

CONFERENCE ABSTRACT

Organ transplant in India (OTII): Progress and challenges through networking system

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Introduction: Organ transplant recipients (OTRs) with a pre transplant (PT) are at increased risk for many causes unlike cancer recurrence and infections. However, it is unclear whether differences in survival and incidence of post transplant de novo recipient success between recipients with PT and those without PT. We designed a systematic review and synthesize all available evidence assessing these outcomes including explore the future challenges.

Material and methods: A systematic search was performed through MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Cochrane Library and google search engine to identify studies comparing the following outcomes in OTR by PT status and together information related to what to be done in next for improving the specific challenges towards organ transplant in India (OTII) possible through networking system (NWS) used by the day to day correspondences and highlighted the practical approach.

Results: After transplantation we compared with those without PT results reaffirm and address the need for careful selection process. Transplant recipients with PT having the tailored screening and management strategies should be developed for this group of patients. Still the rejection rate of transplant (RROT) located due to miss match problem and selection criteria. OT needs networking development through Organ collection centers (OCCs), Organ transplant net working system (OTNWS) and Working system progress (WSP). Our observation Village to district head quarters through letter (L-45%), District to state capital through mobile phone (MP-50%), State capital to central capital through smart phone (SP-60%), Country to country through mailing (email-80%) and emergency trauma through fax (Fax-30%). Followed by response rate in percentage (RR values were 45%, 65%, 75%, 90% and 50% respectively).

Conclusion: Organ transplant (OT) in India although progress in mode. Need a further look to devise the appropriate strategies for policy makers as well as clinicians and research scientist very closely to avoid them unnecessary mistaken. Another way medical education of all be necessary for OT is quite helpful to Indian organ transplant team and ORBO as well. Organ transplantation (OT) is most of remarkable achievement and an ongoing challenge. Therefore, Immunosuppressant and related drugs needs to be improved. Furthermore extends the life of the grafts with induction of tolerance. Again we mentioned that still the goal for

preservation techniques need to be modified to reduce the ischemic injury (II) organs sustain, and contributes to premature failure (PF). Being a Indian we have the moral responsibility to promote OD. Additionally all UG, PG, PhD. Paramedics and staff nurses need to be trained for the OT as well. We realized that the systematic networking system adequately help more in future for OTII. We have to develop it one by one through integrating approach and very practical in this field through email and smart phone. Presently, though our people were not completely computer and technology savvy, they have to start their training and learned to use technology and their response rate developed day by day. One day m-health and e-health resources and recent advances technology definitely helps for Organ transplant recipients (OTRs), organ donor and their relatives. The net working system (NWS) helps transplant globally.

Keywords: organ transplant; solid organ; infection; recipient; organ retrieval banking organization (orbo)
