The costs associated with organ removal are typically paid by the transplant recipient.

How to become an organ donor?

Just fill out the online pledge form, and we will send you a donor card with your unique government registration number. All pledges are registered with the National Organ & Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO).

Remember, the donor card shows your intent and does not carry legal weight.



In collaboration with Sankalp Trust Foundation

Kindly scan the QR Code to fund the cause



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www.saahas.life

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Give
the gift of
life

AN INITIATIVE BY **NAVYA MRIG**



What is Organ Donation

Organ donation refers to the process of retrieving an organ from a living or deceased individual, known as a donor, and transplanting it into a recipient. The recipient is typically a patient suffering from organ failure and would not survive without an organ transplant.

Types of Organ Donation

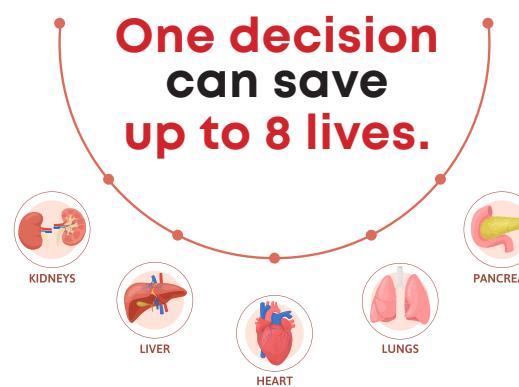
Living & Deceased

Organ transplants can come from either living or deceased donors. In living organ donation, a healthy individual donates an organ to a needy patient. In contrast, deceased organ donation usually involves retrieving organs such as the liver and kidneys from someone who has been declared brain-stem dead.

Why Organ Donation Matters?

Do you know that

- India faces a significant disparity between the number of people requiring organ transplants and the number of available donors.
- With one of the lowest rates of deceased organ donation in the world, India has fewer than one donor per million people.
- Currently, there are 3 Lakh patients on the waiting list for transplants, and tragically, 20 people die each day while waiting for an organ.
- A new patient is added to this list every 10 minutes.
- One deceased donor can save the lives of eight individuals by donating two kidneys, a liver (which can be transplanted to two patients), two lungs, a pancreas, and a heart.



Myths vs Facts

1. **MYTH:** If I or my family agree to donate my organs, my doctor will not put in the effort to save my life. They will rush to remove my organs to help someone else.
FACT: When you go to the hospital, doctors do everything they can to save your life. The doctor who treats you is not the one who removes organs. They only consider organ donation after a person has been declared brain dead.
2. **MYTH:** I'm too old to donate. Surely, no one would want my organs.
FACT: There is no specific age limit for donating organs. Organs have been successfully transplanted from donors in their 70s and 80s. Doctors will determine if your organs are suitable for transplant based on medical criteria, not your age. Don't disqualify yourself too early; let the doctors decide if your organs and tissues can be used at the time of your passing.
3. **MYTH:** I'm under 18, so I can't decide to donate my organs.
FACT: If you are under 18, your decision to donate requires parental consent. However, many regions allow minors to express their desire to donate. It's important to document your preference, and your family must be involved in the final decision-making process. Make sure to clearly communicate your wishes to them.