



## Organ Transplant

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**Abstract:** *Transplantation is the power of human interaction with medicine, which takes into account all the laws and rights of the country and religion. It will develop day by day to increase the skills of scientists and professionals, while solving problems associated with other diseases.*

**Keywords:** *transplantation, professionalism, experimental, clinical, histological, recipient, autotransplantation, isotransplantation, allotransplantation, malignant tumors, homotransplantation, to hay transplantation.*

### Organ transplant

In medicine, transplantation is considered to be the transplantation of any organ or tissue, for example, kidney, heart, liver, lung, bone marrow, hematopoietic stem cells, hair. Transplantation is divided into experimental and clinical. experimental transplantation needed How preclinical stage in development all biological, surgical and histological problems related with transplantation concrete bodies or fabrics. Experiments suggest transplantation practically any fabrics or organ. experimental transplantation needed for further study immune reactions recipient after transplants donor bodies and fabrics. experimental transplantology It has same big meaning for development new drugs (cyclosporine), conducive normal adaptation transplanted genetically diverse bodies and fabrics. In turn, transplantation is divided into 4 types.

**And autotransplantation**, or autologous transplantation - the recipient of the transplant is his donor for himself. For example, autotransplantation of skin from intact to burned areas is widely used for severe burns. Autotransplantation of bone marrow or hematopoietic stem cells after high-dose anticancer chemotherapy is widely used for leukemia , lymphoma, and chemosensitive malignancies .

**Isotransplantation**, or isogenic transplantation - the donor of the transplant is the identical twin of the recipient who is completely genetically and immunologically identical to the recipient.

**And allotransplantation**, or homotransplantation - the transplant donor is a genetically and immunologically different human body.

**K xenotransplantation**, or interspecific transplantation - transplantation of organs from an animal of another biological species.

Every year, mankind began to fear from their lives because of the insufficiently good function of their organs, which raised questions about the lack of labor force for other organs and their change to other donors. Day by day, demands for a new body have come to the fore after climate change. Somehow these two problems are closely related to each other. Due to some changes in the climate, it had a bad effect on humanity from the phenotypic side, in which a violation of the efficiency of the internal means of a person was noticed. In this case, the request for transplantation has increased, and the medical field has begun to expand due to the majority of operations related to the transplantation of the human body. Organ transplantation, unlike other diseases, is a major surgical intervention to quickly improve the immune system and the ability to



process antibodies and antitoxins to disinfect the body, reject the transplanted organ, and avoid serious diseases, including death. These days, everyone knows the diseases associated with cancer have dramatically increased the percentage of occurrence in weak immune systems, and it can be said that cancer is also considered one of the incurable diseases, although in recent years people have begun to use transplants in order to prolong their life ability. At the same time, it was indicated that the area that is infected with cancer can be removed and another one can be put in its place. With this method, humanity today is being brought to an unpredictable power, although not all of these operations are successfully completed. But most importantly, today mankind can transplant not only human, but also animal organs, increasing their size, which means medicine is developing day by day.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, a law was issued on the consent of the transplant operation in 2017, which were carried out 10 times for kidney transplants in 5 years. According to the law, transplantation of organs and (or) tissues from a living donor or a human corpse can be applied only if other surgical operations or manipulations cannot guarantee the preservation of life or the restoration of health, the law establishes. For transplantation, the written consent of the recipient (to whom the organ, tissue is being transplanted) is required. A notarized written consent of the donor to the removal of organs and (or) tissues from his corpse is also mandatory. Withdrawal without consent is illegal. The removed human organs and tissues can be used for transplantation to all those in need. Information about a living donor and recipient is a medical secret. Organs and tissues of a person may be removed for transplantation if there is a death certificate issued on the basis of the death of the human brain. The participation of transplantologists and members of the teams providing the removal of human organs and tissues is prohibited in ascertaining brain death. Private medical institutions are not allowed into the field of transplantation of human organs and tissues: according to the law, the removal and transplantation of human organs and tissues are carried out by medical institutions of the state healthcare system, the list of which is determined by the government. Uzbekistan gave an opportunity to the development of medicine from this side, opening additional lessons at medical universities, provided a program. The well-known Samarkand Medical University paid special attention and arranged a debating debut between a student of the European group and foreign students. At the end of the lesson, attention and interest in this type of surgery grew, and they decided to advance medicine further while becoming medical professionals.

The teaching shows how important each path of medicine is and transplantation will not remain stable, it will develop. Perhaps this will give a chance to acquire a new method, in addition to the operation to save the life of mankind.

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