Why do people donate blood and organs?



Learning intentions:

- Give reasons for the importance of donation for individuals and for society
- Identify the steps involved in blood, organ and stem cell donation
- Outline the law around organ donation in England
- Analyse considerations involved in an individual's choice to donate

While I take the register: can you identify each of the organs? What else can humans donate that is not an organ?

Ground rules

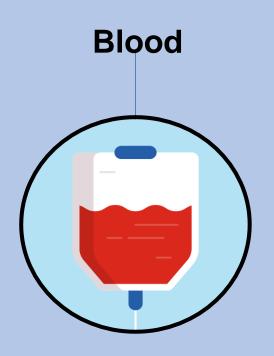


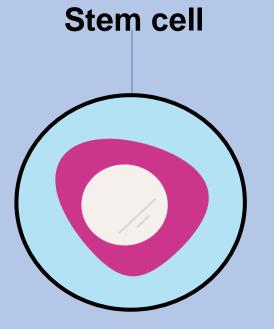
- We will not ask each other personal questions.
- We will not share personal information about ourselves or others.
- We listen to each other.
- We will show respect for each others' views, even when they are different from our own.
- We will support each other.

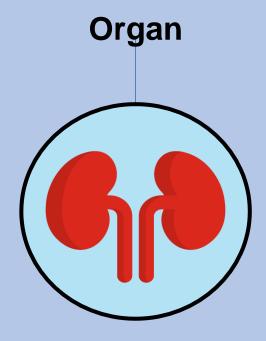
If you have any questions about anything that you have learnt about in PSHE, not matter how big or small, you can ask them on this anonymous MS Form. The link will be shared in the Student Notices Team, so you can ask a question when you get home if you prefer.



What can be donated?







Define organ, stem cell and blood donation.



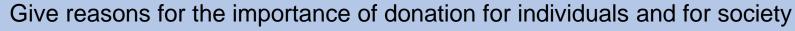


Who might need each type of donation?

- 1. Open the QR code.
- Decide which type of donation each person needs.

Stem cell donation
Organ donation
Blood donation









Who might need each type of donation?

Anyone might need a donation!

Stem cell donation

Someone with blood cancer or a blood disorder.

Organ donation

Someone whose organs have been damaged by disease or injury.

Someone who has a birth defect.

Blood donation

Someone experiencing blood loss from surgery.

Someone experiencing blood loss from child birth.

Someone with blood cancer or a blood disorder.

Someone experiencing blood loss from an accident.

Give reasons for the importance of donation for individuals and for society





Why are donations important?

- Nearly 400 new blood donors are needed every day in England to meet demand.
- 75% of UK patients in need of a stem cell transplant are not able to find a match from a relative and need an unrelated donor.
- Some donor types are more in demand such as donors from Black African, Black Caribbean and Asian backgrounds and young blood, stem cell and organ donors.





What is involved in becoming a donor?

- 1. As a class, read the information.
- 2. Memorise as much as you can.
- 3. Play Kahoot to test what you have remembered.





What's involved in being a blood donor

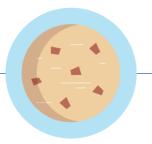


1

Register online from 16+ at blood.co.uk.

2

Registered donors book an appointment at their preferred time and place from 17+.



3

The donation process takes roughly 1 hour – donating itself just 5-10 minutes.

Donors get a drink and biscuit and then their job is done.

4

A donor's blood is tested and they find out their blood group. The blood is split into component parts, so each donation can help 3 adults or 6 infants.



Blood is then distributed to hospitals across England and given to patients in need. Donors even get a text when their red cells are issued.





What's involved in being a stem cell donor?





1

There are different registers in the UK but they all form part of one UK registry and work together to get stem cells to those in need. Donors need only sign up to one.

British Bone Marrow Registry (17+) bbmr.co.uk



DKMS (17+ to register, 18+ to donate) dkms.org.uk Regist

Registered blood donors can simply ask to join the register at their blood donation appointment.

Medical staff will take an extra blood sample to check their tissue type.

2

Potential stem cell donors will be asked to do a cheek swab to check their tissue type.

What's involved in being a stem cell donor?



Match



The donor's contact details will be stored on the register so they can be contacted if there's a match.

3

If a donor is a match for someone in need, they could undergo some health tests to check it's safe for them to donate.

2

Donors will stay on the register for a number of years.

Donate



Stem cells can be donated in one of two ways:

- through the bloodstream (90% of donors)
 - bone marrow donation procedure (10% of donors)





What's involved in being an organ and tissue donor?

1

Register the decision to donate organs and/or tissue after death on the NHS Organ Donation Register. Share the decision with family/loved ones.

organdonation.nhs.uk/ register-your-decision



2

If someone dies in circumstances where organ and/or tissue donation may be a possibility, specialist nurses would check the NHS Organ Donor Register to see if that person had registered a decision about organ and tissue donation.

3

The specialist nurse will then discuss the donor's registered/last known decision with their family as part of end of life discussions. The donor's faith, beliefs and culture will always be respected.

4

One organ donor can save and transform up to nine lives and many more by donating tissue.



What is involved in becoming a donor? Kahoot









Organ donation: legal changes to save more lives

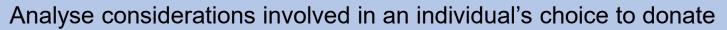
- From 2020, anyone over 18 in England will be considered an organ donor when they die unless they have registered a decision **not** to donate or are in an excluded group (e.g. visitors to England).
- However, families will steel be consulted around organ donation and their faiths,
 beliefs and culture will continue to be respected.
- If someone does want to be a donor, why is it important that they
 register their decision and discuss their choice with their family?





Why do people choose to donate?



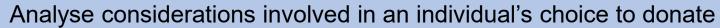






Why do people choose to donate?







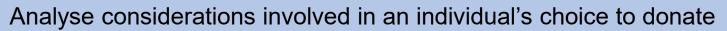


Why do people choose <u>not</u> to donate?

- 1. Read the speech bubbles.
- 2. With your partner, answer the question above.

"I'm really scared of needles, so giving blood isn't something I feel I'm able to do."

"I feel uncomfortable with the idea of my organs being used after I die, so I recorded my decision to opt out of organ donation on the NHS Organ Donation Register."







Reflections

- 1. Read the statement.
- With your partner, think of a reason why someone might agree and disagree with the statement.

A – everyone should donate blood once they turn 16 if they are medically able to do so. B – If someone is willing to receive a donated organ, then they should be willing to donate their organs when they die.

C – Families should have the ultimate choice over the organ donation of someone who has died.

D – More should be done to raise awareness about donation.





Further support

 There is a lot of support out there if you would like to learn more about blood, stem cell or organ donation.

https://www.blood.co.uk/

https://www.organdonation.nhs.uk/

https://www.anthonynolan.org/

 Talk to you tutor, head of house, or any other trusted member of staff in the school if you have been upset by anything in today's session.





Extension

1. Explore the following websites to find out more:

https://www.blood.co.uk/

https://www.organdonation.nhs.uk/

https://www.anthonynolan.org/



