

Orthotopic **transplantation** refers to the surgical transplantation of an organ or tissue into its normal anatomic position in the recipient's body. For example, in orthotopic liver transplantation, the donor liver is transplanted into the recipient's abdomen and connected to the recipient's blood vessels and bile ducts in the same location as the recipient's original liver.

Orthotopic transplantation is preferred over other types of transplantation (such as heterotopic transplantation, where the organ is transplanted into a different location in the recipient's body) because it allows for normal blood flow and innervation to the transplanted organ, which can improve its function and reduce the risk of complications. Additionally, orthotopic transplantation can improve the patient's quality of life by restoring normal organ function and reducing symptoms of organ failure.

Orthotopic transplantation is a complex surgical procedure that requires a multidisciplinary team of healthcare professionals, including surgeons, anesthesiologists, nurses, and transplant coordinators. The success of the procedure depends on a number of factors, including the compatibility of the donor and recipient, the condition of the transplanted organ, and the post-transplant care and management of the recipient.

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