## Tissue and Eye Donation Eligibility Guidelines



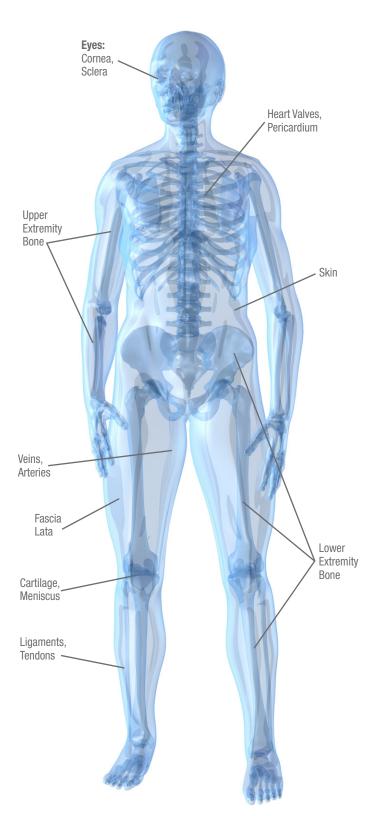
To provide every family the option of donation, please refer all deaths within the following guidelines to RTI Donor Services. Staff is available 24 hours a day to assist you. Timing is essential to coordinate the donor screening and begin the recovery within the designated recovery time.

## **Donation Referral Line** (877) 733-3700

Eligibility Guidelines	Tissue and Eye Donation (877) 733-3700
WI Donor Registry	RTI Donor Services will check the Wisconsin Donor Registry status prior to NOK approach
Age	Age limits vary for tissue types; please call on all cases that meet criteria for further evaluation
Time Limits	Tissue excision must commence within 24 hours of pronouncement of death or last known alive time provided the body was cooled within 12 hours of cardiac death.
	In the instance where the donor has not been cooled within 12 hours, tissue excision must commence within 15 hours of pronouncement time or last known alive time.
	If the body was cooled for a period of time and then not cooled for a period of time, the time period the body is not cooled cannot exceed 15 cumulative hours.
Absolute Medical Rule Outs (list not exhaustive)	AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome CJD or vCJD – Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease Hepatitis B and C HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus



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DONATED HUMAN TISSUE TYPE	POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS
Bone Donated bone tissue can be used to repair bone defects or fractures caused by severe trauma, cancer or other diseases. Bone tissue can be widely used to restore mobility, reconstruct limbs and rebuild jaws in dental procedures. Bone tissues that can be surgically recovered include the long bones from the arms and legs, as well as the hip bones.	<ul> <li>Neurosurgery</li> <li>Cervical and lumbar spinal fusion procedures</li> <li>Orthopedic surgery</li> <li>Periprosthetic fracture</li> <li>Segmental bone loss treatment</li> <li>Ankle fusion procedures</li> <li>Mid-foot fusion procedures</li> <li>High tibial osteotomy (HTO)</li> <li>Demineralized bone matrix used as bone void fillers</li> <li>Dental/oral maxillofacial procedures</li> </ul>
<b>Connective Tissues</b> Donations of connective tissues such as <b>ligaments</b> , <b>tendons</b> and <b>cartilage</b> can be used to rebuild joints and restore cartilage surfaces. Patients injured in sporting	<ul> <li>Joint reconstruction in the knee, ankle, hip</li> <li>Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL), Posterior Cruciate Ligament (PCL), Medial Cruciate Ligament (MCL) and Lateral Cruciate Ligament (LCL) reconstruction</li> </ul>
activities, by trauma or through arthritis or other diseases can benefit from restored mobility and can regain independence in daily activities.	<ul> <li>Ligamentous repair of the hand and foot</li> <li>Elbow ligament repair</li> <li>Cartilage restoration</li> <li>Meniscal repair</li> </ul>
Connective tissues are typically recovered from the joints in the leg and arm.	
Membrane Tissues Donations of membrane tissues include skin (dermis), pericardium and fascia lata. Donated skin can be used as a life-saving covering for severely burned patients, providing a natural barrier to infection. Membrane tissues can also be used in open heart and urological surgeries, abdominal wall repair and post- mastectomy breast reconstruction. Membrane tissues are typically recovered from the back, the linings around the muscles and the heart.	<ul> <li>Glaucoma repair</li> <li>Dental procedures</li> <li>Periodontal ridge augmentation</li> <li>Soft tissue repair augmentation</li> <li>Used as tendon to repair injury</li> <li>Breast reconstruction following mastectomy</li> <li>Hernia or other complex abdominal wall repair cases</li> <li>Urological procedures, such as urinary slings for incontinence</li> <li>Pelvic floor reconstruction</li> </ul>
<b>Cardiovascular Tissues</b> Cardiovascular tissues include heart valves, veins and arteries. The transplantation of heart valves can be a life-saving procedure for patients suffering from inherited heart defects or heart damage due to infection. The aortic and pulmonic valves are removed from the donated heart and then specially preserved until a matching recipient is identified. Donated heart valves are able to be preserved for months or even years. Veins and arteries are used in heart bypass surgery to re-establish blood circulation in patients with coronary artery disease, and donated veins can help avoid amputation.	<ul> <li>Replacement for damaged heart valves</li> <li>Aortic patch grafts</li> <li>Coronary and peripheral revascularization</li> </ul>
<b>Eyes</b> The <b>cornea</b> is the very thin lens that covers the eye and is used to restore sight for patients with diseases such as glaucoma or as a result of traumatic injuries. The <b>sclera</b> is the white of the eye and is used in the repair, replacement or reconstruction of soft tissue defects in ocular applications.	<ul> <li>Oral grafts in dental procedures</li> <li>Repairs, replacements or reconstruction in the case of eye conditions (e.g. glaucoma repair)</li> </ul>