

## Combined glossary for the Codes of Practice made under the Human Tissue and Organ Donation Act 2021

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products (ATMPs)	Medicinal products which are prepared industrially or manufactured by a method involving an industrial process. ATMPs are innovative, regenerative therapies which combine aspects of medicine, cell biology, science and engineering for the purpose of regenerating, repairing or replacing damaged tissues or cells. ATMPs fall into three categories: Gene Therapies; Somatic Cell Therapies; and Tissue Engineered Products.
Allogeneic transplantation	Allogeneic stem cell transplantation involves transferring stem cells from a healthy person (the donor) to a recipient.
Anatomical examination	Macroscopic examination by dissection for the purposes of teaching or studying, or researching into, the gross structure of the human body.
Anatomical Pathology Technologists (APTs)	Anatomical Pathology Technologists (APTs) assist pathologists carrying out post-mortem examination and carry out a wide range of tasks related to mortuary service delivery, including the receipt and release of bodies.  The term is defined in the Human Tissue and Organ Donation (Authorised Persons) Regulations 2025.
Anatomical specimen	The body of a deceased person, including separated parts of such a body, to be used for the purpose of anatomical examination.
Appropriate consent	Defined in the HTODA by reference to the person who may give consent.  This is broadly either the consent of the person concerned, their nominated representative (e.g. the ODR), deemed consent or (in the absence of any of these) that of a person in a qualifying relationship to them immediately before they died.
Bariatric body	The body of an obese person that cannot be accommodated in standard mortuary refrigerated storage.
Best interests	A test of a person's best interests takes into account not only the medical aspects, but also the wider emotional, psychological and social aspects of the potential medical procedure, as well as the risks.
Biopsy	A medical procedure that involves taking a small sample of human tissue so it can be examined under a microscope.
Bodily material	Bodily material is material which has come from a human body and consists of or includes human cells.  It is a broader definition than 'relevant material', as it includes hair and nails from the living as well as from the deceased and gametes (human sperm and eggs).  The provisions of the HTODA in relation to the analysis of DNA apply to bodily material.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Bone marrow <i>[including "allogeneic bone marrow"]</i>	A spongy tissue found in the hollow centres of some bones. It contains specialist stem cells, which produce the body's blood cells.
British Isles	For the purposes of these Codes this term refers collectively to England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
Cadaver	The body of a deceased person.
Cells	Individual human cells or a collection of human cells that are not bound by any form of connective tissue.
Clinical trial	A type of clinical research that compares one treatment with another. It may involve people with specific medical conditions or healthy volunteers, or both.
Clinical waste	The Collection and Disposal of Waste Regulations 2000 <sup>1</sup> define clinical waste as any waste which consists wholly or partly of: human or animal tissue; blood or other body fluids; excretions; drugs or other pharmaceutical products; swabs or dressings; or syringes, needles or other sharp instruments which, unless rendered safe, may prove hazardous to any person coming into contact with it. Clinical waste also refers to any other waste arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practice, investigation, treatment, teaching or research, being waste which may cause infection to any person coming into contact with it.
Controlled material	For the purposes of section 31 (prohibition of commercial dealings in human material for transplantation) of the HTODA this term is defined as including any material which consists of or includes human cells; is, or is intended to be, removed from a human body; is intended to be used for the purposes of transplantation; and is not gametes, embryos or material which is the subject of intellectual property rights because of an application of human skill.
Coroner	For the purposes of the HTODA and these Codes, coroners are independent judicial office holders who hold this position further to section 1 (coroners of inquests) of the Coroners of Inquests Act 1987. They investigate deaths that have been reported to them if it appears that the death was violent or unnatural, the cause of death is unknown or the person died in prison, police custody, or another type of state detention. In these cases coroners must investigate to find out, for the benefit of bereaved people and for official records, who has died and how, when, and where they died. As part of their duties, coroners authorise post-mortem examinations and conduct inquests.
Coroner post-mortem examination	A post-mortem carried out under the authority of the coroner, without consent being required from relatives, in order to assist coroners in carrying out their functions.

<sup>1</sup> SD 696/00.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Cremation	<p>The use of burning to reduce part or whole deceased human bodies to basic chemical compounds in the form of ashes. Cremation is used as an alternative to burial and is often associated with a religious and/or spiritual ritual.</p> <p>Cremation takes place within a registered crematorium under the oversight of a Registrar, and the relatives of the deceased may be present.</p> <p>Cremation is regulated in the Isle of Man by the Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture (DEFA) further to the Cremation Act 1957, the Cremation Regulations 2000<sup>2</sup> and any guidance by that Department.</p>
Deemed Consent	<p>Deemed consent means that all individuals over 18 will be considered to have agreed to become an organ and tissue donor after their death, unless they made a decision to not donate their organs and/or tissue, i.e. they have opted out; they have nominated a representative to make a decision on their behalf after death about whether to donate; or are excluded from deemed consent.</p> <p>Deemed consent does not apply to people who lack mental capacity for a significant period (typically 12 months) before their death; prisoners, children under 18; and people not ordinarily resident in the Island for at least 12 months immediately before their death.</p>
Defence post-mortem examinations	<p>If a death is thought to have occurred as a result of criminal activity, then the post-mortem examination will be undertaken by a forensic pathologist. In such circumstances, the legal defence team (for example the barrister or solicitor of the accused person) can request a second post-mortem examination, sometimes known as a defence post-mortem examination.</p>
Designated Individual (DI)	<p>The person named on a licence issued by PH, under whose supervision licensed activities are carried out. The DI has a statutory responsibility to ensure that those carrying out licensed activities, and their practices, are suitable, and that the conditions of the licence are met.</p>
Diagnosis	<p>The identification of the nature of an illness or other problem.</p>
Diagnostic archive	<p>Samples used for diagnosis may be stored in an archive to benefit the person's medical care. These samples can also be valuable resources for health research.</p>
Directed altruistic donation	<p>CO defines this as cases that fulfil two conditions –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the donation is being directed to a specified individual; and</li> <li>(b) there is no evidence of a qualifying genetic or pre-existing emotional relationship between the donor and recipient.</li> </ul> <p>These cases tend to be characterised by a third party - either a person or other mechanism such as a social networking site - bringing the donor and recipient together for the purpose of transplantation.</p>
Directed donation	<p>A form of donation where a person, usually a living person, donates an organ or part organ to a specific, identified recipient with whom they have a genetic or pre-existing emotional relationship.</p>

<sup>2</sup> [SD 613/00](#)

Term	Definition
DNA	<p>DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid.</p> <p>DNA is found in the nucleus of all cells, and contains the genetic information for the development and working of living organisms including human beings.</p> <p>The study of DNA is used in forensics, gene therapy, relationship (including paternity) testing and bioinformatics.</p> <p>Find out more information about CO's and DHSC's roles with regards to DNA on the gov.im website.</p>
Donated material	<p>For the purposes of the HTODA, the term 'donated material' refers to the body of a deceased person; or an organ or tissue which has come from a human body, which is (or has been) the subject of donation, which is being stored or used for a qualifying purpose with appropriate consent.</p>
Donation	<p>The act of giving human tissue, cells, organs or part organs for a scheduled purpose, either during life or after death.</p>
Donation after Brainstem Death (DBD)	<p>Organ donation may take place following tests for diagnosis and confirmation of death by neurological criteria. This is commonly known as 'Donation after Brainstem Death' or 'DBD'.</p> <p>The majority of patients will have suffered a spontaneous and devastating bleed in the brain. Others may have suffered head trauma, for example in a car accident, or a hypoxic (lack of oxygen) event, for example following cardiac arrest.</p> <p>The patient's organ support, including mechanical ventilation, is maintained while consent is established or sought and (where applicable) arrangements are put in place for organ donation.</p>
Donation after circulatory death (DCD)	<p>A death which is diagnosed and confirmed using circulatory criteria, commonly known as 'Donation after Circulatory Death' or 'DCD', may be either <b>controlled</b> or <b>uncontrolled</b>.</p> <p><b>Controlled DCD</b> describes organ retrieval which takes place after the planned withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment at the end of a critical illness. In those circumstances a decision is taken that continued treatment is no longer in the patient's best interests (in line with the MH Act and the MH Act Code of Practice) by the treating medical team in consultation with those close to the patient.</p> <p><b>Uncontrolled DCD</b> occurs following a sudden, irreversible cardiac arrest. Currently there are no uncontrolled DCD programmes in the UK, although it is practised internationally, particularly in France and Spain. Tissue donation after such an unexpected death could still be possible.</p>
Donor	<p>Every human source, whether living or deceased, of tissue, cells, organs or part organs.</p>
Embalming	<p>The use of chemicals to preserve human tissue.</p>
Excepted adult	<p>An adult who had not been ordinarily resident in the Isle of Man for a period of at least 12 months immediately before their death; or who lacked the capacity to understand the notion of deemed consent for a significant period before their death.</p>

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Existing holding	Material from the living or deceased that was already held for use for scheduled purposes when the HTODA came into force on <i>[insert date here]</i> .
Export	The movement of human tissue from the Isle of Man to a place outside the Isle of Man. Unless the human tissue is imported after having been exported from the Island with a view to it subsequently being re-imported into the Island.
Expressed consent	Expressed consent is consent to donation given by the potential donor, their nominated representative, or their family.
Family	Throughout the Code, the term family should be taken to mean people involved in the end of life care of an individual, who may be able to provide information about them and their decision with regard to organ and tissue donation. Family encompasses those in a qualifying relationship to the deceased person immediately before death.
Former anatomical specimen	An organ or body part donated for anatomical examination which is retained once the examination of the rest of the body has been completed.
Full post-mortem examination	A full post-mortem examination involves opening the chest, abdominal and skull cavities to remove and examine the internal organs. After the organs have been examined, the pathologist returns the organs to the body. Body fluids or small pieces of tissue may be kept for further testing to determine the cause of death.
Generic consent	Is the term used for when consent, for a tissue or organ donation, is granted generally with respect to a qualifying purpose or scheduled purpose, typically research, as set out in Schedule 1 to the HTODA.
Gillick competence	A term derived from UK case law <sup>3</sup> and used to help assess whether a child has the maturity to make their own healthcare treatment decisions without the permission of their parents and to understand the implications of those decisions. A child will become legally competent to make their own decisions on medical treatment matters when the child has sufficient understanding and intelligence to fully understand what is proposed.
Home Office-registered forensic pathologist	Home Office-registered forensic pathologists undertake post-mortem examinations where homicide is suspected. They work within regional group practices, which are independent of the police, coroners and the Home Office. For further information see government crime and police guidance Forensic pathology: role within the Home Office.
Hospital post-mortem examination	Carried out with appropriate consent from relatives to gain a fuller understanding of the deceased person's illness or the cause of death, and to enhance future medical care.
HTA (Human Tissue Authority)	The HTA, or Human Tissue Authority, established further to section 13 (the Human Tissue Authority) of the Human Tissue Act 2004 (of Parliament).

<sup>3</sup> See *Gillick v West Norfolk and Wisbech Area Health Authority* (1985) 2 A11 ER 402.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
HTODA	Is the abbreviation for the Human Tissue and Organ Donation Act 2021, which was derived from the Human Tissue Act 2004 (of Parliament, as amended).
Human application	In relation to tissue or cells, human application means use on or in a human recipient, including use in applications situated or occurring outside the body, but not including use when tissue and cells are removed from and applied in the same person within the same surgical procedure.
HTA (Human Tissue Authority)	A regulatory authority for the UK (principally England & Wales although aspects of its powers also apply to Scotland and NI) with respect to the regulation of the donation, storage and processing of human tissues and organs. Established further to the Human Tissue Act 2004 (of Parliament).
Import	The movement of human tissue into the Isle of Man from a place other than the Isle of Man. Unless the human tissue is imported after having been exported from the Island with a view to its subsequently being re-imported into the Island.
In vitro	Human tissue or cells made to occur in a laboratory vessel or other controlled experimental environment, rather than within a living organism or natural setting.
Incident	An event or circumstance that could have resulted, or did result, in unnecessary damage, loss or harm.
Incineration	A process used to destroy human body parts. Incineration of human tissue as clinical waste is normal practice and is subject to separate regulation. Incineration does not usually have any associated ceremony. Technically, cremation and incineration are similar processes, both using burning to reduce part or whole deceased human bodies to basic chemical compounds in the form of ashes.
Intraperitoneal cooling	A method of surface-cooling organs by infusing cold fluid into the abdominal cavity to aid preservation of the donor after death for the purpose of transplantation.
Investigational Medicinal Product (IMP)	A pharmaceutical form of an active substance or placebo being tested or used as a reference in a clinical trial. This includes products that already have marketing authorisation, but are used or assembled (formulated or packaged) in a way different from the authorised form, or when they are used for an unauthorised indication, or when they are used to gain further information about the authorised form.
IOMREC (Isle of Man Research Ethics Committee)	The Committee (IOMREC) provides independent advice to Public Health, Cabinet Office on the extent to which proposals for research studies comply with recognised ethical standards. The purpose of the IOMREC is to review proposed health and social care research applications which are deemed to require ethical review, in order to protect the dignity, rights, safety and wellbeing of all actual or potential research participants.
License holder	See designated individual.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Licensing	A number of activities can only be carried out when an establishment is licensed under the HTODA by PH. Organisations whose activities involve the removal, storage or use of organs or tissue may need to work under a PH licence. All establishments working under a PH licence must work to specified Standards set by PH, on behalf of CO.
Limited post-mortem examination	Post-mortem examinations may be limited to particular areas of the body, such as the head, chest or abdomen. Where the post-mortem examination is limited because of the consent given by relatives, the removal and examination of organs and tissue must be within the scope of the consent given.
Medicinal product (MP)	Any substance or combination of substances which: a) is presented as having properties for treating or preventing disease in human beings; and/or b) may be used in, or administered to, human beings, either with a view to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action, or to making a medical diagnosis.
Minimally invasive post-mortem examination/autopsy	These include post-mortem examinations in which needle biopsies through the skin are taken to sample internal organs and tissues, and examinations that use an endoscope or laparoscope to provide internal access to the gastrointestinal tract and the abdominal cavity. Needle autopsies are undertaken for only the most limited of examinations, for example when the body poses an increased risk of serious infection, or when there is neither the time nor conditions needed for a complete post-mortem examination. Endoscopic post-mortem examinations require specialist equipment and expertise; they have been used in cases in which consent for a more complete post-mortem examination has not been obtained.
Minimum steps	The HTODA allows for the minimum steps necessary to be taken to preserve organs in a state which allows successful donation, using the least invasive procedure such as cold perfusion and intraperitoneal cooling.
Neonatal death	A foetus of any gestational age which is born alive and dies before the age of 28 days.
NHS Organ Donor Register (ODR)	A confidential, computerised national database managed by NHS Blood and Transplant (NHSBT) , which holds details of people who have signed up to become organ donors in the event of their death. It also holds details of people who have stated they do not want to donate their organs after their death. The register is used after a person has died to help establish whether they wanted to donate and if so, which organs.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Nominated representative	<p>A person appointed by a person to represent them after their death for the purposes of activities under the HTODA for which consent is required. A nominated representative may be entitled to consent to the removal, storage and use of the body or tissue for any of the scheduled purposes.</p> <p>Where it is intended to store or use the body or tissue for anatomical examination or public display then the nominated representative must have consent for such in writing from the adult (who is not an "excepted adult" for the purposes of section 10 of the HTODA) in question.</p>
Non-directed altruistic donation	<p>A form of donation where a healthy living person donates an organ or part organ to an unknown recipient, that is, someone they have never met and is not genetically related or known to them.</p>
Non-directed altruistic donor chains	<p>A form of donation where a non-directed altruistic donor donates their organ into the paired/pooled scheme. By matching two or more recipients, a chain of operations can be carried out. The remaining organ at the end of the chain is then donated to the best matched recipient on the national waiting list.</p>
Novel transplants	<p>Transplants that are new and are usually at a research or practical evaluation stage, or have gone through research and service evaluation stages, but are still rare and unusual. An example of a novel transplant would be face transplantation.</p>
Ordinarily resident	<p>Has the same meaning as that set out in Treasury Practice Note PN 126/06<sup>4</sup> - Tax residence in the Isle of Man.</p>
Organ	<p>Means an organ of the human body.</p> <p>This includes a differentiated part of the human body, formed by different tissues that maintains its structure, vascularisation and capacity to develop physiological functions with a significant level of autonomy. Part of an organ is also considered to be an organ if its function is to be used for the same purpose as the entire organ in the human body, maintaining the requirement of structure and vascularisation.</p> <p>For the purposes of organ donation for the purposes of transplanting into another person, the term also applies to any tissue from the donor body that is attached to that organ and considered necessary to ensure the successful transplant of that organ.</p> <p>This term, and the provisions of the Act, do not apply to any organ that has been created outside the human body.</p>
Organ Donor Register (ODR)	<p>A confidential, computerised national database managed by NHS Blood and Transplant (NHSBT), which holds details of people who have signed up to become organ and tissue donors in the event of their death. It also holds details of people who have stated they do not want to donate their organs or tissues after their death. The register is used to help establish whether they wanted to donate and if so, which organs and tissue.</p>

<sup>4</sup> See <https://www.gov.im/media/511808/pn12606.pdf>.



<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Paired and pooled donation	A form of donation where a healthy living person is unable to (or chooses not to) donate because they are either incompatible with their intended recipient, or prefer a better match. They may be matched with another donor and recipient in the same situation in the National Living Donor Kidney Sharing Schemes. The donor organs are then swapped. When two pairs are involved it is a paired donation and where more than two pairs are involved it is a pooled donation.
Paraffin-embedded blocks	Blocks of paraffin wax in which small pieces of tissue are fixed. The blocks can be cut into thin slices for microscopic examination.
Parental responsibility	A person who has parental responsibility will usually, but not always, be the child's parent. The category of persons with parental responsibility is as set out in the Children and Young Persons Act 2001.
Pathology	The science of the causes and effects of diseases.
Payment or reward	Under the HTODA, a person is committing an offence if they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) give or receive any type of reward for the supply or offer of supply of any controlled material;</li> <li>b) look for a person willing to supply any controlled material for reward;</li> <li>c) offer to supply any controlled material for reward;</li> <li>d) initiate or negotiate any arrangement involving the giving of a reward for the supply of, or for an offer to supply, any controlled material;</li> <li>e) cause to be published or distributed, or knowingly publish or distribute, an advertisement inviting people to supply, or offering to supply, any controlled material for reward, or indicate that the advertiser is willing to initiate or negotiate any such arrangements. This covers all and any types of advertising, including via social media.</li> </ul>
People who have been bereaved	This term is used to refer to any person who was close to the deceased and is significantly affected by the death. This includes, but is not limited to, carers and family.
Perfusion	A method of treating organs to preserve them before transplantation. In the deceased donor this will take place after death.
Peripheral blood stem cells (PBSCs)	Peripheral blood stem cells are the source of all blood cells. They are found in the bloodstream and are formed in bone marrow. They receive signals that direct them to differentiate into all the cell types found in blood (red cells, white cells or platelets). They can be mobilised from the bone marrow into the blood stream by giving a drug, and collected with an apheresis machine.
Person Designated (PD)	A person working under a PH licence acting under the direction of the Designated Individual.
Plastination	A method of preserving human tissue using plastics.
Post-mortem cross sectional imaging	Post mortem computed tomography (PMCT) or post mortem magnetic resonance (PMMR), which may be used instead of, or as an adjunct to post mortem examination, to determine the cause of death. It provides a three-dimensional image of the patient's internal organs and structure, particularly of the soft tissue.
Post-mortem examination	Dissection and examination of a body after death, principally in order to determine the cause of death or the presence of disease processes.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Potential donor	Every human source, whether living or deceased, of tissue, cells, organs or part organs.
Practitioner	A person working with organs or tissue in an establishment licensed by PH.
Pregnancy remains	The term used to refer to foetal tissue or products of conception resulting from pregnancy loss or termination of pregnancy, regardless of gestation. The term does not apply to stillbirths (babies born dead after the 24th week of pregnancy) and neonatal deaths. <sup>5</sup>
Obtained & Obtainment	The processes by which tissues and cells are made available, including the physical act of removing tissue and the donor selection and evaluation.
Public Health (PH) Staff	Any person who is or was employed or contracted to the Public Health Directorate of the Cabinet Office, whether employed or self-employed including via the Public Services Commission.
Qualifying consent	Applies where consent, other than a person's direct consent, may be provided for the purposes of DNA analysis. See paragraph 2 (qualifying consent) of Schedule 3 to the HTODA.
Qualifying purpose	In relation to donated material, references to a qualifying purpose are to – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a purpose specified in Schedule 1 of the HTODA, i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- anatomical examination;</li> <li>- determining the cause of death</li> <li>- establishing after a person's death the efficacy of any drug or treatment administered to that person;</li> <li>- obtaining scientific or medical information about a living or deceased person which may be relevant to any other person (including a future person);</li> <li>- public display;</li> <li>- research in connection with disorders, or the functioning of the human body;</li> <li>- transplantation;</li> <li>- clinical audit;</li> <li>- education or training related to health;</li> <li>- performance assessment;</li> <li>- public health monitoring;</li> <li>- quality assurance;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• the purpose of medical diagnosis or treatment;</li> <li>• the purpose of decent clinical disposal; or</li> <li>• a purpose specified in regulations made by CO.</li> </ul>
Qualifying relationship	The relationship to the deceased of a person/s who can give consent for the removal, storage and use of organs and tissue from the deceased person's body for scheduled purposes in certain circumstances, or provide information that would lead a reasonable person to conclude that a potential donor would not have consented in circumstances where consent could be deemed.

<sup>5</sup> See [GC 2019/0003](#).

Term	Definition
	<p>Those that are in a qualifying relationship are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a spouse, civil partner or partner;</li> <li>• a parent or child;</li> <li>• a brother or sister;</li> <li>• a grandparent or grandchild;</li> <li>• child of a brother or sister (i.e. a niece or nephew);</li> <li>• a stepfather or stepmother;</li> <li>• a half-brother or half-sister;</li> <li>• a friend of longstanding.</li> </ul>
Quality assurance	<p>A programme for the systematic monitoring and evaluation of the various aspects of a project, service, or facility to ensure that standards of quality are being met.</p>
Relatives	<p>Throughout the Codes, the term 'relatives' should be taken to include a spouse or partner and, in cases where there are no relatives, close friends of the deceased person. Decisions regarding consent should be made according to the hierarchy of qualifying relationships as set out in the HTODA.</p>
Reasonable person	<p>A reasonable person is one who exercises an ordinary degree of care, skill, and judgement in particular circumstances.</p>
Research	<p>A study which addresses clearly defined questions, aims and objectives in order to discover and interpret new information or reach new understanding of the structure, function and disorders of the human body. Research attempts to derive new knowledge and includes studies that aim to generate hypotheses, as well as studies that aim to test them or develop practical applications or new knowledge.</p>
Research tissue bank	<p>This term can encompass any collection of human tissue of any size being stored for research. Further information can be found on the gov.im website.</p>
RNA	<p>'RNA' stands for 'ribonucleic acid'. In human cells, RNA can be made from DNA (see Glossary definition for 'DNA'). The structure of the RNA can be used to predict the structure of the DNA from which it is made. Analysing the RNA can therefore be a way of analysing DNA.</p>

Term	Definition
Scheduled purpose	<p>Under the HTODA, consent must be obtained to remove, store or use bodies or tissues or organs for scheduled purposes. The licensing requirements of the HTODA also refer to the scheduled purposes. Scheduled purposes are divided into those which apply generally (Part 1), and those which apply to the deceased only (Part 2).</p> <p><b>Part 1: Purposes requiring consent: General</b>                      For the purposes of anatomical examination; determining the cause of death; establishing after a person’s death the efficacy of any drug or other treatment administered to that person; obtaining scientific or medical information about a living or deceased person which may be relevant to any other person (including a future person); public display; research in connection with disorders, or the functioning, of the human body; transplantation.</p> <p><b>Part 2: Purposes requiring consent: Deceased persons</b>                      For the purposes of clinical audit; education or training relating to human health; performance assessment; public health monitoring; and quality assurance.</p>
Service Level Agreement (SLA)	<p>A formal agreement that sets out the roles and responsibilities of two parties. An SLA cannot be used to provide a third party that is not licensed by PH with the authority to undertake licensable activities on behalf of a licensed establishment, only a Third Party Agreement (TPA) may be used for that purpose. Neither is it sufficient for governing the supply of goods or services which may affect the quality or safety of tissues and cells.</p> <p>If two establishments are licensed by PH and one undertakes licensable activities on behalf of the other, an SLA setting out roles and responsibilities is sufficient to document the working relationship between the two licensed establishments.</p>
Specialist Nurse [ <i>Specialist Nurse for Organ Donation (SNOD); Specialist Requester (SR); or Specialist Nurse in Tissue Donation (SNTD)</i> ]	<p>A senior nurse who is the focal point of contact for organ and tissue donation within the Hospital. The role encompasses different aspects which all come together in the identification and referral of potential organ and tissue donors.</p> <p>It is recognised as best practice to have a SNOD/SR/SNTD involved in the donation conversation.</p> <p>The SNOD/SR/SNTD is the expert in both donation conversation and the legislation and may also be represented as ‘SN’ throughout these Codes.</p>
Specific consent	<p>Is the term used for when consent, for a tissue or organ donation, is granted with respect to a specific project or defined set of circumstances. For example, donation of tissue with respect to a specific scientific research project.</p>
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)	<p>A document that sets out the established process to be followed to complete a task.</p>
Stem cell	<p>A precursor cell that can develop into more than one kind of cell. For example, early bone marrow cells can develop into red blood cells, white blood cells or platelets.</p>

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Still-birth/still-born child	A still-born child is defined under section 44 (interpretation) of the Civil Registration Act 1984 as meaning 'a child which has issued forth from its mother after the 24th week of pregnancy, and which did not at any time after being completely expelled from its mother, breathe or show any signs of life, and the expression "still-birth" shall be construed accordingly'.
Surplus tissue	The term 'surplus tissue' refers to material which consists of or includes human cells and which has come from a person's body in the course of their receiving medical treatment, undergoing diagnostic testing, participating in research, subject to post-mortem examination, as well as to organs or tissue which has come from a human body, and ceases to be used, or stored for use, for a purpose specified in Schedule 1. The HTODA act makes provision for surplus tissue to be dealt with as waste.
their	This term may be used, where appropriate, as a singular indefinite possessive pronoun in place of the terms "his", "her" or "his or her".
Thiel embalming	A type of whole-body embalming used in the anatomy sector.
Tissue	Further to section 4 (references to tissue and tissue sample) of the HTODA, in the context of the human body, references to tissue include skin, corneas and bone marrow. Such references not include embryos outside the human body, or the hair or nails from the body of living person. References to tissue sample are to be considered accordingly, and include anything derived from skin.
Transplant Unit	A department within a hospital that provides range of transplant services to patients.
Transplantation	An implant of an organ or part organ, tissue or cells either from and into the same body or from one person to another.
Valid consent	Consent which has been given voluntarily, by an appropriately informed person who has the capacity to agree to the activity in question. Valid consent is explained in detail in Code A: Guiding principles and the fundamental principle of consent.
Vascularised Composite Allograft transplant	The transplantation of parts of the human body that contains multiple structures that may include skin, bone, muscles, blood vessels, nerves and connective tissue, that is recovered from the human donor as an anatomical or structural unit and requires its own blood supply and without altering its relevant characteristics. This may include novel transplants such as face, hand and limb and uterus
Work-up process <i>[in organ, bone marrow and PBSC donation cases]</i>	A full medical assessment process involving a series of medical tests and investigations to determine whether a person is suitable as a living donor.
Xenografts	Xenografts are cells, tissues or organs that are transplanted from one species to another.