

BODY DONATION AS GIFT TO MEDICAL SCIENCE FOR BETTER TOMORROW - LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract :

Anatomy is one of the basic and very important subject studied by medical students at the beginning of their medical career. Best method for learning anatomy is by dissection of human cadavers and this forms an indispensable part of training health care professionals. Since the numbers of medical institutions are increasing, there is an increased demand of cadavers for anatomic dissection. Body donation is an act of donating one's body after death for medical research and education. In this article an attempt has been made to collect literature related to body donation, its importance and the ethical issues related to body donation.

Keywords : Anatomy, dissection, body donation, medical education

Introduction :

Anatomy is the study of structure of human body and forms the basic subject studied by undergraduate and postgraduate students. Dissection of human cadavers forms an integral part of anatomy learning and research. Only source for the cadavers in the medical institutions will be unclaimed bodies and few donated bodies. As the number of medical colleges are increasing in the present scenario, most of the medical schools experience difficulties in obtaining adequate number of cadavers¹. At present, unclaimed bodies are the main source of cadavers that is coming from the authorised government institutions. So the body donation programmes should be encouraged by the medical schools and regular campaigns must be held to create awareness among the public regarding Body donation.

Significance of Body Donation :

Anatomical donation or body bequest is defined as act of giving one's body after death for medical education and research and thus a person can give back to society a chance to learn something that can

influence generations to come. Delmas suggested that the donation is a clear will made by persons free and informed². Body donation is considered as an ultimate gift which should be appreciated by the educators. Availability of textbooks and internet information cannot replace the cadaveric dissection in learning anatomy. So hands on experience provided by the cadaveric dissection is superior to other artificial substitutes³. Apart from learning anatomy it is also used for developing new surgical techniques³. Body donation is the preferred source of availability of cadavers' worldwide⁴.

History :

In ancient India human body was dissected by shushruta by about 500 B.C⁵. It was his belief that for one to be a skilful surgeon, one must first be an Anatomist. Even though the issue of using humans for dissection was in opposition to religious law, it was an essential tool for true understanding of human Anatomy⁶. The concept of acquiring knowledge by dissection of human body initially started in the fifteenth century and it was initially done by Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564). Slowly and steadily the importance was realised. Once autopsy was accepted to establish the cause of death, importance of dissection was more enlightened. By establishment of Anatomy act 1832,

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unclaimed bodies were used for anatomic dissection⁷. By 18th and 19th century, the anatomical dissection became very popular in United States medical education. When the demand for cadaveric supply increased, the thefts by grave robbers became more common and sold the bodies to medical schools for dissection⁷. Murder act established in 1752, permitted the use of corpses of executed criminals for dissection. Donation of body to science was unheard till Jeremy Bentham, philosopher donated his body to science in 1832⁵.

Body Donation and Anatomy Act :

Body donation is regulated by various acts according to each country and is considered as the expression of solidarity. In U.K, the Anatomy act was passed in 1832 which permitted the donation of the body of the deceased by his kin. This permitted doctors, teachers of Anatomy and bonafide medical students to dissect donated bodies. This act was replaced by Anatomy act 1924, which was in turn replaced by Human Tissue Act 2004⁵. In India, Anatomy act was enacted in 1949 and is adopted by all states. It calls for the supply of unclaimed bodies to medical and teaching institutes for the purpose of anatomical dissection and for research purposes. It can be donated by relatives of deceased according to dead person's wishes¹. Anatomy act is a state act published in State Government Gazette. According to this almost anyone can donate for medical research and education. It provides for the collection of a dead body for teaching purpose, only if death occurs in a state hospital or in public place within prescribed zone of medical institution, provided that police have declared a lapse of 48 hours that there are no claimants for the body and it could be used for medical purpose⁸. Patnaik suggested that a draft act should be made for all the states to use as model for amendment of anatomy acts in order to avoid the discrepancies existing between any two or more acts⁹.

Factors Affecting Body Donation :

There are few researches that are conducted to know the factors that influence the willingness of body donation. Boulware et al showed that the important factors that can

influence body donation will be race, ethnicity, demographic factors, awareness about body donation, age, sex, education, occupation, income, religious aspects and so on. He conducted a study among the households of Maryland and observed that the older age is negatively associated with willingness to donate cadaveric organs¹⁰. He also showed that demographic and attitudinal factors were also involved in the decision to donate one's own body. Armstrong in his study noted that younger age group were more willing to donate when compared to older one in Australia¹¹. Similar finding was also recorded by Alashek et al, noted that lack of adequate knowledge, unease about body manipulation and religious implications were the barriers for cadaveric donation¹². Golchet et al reported that many factors like age, culture, personality characteristics, views on death and mortality and humanitarian concerns influence people's opinion towards body donation¹³. Bolt et al revealed that there are three principal factors motivating Dutch people for body donation like desire to be useful after death, negative attitude towards funeral and expression of gratitude¹⁴. Rokad and Gaikawad noted that the reasons for Indian donors to donate their bodies was due to the fact that the body should be utilised for mankind's benefit than being burnt to death⁵. Negative factors that can affect body donation were also studied. Most important factor for less number of body donation in Indians is due to lack of awareness. Few of the general population are aware of body donation¹⁴. The attitude of anatomists towards body donation is not well known. Organ donation is more preferred when compared to body donation not only by general population but also by the medical personnels⁵.

Role of Social Networks :

Society should play a major role in motivating the people to donate their bodies for training of medical and other health care professionals. According to Cantorovitch, main reasons for "No body donation" are due to lack of awareness, religious uncertainties, distrust of medicine and hostility of new ideas. In the present scenario, mass media can play a major role in motivating the society¹⁵. Conesa et al studied the influence of television, press and

magazines, hoarding and posters, campaign about donation, information given by health professionals regarding body donation. It was observed that media with greater impact was television, second was press and radio, the third being magazines and talks with health professionals¹⁶.

Body Donation Programme :

Body donation is a generous and unselfish act for those who wish to be useful to living after death. There is no substitute for cadaveric dissection in learning anatomy and new surgical techniques. Body donation units should be established in all medical schools and awareness programmes should be designed. That factors that can cause repulsion for body donation should be taken care. Awareness programmes should be started with the help of mass media Alashek et al suggested that public educational campaigns should be conducted with religious

leadership¹². Donors should be assured that their bodies will be treated with dignity and respect. Practise of honouring the cadavers at the commencement of medical course by students and teachers as followed in Korea¹⁷ should be followed in all medical schools.

Conclusion :

Dissection of human cadavers is compulsory for medical education. So one cadaver dissection can teach many doctors who can treat thousands of patients and can be a relief to their loved ones. So the decision of an individual to donate his/her body is gift for advancement of medical sciences. Government should encourage and educate the public to create awareness about organ and body donation. Body donation is the act of giving one's body after death without any conditions for education and research in medicine.

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