Organ and tissue donation
Your questions answered
# Contents

**Introduction**  
What is organ donation? 2  
Why are even more donors needed? 2  
Which organs can be transplanted? 3  
Can you donate an organ while you are still alive? 3  
What is tissue donation? 4

**The NHS Organ Donor Register**  
What is the NHS Organ Donor Register? 4  
How do I join the Register? 4  
Why is joining the Register so important? 5  
Why do I need to make a decision about whether to become a donor? 5  
Can I agree to donate some organs and not others? 5  
Can I be a donor if I have an existing medical condition? 5  
I am unable to give blood. Could I still be an organ donor? 6  
Is age a barrier to being an organ donor? 6  
I think it’s against my religion to be an organ donor 6  
Will I be sent a donor card once I’ve registered? 6  
Do I need to carry a donor card if I join the Register? 6

**Changing Your Mind**  
What should I do if I’m not sure I’m registered? How do I check or update my details on the Register? 7  
Can I change my mind? 7  
What happens if my parents, guardian or a person with parental responsibility registered me when I was young without my knowledge? 7  
Will my details be given to other organisations? 8

**Discussing donation with your family**  
Why do I need to discuss my decision to be a donor after my death with my family? 8  
What will happen if my relatives don’t support my decision? 9  
What if I have no family or other relatives? 9  
What is a qualifying relationship? 9  
Do I need to write about my organ donation decisions in my will? 10  
My relative wants to be a donor. What do I need to do when they die? 10
When organs are transplanted

Do people on the Register definitely become organ donors?
Can I be sure doctors will try to save me if I am registered as a potential organ donor?
How do they know you are really dead?
Can you be kept alive with machines?
Are donors screened to check if they have transmissable diseases?
Does donation leave the body disfigured?
Is it possible for family to see the body after donation?
Does a donor’s family have to pay the cost of donation?
Can people buy or sell organs?
Does being a donor cause delays to funeral arrangements?
Will the NHS pay the cost of the funeral?

Transplant recipients

Who will get my organs and tissue if I became a donor?
Can I agree to donate to some people and not to others?
Could my donated organs and tissue go to a private patient?
Could any of my organs or tissue be given to someone in another country?
Would a donor’s family ever know who the recipient was?

Organs for research

Could organs or tissue that are removed for transplant be used for research purposes?
How is organ donation different from organ retention?
Can I leave my body for medical education or research after I have donated my organs?

Blood donation

I am interested in giving blood, what do I do?

Stem Cell Donation

What is stem cell donation?
How do I register to donate stem cells?
What is the British Bone Marrow Registry?
How can I get more information?
Introduction

By donating your organs after you die, you will help save and transform the lives of others.

Deciding if you want to become a donor is very personal and it’s important that everyone makes their own decision. This booklet contains answers to the most commonly asked questions about organ and tissue donation and aims to resolve any doubts you might have.

If you want to make a real difference by being an organ or tissue donor after your death, there are two important steps you need to take:

• Join the NHS Organ Donor Register.
• And tell your family and friends that you have joined the Register and want to be a donor.

What is organ donation?
Organ donation happens when organs are taken from dead or living people and given to others whose lives are severely affected by a failed organ. Organs that would otherwise go to waste when a person has died can be given to seriously ill people to dramatically improve and save their lives. It is a generous act.

Why are even more donors needed?
Because there is a serious shortage of organs. On average, three people a day die in need of a transplant because there are not enough organs available.

There are thousands of people waiting for a life saving transplant and these numbers are expected to rise due to an ageing population, an increase in obesity, an increase in kidney failure, and scientific advances which mean that more people are now able to benefit from a transplant.

In addition, fewer than 5,000 people each year in the UK die in circumstances where they can become a donor. Because organs have to be transplanted very soon after death they can only be donated by someone who has died in hospital. Usually these patients are on a ventilator in the Intensive Care Unit or Emergency Department, and are declared brain dead or die despite medical treatment – generally as a result of a brain haemorrhage, major accident like a car crash, or stroke.
The number of people, particularly younger people, dying in these circumstances is falling, mainly because of welcome improvements in road safety, medical advances in the treatment of patients, and the prevention of strokes in younger people.

Another major reason for the shortage of organs is that many people have not recorded their decision to be a donor after they die by joining the NHS Organ Donor Register or, as importantly, discussed their decision to be a donor with their families.

**Which organs can be transplanted?**
You can donate your kidneys, heart, liver, lungs, pancreas and small bowel.

Techniques are improving all the time and we may soon be able to transplant other parts of the body to help even more people.

**Can you donate an organ while you are still alive?**
Yes, an increasing number of people are donating organs while they are alive.

The organ most commonly donated by a living person is a kidney. A healthy person can lead a normal life with only one functioning kidney and so is able to donate the other. Kidneys transplanted from living donors have a better chance of long-term survival than those transplanted from people who have died. There are a number of reasons for this, one reason being that the donor is alive and healthy.

Part of a liver can also be transplanted from a living donor.

For all forms of living donor transplants the risk to the donor must be considered very carefully. Before a living donor transplant can go ahead there are strict regulations to meet and a thorough process of assessment and discussion.

All living donor transplants in the UK are regulated by the Human Tissue Authority (HTA). You can find out more about the work of the HTA at [hta.gov.uk](http://hta.gov.uk)

If you would like to know more about living donation and how to make contact with your nearest transplant centre please visit [organdonation.nhs.uk/how_to_become_a_donor](http://organdonation.nhs.uk/how_to_become_a_donor)
What is tissue donation?

As well as donating your major organs, you can also choose to donate tissue after your death. Skin, tendons, bone, heart valves, cartilage and eyes can all be donated to repair or rebuild the bodies, faces and lives of thousands of severely injured people.

While only a very few people die in circumstances which would enable their organs to be donated, many people can donate tissue after their death. The best time for donation is within 24 hours after someone has died. However, sometimes it is possible to donate tissues up to 48 hours after death.

There are NO age restrictions for donating bone and skin. However, heart valves and tendons can only be donated up to the age of 60, and few people over 80 years can donate eyes.

Reproductive organs and tissue are not taken from deceased donors.

The NHS Organ Donor Register

What is the NHS Organ Donor Register?

The Register is a confidential and secure database which records the wishes of everyone who has decided to donate organs after they die. It’s also the database which medical staff will consult to see if a person has decided to be a donor if they die in circumstances where they are able to donate.

If you want to be a donor after your death, please join the NHS Organ Donor Register and discuss your decision with your close family.

How do I join the Register?

There are several ways:

• You can fill in the attached form and return it
• or register online at organdonation.nhs.uk
• or phone 0300 123 23 23.

And don’t forget to discuss your decision with your family and friends.

You can choose to donate some or all of your organs, and you can change your mind at any time.
Why is joining the Register so important?
Adding your name to the Register will enable healthcare professionals to carry out your donation decisions should you die in circumstances where you are able to donate your organs or tissues.

It’s also an indication for your family of your decision to be a donor.

Why do I need to make a decision about whether to become a donor?
In the UK organs and tissue from a potential donor will only be used if that is their known wish. Putting your name on the NHS Organ Donor Register makes it easier for the NHS to establish your decision and for those closest to you to support it.

If your decision is not clear, your next of kin will be asked what they think you would have wanted, so it is important that you make sure they are aware of your views on organ donation.

Can I agree to donate some organs and not others?
Yes. You can specify which organs you would wish to donate. Simply tick the appropriate boxes when you register to indicate you are happy for that specific organ(s) to be donated and let those close to you know what you have decided.

Can I be a donor if I have an existing medical condition?
Yes, in most circumstances. Having an illness or medical condition doesn’t necessarily prevent a person from becoming an organ or tissue donor. The decision about whether some or all organs or tissue are suitable for transplant is made by a medical specialist at the time of donation, taking into account your medical history.

There is only one condition where donation is ruled out completely. A person cannot become an organ or tissue donor if they have, or are suspected of having, CJD. In very rare cases, the organs of donors with HIV or hepatitis C have been used to help others with the same conditions. This is only ever carried out when both parties have the condition. All donors have rigorous checks to guard against previously unrecognised infection.
I am unable to give blood. Could I still be an organ donor?
Yes, even if you don’t or can’t give blood you can still be a potential organ donor. There may be specific reasons why it has not been possible to donate blood, such as having had a blood transfusion or having had hepatitis in the past. Or there may be reasons why you could not give blood because of your health at the time – sometimes a simple thing like a cold or medication that you are taking can prevent you from donating blood.

The decision about whether some or all organs or tissue are suitable for transplant is always made by a medical specialist at the time of donation, taking into account your medical history.

Is age a barrier to being an organ donor?
Not always. More people are becoming donors in their 80s! However, when considering organs and tissue for transplantation there are some age restrictions. Potential donors are assessed on an individual basis to establish if their organs or tissues are suitable.

I think it’s against my religion to be an organ donor
All the major religions of the UK support the principles of organ donation and transplantation. However, within each religion there are different schools of thought which means that views may differ. All the major religions accept that organ donation is an individual choice, but if you need more information please consult your religious advisor or request one of our faith leaflets, available from organdonation.nhs.uk.

Will I be sent a donor card once I’ve registered?
Yes, you will receive a card through the post. Cards are only sent to new registrants. If you are unsure if you have previously registered and would like a donor card, then you can call 0300 123 23 23 to check and request a card.

Do I need to carry a donor card if I join the Register?
No it’s not necessary. Medical staff will consult the Organ Donor Register at the time of death to see if a person has decided to be a donor. However many people like to keep a card to remind themselves of their donation decision, to help start a conversation with family and friends about their decision, or to encourage others to think about organ donation.
Changing Your Mind

What should I do if I’m not sure I’m registered? How do I check or update my details on the Register?
You can check or update your details or change your donation preferences online at: organdonation.nhs.uk

Alternatively you can call 0300 123 2323 or write to us at FREEPOST RRZKSHUX- SBCK, NHSBT, Fox Den Road, Stoke Gifford, Bristol BS34 8RR and we will check the register on your behalf or change your details if necessary.

Can I change my mind?
Yes. You can fill in the online form asking for your name to be removed from the Register at organdonation.nhs.uk/register

Alternatively you can call 0300 123 23 23 or write to us at FREEPOST RRZKSHUX- SBCK, NHSBT, Fox Den Road, Stoke Gifford, Bristol BS34 8RR.

If you are a resident of Scotland and wish to withdraw your registration you must do so in writing as this is a requirement of the Scottish Government. You can do this by writing to us at: FREEPOST RRZKSHUX- SBCK, NHSBT, Fox Den Road, Stoke Gifford, Bristol BS34 8RR.

Let your family know you have changed your mind and tear up your donor card.

What happens if my parents, guardian or a person with parental responsibility registered me when I was young without my knowledge?
To find out if this is the case, and to change any details if necessary, you can use the online form at organdonation.nhs.uk/register

Alternatively you can call 0300 123 2323 or write to us at FREEPOST RRZKSHUX- SBCK, NHSBT, Fox Den Road, Stoke Gifford, Bristol BS34 8RR and we will check the register on your behalf or change your details if necessary. Only NHSBT staff have direct access to the data.
If your name was added to the Register when you were a child and you die in circumstances where donation can be considered, the medical staff involved will be alerted to the need to approach your family to obtain appropriate support for donation to take place.

**Will my details be given to other organisations?**
No. The information you provide will only be used by NHSBT to register your wishes and process your data to the Register and by healthcare professionals in the event of your death. Your personal details will not be passed to any individual or organisation without seeking your explicit consent.

Your data may be handled on our behalf in a country not normally covered by the EU data protection law. If so, we will ensure that the data will be protected by EU requirements. More information can be found at [nhsbt.nhs.uk](http://nhsbt.nhs.uk)

**Discussing donation with your family**

**Why do I need to discuss my decision to be a donor after my death with my family?**
Should you die in circumstances in which donation can take place the medical team will access the Organ Donor Register to establish your donation decision before discussing it with your family.
By telling your family you want to be an organ donor in the event of your death you can relieve them of the burden of having to make the decision at such a difficult time. So tell them your decision – let them know you want to be an organ donor.

**What will happen if my relatives don’t support my decision?**

We know that in most cases families will agree to donation if they know that was their loved one’s wish.

If the family, or those closest to the person who has died, object to the donation even when their loved one has given their explicit permission (either by telling relatives, friends or clinical staff, by joining the Register or by carrying a donor card) healthcare professionals will discuss the matter sensitively with the family. They will be encouraged to accept their loved one’s decision and it will be made clear that they do not have the legal right to veto or overrule that decision. There may, nevertheless, be cases where it would be inappropriate for donation to go ahead if donation would cause distress to the family.

**What if I have no family or other relatives?**

You can still join the Register but to fulfil your donation decision healthcare professionals would need to speak to someone else at the time of your death who can advise on your medical and social history. This may be your GP but it’s advisable also to tell the person closest to you in life – a friend or close colleague – about your decision.

**What is a qualifying relationship?**

Where the wishes of a person who has died are not known, the Human Tissue Acts rank people who had a relationship with them. This enables healthcare professionals seeking permission for donation to know who they should approach and in what order. This ranges from a spouse or partner (including civil or same sex partner); parent or child; brother or sister; other relatives, to a friend of long standing.
Do I need to write about my organ donation decisions in my will?
No. By the time your will is read it’s likely to be far too late for you to become a donor. This is why it is so important to let your family and friends know that you want to be an organ donor.

My relative wants to be a donor. What do I need to do when they die?
Inform the healthcare professionals who are involved either with your relative’s care or are helping you in the immediate period following their death (this could be a member of the hospital staff, a police officer, coroner’s officer, Procurator Fiscal or GP) that they wanted to donate. The earlier you are able to tell staff, the more likely it is that donation can take place.

When organs are transplanted

Do people on the Register definitely become organ donors?
No. Only a very small number of people die in circumstances where they are able to donate their organs. For transplants to be successful, organs need to be healthy when they are retrieved and this occurs only in a few situations. That is why we need as many people as possible to join the Register and tell their family that they have done so.

Can I be sure doctors will try to save me if I am registered as a potential organ donor?
Yes. Healthcare professionals have a duty of care to try and save life first. If, despite their efforts, the patient dies, organ and tissue donation can then be considered and a completely different team of donation and transplant specialists would be responsible.

How do they know you are really dead?
Apart from living donation, organs and/or tissues are only removed for transplantation after a person has died.
There are two types of organ donation depending on how a death is confirmed. If death is confirmed by brain stem death tests and organs are donated this is called ‘donation following brain death’. There are very clear and strict standards and procedures for doing brain stem death tests and they are always performed by two experienced doctors, one of whom will be a Consultant. Brain stem death is usually caused by a brain haemorrhage, severe head injury or stroke. In this case patients are usually being cared for in Intensive Care and are on a ventilator which provides oxygen to keep the lungs working to help ensure enough oxygen reaches the organs after death.

Death is confirmed by doctors who are entirely independent of the transplant team and is done in exactly the same way for people who donate organs as for those who do not.

The other type of organ donation is ‘donation following circulatory death’. This type of organ donation is considered for patients who are expected to die despite medical treatment but occurs only after the heart has stopped beating.

Both types of organ donors can donate their eyes and other tissue.

**Can you be kept alive with machines?**

No, not if brain stem death has been confirmed as this means the patient is dead. In these cases a ventilator will keep the body supplied with oxygen and the heart will continue to beat and circulate blood. This preserves the organs so they can be donated for transplant. When the ventilator is turned off the heart will stop beating within a few minutes.

**Are donors screened to check if they have transmissible diseases?**

Yes. Blood is taken from all potential donors and tested to rule out transmissible diseases and viruses such as HIV and hepatitis. The family of the potential donor is made aware that this procedure is required.

**Does donation leave the body disfigured?**

Organs and tissue are always removed with the greatest of care and respect. The retrieval of organs takes place in a normal operating theatre under sterile conditions by specialist doctors. Afterwards the surgical incision is carefully closed and covered by a dressing in the normal way.
Tissue can be removed in an operating theatre, mortuary or funeral home. The operation is carried out by specialist healthcare professionals who always ensure that the donor is treated with the utmost respect and dignity.

Only those organs and tissue specified by the donor or their family will be removed.

**Is it possible for family to see the body after donation?**
Yes. Families are given the opportunity to spend time with their loved one after the operation if they wish. Arrangements for viewing the body after donation are the same as after any death.

**Does a donor’s family have to pay the cost of donation?**
No. There is no question of any payment at all. The NHS meets the costs related to the donation of organs and tissue.

**Can people buy or sell organs?**
No, the transplant laws in the UK absolutely prohibit the sale of human organs or tissue.

**Does being a donor cause delays to funeral arrangements?**
No. The donation operation is performed as soon as possible after death.

**Will the NHS pay the cost of the funeral?**
The NHS will not pay the cost of the funeral. Funeral costs are met either by the family or from the person’s estate. Families in receipt of certain benefits may be able to get help with the cost of funerals.
Transplant recipients

Who will get my organs and tissue if I became a donor?

Many elements need to match or be very close to ensure a successful organ transplant. Blood group, age and weight are all taken into account. For kidney, heart and lung transplants another important factor is tissue type which is much more complex than blood grouping. The best results can be achieved if a perfect match is found.

There is a national, computerised list of patients waiting for an organ transplant. For some organs the computer will help identify the best matched patient for an organ or the transplant unit to which the organ is to be offered. Normally, priority is given to patients who most urgently need a transplant. NHSBT operates the transplant list and donor organ allocation system, 24 hours a day, every day of the year.

Tissue is very occasionally matched, eg for size and tissue type, but otherwise is readily available to any patient who is listed for a transplant.

Can I agree to donate to some people and not to others?

No. Organs and tissue cannot be accepted unless they are freely donated. No absolute conditions can be attached in terms of potential recipients. You can, however, choose which organs and/or tissues you want to donate.

Could my donated organs and tissue go to a private patient?

Possibly but very rarely. Patients entitled to treatment on the NHS are always given priority for donated organs. These include UK citizens, members of Her Majesty’s forces serving abroad and patients covered by a reciprocal health agreement with the UK.
Other patients would only be offered an organ if there were no suitable patients entitled to treatment under the NHS. Every effort is made to ensure that a donated organ does not go to waste if there is someone who can benefit.

Donated tissue is made available to any hospital in the UK where there is a patient in need.

**Could any of my organs or tissue be given to someone in another country?**

Yes, possibly. There is an agreement that any organs that cannot be matched to UK patients are offered to patients in other European countries. Likewise, UK patients benefit from organs offered by other European countries. This co-operation increases the chance of a suitable recipient being found, ensuring that precious organs do not go to waste.

Tissue might also be offered to patients in other countries.

**Would a donor’s family ever know who the recipient was?**

Confidentiality is always maintained, except in the case of living donors who usually already know each other.

If the donor’s family wish, they will be given some brief details such as the age and sex of the person or persons who have benefited from the donation. Patients who receive organs can obtain similar details about their donors. It is not always possible to provide recipient information to donor families for some types of tissue transplant.

Those involved may want to exchange anonymous letters of thanks or good wishes through the transplant co-ordinators and in some instances donor families and recipients have arranged to meet.
Organs for research

Could organs or tissue that are removed for transplant be used for research purposes?
Organs and tissue that cannot be used for transplant will only be used for medical or scientific research purposes if specific permission has been obtained from your family and if that research is approved by the appropriate authority. Organs used for research are treated with dignity and respect.

How is organ donation different from organ retention?
The problems of organ retention arose because proper consent was not obtained from parents or relatives for organs and tissue removed at post-mortem to be kept for research or other purposes. As a result of these problems the law was changed and the Human Tissue Act 2004 and the Human Tissue (Scotland) Act 2006 were introduced. Organs and tissue are only removed for transplantation if permission has been given.

Can I leave my body for medical education or research after I have donated my organs?
Organs and tissues can be donated for research purposes if other organs and tissues are taken for transplantation. This will be done only if there is clear consent. However bodies are not accepted for teaching purposes if organs have been donated or if there has been a post-mortem examination.
To find out more information about whole body donation for research purposes or for anatomical examination you will need to contact the following organisations.

For England and Wales:
The Human Tissue Authority
151 Buckingham Palace Road
Victoria
London
SW1W 9SZ
Tel: 020 7269 1988
email: enquiries@hta.gov.uk

For Northern Ireland:
The Department of Anatomy
Queen’s University Belfast
Medical Biology Centre
97 Lisburn Road
Belfast BT9 7BL
Tel: 028 9097 2131

For Scotland contact your nearest medical school:

Aberdeen
Department of Anatomy
Tel: 01224 274 320/
   01224 272 000
Dundee College of Life Sciences
University of Dundee
Tel: 01382 388 825

Edinburgh
Department of Biomedical Sciences
University of Edinburgh
Tel: 0131 650 2997/
   0131 650 8318

Glasgow
The Anatomy Department
University of Glasgow
Tel: 0141 330 4296/
   0141 339 8855

St Andrews
Department of Anatomy
University of St Andrews
Tel: 01334 463 601
Blood donation

I am interested in giving blood, what do I do?
Donated blood is a lifeline for many people needing long-term treatments, not just in emergencies. Almost anyone aged 17 to 60 years and in general good health can give blood.

For more information and to make a blood donation appointment please visit blood.co.uk or contact 0300 123 23 23 (if you live in England or North Wales).

If you live in South Wales contact the Welsh Blood Service at: welshblood.org.uk (English language) gwaedcymru.org.uk (Welsh language) or call 0800 25 22 66.

If you live in Scotland contact the Scottish National Blood Transfusion Service at: scotblood.co.uk or call 0845 90 90 999.

If you live in Northern Ireland contact the Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service at: nibts.org or call 028 9053 4662.

Stem Cell Donation

What is stem cell donation?
There are a number of diseases that prevent a patient’s bone marrow from working properly. These include leukaemia and aplastic anaemia as well as other diseases of the immune system. For many the only possibility of a cure is to have a stem cell transplant from a healthy donor.
How do I register to donate stem cells?
You must be aged between 18 and 49 years old (registered before your 50th birthday) and be a blood donor. You can join when you next give blood, or at the same time as your first donation.

What is the British Bone Marrow Registry?
The BBMR holds details of stem cell donors and cord blood donations from England, Scotland, North Wales and Northern Ireland. It is responsible for recruiting, testing and registering blood donors who volunteer to become stem cell donors. It is also part of an international network, performing searches around the world to find suitable stem cell donors.

The British Bone Marrow Registry is a division of NHSBT, working in co-operation with the other UK bone marrow/blood donor registries, Anthony Nolan, a charity dedicated to saving the lives of patients needing a stem cell transplant and the NHS Cord Blood Bank. Stem cell donations from cord blood can be made at specialist hospitals within the NHS.

How can I get more information?
Please visit nhsbt.nhs.uk/cordblood/ or call 0300 123 23 23.

If you live in South Wales contact the Welsh Bone Marrow Donor Registry at: welshblood.org.uk (English language) gwaedcymru.org.uk (Welsh language) or call 0800 371 502.

If you live in Scotland contact the Scottish National Blood Transfusion Service at: scotblood.co.uk or call 0845 90 90 999.

If you live in Northern Ireland contact the Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service at: nibts.org or call 028 9053 4662.
Please register my details on the
NHS Organ Donor Register

Please complete in CAPITAL LETTERS using a black ballpoint pen.
*indicates that a field must be completed.

My name and address

Surname*

Forename(s)*

Date of birth* / /  Male □*  Female □*

Address*

Postcode*

Telephone  Mobile

Email

My wishes

I want to donate: (Please tick the boxes that apply)
A. any of my organs and tissue □ or
B. my kidneys □ heart □ liver □ small bowel □
   eyes □ lungs □ pancreas □ tissue □
for transplantation after my death.

Signature  Date

Please tick here if you would like to receive future information about blood, organ and tissue
donation from NHS Blood and Transplant. □

My ethnic origin

There's a better chance of getting a closer match and a successful transplant if the donor and
recipient are from the same ethnic group. Please tick the ethnic group which best describes you.

White: British □ Irish □ Other □

Mixed: White/Black Caribbean □ White/Asian □ White/Black African □ Other □

Asian or Asian British: Indian □ Pakistani □ Bangladeshi □ Other □

Black or Black British: Caribbean □ African □ Other □

Other ethnic categories: Chinese □ African □ Other □

Not stated: □

Data Protection Assurance. Completion of this form is for the purpose of recording your wishes to become an organ
donor. All information provided to NHS Blood and Transplant is used in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998.
Your data may be handled on our behalf in a country not normally covered by EU Data Protection law. If so, we will
ensure that the data will be protected by the EU requirements. More information on how we look after your personal
details can be found at www.nhsbt.nhs.uk or by calling 0300 123 23 23.

If you wish to amend or withdraw your record from the NHS Organ Donor Register you can do so by calling the
Organ Donor Line on 0300 123 23 23, visiting www.organdonation.nhs.uk or writing to us at the address below.

Please fill out this form and post it to:
FREEPOST RRZK-SHUX-SBCK, NHSBT, Fox Den Road, Stoke Gifford, Bristol BS34 8RR
You don’t need to use a stamp, but doing so helps to conserve our funds.

Thank you for your help and support.
NHS Blood and Transplant

NHS Blood and Transplant (NHSBT) saves and improves lives by providing a safe, reliable and efficient supply of blood and associated services to the NHS in England and North Wales. We are the organ donor organisation for the UK and are responsible for matching and allocating donated organs. We rely on thousands of members of the public who voluntarily donate their blood, organs, tissues and stem cells.

For more information
Visit nhsbt.nhs.uk
Email enquiries@nhsbt.nhs.uk
Call 0300 123 23 23