

**Legislative flaws in Organ Transplantation: A critical analysis of Transplantation of Human Tissues Act No. 48 of 1987 of Sri Lanka.**

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This dissertation aimed to identify the legislative flaws of organ transplantation in Sri Lanka. The issues related to the organ transplantation were to be identified. The expert comments were taken from the professionals of the medical field. The lack of awareness of the public on organ transplantation was a considerable reason for insufficient availability of organs for transplantation. The research was conducted by distributing a questionnaire to the sample. This sample was the direct contributors to the organ transplantation. They were patients who have been diagnosed to undergo organ transplantation process. The questionnaire consisted of questions which were compatible with the Research Problem and Research Questions. The complications faced by the participants were collected through the answers to the questionnaire. Based on the answers to the questionnaire some legislative flaws could be identified. The age limit for donating an organ is twenty one years. It affects negatively to the availability of organs for transplantation. The consent from the person is required to remove organ upon death. It is called opt-in system. But if the entire population is considered as organ donors the availability of organs for transplantation would be sufficient. This is called opt-out system. The donor and the recipient should be relatives if the transplantation is done on re-generative tissues. The relationship factor negatively affects the transplantation process. Once the gift is given by the government to the organ donor the rate of donors can be increased. The comments from experts and the research were fruitful in finding legislative flaws of organ transplantation in Sri Lanka