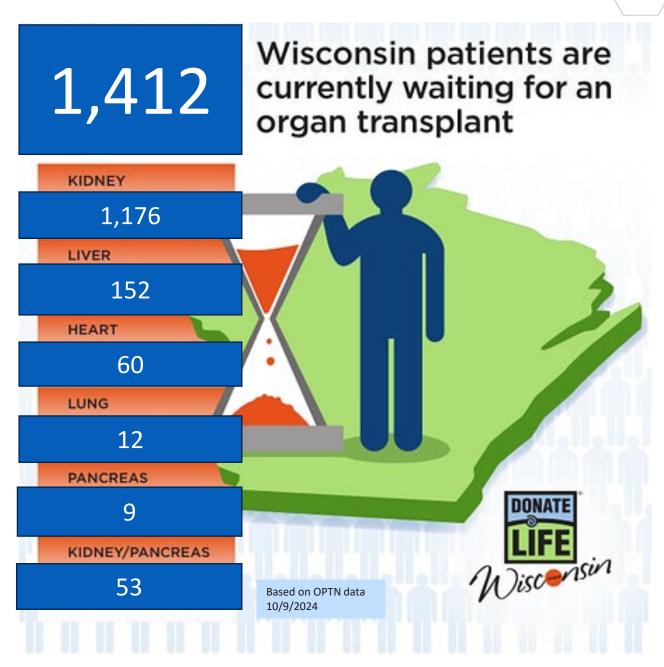
The need in Wisconsin

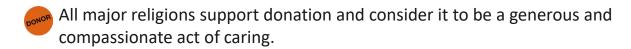


More organs are needed to save more lives. Every 8 minutes someone is added to the transplant wait list.





Facts about organ, tissue and eye donation



There is no financial cost to be a donor.

Efforts to save your life will always be the priority for medical professionals. After all efforts have been exhausted, donation becomes an option.

Each person waiting for an organ transplant benefits when there is a greater racial and ethnic diversity of registered donors from all communities.

Don't let myths, race, community or medical history stop you from registering. If you want to be a donor, register. Medical professionals will determine if you can be a donor at the time of your death.

Professionals from an organ recovery program care for donors and families. A donor and their family are treated with great respect, care and dignity throughout the donation process.

Less than 3% of people die in a hospital after brain or circulatory death has been declared, which initiates the organ donation decision. That's a small number when you consider the thousands of people in need of an organ,

🐜 tissue or eye transplant. Every donor is a life-saving hero!



The donation and transplant process

Recipient Waiting

Donor Emerges

A person with organ failure is evaluated and placed on the national wait list

- A person dies by brain or circulatory death
- · A physician declares death
- The hospital contacts the organ procurement organization, which checks the donor registry
- If the person is registered, the OPO informs the family
- If the person is not registered, the family will be asked to authorize donation

Match Confirmed

Hero Recognized

- A national system matches available organs from the donor with people on the waiting list
- Blood type, body size, how sick, donor distance, tissue type and time on the list are among the criteria used
- The donor is treated with care and respect and the donor family is supported throughout the process
- Donation can provide solace to a grieving family, knowing their loved one is a life-saving hero

Organs Recovered

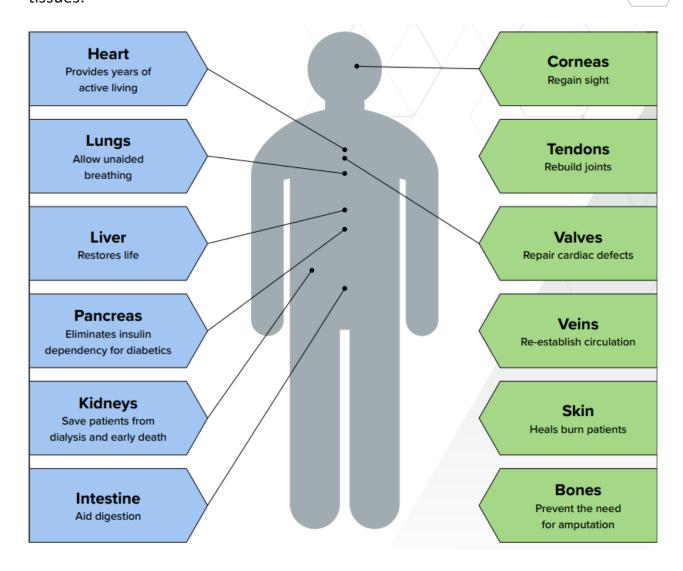
- Once the matches are found, the wait-listed patients are contacted by their transplant teams
- Organs are recovered from the donor with care and respect and sent to hospitals for transplantation

Recipient Receives Organ



What can be donated?

One organ donor can save 8 lives and heal 75+ lives through tissue and eye donation. At UW Health, our team serves patients in need of these organs and tissues:



Any one of us could suffer an injury or illness that requires a transplant. Transplants offer patients a new chance at healthy and productive lives and return them to their families, friends and communities.

It's important to register your donation decision

Registering as a donor is legal authorization of your decision to be a donor. Educate yourself and make your decision, then tell your family and friends. If you haven't registered as a donor, your family will make that decision for you and may incorrectly assume you didn't want to be a donor.

In Wisconsin, anyone age 15 or older who has a Wisconsin ID or driver's license can register as an organ, tissue and eye donor. If you are under age

18, your legal guardian can overturn your decision. Please talk with them about your decision.

Decide: Make informed decision

Document: heroicdeed.com

DONOR

Discuss: Share your decision

Living organ donation

- Sixteen people die in the U.S. every day because they did not get the organ they needed in time.
- Most of these people are waiting for a kidney (86%) and for those waiting for a liver, their need can be very urgent.
- At UW Health, we serve people who are interested and able to donate one of their kidneys or a lobe of their liver. You can live well with one kidney. Your liver will regrow to the size your body needs.
 - These organs can be donated to someone they know, or anyone who is on the wait list for a kidney or liver.
 - There are no medical costs to be a living donor. The recipient's insurance covers these expenses. Living donors may lose wages or have costs for childcare or dependent care. There are programs to help with these costs.
 - A kidney donor usually goes home 1-2 days after surgery and recovers in 4-6 weeks. A liver donor stays in the hospital about 7 days and recovers in 8 weeks.
 - Anyone age 18 or older who is in good physical and mental health can be considered as a potential living donor.



