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Session : Vitallink Symposium 2

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Session Title : Deceased Organ Donation and Transplantation Education (Medical Students)

Current Situation and How to Improve Education in Deceased Organ Transplantation in Mongolia?

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Introduction. In Mongolia, patients with end-stage organ disease are increasing due to complicated diseases and the number of patients requiring organ transplantation is steadily increasing. However, because imbalance of organ demand-supply is becoming more and more serious, approximately a thousand of patients who did not receive organ transplant die every year. It is necessary not only to promote organ donation for all citizens, but also to educate medical students and medical personnel about the positive culture for organ donation and transplantation. How we need to do it? History and current situation of deceased organ donation in Mongolia. /Picture 1/ Several conferences consisted of medical school professors from many countries, transplant specialist, public officials, NGO /Rotarian club/, international transplantation society /TTS, AST, KST, MTA, ect., and staff of the Korean Vitallink have been hold since 2014 in Mongolia. Based on the lectures and discussion, the contents of education were produced as animations, videos, etc. First meeting about deceased donor were held in Autumn, 2007. In 2015, 2016 were organized international meetings for increasing deceased donor organ donation. The working committee of revising donor law working since September 2016. Every year organizing international conference, seminars for developing organ transplantation system in Mongolia. Also, education program of developing deceased donor organ transplantation regularly organize in Mongolia. Since 2019 when established new government organization, named **"Regulatory Department of cell, tissue, organ transplantation"** We attempt to include our e-learning education contents into regular curriculum for medical students in order to increase the effectiveness of education. In addition, we hope that our education would be used in the lifelong education of medical personnel and contribute to a positive organ donation culture. Educating physicians about transplantation during undergraduate training can improve organ procurement rates. Medical students have limited knowledge about organ transplantation; there is a need for educational intervention early in the medical curriculum. A favorable attitude of health professionals to organ donation can positively influence the decision of families of potential donors. By increasing health professionals' knowledge about donation and transplantation and qualifying them to disseminate information, education has produced a positive response to increase the insufficient number

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of donors. Education process of Investigation of understanding and willingness of organ transplantation in Buddhist religion lamas in Mongolia. How we should increase knowledge of organ donation in Mongolia? Educating students early in their careers may become crucial in this setting. In order to supply the necessary information about the process of donation and transplantation, a medical school in association with the Hospital Transplant Coordination Department created an educational program of organ donation and transplantation. This course is intended for medical, biomedical, and nutrition students. The objective of the program is to supply basic knowledge about organ donation and transplantation to students of medicine, nutrition, and biomedicine and to enhance their commitment to this process. Various aspects are approached such as brain death, donor management, political and legal aspects of donation, and skin, lung, bone marrow, heart, pancreas, liver, and kidney transplantation. The comprehensive publicity policy was defective, and campus donation-related education was lacking. Medical students as medical successors should accept more organ donation education, so as to let the people around them to recognize the importance of organ donation. Web-based e-learning educational contents for medical students and medical personnel have been developing. Online educational contents could be assessed without time and place restrictions

