

NURSES AND THE PROCESS OF ORGAN AND TISSUE HARVESTING: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESEARCH



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ABSTRACT

This study was a bibliographic research on the role of nurses in the process of organ and tissue procurement for transplantation. Its objectives were: to point out the role of nurses in the process of organ and tissue harvesting; to demonstrate the relationship established between nurses and family members of potential donors and to describe the care that should be performed by the nursing team with the brain-dead patient. Bibliographic, exploratory, descriptive research, with a qualitative approach. The survey of scientific articles was carried out on the CAPES Periodic Portal and BIREME. The following descriptors were used: "nurse" and "organ and tissue harvesting". A total of 53 studies were selected between 2012 and 2024. The results of the research allowed us to perceive that nurses have a fundamental role in the process of organ and tissue harvesting, from the identification of the potential donor to the donation itself. That these professionals must be physically and emotionally prepared to deal with family members of potential donors and their possible resistance, establishing a relationship of trust and respect. It was also possible to observe that the nursing team, after the confirmation of brain death, must have in-depth theoretical and practical knowledge to provide safe and effective care to these patients. It was concluded that moments of in-service education are essential for the training of these professionals, in which the team develops skills and competencies to establish a quality care plan with patients who will be able to donate their organs and tissues, saving lives.

Keywords: Nurse. Organ transplantation. Obtaining tissues and organs.

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INTRODUCTION

This study is a bibliographic research on the role of nurses in the process of organ and tissue procurement for transplantation.

The idea of developing the research arose after experiences as nursing technicians in public and private hospital institutions in the city of Volta Redonda (RJ), where it was possible to perceive the relevance of the nurse in the process of organ and tissue harvesting. Thus, the need arose to deepen the knowledge about the performance of these professionals from the initial identification of the potential donor, the emotional support to the families to the capture itself, with a view to future transplants.

Organ donation is an act through which organs or tissues can be removed from a living or deceased person (donors) to be used in the treatment of other people (recipients), with the purpose of reestablishing the functions of a diseased organ or tissue (BRASIL, [n.d.]b).

The donated organs provide a new chance at life to patients who are suffering from serious and irreversible pathologies. This attitude can restore health, hope, well-being, and quality of life to many patients. Brazil has the largest public organ, tissue and cell transplant program in the world.

Organ donation can involve both solid organs, such as kidneys, livers, hearts, pancreases, and lungs, as well as tissues, such as cornea, skin, bones, heart valves, cartilage, bone marrow, and umbilical cord blood. The donation of organs such as kidneys, part of the liver or bone marrow can be done while alive, enabling the donor to maintain his health after the donation (BRASIL, [n.d.]a).

The individual who is in need of an organ or tissue will receive it through a process called transplantation (BRASIL,[n.d.]c). Organ and tissue transplantation is a surgical technique used to replace an organ or tissue that no longer performs its physiological functions, which can be totally or partially. This intervention is indicated for patients with functional insufficiency in one or more essential organs, and the last therapeutic option is organ transplantation (WESTPHAL *et al.*, 2016).

The Ministry of Health has invested significant efforts to implement strategies that considerably increase the supply of organs and tissues for transplants, aiming to reduce the waiting time of patients on the waiting list. In 2023, this effort resulted in a better performance, compared to the last ten years: between January and September, 6,766 transplants were performed across the country (FIOCRUZ, 2024).

In Brazil, the first law that regulated organ transplantation was Law No. 5,479, of 1968, which regulated the removal and transplantation of tissues, organs and parts of cadavers for therapeutic and scientific purposes. Since then, this law has undergone some changes and new laws have been created, such as Law No. 9,434/97, Law No. 10,211/11 and the Resolution of the Federal Council of Medicine 1,480/97 that established the guidelines for the National Policy on Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplants to the present day (MOREIRA *et al.*, 2016).

The participation of nursing in the organ donation process was regulated by Resolution No. 292/2004 of the Federal Council of Nursing (COFEN), which attributed to the nursing professional a significant role and responsibilities in this context (MOREIRA *et al.*, 2016).

The Federal Council of Nursing recently published Resolution 710/2022, which regulates the role of the nursing team in the process of donation, harvesting, and transplantation of organs, tissues, and cells. The objective of the update was to adapt the standard to advances in the process, with greater detail on the role of nursing (COFEN, 2022).

As mentioned above, organ and tissue donation can be done from living donors and patients who have been found to be brain dead. Brain death is defined as the complete and irreversible loss of brain functions, which means the cessation of cortical and brainstem activities (WESTPHAL; VALENTINE; FRANKE, 2019).

The diagnosis of brain death is regulated by Resolution No. 2,173, of November 23, 2017, of the Federal Council of Medicine (CFM). Its verification must be made by physicians with specific training, following the protocol that establishes precise and standardized criteria, applicable throughout the national territory. The criteria for identifying brain or brain death are strict, requiring two clinical examinations at intervals that vary according to the age of the donors, performed by different physicians (BRASIL, [n.d.]).

The donation of organs and tissues can only be carried out, when there is brain death, if there is authorization from a family member, as provided for by law. If the family members do not authorize it, the donation cannot be made. The brain death protocol gives the medical team security for its diagnosis and allows immediate conversation with the family about the donation.

The nurse plays an essential role in the management of the organ and tissue donation process, through the initial identification of the potential donor, emotional support to family members and the rigorous execution of the brain death protocol. Its performance is fundamental within the process of saving lives through transplants.

The nurse's role in the brain death protocol optimizes the organ and tissue donation process (FURTADO *et al.*, 2021). This professional is responsible for direct assistance to the potential donor and recipient of the transplant. Proper organ donor maintenance is crucial for the success of the transplant process (BEZERRA *et al.*, 2023).

In the context of the brain death protocol, the nurse performs a detailed assessment and careful planning. This includes reviewing the patient's history, conducting a thorough physical examination, monitoring vital signs, and laboratory tests. These steps are essential to ensure accuracy in the diagnosis of brain death, a crucial criterion for the feasibility of organ and tissue donation.

The nurse is responsible for maintaining the potential donor, guiding and training his team, which plays an essential role in the implementation of procedures to ensure the viability of the organs until the moment of donation. Among the main care, hemodynamic monitoring stands out, which includes continuous observation of cardiac changes, control of vital signs, diuresis, and temperature (ARAÚJO *et al.*, 2017).

In addition, adequate ventilatory support is necessary, ensuring correct oxygenation, accompanied by continuous monitoring of arterial blood gases. Metabolic control is also essential, with the administration of solutions and medications to maintain the patient's hydroelectrolytic and glycemic balance (SINDEAUX *et al.*, 2021).

Within this context, infection prevention becomes paramount, including careful body and oral hygiene, maintenance of eye moisture, and administration of antibiotics as prescribed by a doctor. All these actions are carried out by the nursing team with the aim of ensuring that the donor's organs remain in optimal conditions until the moment of donation, thus maximizing their chances of being successfully transplanted (SINDEAUX *et al.*, 2021).

Thus, a study that seeks to survey the bibliographic production on the performance of nurses and their team in organ and tissue harvesting becomes relevant.

We could highlight in this research the discourse of health professionals about organ and tissue donation; we could also give voice to nursing students and professors on the theme or get to know the discourse of intensive care and emergency nurses about

the organ harvesting process; However, it was decided to carry out a bibliographic survey about the role of nurses in the process of organ and tissue harvesting, with a view to possible transplants.

Thus, a question arises to be investigated: What does the literature reveal about the role of nurses in the process of organ and tissue harvesting?

To answer this question, the objectives of the study were outlined:

- To point out the role of the nurse in the process of organ and tissue harvesting;
- To demonstrate the relevance of the relationship established between nurses and family members of potential organ and tissue donors.
- Describe the care that should be performed by the nursing team with the brain-dead patient, in order to ensure the viability of the organs and tissues for donation.

This study is expected to contribute by deepening the knowledge about the work of nurses, from the identification of potential donors to the harvesting of organs and tissues; to arouse a critical reflection of nursing professors and students regarding the need for greater discussions on the theme in the classroom. In addition to contributing to the construction of knowledge in the nursing area.

METHODOLOGY

The study consists of a bibliographic, exploratory, descriptive research, with a qualitative approach.

Michel (2015) defines qualitative research as being:

The one that proposes to collect and analyze descriptive data, obtained directly from the situation studied; It emphasizes the process more than the result, for what it needs and portrays the perspective of the participants. In qualitative research, reality is verified in a natural context, as it occurs in real life, seeking to give meaning to the phenomena or interpret them, according to the meanings they have for the people involved in this context.

The survey of articles was carried out on the CAPES (Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel) Periodicals Portal of the Ministry of Education and at BIREME (Latin American and Caribbean Center on Health Sciences Information).

The research structure was conducted through the descriptors controlled by DeCS: "nurse" and "organ and tissue harvesting". In the CAPES Portal, 25 scientific productions were found and after using the following filters: open access, Portuguese language, type of study: article, national production, peer-reviewed, health sciences area; 20 scientific articles were selected. It is worth mentioning that the publication period was delimited in this phase, incorporating the years 2012 to 2024.

At BIREME, the research was carried out as follows: "organ and tissue harvesting" as descriptors; A total of 22,671 studies were found, after using the filters: full and available text, Portuguese language, BDENF database (Nursing Database), last 5 years, main subject: Organ and Tissue Procurement, Brain Death and Nursing, 33 scientific articles were selected, from the years 2019 to 2024.

The selection stage of the studies involved the critical and attentive reading of the scientific articles in full, applying the following criteria: 1) Inclusion – original studies, published in Portuguese, that addressed the theme of Organ and Tissue Harvesting, Nursing and Brain Death. 2) Exclusion - did not meet the inclusion criteria. Data collection took place in September 2024.

Initially, a fluctuating reading of the selected studies was performed, and soon after, an analytical reading of the articles was performed, interpreting the data. After the interpretation, it was possible to construct the following thematic categories: nurses' performance; nurse and family relationship and nursing care for brain-dead patients.

The data were analyzed in line with the study guidelines on the research with a qualitative approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a result, 53 scientific articles were obtained. We selected only the studies with the possibility of accessing the full text *online*, in Portuguese. Tables 1 and 2 present the publications found.

Chart 1 - Distribution of studies on the Role of Nurses in Organ and Tissue Harvesting, Brain Death and Nursing CAPES journals, according to title, authors, journal, year, objectives, methodological approach and main subject. Volta Redonda/ RJ, 2024.

Title	Authors	Magazine	Goals	Methodologica l Approach	Main Subject
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1.1) Nurse's Role in the Donation Process Organs and Transplant Tissues	BAPTIST The. C. R.; SILVA JUNIOR, O. L.; CANOVA, J. C. M.	Brazilian Journal of Transplantation (BJT), 2012	Accomplish A review of the literature on the role of nurses in the process of organ donation and organ harvesting.	Bibliographic, exploratory research.	Role of the Nurse in the Process of Organ Donation and Harvesting.
1.2) Or process from work in context Of donation of organs and tissues	VIEIRA, M. S.; WALNUT, L. T.	Nursing Magazine UERJ, 2015	Evaluate aspects related to the process of work of the professionals who work in the Capture, Notification and Distribution of organs and tissues in Piauí.	Research field, qualitative, descriptive.	Work process of professionals who work in the System of Collection, Notification and Distribution of Organs and Tissues in the State of Piauí.
1.3) The role of the nurse in the donation process Organs and Fabrics: Integrative literature review	TRINITY T. S. <i>et al.</i>	Medicus, 2022	Identify the acting of the nurse within the process of organ and tissue donation.	Integrative review of literature.	Understanding of the organ and tissue donation process based on the nurse's work.
1.4) Warch Ness Of Nursing in Donation of organs and The challenges encountered in the process An integrative review of literature	GONÇALVES, L. S.; SANDIM, L. S.	Brazilian Journal of Health Review, 2022	To analyze the published scientific literature on the importance of the nursing team in organ donation, to reflect on the work of assistance from Nursing in organ donation and to point out the challenges in the organ donation process, regarding refusal familiar.	Integrative review of literature.	The importance of the team from nursing in organ donation, the work and challenges of organ donation, referring to family refusal.

1.5) Contribuições Of Team nursing in the care of the patient diagnosed with brain death hospitalized at the Intensive Care Unit	SANTOS, J. R. dos	Research, Society and Development, 2023	Characterize the Assignments Of Professionals about Of Care T o patient with diagnosis of brain death and about the donation process and organ and tissue transplantation.	Integrative review of literature.	Attributions of nursing professionals regarding patient care with a diagnosis of brain death and about the process of organ and tissue donation and transplantation.
1.6) Addresses Gem of the nurse à family in process donation and organ and tissue transplantation	SILVA, P. L. N. <i>et al.</i>	Enfermagem Atual In Derme Magazine, 2020	Identify the perception of the Nurse in the family approach during their work in process from donation and organ and tissue transplantation.	Research field, descriptive, exploratory with a qualitative approach.	The nurse's perception of the family approach during the process of organ and tissue donation and transplantation
1.7) Getting to know nurses about the process from donation cornea	SOUZA, S. S. de <i>et al.</i>	Nursing in Brazil, 2018	Evaluate or nurses' knowledge about the identification and notification of the potential cornea donor.	Research field, transversal.	Nurses' knowledge of identification and notification of the potential cornea donor.
1.8) Or nurse in the process from	RAMOS, A. S. M. B. <i>Et Al.</i>	Journal of Nursing m (Recien), 2019	Reflect on the importance of nurse in organ donation and harvesting.	Integrative review of literature.	Importance of the nurse and his performance in organ donation and harvesting.

donation and transplanta tion of organs					
1.9) Organ donation and transplant ation process and Fabrics: knowledge of academics nursing	B C. M. <i>et al.</i>	Research, Society and Developm ent, 2022	Identify the knowledge of nursing students about the process of harvesting, donating and transplanting organs and tissues, and describe the learning of nursing students about the process of harvesting, donating and transplanting organs and tissues after obtaining information about the theme.	Research Id, descriptive, with a qualitative approach.	Knowledge fro m Academic on the process of harvesting, donating and transplanting organs and tissues.
1.10) Nur ses' performan ce and bio ethical concepts through the donation of organs and tissues	ALBUQU ERQUE, B. M. <i>et al.</i>	Research, Society and Developm ent, 2022	To understand in the face of literature the acting of the nurse during the process organ and tissue donation, and te related bioethical precepts.	Narrative review of literature with a qualitative approach.	Acting of the nurse during the donation process of organs and tissues, and the related bioethical precepts.
1.11) Orga n Translation Pers pective of Intra- hospital committee for organ and tissue donation	FERNAN DE S, R. V. <i>Et Al.</i>	Brazilian Journal of health Review, 2020	Unveil the intervening factors for organ harvesting i n Perspective of Commission Intr a- Hospital Organ Donation and fabrics.	Research de scriptive, exploratory with a qualitative approach.	Intervention factors for organ harvesting from the perspective of the Intra-Hospital Commission for Organ and Tissue Donation.
1.12) The Feelings of people waiting for an organ	MELO, G. B. <i>et al.</i>	Brazilian Journal of Transplant	Identify Pe ople's feelings w ho are waiting for	Research fie Id, descriptive, with a qualitative approach.	Feelings of the people who are waiting for an organ or tissue on a single transplant list

or tissue in the single queue		ation (BJT), 2012	an organ or tissue on a single transplant list.		
from transplantation					
1.13) Possibilities of the psychologist's intervention in the Brain death transplant process	BORGE S. M. Z. de O.; VARGAS, T. B.T.	Ibero-American Journal of Humanity, Science and Education - REASE, 2022	Show the importance of the professional from psychology in the committee, describing the role of the hospital psychologist, showing How it works or process from capture of organs, identifying the role of the active psychologist in Commission, to finally present the possibilities for the intervention of the psychologist in process of organ harvesting in patients diagnosed with brain death	Narrative literature review, with a qualitative approach.	The role of the psychologist in CHIDOTT when there is brain death for organ and tissue donation.

1.14) Enucleation of the eyeball: the role of the nurse in the donation process and Corneal Harvesting	ANDRAD E D. C. <i>et al.</i>	Brazilian Journal of Technological Innovation in Health, 2019	Describe The competencies of the nurse in the process of capture and ocular tissue transplants, analyzing the ethical and legal aspects of their attribution and Identifying the main difficulties encountered by these professionals in the eye bank.	Research field, exploratory and descriptive with a quantitative-qualitative approach.	Skills of the nurse in the process of capture and Transplants of ocular tissues, Ethical and legal and the main difficulties encountered for these professionals in the eye bank.
1.15) The donation of organs in the west of the Paraná: characterization of donations and the transplant system in a municipality Triple Border (Brazil-Paraguay - Argentina)	OLIVEIRA K. C. L. <i>et al.</i>	Contribution to Social Sciences, 2024	Identify the profile of patients who donated their Organs and understand the reasons for non-donations, as well as information about the transplant system in the Western region of Paraná.	Research field, descriptive and exploratory, with a quantitative-qualitative approach.	Profile of patients who donated their organs and the reasons for non-donations, as well as how System Information from transplants from the Western region of Paraná.
1.16) Communication in critical situations: influence in process	ANDRAD E D. C.	Brazilian Journal of Technological Innovation in Health, 2018	Investigate the insertion of the nurse at process	Research field, descriptive and exploratory, with a quantitative approach, Qualitative.	The insertion of the nurse in the process of organ donation in the context of the communication of bad news.

from donation of organs and tissues			rgan donation in the context of communication of bad news.		
1.17) Experienc e of from m Nurses in the process from donation from organs and tissues for transplant ation	MARTIN E. L. <i>et al.</i>	Latin American Journal of Nursing m, 2014	Know T he meaning of the action of nurses in the process fr om donation to enable organs and Tissues tra nsplant	Qualitative field research, with an approach to Social Phenomenolog y.	The meaning of the action of nurses in the donation process to make organs and Tissues for transplantation.
1.18) A experience of nurses in the donation of Organs in brain death: difficulties and Challenge s	OLIVE TREE E. R. de; FERNAN DE S, S. C. C.	Revista Tendência s Of Nursing in Profession – ReTEP, 2016	Identify experience nurse at process of the organ donation in death Brain.	System atic review of the literatur e.	The experience of the nurse in the process of organ donation in brain death.
1.19) Desven dando the Nurses' functions in recruiting Organs and Transplant s	ALMEID A P.X. <i>et al.</i>	Contempor ary Magazine, 2023	Describe the Attributions of the nurse in organ procurement and transplantation through a review from literature.	Integrat ive review of literatur e.	The duties of the nurse in organ procurement and transplants.

1.20) The role of the nursing professional in organ donation	ARAÚJO, C. <i>et al</i>	Health in Focus Magazine, 2017	Make a bibliographic balance and point out some references regarding the role of the nursing professional in the process from accomplishment organ donation procedures in the health system, with Special emphasis for the Brazilian case.	Bibliographic review.	Role of the nursing professional in the process from accomplishment from organ donation procedures in the health system, with special emphasis on the Brazilian case.
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Source: OLIVEIRA; PEAR TREE; SIMÕES; SCOTT; EUGENIUSZ; MONTEIRO, 2024.

Chart 2 - Distribution of studies on Organ and Tissue Harvesting, Brain Death and BIREME Nursing, according to title, authors, journal, year, objectives, methodological approach and main subject. Volta Redonda/ RJ, 2024.

Title	Authors	Magazine	Goals	Methodological Approach	Main Subject
2.1) Family refusal towards corneas for transplantation: factors Associated with and trend.	SILVA, I. C. N. <i>et al</i> .	Acta Paulista de Enfermagem, 2024	To analyze family refusal of corneal donation for transplantation in a Procurement Organization of Organs.	Quantitative cross-sectional research.	Trends and associated factors that lead to family refusal to donate corneas for transplantation.
2.2) Epidemiological characterization and causes of non-donation by Potential organ donors in death Brain.	POGODIN, G. F. <i>et al</i> .	Nursing Magazine UERJ, 2023	Parse the original text and cases Of Non-effectiveness of the process from donation of organs and tissues from potential donors in death Brain.	Descriptive research and analytical quantitative approach and design cross-sectional, carried out from secondary data.	The epidemiological characterization and causes of non-donation of organs by potential donors in brain death.
2.3) To donate or not Donating: Meanings of Family Denial for Donation of organs and tissues.	FONTENELE, R. M. <i>Et Al</i> .	UFPI Nursing Journal (REUFPI), 2023	Understand The meanings attributed by family members about the denial of organ and tissue donation.	This is a descriptive, exploratory study with a qualitative approach.	The meanings of family denial for organ and tissue donation.

2.4) Characterization of the donation process of organs in a region of the Northeast Brazil.	MARINE C. L. A. <i>et al.</i>	Enfermería Actual Magazine in Costa Rica 2023 - Dates	Parse or Clinical profile and sociodemographic of the Potential donors of organs, as well as the factors that influence the organ donation.	Quantitative, cross-sectional, retrospective and analytical research.	Characterization of the organ donation process in a region of northeastern Brazil.
2.5) Death in donation from Organs and Fabrics: Speeches of professionals health care system.	SOARES E. R. <i>et al.</i>	Revista Uruguaya de Enfermería, 2023	Identify the speeches that cross the health professionals by meaning the death in the context of organ and tissue donation for transplantation.	Qualitative research.	It addresses the discourses of health professionals about death in the context organ and tissue donation for transplantation, highlighting as they Seek to give new meanings to death through this process.
2.6) Profile of professionals and organization of work in transplant centers.	MAGALHÃES, A. L. P. <i>Et Al.</i>	Journal of Nursing and Health (JONAH), 2022	Identify the profile of professionals and the organization of the work at the national and state centers transplantation.	Quantitative research and descriptive.	Analyzes the profile of professionals and the organization of the work in transplant centers in Brazil, highlighting the importance of Of Nurses in the process of organ donation.
2.7) Experience of families of deceased donors during or process from donation from Organs: a qualitative study.	FERNANDEZ-ALONSO, V. <i>et al.</i>	Acta Paulista de Enfermagem, 2022	Describe the donor's family's experience with nursing care during the donation process.	Qualitative phenomenological and descriptive research.	Describes the experience of the families of deceased donors with the care during the process of donation of Organs highlighting positive aspects and areas for Improvements.
2.8) Interprofessional power in Intensive care: reflection	SILVA SILVA, V. <i>Et Al.</i>	Acta Paulista de Enfermagem, 2022	Discuss the power relations between professionals of health in Environments from	Philosophical article.	Discuss how power relations between health professionals in health settings from intensive care

					influences
philosophical perspectives from Foucaultian and critical perspectives.			Intensive care and its interference in process from construction of knowledge.		the construction of knowledge, using philosophical perspectives of Foucault, Gramsci and Freire to propose the transition of the Competitive power towards or collaborative
2.9) Weaknesses and experiences of nurses in the approach to the family of the donor of organs and fabrics.	OLIVEIRA, F. F.; HONORATO, The. K.; OLIVEIRA, L.S.G	Nursing Magazine, 2021	Unveil the Weaknesses and the experience from nurses at Organ and tissue donor family approach.	Exploratory, descriptive and of qualitative approach.	It addresses the weaknesses and experiences of nurses when dealing with the families of potential organ and tissue donors, highlighting the emotional challenges and the importance of Effective and empathetic communication.
2.10) Determination of brain death, uptake and organ and tissue donation in a Teaching Hospital.	SOUZA, D. H. <i>et al.</i>	CuidArte Enfermagem, 2021	Identify profile, causes of brain death, reasons for not donating patients' organs in a teaching hospital in northwestern São Paulo and correlate the Variables in the period before and after to the Resolution N° 2173 de November 2017.	Descriptive, quantitative, retrospective research.	To analyze the profile of patients with brain death in a teaching hospital, highlighting the causes of death, the reasons for non-organ donation, and the influence of Resolution No. 2173/2017 in donation and transplantation process.

2.11) Care dismissed nursing staff To Potential donor from Organs in brain death: an integrative review	SINDEAU X, A. C. A. <i>Et Al.</i>	Nursing Magazine, 2021	Know the Care of nursing dismissed to potential organ donor in brain death.	Integrative literature review.	Addressing the care of Nursing Needed for potentials organ donors in brain death, highlighting the importance technical knowledge and family approach to the process of donation.
2.12) Prevalence and associated factors at diagnosis brain death	MOURA, K. D. O. <i>et al.</i>	Revista de Enfermage m Of UFSM, 2021	Evaluate the prevalence of brain death Objective: and associated factors.	Cross- sectional research.	Evaluates the prevalence of brain death in Neurocritical patients and identifies associated factors, such as drug use vasoactive, the Glasgow Coma Scale score and diagnostics of
					Hemorrhagic and ischemic stroke1.
2.13) Use therapeutic of human tissues and organs for transplants: adverse events and biosurveillance actions	TREVISIO Q. <i>et al.</i>	Revista de Enfermage m of the Midwest of Minas Gerais (RECOM), 2021	Identify evidence in literature on adverse events and biosurveillance actions in process donation and Therapeutic use of human tissues and organs for transplantation.	Integrative review	Review evidence upon Adverse events and biosurveillance actions in the process of donation and transplantation of human tissues and organs, highlighting the importance of the safety and fundamental role of nurses in all phases of this Process1.
2.14) Facilitating elements in the donation process from Organs From the perspective of professionals	KOERICH, M. <i>et al.</i>	Electronic Journal of Nursing m, 2021	Identify The elements in process organ and tissue donation towards transplantation From the perspective of professionals of the Commissions Hospital of Transplants.	Descriptive research and qualitative.	Identifies The elements in the process of organ and tissue donation for transplantation The importance of a team organized, empowered and with resolute leadership.

2.15) Biosurveillance in the process from donation of organs and tissues during The pandemic: challenges for nurses	PAIM, S. M. S. <i>et al.</i>	Anna Nery School – Revista de Enfermagem, 2021	Identify the strategies used by nurses in the process of donation of organs and tissues in order to minimize the risk from transmission of the COVID-19 between donors, recipients and health teams.	This is an exploratory study with a qualitative approach.	It addresses the strategies developed by nurses to maintain biovigilance in the organ and tissue donation process during the COVID- 19 pandemic, aiming to minimize the risk of transmission of the virus between donors, recipients, and health teams ¹ .
2.16) The experience of non-donor families in the face of death Brain	ROSSATO , G. C. <i>et al.</i>	Nursing Magazine UERJ, 2020	Understand The lived experience Adult families front to the brain death and The option By non- donation of Organs.	Qualitative research.	Investigates the experience of families who chose not to donate organs after the diagnosis of brain death of a loved one, highlighting The uncertainties, the pain and the perception from intensification of the loss that influence this decision.
2.17) Donation and transplants of	SILVA, J. S.; PEAR TREE T. F.;	Nursing Journal	Characterize Interferences than Occur in	It is of a revision Integrative	The Procedural interferences in donation process and
Organs and Tissues: dilemma About procedural interference	CANTUÁR LO, J. G. J.	UFPI m, 2020	process from donation and transplantation of organs and tissues after Confirmed brain death.	About Productions About interference in the donation process and organ transplantation and Tissues after confirmed brain death, published in the period from 2012 to 2017.	organ and tissue transplantation after confirmation of brain death

2.18) Organ and tissue donation for transplants: knowledge, attitude and practice	LIMA, A. B. of C. <i>et al</i>	Revista Mineira de Enfermagem, 2020	Evaluate or knowledge, attitude and practice of members commissions in-hospital organ and tissue donation for transplants regarding the process of donation from organs and tissues for transplants.	Research from field with an evaluative character and quantitative	The research evaluates the knowledge, attitude and practice of health professionals in intra-hospital committees organ and tissue donation for transplants
2.19) Brain death and the process of donation from Organs: one attention to the family member	RIBEIRO, K. R. A. <i>et al</i> .	Journal of Care Research is Fundamental Online, 2020	Discuss the family reaction to the process of communicating brain death and the possible donation of organs.	Integrative review of literature	Addresses brain death and the organ donation process, with a focus on the reaction of families during the Communication of brain death and possible organ donation
2.20) Clinical indicators for diagnosis Nursing Syndrome of impaired physiological Organ Donors	BARRETO, L. N. M. <i>Et Al</i> .	Anna Nery School - Revista de Enfermagem, 2020	Select clinical indicators for the diagnosis of developing nursing syndrome of potential donors of organs in brain death.	Study from consensus of specialists, carried out through of the Delphi technique, of the clinical indicators of a nursing diagnosis in development. or.	Addresses indicator selection clinical for or diagnosis of nursing called Syndrome and of the impaired physiological potentials Brain-dead organ donors
2.21) Knowledge and opinion of university students about donation and organ transplants	HANAUER, M.; BURILLE, A.	Journal of Care Research is Fundamental Online, 2020	Parse or Knowledge and opinion from university students on donation and transplantation of organs.	Qualitative research	Analyzes Knowledge and opinion from university students on organ donation and transplantation

2.22) Organ donation In hospital service: main reasons to the negative in the authorization	PEAR TREE K. G. B. Et Al.	Revista de Enfermagem Of USFM, 2020	Analyze the limiting factors organ and tissue donation for transplants from a hospital service.	Documentary study, carried out in a hospital in Paraná, Brazil.	Analyzes the limiting factors for organ and tissue donation for transplants at a hospital in Paraná, Brazil
2.23) Weaknesses and potentialities experienced by the health team in Organ transplant process: integrative review	SENNA, C. V. A. et al.	Electronic Journal of Nursing m, 2020	Evaluate the Weaknesses and potentialities experienced by the professionals of units of patients critical to the stages of the process organ donation.	Integrative review	Addresses weaknesses and potentialities experienced By professionals Units from critical patients facing the stages of the organ donation process.
2.24) The effectiveness of the Organ donation in the face of new legislation	SILVA, V. S. et al.	Nursing Magazine, 2020	Check the effectiveness Of Streamlined of the organ donation front the new Brazilian legislation.	Integrative review	It addresses the effectiveness of the organ donation process in Brazil after the implementation of Decree No. 9,175 of 2017.
2.25) Construction and validation Questionnaire on knowledge, attitude and practice in organ donation	LIMA, A. B. of C. et al.	Nursing in Focus, 2019	Build and validate a questionnaire to assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice about the Donation of organs and tissues.	Methodological study for construction and Validation of the questionnaire to be applied towards the professionals who work in the Intra-Hospital Committees of Organs and Tissues for Transplants.	Handles construction and validation from a questionnaire to evaluate the knowledge, attitude and practice of health professionals about or Organ and tissue donation process

2.26) Working process of the donation from Organs and Fabrics: Perception of the team	COSTA, B. Y. F. <i>et al.</i>	Science, Care and Health, 2019	Know the perception of the team about the process of an Intra-Hospital of Organ and Tissue Donation for Transplantation (CIHDOTT).	Descriptive research, qualitative in nature.	It addresses the perception of Team on the process of work an Intra-Hospital Commission for Organ and Tissue Donation for Transplantation (CIHDOTT)
2.27) Or meaning Yes towards the family in process from donation of organs	SANDRI, J. V. The.; KUSE, E. A	Nursing Magazine, 2019	Know or process family decision in organ donation and its meaning	Descriptive research qualitative approach and basic nature	It addresses the family's decision-making process in a organ donation and its significance
2.28) Family approach to giving of organs: perception of nurses	COSTA, A. M. <i>et al.</i>	Revista de Enfermagem UFPE On Line, 2019	Identify the perception of nurses on the family approach to organ donation.	Qualitative, explanatory study and exploratory.	Addresses the nurses' perception of the family approach to organ donation, highlighting the importance of know knowledge and of continuing education to improve the process and reduce the Family refusals
2.29) Management of nursing care for brain-dead patients	MAGALHÃES, A. L. P. <i>Et al.</i>	Revista de Enfermagem UFPE On Line, 2019	Understanding management of the care nursing care for brain-dead patients in prospect of working nurses in process from donation and Transplants of organs.	This is a qualitative study, based on the Grounded Theory	Addresses care management from nursing to the brain-dead patient

2.30) Perception of family members about organ and tissue donation	SANTOS, J. I. R. <i>et al.</i>	Revista de Enfermagem UFPE On Line, 2019	Understand the process from Family Regarding the donation from Organs and fabrics.	Qualitative, exploratory study and descriptive.	It addresses the perception of family members about organ and tissue donation
2.31) Nurses' role in the donation process and capture from Organs in eligible donors	OAK, N. de S. <i>et al.</i>	Revista de Enfermagem da UFPI, 2018	To analyze the nurse's role in the process organ donation and harvesting, evaluate favorable and unfavorable factors, as well as its implications in the effectiveness of the transplantation and evidence interventions to minimize refusal to the donation of organs.	This is an exploratory, descriptive study with a qualitative approach.	Analyzes the performance of nurses in the process of organ donation. The study aims to identify the factors that influence the acceptance of the donation and the role of the nurse in the interview family to increase the acceptance of the donation
2.32) Epidemiological analysis of candidates for donation of organs in the States of Ceará, São Paulo and Acre	MONTE, A. S. <i>et al.</i>	Journal of Care Research is Fundamental Online, 2019	Analyze epidemiological aspects of candidates organ donation from Ceará, Comparing with the States Best and worse performance as To transplantation.	Descriptive cross-sectional research with a quantitative approach carried out with data of Ceará, São Paulo and Acre	It addresses the epidemiological analysis of candidates for organ donation in the states of Ceará, São Paulo and Acre
				published in 2016.	
2.33) Scenario of organ donation in a macro-regional of Pernambuco	MARINE, C. L. A. <i>et al.</i>	Baiana de Enfermagem Magazine, 2019	Get to know the scenario of donation of organs and tissues of a transplant macro-regional located in Pernambuco.	Quantitative, descriptive, retrospective and exploratory research.	Addresses the scenario of organ donation in a transplant macro-regional in Pernambuco

Source: OLIVEIRA; PEAR TREE; SIMÕES; SCOTT; EUGENIUSZ; MONTEIRO, 2024.

NURSE'S PERFORMANCE

When we analyzed the scientific articles identified, it was noticed that many studies highlighted that the nurse's performance is fundamental in the process of organ and

tissue harvesting, requiring specialized knowledge on the part of this professional. The excerpts below reveal this aspect:

With a notable participation, nurses have their activities developed in several modalities such as: detection, evaluation and maintenance of potential donors in brain death, notification to the Organ Capture and Distribution Notification Centers (CNNCDO), interview and family consent, documentation, registration and filing of the transplant process, guarantee of anonymity from the donor to the recipient and vice versa, follow-up of the surgical procedure for the removal of organs, Systematization of Nursing Care (NCS) to the recipient and follow-up of the results (Article 1.1).

Within the responsibilities of the multiprofessional team in the organ and tissue donation process, the nurse is the professional who most acts according to the existing activities, being present in practically all stages, performing their essential role to ensure the success of the process (Article 1.3).

The nurse's conduct in the process of organ and tissue donation and transplantation should follow the protocols and standards established for better maintenance of the organs and tissues to be transplanted, so it is essential to know the body and its functioning, as well as the procedures to be performed so that it remains with adequate metabolism until the organ or tissue to be transplanted is removed (Article 1.8).

The nurse plays an important role in identifying potential donors, in the clinical evaluation of the patient and in ensuring the hemodynamic maintenance of the donor, following strict protocols to ensure the viability of the organs and tissues to be donated (CAVALCANTE, 2014).

In addition, the emotional support provided to families during the decision-making process is relevant, since organ donation still encounters cultural and emotional barriers that can hinder acceptance (COSTA *et al.*, 2019).

It is the nurse's responsibility to monitor the entire process of organ and tissue harvesting and transplantation, from pre-transplant follow-up, providing support and assistance to family members, through post-transplantation, that is, all outpatient care, to the transplant itself, which concerns intra-hospital care (Article 1.14).

The continuous training of nurses who work in this area is essential, as it contributes to the improvement of uptake rates and to the humanization of care, strengthening the relationship between health professionals, the family, and the transplant team (GIRÃO *et al.*, 2020).

The education and continuous training of these professionals enables the expansion of theoretical and practical knowledge in relation to organ and tissue harvesting, which consequently can considerably increase donation rates.

NURSE AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

The analysis of the researched articles also allowed us to perceive that the nurse's role in the process of organ and tissue harvesting involves not only technical skills, but also ethical, humanized and empathetic care with the potential donor's family. As seen in the paragraphs below:

The humanization of care in organ donation is inherent to the daily routine of the nursing team. Therapeutic and expanded listening is essential for the process, and leads to empathetic attitudes of care. Therefore, humanizing these activities means offering care to family members at the time of death, bringing genuine understanding to the experience. For this, it is necessary to develop the therapeutic relationship and stimulate the preparation of professionals, so that they can deal with the feelings, reactions and suffering intrinsic to this situation (Article 1.4).

The nurse, as a mediator in the process of obtaining this organ, being responsible for approaching the family during the period of BD diagnosis, becomes the key and defining piece, in most cases, of the success or failure to obtain family consent for DTOT (Article 1.6).

In order to be successful in the potential donation and in the strengthening of the family/nurse relationship, principles, competencies and skills must be developed to guide the eligible donor's family in an ethical and assertive way (Article 2.9).

Nurses need to establish a bond with patients and their families that is based on mutual trust and has a humanistic character, in order to provide the care that is essential to relieve the patient's anguish and, if possible, to overcome their moment of distress (Article 2.9).

The relationship between nurses and families in the process of organ and tissue harvesting is marked by a complex and sensitive interaction, which requires from the professional not only technical competence, but also communication skills and emotional support. Nurses have the responsibility of establishing a bond of trust with family members, offering clear information and welcoming their doubts and anxieties during a moment of great vulnerability (BASÍLIO; PEAR TREE; RODRIGUES, 2019).

Empathy and qualified listening are of great value in facilitating the decision-making process about organ donation, as they help the family to understand the relevance of the act and overcome possible resistance, often linked to beliefs and cultural issues (BORGES *et al.*, 2021).

The emotional preparation of nurses and the adequacy of their approach can significantly increase family acceptance rates for donation, reinforcing the importance of continuous training and institutional support for these professionals (ALVES *et al.*, 2021).

It is essential that nurses are prepared to deal with cultural, psychic and emotional aspects, promoting an environment of trust and respect for family members, which has a positive impact on a possible donation.

NURSING CARE FOR BRAIN-DEAD PATIENTS

Excerpts from the articles that demonstrated that nursing care for brain-dead patients is essential to ensure the viability of organs destined for donation, in addition to ensuring the proper management of the body until the conclusion of the harvesting process, also emerged in the research.

[...] the care directed to the patient diagnosed with brain death is the same care for all other patients hospitalized in the Intensive Care Unit, such as: monitoring of vital signs, capillary glucose, fluid balance, airway aspiration, infusion of diets and drug therapy) [...] (Article 1.5).

Nursing needs to maintain hemodynamic monitoring, with pressure within the normal range, preferably being controlled invasively, the infusion of heated crystalloids would be one of the measures for control, checking for signs of hypoflow and central venous pressure (CVP) measurements (Article 2.11).

It is understood that the management of care for patients in brain death is articulated with several sectors and professionals. Thus, care related to monitoring and hemodynamic support of the patient, maintenance of body temperature, control of fluid and electrolyte balance, glycemic control, nutrition control, need for transfusions, maintenance and control of diuresis and other recommendations for organ-specific donation are related to care provided to patients in brain death (Article 2.29).

[...] care related to brain-dead patients involves those related to monitoring and hemodynamic support of the patient, maintenance of body temperature, control of fluid and electrolyte balance, glycemic control, control of nutrition, need for transfusions, maintenance and control of diuresis, and other recommendations for organ-specific donation (Article 2.29).

Nurses should perform continuous monitoring of hemodynamic parameters, such as blood pressure, oxygen saturation, and body temperature, in order to maintain physiological stability and prevent complications that may compromise organ quality (MARQUES *et al.*, 2017).

The correct administration of medications for circulatory support and the maintenance of mechanical ventilation are also essential at this stage, requiring

specialized attention and strict compliance with clinical protocols from nurses (DA SILVA *et al.*, 2020).

In addition, this professional must be prepared to offer emotional support to the team and family members, since brain death is a moment of great psychological impact, both for those involved in the care and for the patient's loved ones (FIGUEIREDO, 2019).

The nursing team in the face of brain death has the responsibility to ensure safe and quality care, clinically monitoring these patients. In addition, it must provide shelter for families. Humanized care is essential in this process, minimizing the emotional impacts resulting from the death of the family member.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research led to the conclusion that organ transplantation can be the hope of life or the opportunity for a new beginning for patients who need donation. Thus, the nurse has a fundamental role in the process of organ and tissue harvesting, from the identification of the potential donor, the establishment of effective communication and emotional support to the family, the maintenance of the organ or tissue, to the donation itself. The systematization of nursing care within this context becomes a vital strategy, as it organizes care management and identifies the real needs of donor and recipient patients.

The study also led us to conclude that nurses must be physically and emotionally prepared to deal with family members of potential organ and tissue donors and their possible resistance, using health education to establish a relationship of trust and respect, in which there is an understanding of the entire process of saving lives. so that the bereaved family accepts and becomes aware that this act is noble.

It was also possible to conclude that the nurse and his team, after the confirmation of brain death, must have in-depth theoretical and practical knowledge to provide safe and effective care to these patients, in order to keep the organs and tissues viable for donation.

Thus, in-service education moments are essential for the training of nursing professionals, in which the team develops skills and competencies to establish a quality care plan with patients who will be able to donate their organs and tissues, saving lives.

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