



ORGAN EDUCATION, ABUSE, AND DONATION

“Live Life, Give Life”
High School

- **The MORE HEALTH website is equipped with a classroom Teacher section.** Here you will find pre- and post-visit activities, vocabulary words, and in many cases pre- and post-visit videos.
- Visit [morehealthinc.org](https://www.morehealthinc.org) – <https://www.morehealthinc.org/teachers/>
- **Password: resources**

Pre-Visit Activities

- Review the enclosed vocabulary. Students should have a working knowledge of the terms prior to our visit.
- Click the link to play videos:
Journey of the Heart (7:01) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B5kMgmK0bnw>
Know the Facts: Organ and Tissue Donation (2:20)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qh1RsTgk7mE>
Afterwards, discuss “why people may or may not choose to become an organ donor.”

Suggested Post-Visit Activities

- As a class, discuss with your students what they think about the information presented. What were their previous views about organ and blood donation? What information affected them the most? Have they had any prior experience with organ or blood donation? Do they anticipate having any future involvement with organ/blood donation? (e.g., drivers license organ designation, blood donation)
- Go over the Organ Donation Letter of Intent (handout) and encourage students to use this as a tool for facilitating a discussion with their parents on their wishes for donation.
- For a comprehensive review of the lesson material - Click the link to play video:
Organ Donation and Transplantation: How Does it Work? (4:57)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K4bS7YZjqhY>
- Have students write a paper advocating for organ or blood donation using the above referenced videos and/or these additional websites: bethematch.com, donatelifeflorida.org, or unos.org (United Network for Organ Sharing).
- Use the **Organ** worksheet as an additional teaching tool. Answer key provided (page 6).

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Vocabulary

- **abuse_n** the improper use of something
- **blood_n** a fluid that circulates oxygen and nutrients in the body and helps remove carbon dioxide from the cells
- **blood bank_n** a place where blood and blood products are collected and stored for future use or transfusion
- **blood donor_n** a person who volunteers to share some of their blood to save someone’s life
- **bone marrow_n** soft spongy tissue that fills the cavities of the bones, manufactures bone marrow stem cells and other substances, which in turn produce blood cells
- **blood transfusion_n** process of transferring the blood of a person into the veins of another
- **brain death_n** death resulting from total, irreversible cessation of all brain functions, including the brain stem
- **cardiac death_n** death resulting from total, irreversible cessation of heartbeat and respiration
- **cornea_n** the eye’s clear, outer protective layer of tissue covering the iris and pupil
- **dialysis_n** a treatment that removes wastes and extra fluid from your blood when your kidneys stop working properly
- **disease_n** a particular abnormal condition that negatively affects the structure or part of an organism that is not due to any immediate external injury
- **immunosuppressant_n** a drug that suppresses the immune response of an individual
- **living related donor_n** an individual in good health who has undergone compatibility testing and can donate a kidney or a portion of a liver or lung to a relative
- **organ_n** a self-contained body part that performs a specific function
- **organ_n rejection** a process in which a transplant recipient’s immune system attacks the transplanted organ or tissue
- **regeneration_n** the process of an organism regrowing a lost part so original function is restored

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- **tissue_n** a group of similar cells that act together to perform a function in the body
- **toxin_n** a harmful poison, produced within living cells and organisms
- **transplantation_n** surgical placement of a donated organ or tissue from a donor to a recipient
- **trauma_n** bodily wound, injury, or shock.
- **United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS)_n** a non-profit organization that serves as the nation’s Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN) and monitors the national waiting list for equitable sharing of organs
- **vital_{adj}** absolutely necessary or important, essential

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Goals

- Students will understand basic organ anatomy, function, and transplantation.
- Students will understand that heredity, disease, and abuse can lead to organ failures.

Objectives

- Students will be able to describe the damage disease can cause to organs.
- Students will be able to describe the damaging effects inhalants, alcohol, cigarettes, and unprotected sex have on their bodies.
- Students will be able to identify four organs that can be transplanted and their functions.
- Students will be able to identify two tissues that can be transplanted and their functions.
- Students will understand how and when they could be eligible to donate their blood, bone marrow, or stem cells to help save lives.
- Students will be able to describe the three types of donors and the matching process.

Standards

The student will...

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| HE.912.B.5.1 | determine the value of applying a thoughtful decision-making process in health-related situations. |
| HE.912.B.5.3 | appraise the potential short-term and long-term outcomes of each alternative on self and others. |
| HE.912.B.6.1 | evaluate personal health practices and overall health status to include all dimensions of health. |
| HE.912.B.6.4 | formulate an effective long-term personal health plan. |
| HE.912.C.1.1 | predict how healthy behaviors can affect health status. |
| HE.912.C.1.7 | analyze how heredity and family history can impact personal health. |
| HE.912.C.1.8 | assess the degree of susceptibility to injury, illness, or death if engaging in unhealthy/risky behaviors. |
| HE.912.C.2.1 | analyze how the family influences the health of individuals |
| HE.912.P.7.1 | analyze the role of individual responsibility in enhancing health. |
| HE.912.P.7.2 | evaluate healthy practices and behaviors that will maintain or improve health and reduce health risks. |

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- HE.912.SUA.1.3 analyze the long-term health risks associated with alcohol misuse including liver disease, cancer, cardiovascular disease and neurological damage.
- HE.912.SUA.1.6 examine the effects of marijuana/THC on brain function and development.
- SC.912.L.14.34 describe the composition and physiology of blood, including that of the plasma and the formed elements.
- ELA.910.C.1.3 write to argue a position, supporting claims using logical reasoning and credible evidence from multiple sources, rebutting counterclaims with relevant evidence, using a logical organizational structure, elaboration, purposeful transitions, and a tone appropriate to the task.
(suggested post-visit activity)
- ELA.912.V.1.1 integrate academic vocabulary appropriate to grade level in speaking and writing.

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“LIVE LIFE, GIVE LIFE!”

1. Reasons things can go wrong with our organs and/or blood? a. Genetics
b. External trauma c. Internal trauma
2. List three examples of external trauma: a. Car Accident b. Gunshot
c. Sports Injury
3. List three substances that can cause internal trauma: a. Alcohol
b. Tobacco c. Drugs
4. List six vital organs and tissues: a. Brain b. Lungs
c. Heart d. Liver
e. Kidneys f. Blood
5. A Hematoma is a solid swelling of clotted blood outside of blood vessels within the tissues.
6. Your brain fully develops around the age of 25.
7. We take approximately 20,000 breaths a day!
8. The Liver job is to filter the blood, store nutrients and serve as the body’s chemical manufacturing plant.
9. According to the Liver Foundation, Obesity is a leading cause of liver disease.
10. The liver is the only internal organ that can Regenerate, meaning it can grow back.
11. We can live with only one of these, so a person can donate one of these while still alive:
Kidney.
12. Blood is classified as a tissue and is vital to our survival.
13. The Chinese first attempted an unsuccessful transplant in 400 BC.
14. Medicines called Immunosuppressants were developed in the 1960s and lowered the body’s ability to reject a transplanted organ.
15. A healthy person needs to be at least 16 years of age, and weigh at least 110 pounds to donate blood.
16. Three type of organ and tissue donors include: a. Living
b. Cardiac Death c. Brain Dead

Organ and Blood Donors
SAVE Lives!

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