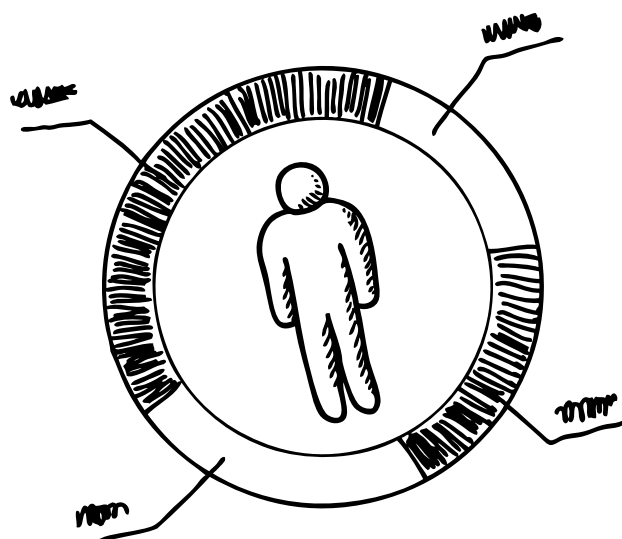
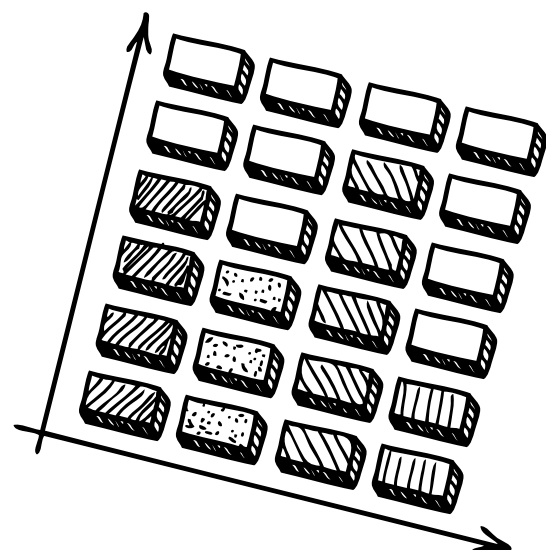
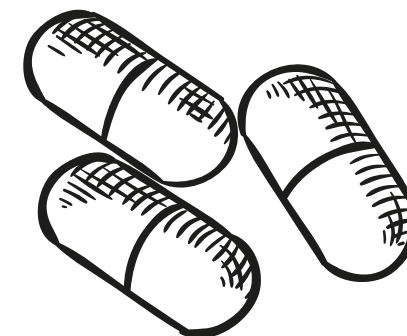
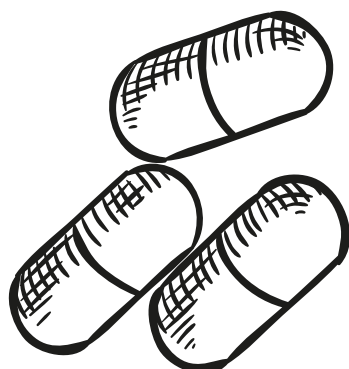




Equal access
to transplantation
remains a significant challenge
for certain people
across Europe

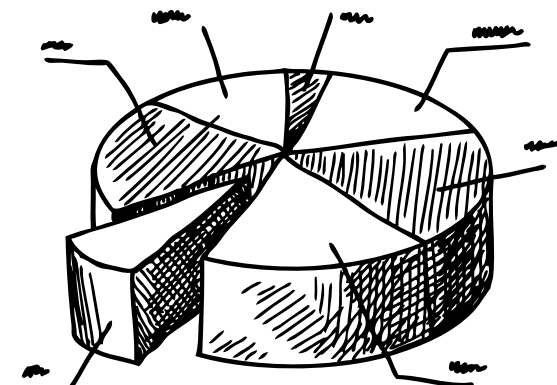


with the unconditional
unrestricted grant of

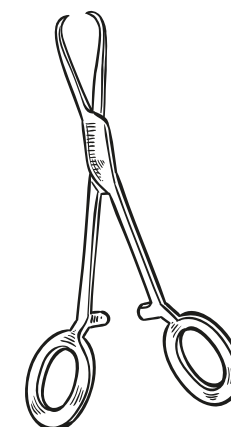




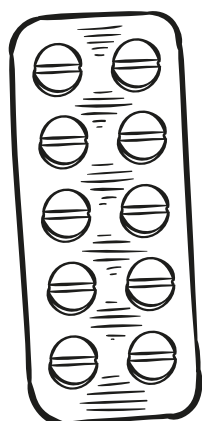
Ethnic minorities



Comorbidities such as diabetes, obesity, and hepatitis B/C are more prevalent in certain ethnic minorities, often unfairly.



This can negatively impact donation and transplantation rates, resulting in high numbers of ethnic minority patients remaining on waiting lists.



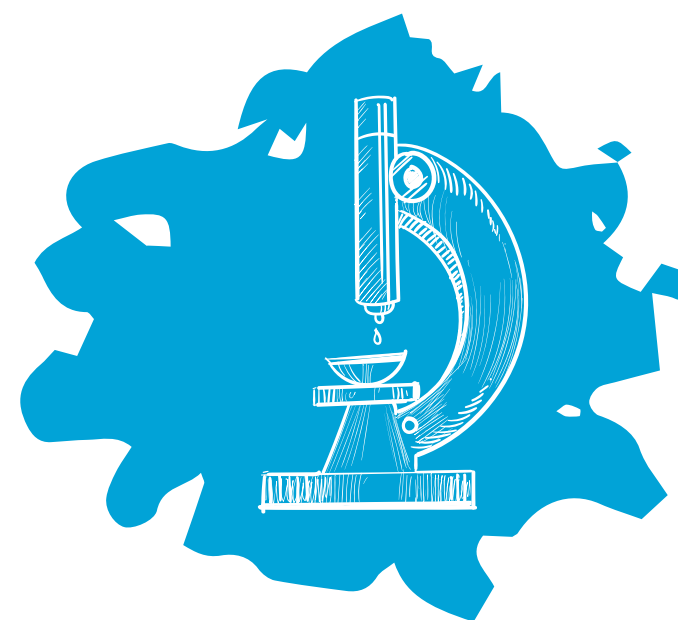


Migrants

Barriers in access to transplant services



Lower awareness



Lack of full healthcare coverage



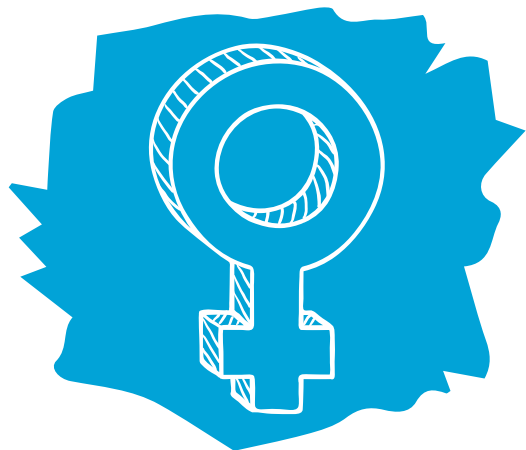
Linguistic obstacles



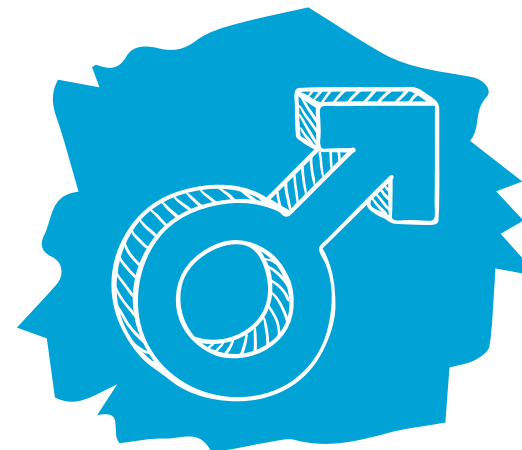
Cultural differences



Gender bias

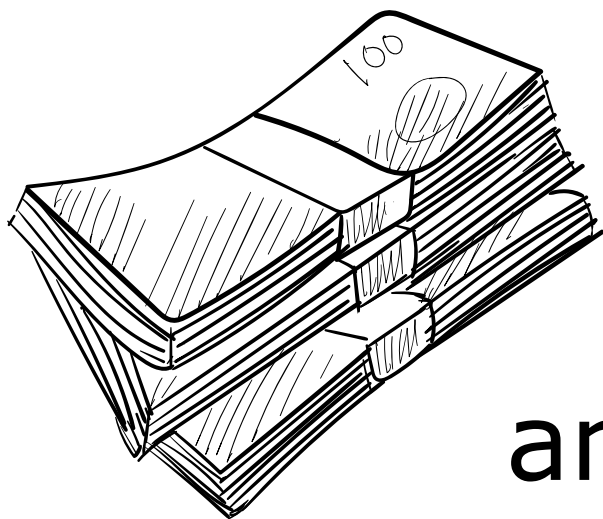


Women donate
more organs
than they receive



Men make up
most of the organ
transplant recipients

Socioeconomics

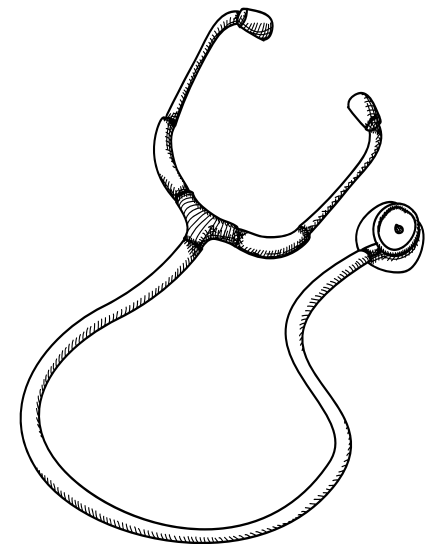


Patients
with higher income
and education have greater
access to the transplant waitlist

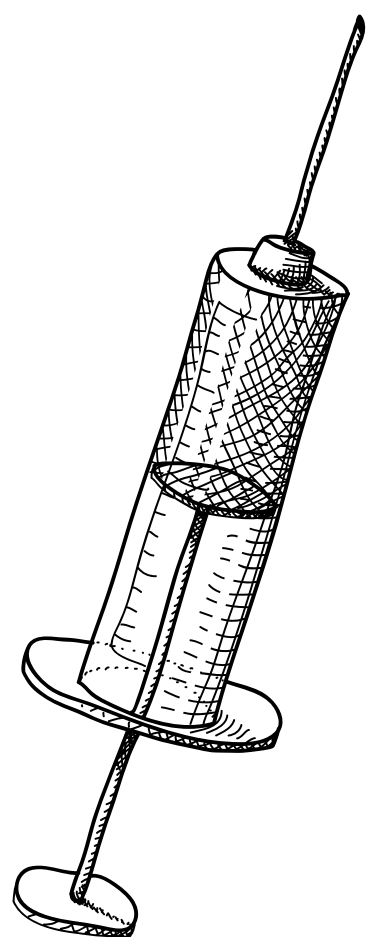
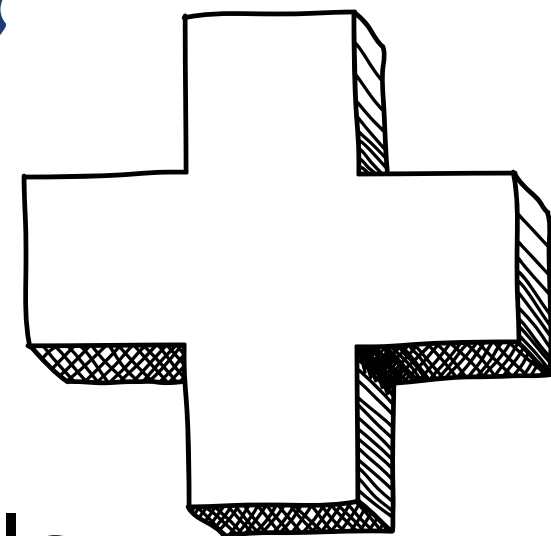




Restricted groups



Children and highly sensitized individuals (restricted donor pool) may face difficulties in receiving a transplant



Regional

Italy, France, and Spain have regional differences in the number of transplants done as centres are not evenly distributed across the country

