

The COVID-19 pandemic, caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), presents an unprecedented challenge to global healthcare systems [1]. The pandemic's impact on solid organ transplantation (SOT) is particularly significant, given the complex and time-sensitive nature of these procedures. The pandemic disrupts all aspects of the transplant process, from organ donation and procurement to recipient evaluation, transplantation

the pan-emic on transplant recipients and to develop interventions to mitigate any negative consequences. Further research is also needed to explore the use of telehealth and other technologies to improve access to transplant care, particularly in resource-limited settings. The COVID-19 pan-emic has had a profound impact on transplant procedures globally. The pan-emic has highlighted the need for resilient healthcare systems, robust infection control protocols, and equitable allocation strategies. By learning from the challenges and adaptations implemented during the pan-emic, we can better prepare for future crises and ensure continued access to this life-saving therapy for patients in need.

References

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