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## **Organ Transplantation state in Cambodia**

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Organ Transplantation state in Cambodia Abstract End-stage renal disease (ESRD) is a critical health issue affecting a significant number of Cambodian citizens. While kidney transplantation offers a promising solution, Cambodia faces numerous challenges in establishing and maintaining a successful transplantation program. This article aims to shed light on the obstacles faced by Cambodia's transplantation program for ESRD patients and calls upon overseas organizations and experts to extend their support to help Cambodian people achieve success in this vital healthcare initiative. One of the primary challenges faced by Cambodia's transplantation program is the lack of adequate infrastructure. The country lacks specialized transplant centers, state-of-the-art medical equipment, and trained healthcare professionals necessary for successful kidney transplants. Overseas organizations can play a crucial role by providing financial assistance, expertise, and resources to establish dedicated transplant centers equipped with modern facilities. Another significant hurdle is the scarcity of organ donors in Cambodia. Cultural beliefs, religious practices, and limited awareness about organ donation contribute to this shortage. Collaborating with overseas organizations experienced in promoting organ donation can help raise awareness among Cambodians about the importance of organ donation and dispel myths surrounding it. The success of any transplantation program relies heavily on well-trained healthcare professionals who possess the necessary skills and knowledge to perform surgeries and provide post-operative care effectively. Cambodian medical professionals require training opportunities abroad or through partnerships with foreign medical institutions to enhance their expertise in transplant procedures. One of the great achievements of the Transplantation program is, Cambodia have written down the legal terms and regulations for organs transplant since 2016 and finished in 2019 after 3 majors reviews by the ministry of health and transplant comity of Cambodia. But the Collaborating with overseas experts in healthcare policy and legal frameworks will help Cambodia develop robust regulations that protect the rights of both donors and recipients, ensuring ethical practices and long-term program sustainability. Conclusion: The challenges faced by Cambodia's transplantation program for ESRD patients are multifaceted, ranging from infrastructure limitations to cultural barriers. However, with the support of overseas organizations and experts, these obstacles can be overcome. By investing in infrastructure development, raising awareness

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about organ donation, providing training opportunities for medical professionals, addressing financial constraints, and establishing a strong legal framework, Cambodia can pave the way for a successful transplantation program that significantly improves the lives of ESRD patients. It is crucial for international organizations and experts to come forward and collaborate with Cambodian authorities to make this vision a reality. Together, we can bring hope to countless Cambodian individuals suffering from end-stage renal disease.