

## **For users:**

- Feel free to use and distribute these slides
- Feel free to adapt them to your local needs  
(some issues in this field may be culturally sensitive)
- Please refer to IFAA and to the 2012 recommendations
- Feel free to contact us (see last slide)

# Developing and Implementing Body Donation Programmes



## Why have body donation programmes?

- Acknowledges personal autonomy of the deceased
- Respects the dignity of the human body
- Fosters trust of local communities
  - no discrimination against poor / vulnerable subjects\*
- Moves away from use of unclaimed bodies, and towards 'better ethical practice'

*\*as is often the case with unclaimed bodies*  
See Jones & Whitaker 2012. Clin Anat 25:246



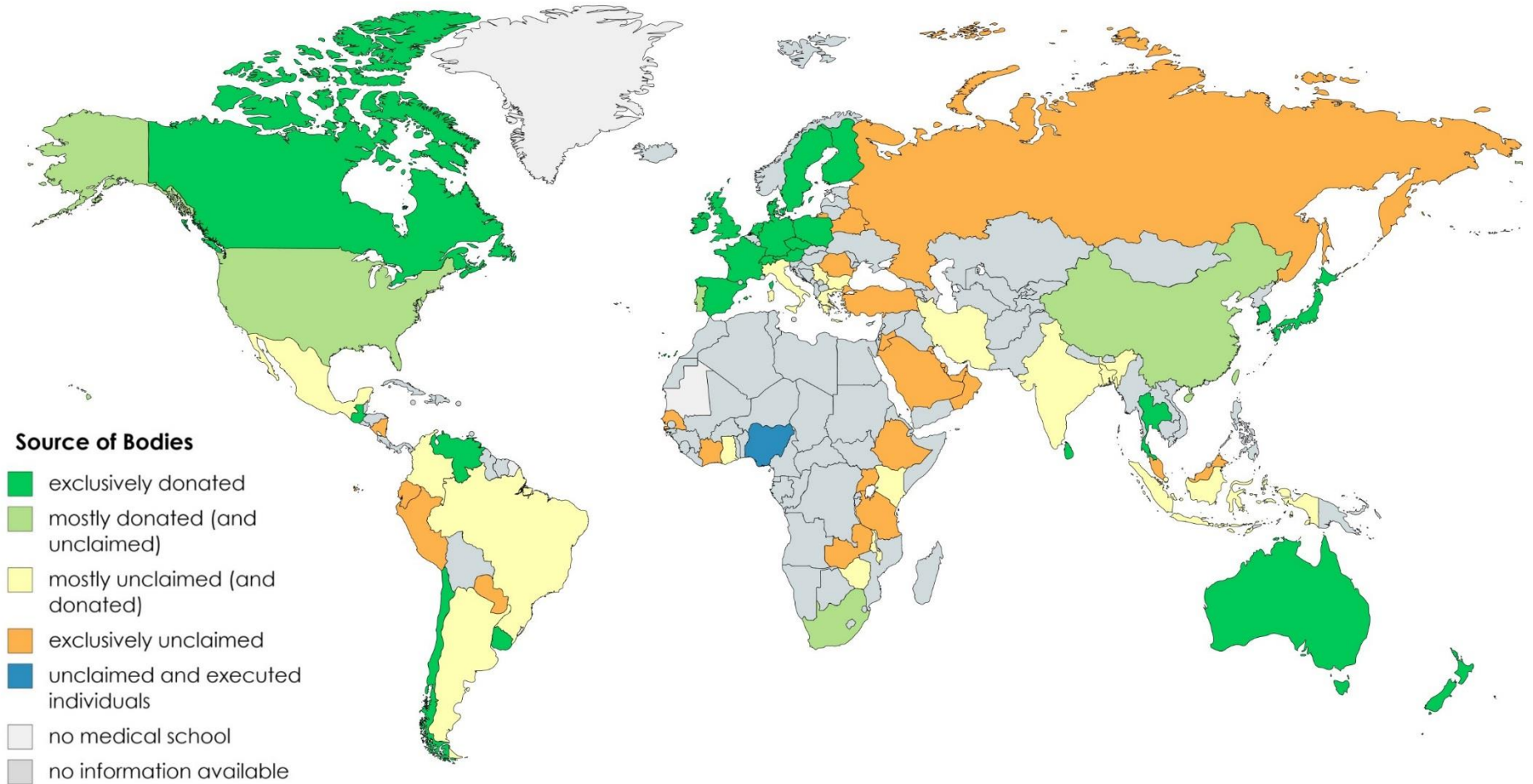
# Developing and Implementing Body Donation Programmes

## 2012 Recommendations of the IFAA\*

- **Informed consent from donors**
- No commercialisation of the dead body
- Legal framework and institutional oversight
- Transparency between institution and donors
- Respectful treatment, no morbid curiosity
- Thanksgiving services (if applicable)

*\*Recommendations of Good Practice for the Donation and Study of Human Bodies and Tissues for Anatomical Examination*  
see [ifaa.net](http://ifaa.net)

# Global situation 2018



updated from Habicht et al. 2018. Acad Med 93:1293



## Developing and Implementing Body Donation Programmes

Gangata et al.\* suggest five steps towards body donation:

1. Get support from other anatomy departments in your country
2. Get support from religious and community leaders
3. Seek legal advice
4. Look for a prominent person related to health care to publicly support a campaign
5. Advertise to the public via diverse media channels

\*Gangata H et al. 2010. *Anat Sci Educ* 3:174

**For further information contact:**



## **FICEM**

Federative International Committee on  
Ethics and Medical Humanities of IFAA

see <http://ifaa.net>

Andreas Winkelmann (chair)

[andreas.winkelmann@mhb-fontane.de](mailto:andreas.winkelmann@mhb-fontane.de)