

INTRODUCTION

Transplantation is the removal of living, functioning cells, tissues, organs from the body and then their transfer back into the same body or into a different body (*MERC & CO.INC, 2009*). transplantation of human organs and tissues, saves many lives and restores essential functions for many patient (*WHO; 2009*).

Over the past 50 years, have been done since 1950s. *procure and Transplant and Transplant Network(2007)*. The transplantation of human organs, tissues and cells has become a worldwide practice which has extended, and greatly enhanced the quality of hundreds of thousands of lives. Other- wise the continuous improvements in medical technology, particularly in relation to organ and tissue rejection, have led to an increase in the demand for organs and tissues, which has always exceeded supply despite substantial expansion in deceased organ donation as well as greater reliance on donation from living persons in recent years (*WHO, 2008*). In 2004, there are more than 86,000 candidates for transplantation on the national waiting list, and more than 8,200 are from New York. (*www.optn.org, 2004*). Every day, about 70 individuals receive an organ transplant, but 16 die waiting because there are not enough organs available (*www.organdonor.gov, 2004*). Many patients wait years for a suitable organ (*WHO, 2004*). Reasons of shortage of organs are due to Some of the issues being addressed through public awareness and education which are: Knowledge and attitudes of health professionals, processes for donor identification; timing of the request for organ donation; refusal of family members to consent to donation; and cultural considerations that influence the willingness to donate (*Molzahn, Starzomski & McCormick, 2003*).

Transplantation has become a powerful mode of treatment for dozens of life-threatening diseases affecting millions of Americans. Today, doctors routinely transplant more than 25 different organs and tissues to treat kidney failure, type 1 diabetes, leukemia, end-stage pulmonary disease, liver disorders, cardiovascular disease, and many other disorders (*WHO, 2008, and National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, 2009*).

The success rates for single-organ transplants average are 80% or higher. The highest success rate is for kidney transplantation, which has a 5-year survival rate of about 80% to 90%.. The 5-year survival rate for liver transplants is about 73% to 78%; for lung transplants, about 45% to 52%; for pancreas transplants, 80% to 90%; and for heart transplants, 70% to 73 % . *The health Resources and Services Administration (2006)*.

The national Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (2009) and *Lippincott Williams & Wilkins(2009)* assured that most critical care nurses should be aware of the clinical protocols that relate to organ and tissue recovery and transplantation. One of the roles of registered professional nurses is the identification and care of organ and tissue donors and their families, as well as their role in public education and awareness. In the roles of clinician, health educator and counselor, they provide clinical expertise, emotional support and objective and accurate information to families who are considering organ and tissue donation. Advocate for patients and families in the informed choice process is , recognizing and respecting their cultural and religious beliefs (**Williams, 2009**) .The perioperative registered nurse provides nursing care to surgical patients preoperatively, intra operatively, and postoperatively .There are several roles that the perioperative nurse fills to ensure quality

patient care in the operating room circulator Nurse ,OR Director Scrub Nurse, (*Organ Transplant Yahoo. Inc, 2008*).

The registered professional nurse who is involved in the process of organ and tissue donation should: acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to be able to work cooperatively with members of the healthcare team, the organ procurement organization (OPO) and/or tissue bank, the participating in educational programs and activities (*Rea, 2008*).

Significance of the Study:

It has been observed over a period of years, that transplantation has become a powerful mode of treatment The nurse has an active role in caring for the patients undergoing transplantation surgery that focus on minimizing the potential postoperative complications and planning for recovery and discharge.

So, the nurses could be of more help especially during the emergency situations if they are properly and continuously monitored and trained because provision of such needed knowledge and efficient practices related to care of the undergoing transplantation would be beneficial for health professionals.