

The ethical approach of performing organ transplantation on patients with psychotic disorders

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ABSTRACT:

studies that examines the effects psychotic disorders on transplant outcomes. The evaluation as a potential transplant patient will include appointments with social workers, psychologists, and financial counselors ?

KEYWORDS: Hallucinations, Delusions, Disorganized Thinking.

INTRODUCTION

Organ transplantation is one the most complex surgeries in medicine along with the fact that the organs are sometimes

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on their best clinical judgment, assess the patient's ability to perform cognitive tasks and make a determination regarding the patient's decisional capacity. Although a number of guidelines are available to assist clinicians in assessing capacity, a formal guideline or best practice for assessment of decisional capacity has yet to be developed (Faeder S, 2015).

PROTOCOLS IN DECISION MAKING FOR THE PATIENT TRANSPLANTATION: Following multidisciplinary evaluation of transplant candidates, sometimes the decision is made to wait in order to monitor

for organ transplantation or to gather other information; these candidates are to be reconsidered for transplantation at

of reasons. The surgeons may decide to monitor the patient's mental status further for a number of reasons, including the decision to obtain a written plan from a psychiatrist for management of the patient's psychiatric symptoms post-transplantation, to further assess support system, or to enroll

SUMMARY

All transplant programs require a psychosocial evaluation prior to listing a patient. The evaluation, which can range from a one-time assessment by a member of the social

usually involves both the patient and their family. This broad participation enables clinicians to corroborate information through multiple sources and to assess the patient's presentation of the family situation. Decisions regarding transplant organ allocation rely on a two-step

organs and the decision as to which transplant candidate will receive these organs. The U.S. Congress passed the National Organ Transplant Act of 1984 to create a national organ procurement and allocation organization known as the Organ Procurement Transplantation Network (OPTN) to carry out these duties. United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) has contracted with the federal government since. Congressring

