

دار الافتاء Institute of Islamic Jurisprudence

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Organ Donation and Transplantation in Islam

Further to compiling a comprehensive fatwa on organ donation and transplantation, the following represents a summary of my current opinion:

- The use of prostheses is permissible.
- The transplant of pure animal organs and tissue is permissible, but the transplant of impure animal organs and tissue is not permitted unless there is no permissible alternative.
- Replant and autotransplant of human organs and tissue is permissible.
- Living/altruistic organ donation is permissible provided harm to the donor is negligible or relatively minor that it does not disrupt the life of the donor.
- Organ donation after circulatory determination of death (DCDD) is permissible provided the point of elective irreversibility has lapsed.
- Organ donation after neurological determination of death (DDDB) following complete and irreversible loss of brain function, is permitted only once the point of elective irreversibility has lapsed and the heart has stopped.
- Deceased organ donation and transplantation of all organs/tissues besides the gonads is permissible.
- It is permitted to donate stem cells from adult tissue, tissue of a minor with parental permission, cord blood, a miscarried foetus, a foetus aborted for a reason valid in shari‘a, and a surplus embryo incidental to the process of IVF. However, stem cells obtained through therapeutic cloning are not permitted.

Permissibility of organ and tissue donation and transplantation presupposes that:

1. The situation is one of medical necessity.
2. There is a reasonable chance of success.
3. The organ or tissue is donated with the willing consent, whether express or implied, of the deceased.
4. The procedure is conducted with the same dignity as any other surgery.

And Allāh knows best.

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