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**Appendix 1**  
**Responsibilities of the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation**  
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Co-ordination of medical care facilities offered to patients with end-stage organ failure by various health agencies in the Kingdom and supervising organ transplant programs as well as follow-up of the application of the procedures related to them.

Co-ordination and follow-up of all brain-death cases from different hospitals in the Kingdom as well as harvesting and distribution of organs.

Taking care of public health education through mass media and other similar means.

Preparing training programs and convening scientific meetings for all personnel in the field of organ transplantation.

Publication of scientific bulletins as well as exchange of information with international centers in the field of organ transplantation.

Conducting studies and research on the diseases that lead to end-stage organ failure to enable the authorities to provide better health care to these patients.

Laying down criteria concerning establishment of organ transplant centers as well as continued evaluation of these centers.

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**Appendix 2**  
**General Regulations for Organ Transplantation**  
**in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

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Based on the letter of the Head of the Council of Ministers No. 7/1561/M dated 19/05/1404 H addressed to the Minister of Health, it was approved to establish the National Kidney Foundation under the supervision of a Committee chaired by the Minister of Health with membership of representatives from the Presidency of the National Guard, Ministries of Defense and Aviation, Higher Education and Health as well as King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center. The committee was entrusted with the responsibility of determining the objectives and activities of the National Kidney Foundation and to assume the responsibilities and duties necessary for its initiation and functioning. Several scientific committees have been established in accordance with the decision of the Deputy Minister for Executive Affairs, Ministry of Health to carry out these responsibilities. These Committees include Brain-Death Committee, Kidney Transplant Committee, Hemodialysis Committee, Peritoneal Dialysis Committee and Computer Committee.

With the increase of activities of the center and the need to co-ordinate care of other end-stage organ diseases (heart, lung, pancreas, liver and cornea), the Council of Ministers Resolution No. 80 dated 20/06/1413 H was issued to rename National Kidney Foundation as Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation. Based on that resolution, many new committees were established each including official representatives from the above mentioned institutions. These committees were Cardiac Transplant Committee, Liver Transplant Committee, Lung Transplant Committee and Cornea Transplant Committee. After convening intensive meetings, these committees have laid down the regulations that follow.

The Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation is the sole authority responsible for coordinating and supervising all aspects related to organ transplantation and brain-death in the Kingdom. The general regulations which all hospitals and organ transplant centers should follow have been put forward. They are:

All potential brain-death cases should be reported directly to the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation.

Each hospital in the Kingdom should establish local committees which are responsible for matters pertaining to brain-death cases and organ transplantation in the respective hospital as follows:

**Brain-death committee:** This committee should comprise of an internist, an administrative director or equivalent, and a brain-death co-ordinator. This committee is responsible for follow-up of all matters related to brain-death cases and their reporting . The committee also submits proposals for developing the brain-death program in its region to the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation. The responsibilities of the brain-death co-ordinator are to report brain-death cases to the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation and to update follow-up information about these cases continuously. He should arrange for sending all necessary blood samples to the laboratory to ensure the fitness of brain-death organs and act as the liason between the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation and the organ transplant center to which his hospital is attached.

**Convincing committee:** This committee is formulated by the Hospital Director, its responsibilities being to approach the family and relatives of the brain-death case for the purpose of obtaining their consent for organ donation.

Documentation of brain-death is done in accordance with the steps laid down in the Brain-death Documentation Form, and according to special procedures that have been laid down by the Brain-Death Committee in the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation. If the brain-dead patient is a female, it should be ensured that she is not pregnant and if so, organ donation is not considered at all except when there is fetal death. Also, no member of the medical team involved in the transplantation of organs should participate in the diagnosis of brain-death.

Consent for organ donation should be obtained from the heritors of brain-death case whether they are inside or outside the Kingdom and in accordance with the special consent form, except if the deceased has expressed his desire to donate organs, when alive in this will that has been attested by the tribunal. If the brain-death case is unidentified the

consent of the official specialized organization should be obtained before harvesting is performed.

The hospitals should co-ordinate with the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation before performing any organ harvesting to enable beneficial distribution of the organs in accordance with the regulations in this booklet.

Organ harvesting should be performed in the same hospital where brain-death is diagnosed and no case could be transferred to another hospital except when there is an absolute necessity. The hospital in which brain-death was diagnosed is responsible for issuing the death certificate.

When brain-death is confirmed and consent is obtained from the family for organ donation, distribution and transplantation of the organs should be carried out as laid down in the regulations concerning each organ.

Before performing living related transplantation the following conditions should be fulfilled.

Blood relationship till the second degree should exist or the donor should be wet mother or her children, or spouse (except for transplantation of bone marrow). These relationships should be attested by official specialized organizations.

Donor should be in good health and it should be ensured that organ donation will not be harmful to the donor or recipient. Transplantation of single organs on which life of the donor is dependent is prohibited.

Organ donation should be accepted by the donor without any social or financial pressure.

Organ donation should be on written consent and signed by the donor who has the right to change his mind at any time before surgery.

Relevant medical examination should be performed as laid down in these regulations. The donor should be informed about all possible and probable hazards resulting from organ removal and this should be documented in his medical file.

An organ transplant co-ordinator should be assigned in each organ transplant center entrusted with the following responsibilities.

Acts as liaison between the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation and the organ transplant center.

Reporting the names of all patients fit for transplantation to the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation in order to include them in the national waiting list as well as preparation of a local waiting list for each organ transplant center, according to priority regulations for each organ.

Co-ordination with the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation when there is a brain-death case in any of the hospitals affiliated to his center and extending assistance as needed.

Informing the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation when a suitable patient fit for transplantation is not available in the local waiting list.

In every hospital, other than the organ transplant center an organ transplant co-ordinator should be assigned to send the update all information related to patients with end-stage organ failure (kidney, heart, liver lung etc.) who are fit for transplantation in accordance with special forms issued for this purpose. A second person should be appointed to continue duties when he is absent.

Each hospital and organ transplant center should send a list of the names of end-stage organ failure patients to the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation which in turn establishes national and local waiting lists for each organ transplant in accordance with priority regulations. This waiting list is sent back to organ transplant centers to act accordingly.

Each transplant center should provide reports and statistics of organ transplant recipients, both from living related and cadaveric donors, every three months to the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation in accordance with the special forms of transplant follow-up.

All kidney transplant centers have to carry out their responsibilities towards the patients in the areas which are under their sin accordance with the established regulations.

Evaluation of organ transplant centers is done every two years by specialized scientific committees in each respective field and in accordance with the criteria laid down by the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation.

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**Appendix 3**  
**Purport of the Senior Ulama Commission**  
**Decision No. 99 Dated 06-11-1402 H**

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The board unanimously resolved the permissibility to remove an organ, or a part thereof from a Moslem or Thimmi living person and graft it onto him, should the need arise, should there be no risk in the removal and should the transplantation seem likely successful.

The board also resolved, by majority the following:

The permissibility to remove an organ or part thereof from a dead person for the benefit of a Moslem, should the need arise, should the removal cause no harm and should the transplantation seem likely successful.

The permissibility for the living person to donate one of his organs or part thereof for the benefit of a Moslem in need thereof.

Senior Ulama Commission.

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**Appendix 4**  
**Resolution of the Council of Islamic Jurisprudence**  
**on Resuscitation Apparatus**  
**Decision No. (5) D 3/07/86**

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The council of Islamic Jurisprudence in its third meeting held in Amman, capital of Jordan from 8 to 13 Safar 1407 H corresponding to 11 to 16 October 1986 and after discussing all relevant aspects of resuscitation apparatus and after hearing the detailed explanation from specialist doctors, decide the following:

A person is pronounced legally dead and consequently, all dispositions of the Islamic law in case of death apply if one of the two following conditions has been established:

There is total cessation of cardiac and respiratory functions, and doctors have ruled that such cessation is irreversible.

There is total cessation of all cerebral functions and experienced specialized doctors have ruled that such cessation is irreversible and that brain has started to undergo autolysis.

In this case, it is permissible to take the person off resuscitation apparatus, even if the function of some organs e.g., heart are still artificially maintained.