



Abstract

Clinical transplantation, also known as organ transplantation, involves the removal of an organ from a donor person, the donor, and transplanting it into another person to improve the health and quality of life of individuals with organ failure. This article will discuss the history of clinical transplantation, challenges of clinical transplantation.

Keywords: Transplantation; Autologous transplantation; Allogeneic transplantation; Cancer cells Open Access

History, Outcomes, Clinical Challenges, and Opportunities: Clinical Transplantation

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History of Clinical Transplantation

The first successful human kidney transplant was performed in 1954 by Dr. Joseph Murray and his team at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. Since then, clinical transplantation has become a standard treatment for end-stage organ failure or disease. In addition to kidneys, other organs that can be transplanted include the liver, heart,

and suitable for transplantation. The recipient is also evaluated to determine the severity of their condition and whether they are a good candidate for transplantation. Once a suitable donor is identified, the organ or tissue is removed and prepared for transplantation. The recipient is prepared for the transplant surgery, which may involve medication to suppress the immune system and prevent rejection of the transplanted organ. The transplant surgery is typically performed under general anesthesia, and the recipient is closely monitored during and after the surgery for complications.

After the transplant surgery, the recipient will need to take medication to prevent rejection of the transplanted organ for the rest of their life. Regular follow-up appointments with the transplant team are