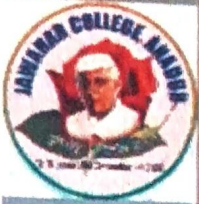


2019




Organ Donation Awareness Campaign

**Jawahar Arts, Science & Commerce College,
Anadur, Taluka- Tuljapur; Dist- Osmanabad**

The Organ Donation Awareness Campaign was conducted by
Science Association & National Service Scheme of Jawahar
College, Anadur on September 19, 2019




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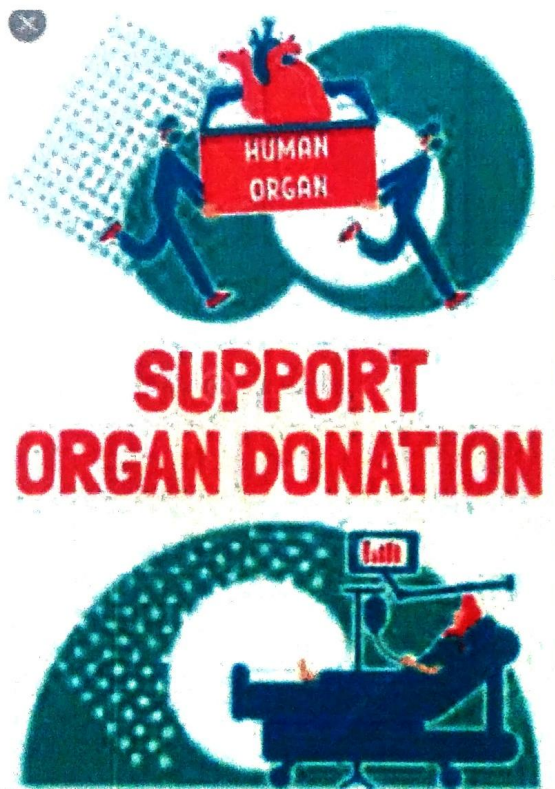
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Need of the Seminar - Campaign:

Organ donation is defined as giving an organ or part of an organ to be transplanted into another person. Organ transplantation is the only option to save lives in patients affected by terminal organ failures and improve their quality of life. However, there is a disparity exists between the supply and demand of donated organs, leads to a loss of many lives. The number of organ transplantation have gradually increased in the last two decades and provide excellent results in children and young adults, and are challenging by the growing proportion of elderly transplant patients with co morbidity. The results of organ transplantation continue to improve, as a consequence of the innovations and the improvements in pre-operative management.

Organ transplantation currently depends on the availability of human organs. Their scarcity means that there is a waiting list of almost in India. The process of obtaining organs for donation and transplantation purely depends on the resources of health services and by health professionals' performance in potential donor identification and management tasks. However, in

accordance with the current legislation it is mainly subjected to a personal or family decision, strongly mediated by psychosocial processes. Therefore, the need to analyze



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and intervene both in the practices of the professionals involved in the process of organ generation and in the attitudes of the general population need to be stressed and addressed

It is a procedure in which a health organ (donor) is taken from an individual who is either living or deceased and is transplanted into a person whose respective organ (recipient) is malfunctioning. Donated organs give the recipient the opportunity of a longer and better quality of life.

The number of patients in need of organ transplantation has increased at a rapid pace; in contrast, the number of available organs has increased only slightly. Expanded criteria for donor selection, such as older age, have resulted in more people

who meet the criteria for brain death becoming organ donors although fewer organs are transplanted from each donor. Improvements in automobile and highway safety, as well as increased enforcement of gun control laws, have also contributed to a plateau in the number of young, healthy donors. Public education efforts that encourage organ donation may be effective in getting more people to sign organ donor cards, but most individuals who do so will never be in a position to become organ donors, hence to create awareness among the students this seminar was organized.

On behalf of Science Club and National Service Scheme, a Seminar was organized for students and professors on **Marathwada Liberation Day, September 17, 2019** after hoisting the flag at 10 o'clock in the morning on **"Organ donation: Pro & Cons and Importance of Organ donation"**.

On this occasion Ophthalmology Officer of Primary Health Center, Andur Dr. Chakraveer Mahindrakar was present as the Chief Guest. The seminar was chaired by the Principal of the college Dr. Umakant Chanshetti. On this occasion the Program Officer of National Service Scheme Prof. Suryakant Aaglave, Head of Science Club Prof.




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Dr. Mallinath Langade, Prof. Dr. Somshankar Rajmane and Prof. Dr. Surekha Bharti of Sanskrit Department was the main presence on the dais.

All faculty, non-teaching staff and students of NSS participated in this program.

The program was coordinated by Prof. Dr. Mallinath Birajdar.



On this occasion, while explaining the importance of eye donation to all the attendees he explains in very simple ways, Dr. Chakraveer Mahindrakar said that, Mahabharata was created by whom exactly? Some says, it happened because of Draupadi, some says because of Krishna, some says because of Karana, some says because of Duryodhana, but actually Mahabharata happened because of Dhrutarashtra, as he was born blind. He could not get the title of Crown Prince, instead of him, his younger brother Pandu got it. His mother was entirely responsible for Dhrutarashtra's blindness.

If every mother takes some responsibility to prevent her baby from being born blind, the baby will not be born blind. Every mother should have a proper diet


during pregnancy. Green leafy vegetables, pulses which contain all the vitamins and minerals should be taken and should not be exposed to X- rays. So that cataracts do not occur. If the mother is suffering from gonorrhoea or similar diseases during pregnancy, she should be treated at the right time. After the baby is born, the eyes should be washed clean. Every mother should breastfeed her baby immediately after birth. Chick's milk is rich in vitamin A and immunity.

**Mother's milk is baby's nectar,
Breastfeeding is the elixir.**

A child should be given five doses of vitamin A until they are one to three years old. So that night blindness does not occur. Eye infection is such a common disease, but if there is no immediate treatment, there is a possibility of getting spot in the eye. The child with the eyes disease should be kept separate, so that the eye disease does not spread.

Accidents are a particularly important cause of blindness. Children should be kept away from sharp objects like pencils, knives etc. Children should not be allowed to play games like sticks, bows and arrows, etc. which may cause eye injuries.

The last reason is visual impairment. After the child goes to school, the eye sight should be checked and suitable glasses should be worn.

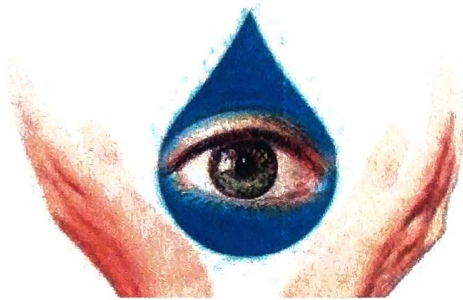

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Keeping the above minor points in mind will reduce the rate of blindness. He appeals to every mother to take precautions so that her son does not become blind like Dhruatarashtra.

At this time, Dr. Chakraveer Mahindrakar also gave the detailed information about the Eye-Donation. For this he appealed to all to submit the form of **"Posthumous Eye Donation."**

He said that, blood donation and kidney donation are done while alive. Eye donation is done after your death. If you have filled the posthumous eye donation form, you should inform your next of kin. For this you can fill the form today.



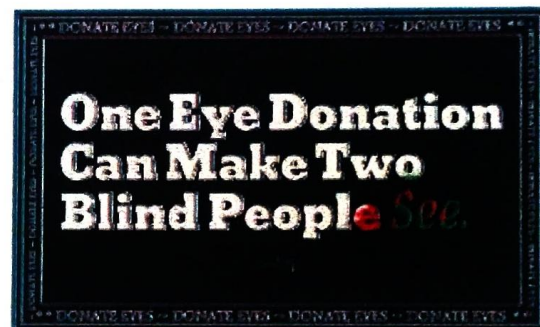
1. What exactly does an eye implant do?

The black pupil of the eye has a watch glass-like part. This glass is called the cornea. Only this part can be implanted. The entire iris is not used, cannot be used. There are no blood vessels in the cornea. Many blood-borne components cannot reach it and therefore the cornea can be

successfully grafted without any cross-matching. Cross matching is a type of blood group matching in the donation of kidney and other organs that works only if these many traits match exactly, otherwise the organ will be rejected. The patient's body immunity does not allow him to survive so sometimes the transplantation of such organs fails.

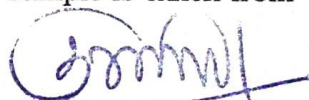
2. What types of blind people benefit from it?

Of course only blindness caused by corneal opacities can be restored by eye donation. The opaque cornea is removed and a donated transparent cornea is implanted there. Not all blind people benefit from this. It is not useful for people with damaged retina due to diabetes, retinal detachment, optic atrophy etc. But the cornea of such a patient can be donated.



3. Who cannot donate eyes?

Donors who have organ-transmissible diseases, such as hepatitis B, AIDS, cancer, septic infections, etc., should not donate eyes. The eye bank doctor asks for this history before coming and removing the eyes and if such a positive history is found, the eye donation cannot be accepted, so they ask for your forgiveness and leave as a thank you. If the eye donation is accepted, along with it, a blood sample is taken from


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the dead body for HIV test. Sometimes he doesn't accept charity if he doesn't get it. Apart from this, all people can donate eyes.

4. If an eye operation has been done?

No problem. If there is no disease of the cornea, that eye is usable. However, the eyes of the unconscious/serious patient remain partially open for a long time and these corneas are damaged by erosion. A wound is formed on it. Exposure keratitis is not useful for corneas.

5. How exactly to donate eyes?

Eye/cornea must be removed within six hours of death. Sometimes the doctor is called after 4-5 hours after the grandmother/grandfather leaves. For example, if it is passed in sleep, then the tissues are decomposed and damaged. So time of death is more important than time of declaration of death. Close the patient's eyes with a clean handkerchief and squeeze it tightly then keep it at home Turn off the fans in the room Immediately inform the eye clinic If you ask any eye doctor around you they will guide you as to who to call In every village there is no eye clinic you should contact the government hospital but from your village If there is no eye bank within three hours reachable by ST, don't ask for eye removal, the donation will go to waste, all hospitals with government medical colleges have eye banks. As the eyes are removed, the entire iris is removed, only the cornea with the square room on its side. Ask everyone to leave the room where the body is. Cornea Harvesting is nothing but an operation to remove the eye. After removing the desired part, the eyelids will be stitched together. The face will not look ugly at all.



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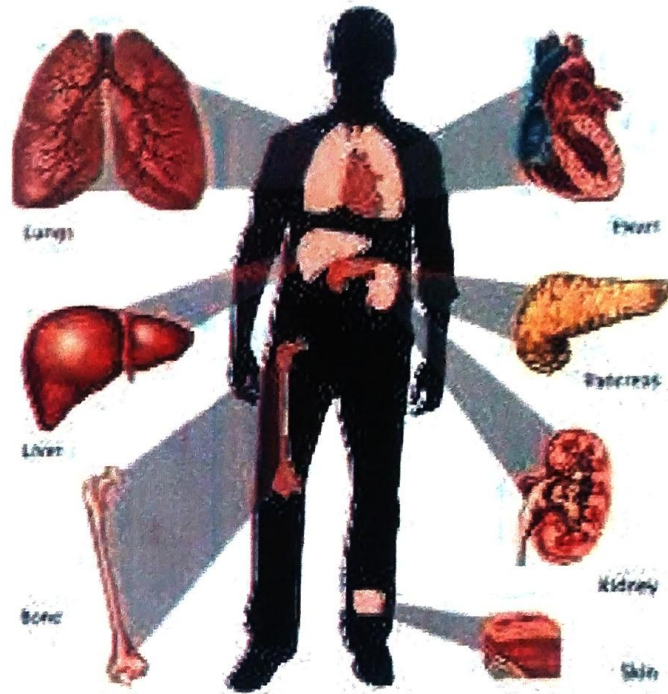
Presidential Conclusion highlighted on Organ Donation:

During the presidential conclusion, Principal Dr. Umakant Chanshetti gave detailed guidance on organ donation.

Talking about organ donation, the Principal said that, organ donation is an extremely advanced and exceptional way of curing fatal diseases. It happens by removing a part of an organ from the donor's body and transplanting it to the recipient's body.

Among the various risks involved in the organ transplantation, the immune response is the most dangerous one.

If the organ of the donor does not match with that of the recipient, the recipient's body will start creating antibodies to counter the organ, which the body will behave as an alien object. This gives rise to immunity related disorders and can even result in death.



Even after death, there are some organs of the body can be preserved and stored. If these organs are donated, it might save somebody else life. The rates of organ donation have significantly increased due to the number of successful cases.

However, organ smuggling is a serious crime and is dangerous for society. Sometimes, the organs removed for donations may be smuggled by unscrupulous people who do heinous scribes for money.

We must understand the necessity behind organ donation and support it. Organ donation is the legal transfer of healthy organs from one body to another.

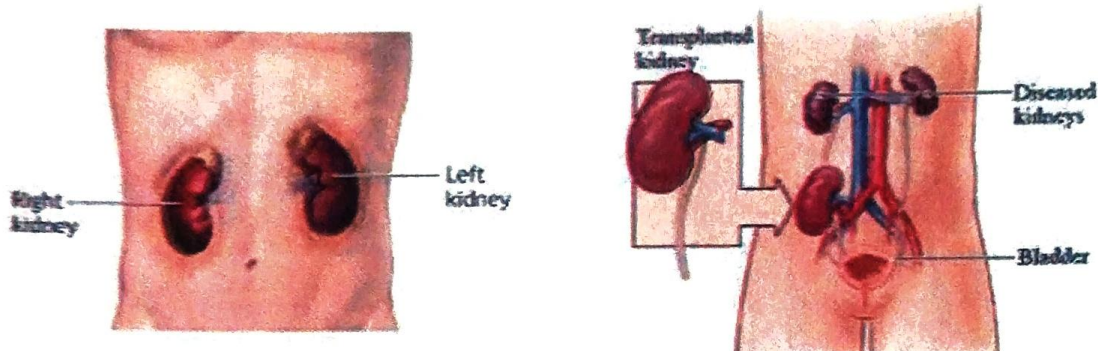

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The person who donates the organ is called the “**donor**”.

The person who the donor gives his organ to is called the “**receiver**”.

The transplantation of the kidney is the most common and frequently transplantation worldwide.



Donation of organs can take place before death as well as after the death of the donor. Organ donation requires detailed testing of the donor’s body.

Spain holds first place in the rate of organ donation in the world.

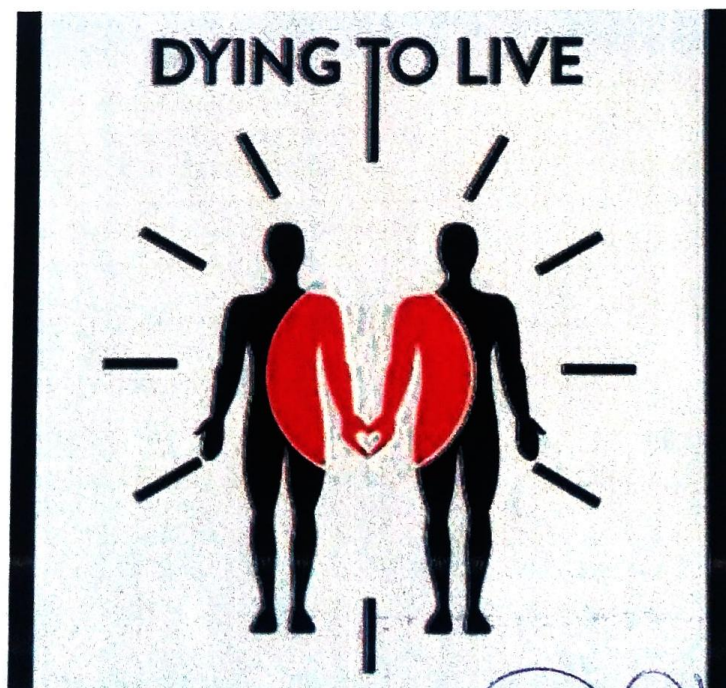
Two to three people die every day due to a lack of people willing to donate.

845 organ donations took place in India in the year 2013 some people donate their entire bodies for research purposes in medical colleges.

Different programs and awareness campaigns are held to educate people about organ donation.

Organ donation camps are held in various schools colleges and Universities across the country.

The donor signs a contract where in after his or her death doctors are legally allowed to take out their organs from their body.




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Glimpses of Campaign on Eye & Organ Donation for Others Life Donation



Dr. Chakraveer Mahindrakar addressed to the Participants about the Organ and Eye donation



Prin. Dr. Umakant Chanshetti submitting The Eye donation form towards Dr. Chakraveer Mahindrakar, PHC, Anadur

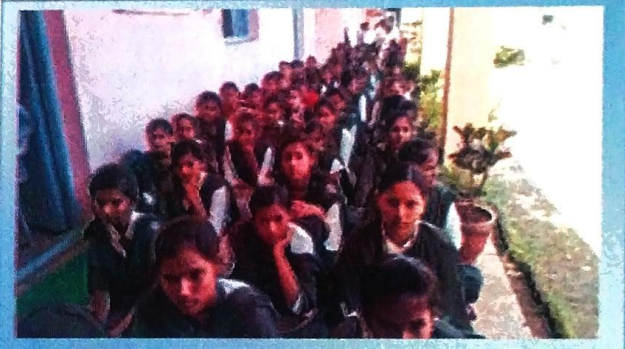
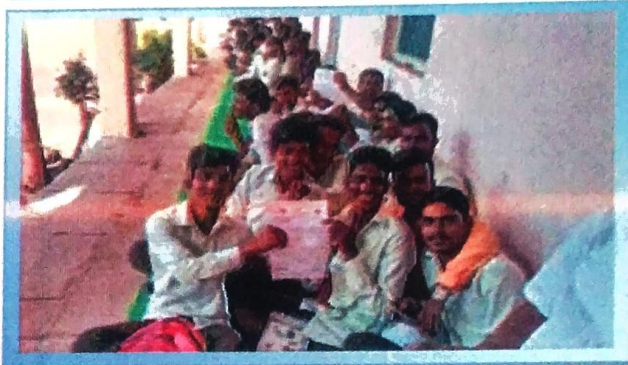
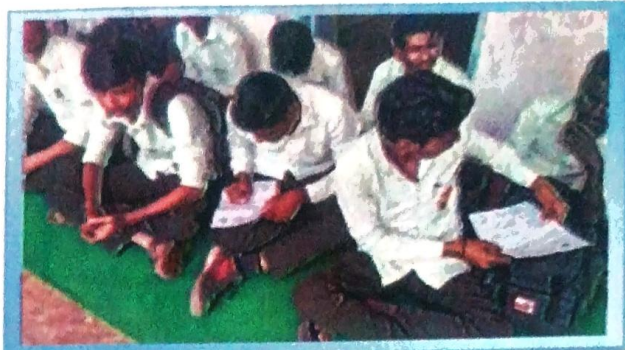


Students get motivated with this Seminar and spontaneously fill-ups the form for Eye & Organ donation towards the Dr. Chakraveer Mahindrakar, Health Supervisor of Primary Health Center, Anadur, Taluka- Tuljapur

Umakant Chanshetti
Principal



Prof. Dr. Ms. Surekha Bharati submitting
The body donation form towards
Dr. Chakraveer Mahindrakar, PHC, Anadur



प्राचार्य चनशेट्टी, प्रा. भारती यांचा सत्कार

प्रतिनिधी | अणदूर

येथील जवाहर उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य उमाकांत चनशेट्टी व प्राध्यापिका सुरेखा भारती यांचा शहर पत्रकार संघाच्या वतीने सत्कार करण्यात आला.

प्राचार्य उमाकांत चनशेट्टी यांनी मरणोत्तर नेत्रदानाचा संकल्प करून ४६ विद्यार्थ्यांनाही यासाठी प्रेरणा दिल्याबद्दल पत्रकार संघाचे अध्यक्ष गुरुनाथ कबाडे यांच्या हस्ते तर प्रा. सुरेखा भारती यांनी मरणोत्तर देहदानाचा संकल्प केल्याबद्दल प्रा. मीना जाधव यांच्या हस्ते शाल, श्रीफळ



देऊन शनिवारी (दि.२१) सत्कार करण्यात आला. कार्यक्रमात मार्गदर्शन करताना राजेंद्र स्वामी यांनी प्राध्यापक, प्राचार्य व विद्यार्थ्यांचा हा संकल्प समाजासाठी प्रेरणादायी असल्याचे मत व्यक्त केले. यावेळी पत्रकार संघाचे कैलास बोगरगे, बबन कंदले, लिंबाजी सुरवसे तसेच काशिनाथ कर्पे आदींची उपस्थिती होती.



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अणदूर जवाहर महाविद्यालयातील प्रा.भारती यांचे मरणोत्तर देहदान तर प्राचार्य चनशेट्टी व ४६ विद्यार्थ्यांचा नेत्रदान संकल्प

अणदूर दि.१९ (प्रतिनिधी); येथील जवाहर महाविद्यालयातील संस्कृतच्या प्रा.सुरेखा भारती यांनी मरणोत्तर देहदान तर प्राचार्य उमाकांत चनशेट्टी यांच्यासह महाविद्यालयातील ४६ विद्यार्थ्यांनी नेत्रदान संकल्प करून आरोग्य विभागाकडे संकल्प पत्र सुपूर्द केले. माजी आमदार तथा शिक्षण महर्षी सि.ना.आतुरे मुखर्जी यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली चालणाऱ्या या महाविद्यालयात येथे मंगळव-

ार दि.१७ रोजी मराठवाडा मुक्तीसंग्राम दिनी येथील नेत्र चिकित्सा अधिकारी डॉ. सी.एस.महिंद्रकर यांनी जवाहर महाविद्यालयात मरणोत्तर देहदान व नेत्र दानाचे महत्त्व पटवून देत ती काळजी गरज असल्याचे पटवून दिले. समाजकृपे व शासनाचा उदात्त हेतू लक्षात घेवून संस्कृत प्राध्यापिका सुरेखा भारती यांनी मरणोत्तर देहदान तर प्राचार्य उमाकांत चनशेट्टी



यांच्यासह ४६ महाविद्यालयीन तरुणांनी नेत्र दानाचे संकल्प पत्र भरून दिले यात ४० विद्यार्थ्यांनीचा सहभाग आहे. या संकल्पने राष्ट्र प्रगतीस हातभार लावत प्रा.भारती, प्राचार्य चनशेट्टी महाविद्यालयीन तरुणांचे कौतुक होत आहे.




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