Perspective

International society for heart and lung transplantation statement on transplant ethics

Are Martin Holm, MD, PhD, a,b Savitri Fedson, MD, MA, c,d Andrew Courtwright, MD, PhD, e Anne Olland, MD, PhD, f,g Kelly Bryce, PhD, h,i Manneet Kanwar, MD, j Stuart Sweet, MD, PhD, k Thomas Egan, MD, MSc, l and Jacob Lavee, MD m

From the aDepartment of Respiratory Medicine, Oslo University Hospital, Norway; bInstitute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Norway; cBaylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, USA; dMichael E DeBakey VA Medical Center, Houston, Texas, USA; eDivision of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, USA; fDepartment of Thoracic Surgery, University Hospital Strasbourg, France; gInserm UMR 1260 “Regenerative Nanomedicine”, University of Strasbourg, France; hBehavioral Health, Henry Ford Health System, 1 Ford Place, Detroit, Michigan, 48202, USA; iTransplant Institute, Henry Ford Health System, 2799 W Grand Blvd, Detroit, Michigan, 48202, USA; jCardiovascular Institute, Allegheny Health Network, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA; kDivision of Pediatric Allergy, Immunology, and Pulmonary Medicine, Washington University in St. Louis School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, USA; lUniversity of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA; and the mHeart Transplantation Unit, Leviev Cardiothoracic Center, Sheba Medical Center, Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Gan, Israel.

Thoracic organ transplantation improves the length and quality of life of patients with severe heart or lung disease using a vital organ donated from a human being. It is both a medical and societal endeavor that is bound by ethical principles. Among these principles are autonomy and respect for persons, utility which includes beneficence and non-maleficence, and justice, which includes fair allocation, health equity, and legal responsibilities. Together, these principles provide a general framework for navigating the complex ethical issues that arise in thoracic organ transplantation.

The ISHLT endorses the views described in the World Medical Association (WMA) Statement on Organ and Tissue Donation,1 in the WMA Statement in Measures for the Prevention and Fight against Transplant-related Crimes,2 and in the Declaration of Istanbul.3,4

The ISHLT supports the endorsement of the views described in the WMA Statement on Organ and Tissue Donation, the WMA Statement on Measures for the Prevention and Fight against Transplant-related Crimes, and the Declaration of Istanbul.

Obtaining organs for transplantation from the bodies of executed prisoners contravenes the principle of voluntary donation. Condemned prisoners and their relatives cannot consent freely.

Members of the ISHLT should not participate in or support the transplantation of organs from executed prisoners or the sale of organs for transplantation.
Members of the ISHLT should also refrain from knowingly teaching visiting physicians the art and science of heart and lung transplantation if it cannot be ascertained and guaranteed that those to be trained will not use their newly acquired knowledge for transplants based on organs from executed prisoners or any other transplant related crime.

ISHLT members performing medical research involving human subjects, including identifiable material or data should adhere to the ethical principles defined in the Declaration of Helsinki. Physicians must consider the ethical, legal and regulatory norms and standards for research involving human subjects in their own countries—however, no national or international ethical, legal or regulatory requirement should reduce or eliminate any of the protections for research subjects set forth in this Declaration.

Submission of data related to clinical transplantation or the use of human tissue for presentation at an ISHLT sponsored meeting, to the ISHLT Thoracic Registry or for publication in an ISHLT sponsored journal including the Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation signifies that the author (s) agree with and confirm that their study adheres to the principles of the World Medical Association Statement on Organ and Tissue Donation, the Declaration of Helsinki, and the Declaration of Istanbul. These affirmations are required at the time of submission and must be explicitly included in any presentation or manuscript.

Given the body of evidence that the government of the People’s Republic of China stands alone in continuing to systematically support the procurement of organs or tissue from executed prisoners, submissions related to transplantation and involving either organs or tissue from human donors in the People’s Republic of China will not be accepted by ISHLT for the purposes listed above. This policy, including whether other countries systematically engage in the use of organs or tissue from non-consenting human donors and should be subject to this restriction, will be reviewed on an annual basis pending independently obtained proof that these practices have ceased.

The ISHLT holds that there should be explicit policies, open to public scrutiny, governing all aspects of organ, and tissue donation and transplantation, including the management of waiting lists for organs to ensure fair and appropriate access to transplantation.

Final and approved by ISHLT Board 26, April 2022.

The International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation Statement on Transplant Ethics was originally approved by the ISHLT Board of Directors 28 April 2007. The Statement was updated and approved by the ISHLT Board of Directors on 19 October 2014. The Statement published here was updated by the ISHLT Committee on Transplant Ethics and approved by the Board of Directors 26 April 2022.

References


