Kidneys:

- All non-directed donations go through the Washington Regional Voluntary Living Kidney Donor Program:
  
  1-866-BeA-Donor

- All directed donations (donating to a specifically named individual) go through the transplant center where the patient is listed. If you wish to become a donor, you should check with the listed friend or family member to see where they are a patient.

Local Kidney Programs:

Children’s National Medical Center  202-884-5058
Inova Fairfax Abdominal Transplant  703-698-2986
Walter Reed National Military Medical Cntr  301-295-4330
Washington Hospital Ctr, Renal Transplant  202-877-3100

There are some specific programs for paired/chain donations (where couples who do not match each other are matched to one or more other couples to facilitate donation). Examples:

  www.paireddonation.org
  www.hopkinsmedicine.org/transplant/Programs/InKTP/kidneypaireddonation.html

Partial liver:

Georgetown University Hospital  202-784-3700
Living Tissues:

Some people die because suitable organs or blood may not be available in time to save them. Others die because not enough individuals have registered to give stem cells through bone marrow donation or because umbilical cord blood is unavailable. There are many ways a living donor can help:

Blood/Platelets:
To find out where to donate blood or platelets locally, go to the American Association of Blood Bank's locator: www.aabb.org/Content/Donate_Blood/Where_to_Donate

Stem cells from bone marrow, blood stem cells and cord blood stem cells:
Healthy adults between the ages of 18-60 can donate blood stem cells. In order for a blood stem cell transplant to be successful, the patient and the blood stem cell donor must have a closely matched tissue type or human leukocyte antigen (HLA). Since tissue types are inherited, patients are more likely to find a matched donor within their own racial and ethnic group. To register to donate bone marrow or blood stem cells, a cheek swab is used first; if blood stem cells can be used, a further blood test is needed. There are three sources of blood stem cells that healthy volunteers can donate:

Bone Marrow: This soft tissue is found in the interior cavities of bones and is a major site of blood cell production and is removed to obtain stem cells.
- National Marrow Donor Program www.marrow.org
- Department of Defense Marrow Donor Program 1-800-MARROW-3 ext. 223
- Bone Marrow Donors Worldwide www.bmdw.org
- Bone Marrow Donor Center www.dkmsamericas.org
- Armenian Bone Marrow Donor Registry www.abmdr.org
- North America's Jewish bone marrow donor registry and cord blood bank www.giftoflife.org
- International bone marrow and cord blood search and donor www.crir.org

Peripheral blood stem cells: Marrow stem cells can be pushed out into the bloodstream after the donor receives daily injections of a special medication. This increases the number of stem cells circulating in the blood and provides a source of donor stem cells collected in a way similar to blood donation.

Cord blood stem cells: The umbilical cord that connects a newborn to the mother during pregnancy contains blood and this blood has been shown to contain high levels of blood stem cells. Cord blood can be collected and stored in large freezers for a long period of time and therefore, offers another source of stem cells available for transplanting into patients.
- To bank cord blood for your own child: www.cordblood.com

Excess skin:
Often after some surgeries, excess skin can be donated. If the hospital does not offer such a program, contact Musculoskeletal Transplant Foundation. www.mtf.org/donor/living_skin.html