



Organ, Tissue and Eye Donation 101

Lesson 1

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Organ, Tissue and Eye Donation 101

Time: 40-50 minutes

This lesson provides students with the basics of organ, tissue and eye donation. The activities utilized aim at debunking myths and discussing the steps to donor registration. Students will work together to identify reasons why a person should register to become an organ donor.

Learning Activities	Steps for Facilitators	Performance Objectives
Introductory Activity	Write “Organ Donation” on the board. Go around the room and ask students what comes to mind when students hear “organ donation”. Record student responses on the board.	Students will list words they associate with organ donation and learn what words their peers associate.
Video	Play Donation and Transplantation: How Does It Work? ¹	Students will watch an introductory video on organ donation and transplantation.
Organ, Tissue and Eye Donation Handout	As a class, fill out the Organ, Tissue and Eye Donation Handout . Leave time for discussion.	Students will complete a worksheet that they can use as a study guide for understanding the basics of organ, tissue and eye donation.
Myth or Fact	Read the statements on the Fact or Myth Sheet and have students stand if they believe your statement is a fact. Have them sit if they believe it is a myth.	Students will debunk myths surrounding organ donation.
Think, Pair, Share	Instruct students to work in pairs. Have them come up with three reasons a person should become a registered organ donor. While students are working, have Donate Life NC’s webpage ² displayed.	Students will identify three reasons a person should register to become an organ donor.
Alternative Activities		
Video	Play Give Me a Heart - Campaign Video ³ . Ask students for their feedback about this video (thoughts, feelings, ideas, etc.).	
Suggested Assignment		
Donation Stories	Have students explore Donate Life NC’s webpage . Ask them to choose one of the Donation Stories ⁴ . Their assignment is to summarize the story. Include what type of donation occurred, why they chose that story and something significant that stood out to them.	

¹ Donation and Transplantation: How Does it Work URL - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HuKx2a5HKIM>

² Donate Life NC’s Webpage URL - <https://www.donatelifenc.org/>

³ Give Me a Heart- Campaign Video URL - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0SCyU_4KoFY

⁴ Donation Stories URL - <https://www.donatelifenc.org/stories>



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OVERVIEW

This lesson provides students with the basics of organ, tissue and eye donation. The activities utilized aim at debunking myths and discussing the steps to donor registration. Students will work together to identify reasons why a person should register to become an organ donor.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. By the end of this lesson, students will be able to define organ donation.
2. By the end of this lesson, students will identify the three types of organ donation.
3. By the end of this lesson, student will list three reasons to become an organ donor.

TIME: 40-50 minutes

NC HEALTHY LIVING CURRICULUM STANDARDS 2011 VERSION COVERED WITHIN THIS LESSON

Objective 9.PCH.1.2. (Personal and Consumer Health) Summarize the procedures for organ donation, local and state resources and benefits.

FACILITATOR PREPARATION

- Familiarize yourself with the Organ Donation Basics
- Print Organ, Tissue, Eye Donation handout (Appendix A) for all students
- Print Facilitator Guide (Appendix B)
- Have a computer/projector available
- Be prepared to write on a blackboard, whiteboard or easel

WHY IS THIS LESSON IMPORTANT?

At the time a teenager obtains or applies for their first driver's license, they are asked to make a decision about organ donation. Donor education in high school is an incredibly important tool to increase the number of



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teens who opt-in to become an organ donor (Cárdenas, Thornton, Wong, Spingner & Allen, 2010). For adolescents, the intention to register as an organ donor is significantly impacted by personal beliefs, parent donor status and family discussion (Macy, Noland, Lartey, Nagy, Bonaguro & English, 2016). Educational programs that provide accurate information, debunk myths and encourage educated family discussion are most impactful. Overall, adolescents and teens with factual information about organ donation are more likely to become organ donors (Siebelink, Geerts, Albers, Roodbol & Van del Wiel, 2012).

PROCEDURE

I. Introductory Activity

5 minutes

- a. Explain to the class that today you will be discussing organ donation.
- b. Write “Organ Donation” on the board. Explain, “We are going to go around the room and say one word that comes to mind when you hear ‘Organ Donation’.
- c. Record student responses on the board. Encourage each student to offer a different response with the following prompts – “What else comes to mind besides the surgery aspect?” “What comes to mind when you think about organ donors?”
- d. “There are no incorrect responses because these words are what comes to mind for us.” Give students the definition of organ donation. Organ donation is the process of surgically removing an organ from one person and placing it into another person who medically needs it.

II. Video

5 minutes

- a. Play video, [Donation and Transplantation: How Does It Work?](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HuKx2a5HkIM)
URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HuKx2a5HkIM>

III. Organ, Tissue and Eye Donation Handout

15 minutes

- a. Distribute the worksheet “Organ, Tissue and Eye Donation” (Appendix A)
- b. Explain to the class that you will be filling out the worksheet together.
- c. Ask for a volunteer to read the definition of “Organ Donation” at the top of the worksheet. Then proceed with, “when a registered organ donor dies, their organs can be removed and transplanted into someone who is a match. There is a national database for all patients in the U.S. waiting



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for an organ. Each organ is offered to the transplant team of the best-matched patient.”

- d. Explain, “There are three types of organ donation, can anyone name one of the types?” Give students clues, “When does it matter if you are an organ donor?” “Can you donate an organ before you die?”
- e. Fill in the worksheet with the class. Use the Facilitator’s Guide (Appendix B). Try to ensure that each student has been called on to give an answer or guess.

IV. Myth or Fact

15 minutes

- a. Give the following directions, “Now that we know a little bit more about organ donation, I want to see if you can decipher between facts and myths. I am going to read a statement, if you think it is a fact, I want you to stand. If you think it is a myth, I would like for you to sit. Make sure you’re ready to defend your answer.”
- b. Use the Fact or Myth sheet (Appendix C). Choose statements in any order but make sure to randomly ask students why they chose a particular answer before providing the answer.

V. Think, Pair, Share

5-10 minutes

- a. Ask the class to pair up with a person they are sitting close to. Alternatively, if you think this might be a longer process for your class, put them in pairs before continuing.
- b. Explain, “You are going to work together to come up with three reasons a person should become an organ donor. Really think about reasons that could persuade someone who might be on the fence. If you are someone thinking about registering, what reasons would you give your parents?”
- c. Give them a few minutes to discuss. Walk around the room to ensure all students are having productive discussion.
- d. Ask for volunteers to read their reasons. Ask the class to provide reasons that have not been said yet.

VI. Closing

- a. Thank the class for their participation today.
- b. Encourage them to speak with their friends and family to find out if they are registered donors.



- c. Let the class know that they can visit Donate Life NC's website to find out more information.

ACCESSIBILITY & OTHER

- Introductory Activity - If you do not have access to a blackboard, whiteboard or an easel, you can utilize a computer to type student responses so long as there is a projector available.
- Myth or Fact - If there is a student in your class with mobility issues or using a wheelchair/crutches, have all students raise their hand instead of stand when they think the statement is a fact.

SUGGESTED RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS/PARENTS

Donate Life NC - <https://www.donatelifenc.org/>

Donate Life America - <https://www.donatelife.net/>

United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) - <https://unos.org/>

US Government Information on Organ Donation and Transplantation - <https://organdonor.gov/index.html>

American Transplant Foundation - <https://www.americantransplantfoundation.org/>

REFERENCES

- Cárdenas, V., Thornton, J. D., Wong, K. A., Spigner, C., & Allen, M. D. (2010). Effects of classroom education on knowledge and attitudes regarding organ donation in ethnically diverse urban high schools. *Clinical Transplantation*, 24(6), 784-793. <http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1399-0012.2009.01200.x>
- Macy, G.B., Noland, M., Lartey, G., Nagy, C., Bonaguro, J., & English, G. (2016). Using the theory of planned behavior to predict students' intentions to register as organ donors in the futur. *Transplant Journal of Australasia*, 25(3),18-21.
- Siebelink, M.J., Geerts, E.A., Albers, M.J., Roodbol, P.F., & Van del Wiel, H.B. (2012). Children's opinions about organ donation: A first step to assent? *Eur J Public Health*, 22:529-533.



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Name _____

Organ, Tissue and Eye Donation

Organ donation is the process of surgically removing an organ from one person and placing it into another person who medically needs it.

Types of Donation:

1. _____ →

2. _____ →

3. _____ →

Organs and Tissues for Transplant:

















How does a person become an organ donor?

What's one thing I want to learn about organ donation?

FACILITATOR GUIDE

Organ, Tissue and Eye Donation

Organ donation is the process of surgically removing an organ from one person and placing it into another person who medically needs it.

Types of Donation:

1. Deceased Donation



Giving an organ, eye, or tissue at the time of the donor's death for the purpose of transplantation to another person

2. Living Donation



Healthy individuals can donate one kidney or part of a liver, lung, or pancreas to someone that is a match while they are still living and continue to live a healthy life.

3. Vascularized Composite Allografts (VCA)



VCAs involve the transplant of skin, bone, muscles, blood vessels, nerves and connective tissue. Most common are hand and face transplants.

Organs and Tissues for Transplant:



Heart



Lung



Kidney



Pancreas



Intestines



Liver



Cornea



Tissue

How does a person become an organ donor?

If you are over 16 years old, you can register with Donate Life North Carolina. You can register online or at the DMV when applying for your license.

What's one thing I want to learn about organ donation?

Fact or Myth

Facts	Myths
<p>✓ All major organized religions approve of organ and tissue donation.</p>	<p>Doctors won't save my life if they know I am an organ donor. ✗</p>
<p>✓ An open casket funeral is usually possible for organ, eye and tissue donors.</p>	<p>Famous people get moved to the top of the transplant waiting list. ✗</p>
<p>✓ It is illegal in the US to buy or sell organs.</p>	<p>It will cost my family money to donate my organs ✗</p>
<p>✓ There is no federal regulation or policy that excludes the LGBTQ community from donating organs</p>	<p>I am automatically disqualified as an organ donor if I have a history of medical illness. ✗</p>
<p>✓ You can be a living donor for a stranger if you want to be.</p>	<p>If I am in a coma, they can take my organs ✗</p>
<p>✓ One organ, eye and tissue donor can help save the lives or improve the lives of as many as 50 individuals as well as ease the pain and suffering of many others.</p>	<p>If I have a heart on my license or I am registered with Donate Life NC, it means I consent to being a living donor (i.e. donating a kidney while I'm still alive) ✗</p>