

## Resolution adopted for release of Prof. Mehmet A Haberal in Council Meeting of MESOT in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia



The Council of Middle East Society for Organ Transplantation (MESOT) unanimously resolved to express deep shock that Prof. Mehmet Haberal has been taken into custody which is heartbreaking for us as physicians and scientists. He is a humanitarian who has saved thousands of lives in his long and distinguished career. His being out of active duty leaves the patients without the continuous care and expertise so essential to transplanted patients. Prof. Haberal's major concern is for the health and safety of patients in need of urgent medical care and we cannot conceive that such a physician charged with saving lives could be a party to injurious activities against human beings.

Prof. Haberal is the founding President of the Middle East Society for Organ Transplantation which has now evolved as the leading Transplantation Society of the Middle East and Asian region. He has continuously nurtured and supported the Society and has guided the affairs of MESOT till this unfortunate event. For his outstanding contribution he was elected to the Executive Council of the International Transplantation Society from Middle East and African Regions.

Prof. Haberal has exhibited exemplary leadership over two decades by establishing 10 hospitals and 14 dialysis centers in Turkey besides founding the Baskent University. Prof. Haberal is a true hero for all the transplantologists and medical profession in the whole of the Middle East and Africa. Certainly his contributions are

more than is humanly possible in ones life time. His services to medicine and transplantation are recognized the world over for which he has been bestowed with 25 national and international awards in medical sciences and several international honorary degrees throughout the world.

Prof. Haberal is an honorable man who has devoted his life for the well being of humanity at large not only inside Turkey but also internationally. His swift and generous aids to disaster stricken areas in the Middle East and Asia over the years are all witness to this. He was the first one to send two plane loads full of relief goods and dialysis machines and daily needs to the earthquake stricken northern areas of Pakistan in October 2005. With his help a dialysis centre has been established in Azad Kashmir which is providing free dialysis sessions to over 1,000 patients per year. Similarly during the 2006 war in Lebanon his humanitarian support for the patients was the first to arrive. Again in 2009 Prof. Haberal provided relief to the Palestinian victims of military strife in Gaza.

Prof. Haberal was a key player in the Istanbul Declaration 2007 - an international effort against organ trafficking and transplant tourism by the International Society of Nephrology (ISN) and the International Transplant Society (TTS) attended by 104 prominent physicians and surgeons from all over the world. We know Prof. Haberal as a prominent ethicist in the field of organ transplantation with strong beliefs in rule of law and supremacy of the legal system.

MESOT as a medical society strongly appeals to the authorities in Turkey that Prof. Haberal whom we know for more than two decades be given the respect and courtesy that he deserves and released immediately.

S. A. Anwar Naqvi  
President  
Middle East Society for Organ  
Transplantation (MESOT)  
April 25, 2009 ■



### President

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(Pakistan)

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### Past Presidents

Mehmet A Haberal  
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(1990 - 1992) Kuwait  
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(2000 - 2002) Pakistan  
Antoine Stephan  
(2002 - 2004) Lebanon  
Faissal Shaheen  
(2004 - 2006) Saudi Arabia  
Mustafa Al Mousawi  
(2006 - 2008) Kuwait

## Contributions of Professor Mehmet A Haberal Founder President of MESOT

Professor Haberal is a well known figure in the international circle of organ transplantation. His contributions are tremendous for the patients with end-organ failure. In Turkey he has organized an excellent system of providing medical care to the sick and along with his team of dedicated workers, has saved thousands of lives.

Dr. Haberal Graduated from Ankara University Faculty of medicine in 1967. He always dreamt of becoming a surgeon. In 1967 he became a resident in the Department of General Surgery at Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine, and in 1971 he was conferred the title of General Surgeon Specialist.

Although at that time the existence of organ transplantation as a treatment method for end-stage organ failure was not even known in Turkey, Dr. Haberal began working on experimental studies in the field. In 1973, he travelled to the United States to begin his fellowship in the field of burns and organ transplantation.

In November 1975, he performed the first living-related renal transplantation, and thus began a new era in Turkey. With the support of Prof. Ihsan Dogramaci, Dr. Haberal was able to establish the first and only transplantation center in Turkey at Hacettepe University. During this period, he also established the first burn unit at Hacettepe University.

In 1978, the first deceased-donor transplantation took place with a kidney provided by Eurotransplant. In a collaboration with lawyers, Dr. Haberal prepared a draft bill. After much effort, transplantation law was passed in 1979. Just one month later, Dr. Haberal performed the first local deceased-donor renal transplant, and once more opened the doors to a new era in Turkey.

In 1985 he established the Turkish Organ Transplantation and Burn Foundation Hospital, followed by the Haberal Education Foundation in 1986. In 1987, he founded the Middle East Society for Organ

Transplantation, and became the first president for the term 1988-1990. The Society assembled all transplant surgeons, nephrologists and hepatologists in the Middle Eastern countries under one roof, and currently has over 500 members.

A result of his endeavours, transplantation had become a routine treatment method for patients with kidney disease. However, patients suffering from chronic liver disease were dying. Dr. Haberal performed the first liver transplant surgery in not only Turkey, but the first in the Middle East and North Africa also. In 1989 Dr. Haberal performed the first living-related segmental liver transplantation in Turkey, the Middle East and Europe. One month later he performed the same operation on an adult, which was the first adult living-related segmental liver transplantation performed in the world. The pediatric transplantation program at Baskent University was started in 1985. He has performed 127 pediatric liver transplantations. Dr. Haberal's rapport with the pediatric patients for whom he has performed kidney and liver transplantations has always been unique.

In 1990, Dr. Haberal founded the Turkish Transplantation Society. In 1992, he once again signed his name to a first in the world when he performed a combined liver-kidney transplantation from a living-related donor. Prof. Haberal is founder and president of Baskent University which has established 10 hospitals and 14 dialysis centers throughout the country and is part of the national medical network.

Always willing to lend a helping hand to people anywhere in the world in need, he utilized his every resource to provide relief. In the days following the Northwestern Turkey Earthquake disaster of 1999, he sent blankets, clothes, medical supplies and even dialysis machines to the disaster area in addition to building a small town to shelter the people. His humanitarian efforts were not limited to local disasters, as is evident from the aid he

sent to various other places in the world like Pakistan and Lebanon where he provided medical supplies, in addition to food and clothing and dialysis machines.

As a physician who never stepped out of the bounds of ethical practice in organ transplantation, Dr. Haberal put his full energy into the prevention of organ trade in not only Turkey but throughout the world. He has been elected as the Council Member of The Transplantation Society representing the MESOT region and attended several meetings regarding the ethical aspects of organ transplantation. His great contribution will always be remembered for hosting the Istanbul Declaration Meeting with more than 150 participants from 78 countries and where important decisions were taken regarding the prevention of organ trade and transplant tourism in the world.

Currently, Prof. Haberal is a member of 35 national and international medical societies and has organized 22 national and international scientific meetings in Turkey. He received 25 national and international awards in medicine. He is author of 1428 scientific publications, 6 books, and is on the editorial board of 10 medical journals and is editor in chief of 2 medical journals, *Experimental and Clinical Transplantation and Dialysis*, *Transplantation and Burns*.

On Friday April 17 it was announced that Dr. Haberal along with 7 other scientists and university presidents were placed under arrest. It is hoped that the Turkish justice system will look into the matter and this gross injustice done to Dr. Haberal will be reversed. It would be impossible to deny his contributions to raising the scientific platform of Turkey to its current modern status. Particularly in the fields of transplantation and burns, he has provided thousand of patients with the means for treatment ■

## Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan

### The sale or purchase of human organs is against Islamic Laws as laid down in the Holy Quran - Decision by Shariat (Islamic Law) Court, Pakistan

After decades of lobbying for getting the government to regulate organ transplantation in Pakistan, urologists, human rights activists and civil society succeeded in having a law enacted in 2007. The "Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissue Ordinance 2007" one of the key features of this law was that it banned the sale of human organs.

This law was of great significance in Pakistan's context as the country had emerged over the years as a lucrative market for kidney trade as foreigners began to take advantage of the unregulated status of organ transplantation in Pakistan. The ordinance of 2007 put an end to this commercialism by providing for transplantation of organs from live related donors and banning the sale of organs.

The law affected those professionals who had been indulging in unethical practices. They therefore challenged it in the Federal Shariat Court where the petitioners pleaded that the law was restrictive and discriminatory as only close blood relatives were allowed to donate organs and when close blood relatives were not available only the Hospital Evaluation Committee with members of civil society was empowered to determine the donor. They termed the law discriminatory because it forbade transplant of organs in foreigners which included Muslims from other countries.

Why the Society of Transplant Physicians and Surgeons of Pakistan chose to appeal on the Shariat Court is not clear, This court is an affiliate bench of the Supreme Court of Pakistan which issues judgments in the light of Islamic laws as laid down in the Holy Quran and the Prophet's teachings (Sunnah). The Society chose to go before this court which has given landmark judgments on vital issues adopting a stance that is as ethical as any other secular institution of justice.

The Federal Government supporting the legislation was represented by the Administrator of Human Organ Transplant Authority. The government was assisted by the Transplantation Society of Pakistan, Pakistan Nephrology Society and Pakistan Association of Urological Surgeons as well as members of Human Rights groups. The President of the Transplantation Society of Pakistan appeared as amicus curiae for the organizations that were opposed the petitioners.

The Shariat Court after holding eight hearings in three cities of Pakistan dismissed the petition. The Court declared that "sale or purchase of human organs and transplant of foreigners who did not have legitimate family donors is against the spirit of Islamic Laws".

The judgment is comprehensive and as the

chief justice observed in the opening day of the hearing it covers all aspects of the matter so that it is not reopened repeatedly.

- The commercial lobby tried to bring changes in the law to allow sale of organs and transplantation of foreigners by introducing an amended bill. The Standing Committee of Health rejected the proposed amendments and fully endorsed the law.
- The same lobby then filed a case in the Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan challenging the law that it was against Islam and requested that sale of organs and transplant of foreigners be allowed in view of Islamic brotherhood. The Shariat Court rejected this petition and declared that sale of organs is un-Islamic.

The history of transplant legislation in Pakistan is spread over two decades. It was first introduced in the Senate in the 1990's when renal transplantation in Pakistan was in its infancy. At that time only kidneys were obtained from living related donors in public sector hospitals. Nearly 100 transplantations were performed in a year in Pakistan. However by the year 2000 there was a paradigm shift. The number of live unrelated donors shot up and the activity had a strong element of commercialism in it. This was mostly carried out in private hospitals. These institutions exploited the poor and impoverished who became the donors for the rich. Renal transplant was possible for the affluent who could afford it. But 90 per cent of the renal failure population was disenfranchised from transplantation. Initially commercial activity was limited to local recipients. When India introduced a law prohibiting organ sale in 1994 transplant tourism moved over to Pakistan. The presence of poor donors willing to sell their kidneys and rich buyers waiting for transplants in Europe, Middle East and India lead doctors from public sector to opt for lucrative profits in the private centres. This led to Pakistan becoming the "cheapest organ bazaar in the world" where over 1500 transplants were performed on foreigners in 2005 at \$10,000 - 30,000.

The campaign that was launched against

this unethical practice first sought to motivate society to oppose such exploitative measures that bring a bad name to the country. There was also the need to bring about the promulgation of the transplant law which had remained dormant for over two decades. Initially there was societal apathy as transplant was irrelevant to the common man and later the vested interest groups involved in commercial transplants delaying the passage of law. A nucleus had to be created to bring transplantation to the common man. SIUT at Karachi being the largest centre of dialysis and transplantation and which had strictly observed ethical practices spearheaded this struggle. Its policy of providing integrated dialysis and transplant free of costs for over two decades to all irrespective of caste, color and creed provided it the credentials to lead a campaign against the commercialization of organ transplantation.

After the law was enacted transplant activity fell considerably with 500 patients receiving organs every year. This not only earned respect and goodwill for SIUT in society but also made it a national reference centre for all issues related to transplantation. SIUT spearheaded the campaigns firstly to bring transplant legislation in the country by activating all segments of society and secondly to put spanners into the works of commercial transplant and tourism.

Internationally WHO and the Transplantation Society joined hands to support ethical transplants. The mounting pressure of the civil society witnessed the judicial activism which helped the government to pass the "Human Organ and Tissue Ordinance 2007" in September 2007.

The Human Organ and Tissue Ordinance banned commercial unrelated transplants of both locals and foreigners. It allowed donation from living related and in case of non availability of family donors, permitted only unrelated altruistic donors after rigorous investigations by the Evaluation Committee. The law also allowed deceased organ donation and established the Human Organ Transplant Authority to maintain a national registry and to monitor transplant activity in the country.

The Federal Shariat Court has now ended all avenues for organ sale or transplant tourism in Pakistan. It is a victory for all professionals both local and international with the help of WHO and the Transplantation Society of Pakistan would like to acknowledge the efforts of WHO and The Transplantation Society who have helped in the efforts towards prohibition of organ sale and transplant tourism in Pakistan ■



# 11<sup>th</sup> Congress of Asian Transplantation Society Beirut, Lebanon

**01-04  
October  
2009**

**Congress Venue: Habtoor Grand Hotel Convention Center**



**Organ Donation and Transplant Coordinator Course  
30th Sep - 1st Oct 2009**

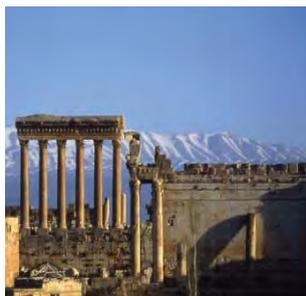
## 02 Pre-Congress Courses

## 06 Workshops are planned for the 1st of October

### Confirmed Guest Speakers

Dr. Abdi Reza	USA	Dr. Malekzadeh Reza	Iran
Dr. Abouljoud Marwan	USA	Dr. Mehdi Qasim	Pakistan
Dr. Abu-Elmagd Kareem	USA	Dr. Mehra Narinder	India
Dr. Almeshari Khalid	KSA	Dr. Mohty Mohamad	France
Dr. Al Mousawi Mustafa	Kuwait	Dr. Mourad Michel	Belgium
Dr. Arcese William	Italy	Dr. Najafian Nader	USA
Dr. Chapman Jeremy	Australia	Dr. Naqvi Anwar	Pakistan
Dr. Chen Zhonghua Klaus	China	Dr. Neto Elias David	Brazil
Dr. Delmonico Francis	USA	Dr. Opelz Gerhard	Germany
Dr. Fiorina Paolo	USA	Dr. Park Kiil	South Korea
Dr. Ghods Ahad	Iran	Dr. Ramos Emilio	USA
Dr. Goldman Michel	Belgium	Dr. Rizvi Adib	Pakistan
Dr. Haberal Mehmet	Turkey	Dr. Rowinski Wojtek	Poland
Dr. Hakim Nadey	UK	Dr. Sarraf Catherine	UK
Dr. Halloran Philip	Canada	Dr. Sayegh Mohamed	USA
Dr. Harmon William	USA	Dr. Shaheen Faissal	KSA
Dr. Iacomini John	USA	Dr. Shennib Hani	Canada
Dr. Jabbour Nicolas	USA	Dr. Simforoosh Naser	Iran
Dr. Jirasiritham Sapon	Thailand	Dr. Slim Abdallah	Italy
Dr. Kahan Barry	USA	Dr. Soulliou Jean-Paul	France
Dr. Kamar Nassim	France	Dr. Tenderich Gero	Germany
Dr. Lahpor Jaap	Netherlands	Dr. Thervet Eric	France
Dr. Lakkis Fadi	USA	Dr. Tibell Annika	Sweden
Dr. Legendre Christophe	France	Dr. Van Hooff J.P. (Hans)	Netherlands
Dr. Madrigal Alejandro	UK	Dr. Vathsala A	Singapore
Dr. Madsen Joren	USA	Dr. Vincenti Flavio	USA
Dr. Malekhosseini Ali	Iran	Dr. Zafar Naqi	Pakistan

		Organ Donation	
Time	Halls	Wednesday September 30	
		Hall E/F/G	
07:00 - 08:00		Registration	
08:15 - 09:30		Pre-Congress Course on Organ Procurement	Istanbul Declaration Steering Committee Meeting
09:30 - 10:00			
10:00-11:30			
11:30 - 12:30			
12:30 - 14:00 Lunch			
14:00 - 15:00			
15:00 - 16:00			
16:00 - 16:30			
16:30 - 17:30			
17:30 - 18:00			
18:00 - 19:00			



## Meeting of Mediterranean Transplant Network (MTN)

30th September 2009

## Istanbul Declaration Steering Committee Meeting

30th September 2009

**Deadline for abstract submission**

June 30, 2009

For further info & details

[www.cast2009.com](http://www.cast2009.com)

e-mail: [info@cast2009.com](mailto:info@cast2009.com)

### Scientific Program

Thursday October 1st		Friday October 2nd				Saturday October 3rd				Sunday October 4th			
Hall A	Hall B/C/D/E	Hall B	Hall C	Hall D	Hall E	Hall B	Hall C	Hall D	Hall E	Hall B	Hall C	Hall D	Hall E
All day Registration		Early Bird				Early Bird				Early Bird			
		Kidney 1	Liver-Intestine 1	Heart-Lung 1	Pancreas-Islet Cell 1	Hyper Sensitization 1	Liver Intestine 2	Complications 2	Tissue Typing	Kidney 3	Organ Procure 2	Complications 3	Immuno Suppress 2
Pre-Congress Post-Graduate Courses in Basic Sciences & Clinical Transplantation	Pre-Congress Work-shops 1-Kidney-Pancreas 2-Liver Heart 3- 4-Bone Marrow 5-Immunology 6-Pathology	Hall A				Hall A				Hall A			
		PS #1				PS #4				PS #6			
		Joint Session ATC-AST				Therapeutic Drug Monitoring				Stem Cell			
		Coffee Break				Coffee Break				Coffee Break			
		State of the Art				State of the Art				State of the Art			
		Kidney 2	Acute Rejection	Pediatric 1	Bone Marrow 1	Cell Therapy	Liver-Intestine 3	Heart-Lung 2	Immuno Suppress 1	Kidney 4	Chronic Rejection	Complications 4	Liver-Intestine 4
		Oral Communications				Oral Communications				Oral Communications			
		Poster Viewing Session # 1				Poster Viewing Session # 3				Poster Viewing Session # 5			
		Lunch Symposium # 1				Lunch Symposium # 2				Lunch Symposium # 3			
		AST Council Meeting											
Hall A				Hall A				Hall A					
PS #2				PS #5				PS #7					
Genetics				Presidential Symposium Best Abstracts Presentations Peter Medawar Lectures Investigators Awards				Immune-Tolerance					
PS # 3								Oral Communications					
Registry													
		Coffee Break				Coffee Break				Coffee Break			
		State of the Art				State of the Art				State of the Art			
Satellite Symposium Benta Pharma Industries		Organ Procure 1	Immuno-regulation	Complications 1	Ethics	Genetics	Pancreas Islet Cell 2	Pediatric 2	Bone Marrow 2	Hyper Sensitization 2	Economy	Heart-Lung 3	Bone Marrow 3
		Poster Viewing Session # 2				Poster Viewing Session # 4				Closing Remarks			
Opening Ceremony		Presidential Dinner				AST General Assembly Hall A							

# 11<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Middle East Society for Organ Transplantation (MESOT)

Shiraz - IRAN, November 17 - 20, 2008

The 11th Congress of Middle East Society for Organ Transplantation was held in Shiraz, Iran. It was the largest MESOT Conference attended by delegates from all over the world. The Congress President Dr. Seyed Ali Malekhosseini and the Organizing Committee put together an absorbing and interesting scientific programme as well as cultural and social activities. The guest list was very impressive who deliberated important aspects of transplantation. The scientific papers and presentations were of high quality by the members of MESOT in the field of transplantation ■



Dr. Seyed Ali Malekhosseini,  
Congress President, MESOT



Gala dinner at Bagh-e-Eram



Congress participants visiting Persepolis



**From left to right (Presidents of MESOT):** Antoine Stephan, Labanon (2002-2004), Faisal A.M. Shaheen, Saudi Arabia (2004-2006), George M. Abouna, Kuwait (1988-1990), S. Anwar Naqvi, Pakistan (2008-2010), Ahad Ghods, Iran (1998-2000), S. Adibul Hasan Rizvi, Pakistan (2000-2002).

## Events

**12<sup>th</sup> Congress****of the Middle East Society of Organ Transplantation**

Tunis-TUNISIA. October 18-21, 2010

Congress Venue: Karthago Le Palace Hotel (Gammarth)

Call for abstracts opens on January 15, 2010

Deadline for abstracts submission is June 30, 2010

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**10th Asian Bioethics Conference****Tehran - IRAN, April 26 - 29, 2009**

The 10th Asian Bioethics Conference was held in Tehran from April 26 to 29, 2009. The conference is a yearly event of the Asian Bioethics Association (ABA) and was co-sponsored by UNESCO and the Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS). Over 125 delegates from 25 countries across Asia and the rest of the world attended this meeting and presented research papers and reports. The Pakistani contingent consisted of 6 people, including four alumni and one faculty member of the Centre of Biomedical Ethics and Culture, SIUT. The event was

inaugurated by Dr Bagher Larijani, the Chancellor of TUMS. Among the prominent speakers were Dr Darryl Macer of UNESCO Bangkok, professor Leonardo deCastro, President of ABA, Professor Anoja Fernando from Sri Lanka and Professor Sahin Aksoy from Turkey. Also attending the meeting was Professor Mustafa Al Musawi, renowned transplant surgeon from Kuwait, who spoke on the lessons learned from live, unrelated transplantation of Kuwaitis ■



Delegates of the 10th Asian Bioethics Conference photographed at the former Shah's palace.

## Organ Trade: Supreme Court of Pakistan takes stern action through suo-moto



The government of Pakistan promulgated the "Human Tissue and Organ Transplantation" in September 2007. Human Organ Transplant Authority which was established to oversee the transplant activity has not been able to exert due pressure on account of lack of coordination and support of the provincial governments. The organ trade continues in some hospitals in Central Punjab.

The Supreme Court took suo motu notice of the illegal sale of organs after the Transplantation Society of Pakistan named two hospitals allegedly involved in the trade namely the Kidney Centre Rawalpindi and Aadil Hospital Lahore.

Complaints about mushroom growth of unscrupulous private clinics in the country especially in the twin cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad had prompted the apex court to take up the matter. It was accused then that the poor donors from small villages were enticed mainly because of poverty or huge debts by middlemen to find kidney donors for buyers mainly from Arabs from Middle East countries.

- The Court took suo motu notice of the illegal sale of organs against Aadil Hospital Lahore and Kidney Centre Rawalpindi.
- CEO of Aadil Hospital assured the court not to carry out any transplant of human organs in future.
- The Kidney Centre, Rawalpindi stated that there was no violation of the ordinance and transplantation was being carried out according to law. The Court ordered to submit all details of patients and donors transplanted during the last 3 years.

In response to the June 20th notice, CEO Abdul Waheed Sheikh of Aadil Hospital Lahore assured the court that the hospital management had decided not to carry out any transplant of human organs of any sort or description in future for all times. This decision was taken by the management willfully and without any influence besides necessary intimation has also been communicated to Human Organ Transplant Authority (HOTA), the hospital undertaking said.

On the other hand, the counsel representing the Kidney Centre, Rawalpindi stated that there was no violation of the ordinance and transplantation was being carried out according to law.

The counsel is required to file a concise statement mentioning all details of patients

as well as compensation/price paid to the private persons if they have agreed to donate during the last three years. The case will be taken up again after two weeks ■

## MESOT Fellowship Program

MESOT (Middle East Society for Organ Transplantation) is pleased to announce the establishment of the MESOT Fellowship Program of 1-2 years in duration for physicians and surgeons from the Middle East region willing to acquire some particular skills related to various aspects of organ transplantation

The objective of this program is to promote and advance organ transplantation in under-served areas of this region of the world by helping them to establish local transplant programs or to improve an existing program

A limited number of grants are available for the time being

Application deadline is the 30th of June of each year

Any individual interested in this training program should direct his or her inquiries to:

**Bassam Saeed, M.D.**  
**Chairman, MESOT Fellowship Program**  
**P.O.Box: 8292 Fax: +963 11 4462800**  
**Damascus - Syria**  
**E-mail: bassam.said@gmail.com ■**

## Forthcoming Meetings and Events

### 14<sup>th</sup> Congress

of the European Society for Organ Transplantation  
 30 Aug - 02 Sep, 2009, Paris, France.  
[www.esot.org/Congresses/Paris/Default.aspx](http://www.esot.org/Congresses/Paris/Default.aspx)

### 43<sup>rd</sup> Annual Scientific Meeting

of the European Society for Paediatric Nephrology  
 02 - 05 September 2009, Birmingham, UK  
[www.espn2009.co.uk](http://www.espn2009.co.uk)

### 2009 Organ Donation Congress

### 10<sup>th</sup> ISODP and 16<sup>th</sup> ETCO

October 4 - 7, Berlin, Germany  
[www.isodp2009.org](http://www.isodp2009.org)

### 30<sup>th</sup> Congress

### of the Société Internationale d'Urologie

01-05 November 2009, Shanghai, China  
[www.siucongress.org/siu2009/](http://www.siucongress.org/siu2009/)

### 12<sup>th</sup> International Congress

15 December 2009, Kish Island, Iran ■

MESOT News has been published by Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT) on behalf of Middle East Society for Organ Transplantation (MESOT). Kindly send the entries to SIUT Secretariat - Anwar Naqvi

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