EVALUATION OF THE TRANSPLANT SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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INTRODUCTION

The transplantation activities started in the Republic of Moldova with a cortical bone transplant performed in 1960. Tissues transplant confined to the transplant of bones, ligaments, fascia lata. The first valve transplant was performed in 2002 and 30 other valve transplants have been done throughout the following 5 years.

Organ transplant started in the Republic of Moldova when Ordinance of the Ministry of Health of the USSR no. 153 of 22nd of February 1982 on the „Right to the procurement and preservation of kidneys for transplant” came into force. The first renal transplant was performed on the 24th of September 1982 at the Centre for Haemodialysis and Renal Transplant of the Republican Clinical Hospital. Before the year 1999, the Centre for Haemodialysis and Renal Transplant was performing 20-25 renal transplant surgeries each year.

The upgrade of medical techniques in the field of human organs, tissues and cells transplant determined the need for drafting a law in this field, based on internationally recognized criteria. On the 25th of June 1999, was passed the Law of the Republic of Moldova no. 473-XIV “On the Transplant of Human Organs, Tissues and Cells”.

Throughout the period 2000-2008, the Centre for Haemodialysis and Renal Transplant performed: 15 kidney procurements from related living donors; 21 renal transplant operations, including 15 re-transplants. The evaluation of the system of human organs, tissues and cells transplant in the Republic of Moldova conducted by the CoE-EC for the Republic of Moldova confirmed the complicated situation in the field of transplant and encouraged the mobilisation of the domestic forces, aiming at the implementation of priority strategies and activities related to human organs, tissues and cells procurement and transplant. On the 6th of March 2008, was passed the Law no. 42-XVI on the transplant of human organs, tissues and cells and, in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Law, was issued Government Decree no. 386 of the 14th of May 2010 “On the Establishment of the Transplant Agency” [1]. The Transplant Agency was set up with the major goal to implement efficiently the state policy in the field of the transplant of human organs, tissues and cells [2].

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The following figures characterize the activities of the Centre for Haemodialysis and Renal Transplant during the period 1982-1999: 301 potential donors examined; 196 kidneys procured from deceased donors in biological death; 242 renal transplant operations performed, including 15 re-transplants.

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Numerous serious problems related to the transplant service have been reported in the Republic of Moldova during the period under consideration:

- shortage of knowledge on the transplant related legislation in most state institutions, among the medical staff, citizens, church, etc.;
- lack of an organ transplant programme approved by the Government, the Ministry of Health and the medical institutions involved in transplantation activities;
- deficient financial support for the development of the transplant field in the Republic of Moldova;
- negative image in the mass-media of the transplant system in post-Soviet countries (Russia, Ukraine and Moldova);
- illicit international trafficking in human beings for the purpose of organ procurement.

The evaluation of the system of human organs, tissues and cells transplant in the Republic of Moldova conducted by the Council of Europe’s experts within the Joint Programme CoE-EC for the Republic of Moldova confirmed the complicated situation in the field of transplant and encouraged the mobilisation of the domestic forces, aiming at the implementation of priority strategies and activities related to human organs, tissues and cells procurement and transplant. On the 6th of March 2008, was passed the Law no. 42-XVI on the transplant of human organs, tissues and cells and, in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Law, was issued Government Decree no. 386 of the 14th of May 2010 “On the Establishment of the Transplant Agency” [1]. The Transplant Agency was set up with the major goal to implement efficiently the state policy in the field of the transplant of human organs, tissues and cells [2].

ORGANISATION AND COMPONENTS OF THE TRANSPLANT SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The structure of the transplant system includes:

1. The Transplant Agency;
2. Eleven public medical-sanitary institutions authorised by ordinances of the Ministry of Health to conduct activities in the field of donation and transplantation. The updated list of these institutions is presented below:
   a. The Republican Clinical Hospital,
   b. The Institute of Emergency Medicine,
   c. The Institute for Neurology and Neurosurgery,
The Transplant Agency is a public institution with the statute of legal entity under the Ministry of Health which conducts the national policies and programmes in the field of human organs, tissues and cells transplant, ensuring the equal access of patients to transplantation services [1]. The Mission of the Agency consists in organising and supervising all transplantation activities performed at the national level, in accordance with the legislation in force, as well as in the prophylaxis of the illicit trafficking in human organs, tissues and cells.

The Agency’s structure consists of directorates and services (Chart 1).

The activities of the Agency are funded from the state budget and from other sources, as provided by the legislation in force. The costs of the transplantation, investigations, hospitalisation, surgical interventions, treatment, sanitary (hygienic) materials, postoperative care, alongside with any other transplant related costs may be covered by:

a) the funds of the National Health Insurance Company;
b) the state budget;
c) the payments (charges) paid for the medical services by patients, according to the legislation;
d) the donations of charity organisations or other legal entities, as well as of private persons which are not anyhow related to a certain transplant.

The Ministry of Health and the National Health Insurance Company ensure a transparent system for collection, supervision and use of the financial resources intended for transplantation.

It is worth being mentioned that, according to an impact survey on the draft Organ Transplant Directive (Commission Staff Working Document, accompanying the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on standards of quality and safety of human organs intended for transplantation, Brussels, 8th of December 2008, sec.2008/295), the benefits of transplant activities, measured in QALY, show a gain of 11,5 quality life-years after a liver transplant; 6,8 years – after a heart transplant; 5,2 years – after a lung transplant and a double benefit, compared to the dialysis, after a kidney transplant –5,77 years. The transplants of kidney, heart and liver are cost efficient [3]. If transplantation activities undergo as foreseen, a minimal number of 20 patients per year will benefit from renal transplants. Due to it, after the first year of transplant, the state budget will save approximately 1 million lei. After the fulfilment of 50 renal transplants, the savings for the state budget will amount to approximately 2,5 million lei per year.

The basic legal document which sets the legal framework for organ procurement and transplantation in the Republic of Moldova is the Law no. 42-XVI of the 6th of March 2008 on the transplant of human organs, tissues and cells, modified and completed by Law no.103 of the 12th of June 2014. The scope of the Law includes „all the human organs, tissues and cells, including the hematopoietic cells procured from the umbilical cord, bone marrow and peripheral blood, except the reproductive organs, tissues and cells (apart from the uterus), the embryonic and fetal organs, tissues and cells (including the embryonic hematopoietic cells), the organs, tissues and cells procured from animals, the blood and blood derivatives” [1].
The basic principles set by the Law no. 42-XVI of the 6th of March 2008 are:
- "protection of the dignity and of the identity of the human being and guaranteeing the respect, with no discrimination, of every person's integrity and of other fundamental rights and freedoms related to the transplant of human organs, tissues and cells";
- "therapeutic benefits for the recipient, implying that the transplant of organs, tissues and cells from a living or a deceased donor is exclusively performed when no therapeutic methods with a comparable efficiency are available";
- "quality assurance through the respect of professional standards and duties in any intervention undertaken in the field of organs, tissues and cells transplant";
- "traceability through guaranteeing the identification of organs, tissues and cells for transplant in the process of procurement, storage and allocation from the donor to the recipient and vice-versa";
- "defending the person's rights and freedoms and countering the trade of the parts of human body";
- "equitable access of patients to transplant services".

Law no. 42-XVI provides for the authorisation of activities and stipulates that all medical-sanitary institutions which perform the procurement and the transplant of organs, tissues and cells shall be authorised by the Ministry of Health, following the proposals of the Transplant Agency, according to the criteria approved by the Government (Government Decree no.1207 of the 27th of December 2010). Such institutions are compelled to submit quarterly and yearly reports about the respective activities.

The Ordinance of the Ministry of Health no. 234 of 24.03.2011 on the organisation and the conduct of the procurement and transplant of human tissues, organs and cells sets the technical requirements for the donation, procurement, testing, preservation, transport and transplant of organs, tissues and cells, provides for notification about the serious adverse incidents and reactions occurred during the transplantation and for the procedure of authorisation of medical-sanitary institutions for performing activities in the field of transplant, including the authorisation of the bank of human tissues and cells, in accordance with the Directives of the European Parliament and of the Council 2004/23/EC, 2006/86/EC, 2006/17/EC and 2010/45/EC. The major criteria for authorisation take into account: the competences, the human resources, the premises, the equipment, the required materials, the information system, the system of vigilance [4,5,6]. The monitoring of donation and transplantation activities is conducted after a procedure of inspection, with a possible second at-distance inspection (after 6 months - one year) intended to check the removal of the deficiencies revealed during the first inspection.

Law no. 42-XVI provides for drawing up a national waiting list of patients for transplant, as well as for a procedure for organ allocation, following the joint and specific rules approved by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health no. 234 of 24.03.2011. The rules concerning the Waiting List set the criteria for making the waiting list and for the allocation of organs which are applied during the organ transplant to the patients from the list. The Transplant Agency is in charge of managing the waiting list and of organ allocation. A potential recipient is included in the waiting list by the Transplant Agency, following the proposal of the transplant medical-surgical team authorised in accordance with the rules for entering the list approved by the Consultative Council. Organs are allocated to the transplant institutions following a set of rules based on the principles of equity and medical ethics, recognized by all the transplant teams. In accordance with the regulations approved by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health no. 725 of 01.11.2010, the Consultative Council under the Transplant Agency has the competency to submit scientific notifications for drafts of technical regulatory documents developed by the Transplant Agency, to make proposals about the criteria for allocation of each type of organs, tissues, cells, about the conduct of new transplant activities, to develop guides and protocols related to quality standards and sanitary safety of organs, tissues and cells donation and transplantation, and the guidelines on ethical issues. The Council consists of 9 members – notable personalities in the field of transplantation activities, its composition was approved by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health no. 948 of 06.09.2013 and it holds quarterly meetings.

The deceased donors are subject to procurement procedures only if the death was established and confirmed based on the criteria set by the Ministry of Health.

In order to avoid any doubt, the physicians who confirm the death of a potential donor are different from the physicians who are directly involved in the procurement of a certain organ, tissue or cell and different from the physicians who take part in the following transplant procedures or are in charge of the potential recipient’s care.

In terms of the ways for expression of the consent for donation, Law no. 42-XVI provides for the informed consent and, in fact, the procurement cannot be performed in any form if, during the lifetime, the deceased person had expressed his/her option against donation. In medicolegal cases, the procurement of organs, tissues and cells from a deceased donor is done with the consent of the medical examiner.

With regard to organ procurement from living donors, Law no. 42-XVI sets the principle of subsidiarity. In fact, such procurements are allowed solely in the lack of compatible organs from deceased donors and solely from living donors with a full legal capacity who had given their prior, free, written and express consent. The Independent Approval Commission shall also grant its authorisation.

The Independent Approval Commission is an independent authority under the Ministry of Health established by Government Decree no. 1207 of 27.12.2010 which does not involve in the activities of the Transplant Agency [7]. The Commission consists of two representatives of the
Expert Council of the Ministry of Health, a psychologist, a psychiatrist, a representative of the National Ethics Committee, a representative of the Ministry of Interior specialized in issues related to countering of trafficking of human beings and a representative of the General Prosecutor’s Office.

The Commission has the mission to assess the legality and the reasons for the donation procedure, undertaking all the required investigations concerning the donor and the recipient (information, risks and consequences of the donation for life). The Commission also analyses the requests and the documents submitted for organ donation in accordance with Ordinance of the Ministry of Health no. 885 of 18.11.2011 and checks if donation has a humanitarian, altruistic nature and is not the object of a pecuniary transaction. In addition to the above-mentioned, in order to ensure the traceability of all organs, tissues and cells, Law no. 42-XVI provides that the Transplant Agency shall establish a single codification system intended to supply information about the major characteristics and properties of the organs, tissues and cells. The traceability requirement shall be applied to all pertaining data concerning the products and the materials which are in contact with those organs, tissues and cells. This system allows the identification of all the organs, tissues and cells, as well as of all the donors, by the means of assigning a single identification code, based on the depersonalisation of the donor’s personal data in order to comply with the confidentiality requirements.

It is worth being mentioned that Government of the Republic of Moldova approved the National Transplant Programme for the period 2012-2016 (by Government Decree no. 756 of 9th of October 2012) which sets the goal and the specific objectives of the programme, alongside with the action plan for implementation of the transplant system [8].

The Programme’s goal consists in setting up a successful, transparent transplant system, able to cover the country’s needs in terms of treatment of the patients with irreversible organ failures.

The Programme includes a range of actions intended to provide benefits to a large number of citizens and points out the acute need for starting the transplant of human organs, tissues and cells, the technical, financial and personnel conditions, with a major emphasis on health promotion and prevention of irreversible organ failures, early detection, provision of dispensary services, diagnosis and treatment of the transplanted patients, role of the civil society, mass-media and non-governmental organisations, as well as of the Government, the church and state structures in promoting the transplant.

Aiming at the establishment of an efficient transplant system, the Ministry of Health, following the proposal and the scientific notification of the Consultative Council, adopted two clinical standardised protocols: “Brain Death” Protocol of 05.04.2011 and “Maintenance of the potential donor in brain death” Protocol of 30.03.2012.

In order to achieve the quality standards of the medical act, by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health no. 1174 of 21.10.2013, was approved the National Clinical Protocol on „Cornea transplant” and by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health no. 12735 of 31.10.2013 - the National Clinical Protocol on „Renal transplant. The potential living donor”.

The Transplant Agency puts into place a system of quality control and of testing for all the donation, procurement, preservation, testing, preservation and allocation activities in order to guarantee the quality and safety of the organs, tissues and cells used for transplant, in accordance with the regulatory documents in force. The Transplant Agency is also in charge of conducting inspections at least once a year and of setting up a bio-vigilance system intended to identify, report and investigate the serious adverse effects of the transplant.

According to the Regulations on the organisation and operation of the Transplant Agency, the transplant activities conducted within the authorised medical-sanitary institutions are coordinated by a transplant coordinator – a person with clinical experience and organisational skills, appointed by the order of the institution’s manager. The medical-sanitary institutions holding the authorisation to perform procurement and transplantation activities shall ensure the required conditions in terms of premises and means of communication which are necessary for the transplant coordinators to carry out their work. The guidelines for the organisation of the work of the transplant coordinator are specified in Annex no. 8 to Ordinance of the Ministry of Health no. 234 of 24.03.2011. The transplant coordinator has the mission to organise and supervise, jointly with the Transplant Agency, the activities related to the procurement and transplant of human organs, tissues and cells, in accordance with the legislation in force, in authorised medical-sanitary institutions.

The upgrade of the knowledge and skills of health professionals in terms of communication about the sensitive points and the particularities of the organ transplantation is vital. The Agency, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health, permanently provides information and training courses for health professionals. In the framework of the transplant system, monthly seminars are conducted for transplant coordinators and quarterly seminars for the staff in charge of organ and transplant activities, aiming at the identification of the existing problems and challenges and of the measures intended to overcome them.

Throughout the period 2010 - 2013, a wide range of activities, such as workshops, study visits, expert missions, international meetings conducted within seven TAIEX projects – an instrument for technical assistance and information exchange managed by the Directorate General for Enlargement of the European Commission - were conducted with the aim to train the transplant coordinators and the personnel involved in human organs, tissues and cells procurement and transplantation. On the 29th of January 2014, was launched the TWINNING Project “Strengthening the Transplant Agency of the Republic of Moldova and support in legal approximation in the area of quality and safety of substances of human origin”. The medical staff involved in the donation and transplantation of organs, tissues and
cells took part in two training courses on organ donation and transplant.

The Transplant Agency, having the responsibility to organise and supervise all the transplant activities at the national level, conducts quarterly and yearly analyses of the reports submitted by transplant coordinators from the authorised institutions. Each year, the number of deceased donors of tissues is increasing, thus, in 2011, was registered a ratio of 5 donations to 3,559500 million inhabitants, i.e. approximately 1,4 donors to one million inhabitants. In 2013, there were 40 donors – 11,4 donors to one million inhabitants, that is a significant increase (Chart 2).

According to the new legislation, organ procurement from living donors is permitted exclusively after obtaining the authorisation of the independent Approval Commission. In December 2011, renal transplant activity was restarted with an intervention on a living donor.

The chart below (Chart 3) shows the work of the independent Approval Commission in the period of time 2011-2013.

Thus, 24 pairs of living donors-recipients have been examined, 23 of them have been accepted and 14 organ transplant operations have been performed. On the 22nd of February 2013, the first liver transplant from a related living donor was performed at the Republican Clinical Hospital by a medical-surgical team of 8 specialists under the guidance of Vladimir Hotiananu, University Professor, head of Surgery Chair no.2, with the participation of Professor Irinel Popescu, from Fundeni Clinical Hospital of Bucharest, Romania.

Multiple organ procurement form a deceased donor in brain death was launched in February 2014, with a total number of 7 brain dead donors, i.e. approximately 2 to one million inhabitants. The total number of organ transplant operations is as follows: 17 kidney transplant surgeries and 9 liver transplant surgeries.

On the 22nd of March 2013, at „Holy Trinity” Municipal Clinical Hospital was re-launched the cornea procurement from a deceased donor.

On 27-28 of March 2013, at „Holy Trinity” Municipal Clinical Hospital and at the Republican Clinical Hospital took place the re-launch of cornea transplant, and 76 cornea transplant surgeries have been performed so far.

A series of tissues procurement and transplant activities have been performed and were subject to monitoring since the establishment and the authorisation of Bank of human tissues in the framework of the public medical-sanitary institution the Clinical Hospital of Traumatology and Orthopaedics:

- Procurements of tissues of the locomotor system in 2012: from 13 deceased donors and 2 living donors were procured 60 tissues, processed – 184, transplanted – 154 to 122 patients; procurements of tissues of the locomotor system and of cornea in 2013: from 40 deceased donors and 3 living donors were procured 180 tissues (including 63 cornea procurements), processed – 356 (including 63 cornea procurements), transplanted – 243 (including 40 cornea procurements) to 174 patients.

The international cooperation is recommended by the European Commission as an opportunity for the increase of the donation rate and for the harmonisation of the level of transplant availability among the countries (the European Commission, 27th of June 2006). The Eastern Neighbourhood Partnership opens new perspectives, among which the „Support, including technical assistance and twinning, to meet the EU norms and the standards and targeted advice and support for legislative harmonisation through a mechanism such as TAIEX“. After the identification and the recruitment of qualified staff, the European Union started to provide
support to the Transplant Agency of the Republic of Moldova by the means of TAIEX instrument. The following step to undertake is strengthening of the Transplant Agency of the Republic of Moldova and providing support in legal approximation in the area of quality and safety of substances of human origin by the means of the TWINNING Project’s activities.

In the framework of COORENOR and FOEDUS Projects of the European Commission, a network for online coordination of national donation and transplant programmes will be established, with a special emphasis on international exchange of organs for transplant among the European countries. Therefore, it is essential to set up a legitimate pan-European platform meant to support systematically the international exchange of organs, based on the provisions of Directive 2010/45/EU of the European Parliament and Council of 7th of July 2010 on standards of quality and safety of human organs intended for transplantation and Directive 2012/25/EU of the European Commission of 9th of October 2012 laying down the information procedures for the exchange, between member-states, of human organs for transplantation [9,10].

Taking into account that, according to the provisions of the Association Agreement Republic of Moldova – European Union in the field of public health (Title 6: Other Cooperation Policies), the Republic of Moldova committed to adjust its national legislation and practices to the principles of the acquis communautaire in the field of healthcare, including in terms of quality and safety of substances of human origin, a system of cross-border exchange of human organs for transplantation should be established in the Republic of Moldova.

To increase the degree of public and medical awareness in terms of human organs, tissues and cells donation, a promotion campaign for human organs, tissues and cells donation and transplantation started in October 2011 in the Republic of Moldova. The European Day for Organ Donation and Transplantation was for the first time celebrated in the Republic of Moldova on the 22nd of October 2011. Educating the public is the basic strategy proposed by the international experts as a means to increase the number of organs procured from deceased donors. The educational endeavours are based on the growing number of people who give their consent, before death, for becoming an organ donor. Other educational measures are focussed on education of families which are in a situation requesting their consent for donation of the organs of their next of kin. The social responsibility and the idea of “giving a new life” are the arguments used by the United Network for Organ Sharing and by other similar organisations to promote the donation of the organs of deceased people.

Aiming at capacity building and at the expansion of education and information activities in the field of transplantation among the citizens of the Republic of Moldova, the Transplant Agency develops each year and disseminates advertising and information aids, conducts mass-media campaigns to promote organ donation, undertakes advertising actions (flash mobs), produces information spots, etc. Another strategy focussed on raising the public trust in the national transplant system is building the website of the Transplant Agency.

To develop a positive image of transplantation activities, the Transplant Agency started a range of communication actions intended not only for the medical staff, but for all the population. Radio debates, TV programmes on different channels with nationwide coverage were broadcasted in order to familiarise the population with key-elements related to organ transplantation and to increase the number of volunteer donors in the country. During “Țara lui Dogaru” TV programme broadcasted on 28.04.2013, 81% of the audience expressed a positive opinion about being a brain dead donor.

Public awareness and public opinion play a very important role for raising the rates of organ donation, therefore, many communication instruments are being developed and implemented.

A number of legislative actions have been undertaken in the context of building a legal framework in line with the international legislative norms and the European requirements, facilitating the transplant of human organs, tissues and cells, contributing to saving of human lives and to considerable improvement of life quality, as well as in the context of preventing the trade in human body’s parts. The assessment of legal and institutional developments in the field of transplant in the Republic of Moldova conducted in the framework of the UNDP Report on “Building the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration and supporting the Ministry of Health in negotiating the EU-Republic of Moldova Association Agreement” (July 2010) and of the Report of the EU Delegation on the “Transposition and implementation of the Acquis communautaire in the field of tissues and cells transplantation and organ donation and transplantation” (December 2011) confirmed that the transposition of the EU Directives into national regulatory documents is satisfactory, as the largest share of national provisions comply with the European legislation. Despite the fact that the basic principles are regulated by the Law no. 42-XVI, the Government Decree no. 386 of 14.05.2010 and the technical annexes to Ordinance of the Ministry of Health no. 234 of 24.03.2011 on human organs, tissues and cells, a number of issues still have to be approached in order to achieve full compliance with the EU Directives.

Develop the transplant system in the Republic of Moldova and strengthen the Transplant Agency through the improvement of the institutional and legal frameworks, ensuring the quality of standards and upgrading the knowledge and the skills, the practice and the ethics of human resources – here is the major goal of the TWINNING Project whose period of implementation is December 2013 – December 2015. In the framework of the above-mentioned Project, the Transplant Agency has considered the signing of collaboration agreements for exchange of organs with the neighbouring countries. Within the European Union, the exchange of organs among member-states is a common practice.
For example, in the framework of Eurotransplant Organisation, 20% of the total number of transplantations performed each year (nearly 3300 organs) are the result of organ exchanges among the member-states and not more than 2% of organs leave or enter the Eurotransplant area.

The low number of organs available for transplantation raises a range of moral and bioethical problems related to organ procurement and allocation. Several guiding ideas may be detached from the texts of all international documents on human rights: the human body is sacred, intangible, it shall be respected both during its lifetime and after death and it cannot be the object of any trade [11]. In order to avoid any infringement of human rights, a number of norms of the international law have been adopted by the means of specialized bodies which establish the general principles regulating the donation of organs, and the most important of them are: the principle of respecting the human dignity and prohibiting any offence to it, the principle of donor anonymity, the principle of gratuitousness etc.

Reckoning and supervision of donation and transplantation activities – the role of “TRANSPLANT” Automated Information System

In order to conduct the monitoring of the activities of donation and transplantation of human organs, tissues and cells and to draw up the waiting lists, the Transplant Agency jointly with the Ministry of Health launched in February 2013 the industrial operation of “TRANSPLANT” Automated Information System (AIS) as a part of the Integrated Healthcare Information System (SIMI) and as a component of the segment “Automated records of socio-demographic resources” of State Information Resources of the Republic of Moldova.

Similarly to any other information system, “TRANSPLANT” AIS consists of an indivisible core which incorporates the data related to all objects subject to record and control within the system, as well as the scenarios for their interaction. The following registers and sub-systems have been developed in the framework of the information system: Register of Donors, Register of Recipients, Register of Transplants, Register of Refusals, Register of Dialysis Patients, Reporting Sub-System, Safety Sub-System. All the data in the field of transplant are recorded, stored and archived in electronic format within “TRANSPLANT” AIS for a period of 30 years, according to the legislation in force.

CONCLUSIONS

One of the aims pursued by the Republic of Moldova is to establish an efficient, functional transplant system that will cover the country’s needs in the treatment of patients with irreparable organ failure.

The evaluation of the transplant system in the Republic of Moldova has pointed out the key-issues which are at the basis of developing the national transplant programme and building a well-organised infrastructure.

It is necessary to continue the activities on creating the efficient transplant system in compliance with the requirements of the European Directives in the field of transplantation of organs, tissues and cells in order to ensure the quality and safety of organ donation and transplantation procedures.

References:


