

UNIT 6

Bequeathal

Unit Purpose:

This unit describes the knowledge and performance outcomes required to develop learners' understanding of regulation, documentation and process of bequeathal. This unit has six learning outcomes and four activities.

UNIT 6 - Bequeathal

Introduction

Learning outcome	Unit criteria
1	Understand why a body may not be accepted by a medical school following bequeathal
2	Know the relevant UK regulation
3	Understand the process of application prior to death relevant to your workplace location
4	Understand the process following death relevant to your workplace location
5	Understand the emotive issues that the Funeral Director may need to consider associated with bequeathal
6	Know the specific documentation relevant to your workplace location

Donation of A Body for Anatomical Examination

Some people would like their body to be of use after their death. One way can be to donate it for medical research. Donating bodies (referred to as a cadaver in the medical school) can be a valuable resource for educating medical students and healthcare professionals about the structure and function of a human body. In addition to their structural value, donated bodies can also be utilised by clinicians for more specialised training courses.

Activity 1

Visit the Human Tissue Act website and learn about the purpose and associated legislative requirements for the country you work in.

England, Wales & Northern Ireland:

<https://www.hta.gov.uk/policies/human-tissue-act-2004>

Scotland:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2006/4/>
contents

Upload your findings to your portfolio

Activity 2

Conduct your own research to find the nearest medical school to your area of the country. Make an appointment to visit to understand more about care for the deceased following acceptance into the medical school.

<https://www.anatsoc.org.uk/home/bequests/information-about-body-donation>

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UNIT 6 - LO1.0 Understand why a body may not be accepted by a medical school following bequeathal

Donated bodies may be used for:

- Anatomical research
- Education or training relating to human health
- Research in connection with disorders, or the functioning, of the human body.

Donated bodies are not used for research into specific diseases, nor will organs be donated for transplant. There is no upper age limit for an application to bequeath a body, but potential donors must be over seventeen years old.

Not all bodies offered for donation are accepted by the medical schools. Although not exhaustive, the following is a guide to reasons for non-acceptance:

- Post mortem examination
- Transmissible diseases (such as Hepatitis, HIV, AIDS, Septicaemia, Tuberculosis (TB), COVID 19)
- Sudden onset of senile dementia/Alzheimer's disease/CJD
- Infective jaundice
- MS (Multiple Sclerosis): depending on the severity of the condition, cases of MS may or may not be suitable
- Recent history of C. Difficile I MRSA
- Severe peripheral vascular disease and oedema
- Recent operations: where the wound has not healed
- Arthritic deformity (e.g. severe deformity of joints)
- Obesity: excessive weight
- Extensive Cancer

- Organs donated for transplantation: Where organs have been donated for transplantation, the body will not be accepted; the only exception being the donation of the corneas of the eyes; and skin condition. The doctor will be asked about the condition of the donor's skin, and particular about the presence of bedsores. Small sores may be acceptable, but deep sores are not.



UNIT 6 - LO2.0 Know the relevant UK regulation

Regulation - England and Wales and Northern Ireland

The Human Tissue Authority (HTA) - (www.hta.gov.uk) - regulates the use of bodies donated for anatomical examination within a legal framework as set out in the Human Tissue Act (2004). The HTA receives around 2,000 enquiries a year about donation. The HTA does not collect or receive bodies or other human materials, but it licenses and inspects the organisations that do, making sure that these organisations remove, store, and use brains, bodies and tissues in an appropriate, respectful and well-managed way and that the wishes of individual patients and their families are respected.

Within Northern Ireland, Queen's University Medical School is the sole recipient of body donations.

Regulation - Scotland

The Anatomy Act (1984) and the Human Tissue (Scotland) Act (2006) regulate the use of donated bodies. They set out the legal framework for the removal, retention and lawful use after death of human bodies and body parts.

UNIT 6 - LO3.0 Understand the procedures of application prior to death relevant to your workplace location

Procedures Prior to Death in England and Wales

If you are asked for guidance by someone wishing to donate their body, they will need to contact a licensed medical school which will provide them with a consent form, which must be completed and signed in the presence of a witness.

A full list of medical schools for England, Wales and Northern Ireland can be found on the HTA website <https://www.hta.gov.uk/policies/human-tissue-act-2004>

Choosing this option may result in a considerable delay in the disposal of the body and so it is important the donor discuss this with their nearest relatives before signing the consent form as they may wish to arrange and attend an eventual funeral service and/or take possession of the deceased's ashes.

Under certain circumstances parts of the body are very useful for teaching and therefore the medical school may want to retain such parts following the conclusion of anatomical examination. This is done only with the express permission of the donor. If permission is given for parts of the body to be retained, it should be noted that the medical school will not return any retained body parts or notify relatives of their disposal.

The donor is also asked to consent to the medical school taking and retaining images of a donated body. This may be useful for the receiving institution to prepare images of parts of the body for:

- Education or training relating to human health; or
- Research in connection with disorders, or the functioning, of the human body.

The taking and displaying of images (including photographs, films and electronic images) is outside the scope of the Human Tissue Act 2004. The HTA however does endorse good practice principles set out in guidance issued by relevant professional and regulatory bodies.

Donors are given assurance they will not be identifiable in any images taken. For further information, a donor (or the Funeral Director on their behalf) can refer to the HTA's Code of Practice which is available on their website.

The consent form must be completed in duplicate. Both potential donor and witness must sign and date the forms at the same time. If the donor is unable to sign, their personal representative (this could include next of kin, relative, Executor) may do so but the donor should be present as well as a witness.

One copy of the completed consent form should be returned to the medical school and the duplicate retained with the Will or personal papers.

It is not always possible for the medical school to accept a body donation and the donor should ensure that his/her relatives are informed of this as it may become their responsibility to make and pay for funeral arrangements.

Donors are also able to change their mind at any stage and should contact their chosen medical school in writing to confirm this, together with advising relatives and whoever may be holding their Will.

UNIT 6 - LO3.1 Understand the procedures of application prior to death relevant to your workplace location

Procedures Prior to Death in Scotland

If you are asked for guidance by someone wishing to donate their body, a Declaration of Bequest form should initially be completed by the donor prior to death.

Declaration of Bequest forms can be obtained from the donor's choice of University – of which there are five in Scotland: Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrew's.

A donor should always choose a university close to them as any transportation costs to a university outside of their residential area would need to be met out of the deceased person's estate or by their next of kin/ executor.

Conditions:

- Consent is required that the donor's body either be donated to the issuing University only; or if the body cannot be accepted by the issuing University that donation is made to another Scottish anatomy department
- The University may retain the body for a maximum of three years
- Under certain circumstances parts of the body are very useful for teaching and therefore the university may want to retain such parts following the conclusion of anatomical examination. The Anatomy Act allows the university to retain up to 49% of a body provided consent has been given by the donor. It should be noted that the university will not return any retained body parts or notify relatives of their disposal. When the university has completed their studies of body parts, it will apply for an A6 or A7 form

- The donor is also asked to consent to the university taking and retaining images of a donated body.

It may be useful for the receiving institution to prepare images of parts of the body for:

- Education or training relating to human health
- Research in connection with disorders, or the functioning, of the human body.

Donors are given assurance they will not be identifiable in any images taken.

The Declaration of Bequest must be completed in duplicate. Both potential donor and witness must sign and date the forms at the same time. If the donor is unable to sign, the form can be completed for them provided the donor expresses their wishes in front of two witnesses and an additional form is completed.

One copy of the completed Declaration of Bequest should be returned to the medical school and the duplicate retained with the Will or personal papers.

It is not always possible for the university to accept a body donation and the donor should ensure that his/her relatives are informed of this as it may become their responsibility to make and pay for funeral arrangements.

Donors are also able to change their mind at any stage and should contact their chosen university in writing to confirm this, together with advising relatives and whoever may be holding their Will.

UNIT 6 - LO3.2 Understand the procedures of application prior to death relevant to your workplace location

Procedures Prior to Death in Northern Ireland

Queen's University can only consider donations from people resident in Northern Ireland.

A useful leaflet is available from Queen's University on their website - [http://www.med.qub.ac.uk/docs/QUBHTA_A1-BequestBooklet\(Apr19\).pdf](http://www.med.qub.ac.uk/docs/QUBHTA_A1-BequestBooklet(Apr19).pdf)

If you are asked for guidance by someone wishing to donate their body, they will need to contact Queen's University which will provide them with consent forms, which must be completed and signed in the presence of a witness.

Centre for Biomedical Sciences Education (Anatomy)
School of Medicine, Dentistry & Biomedical Sciences
Queen's University Belfast
Whitla Medical Building 97
Lisburn Road
BELFAST
BT9 7AE

Tel: (028) 9097 2131
Email: anatomy@qub.ac.uk

The applicant should return one completed consent form to the Centre Office (Anatomy) and retain the other with the Will/personal papers.

Under the Human Tissue Act (2004), there is no limit on the length of time a donated body can be retained for examination. The Queen's University Medical School normally retains donated remains for a period of 1-3 years. However, if an applicant wishes to restrict the time that the entire body is retained, they have an opportunity to do so in the consent form (under question 1).

Under certain circumstances parts of the body are very useful for teaching and therefore the medical school may want to retain such parts following the conclusion of anatomical examination. This is done only with the express permission of the donor. If permission is given for parts of the body to be retained, it should be noted that the medical school will not return any retained body parts or notify relatives of their disposal.

The donor is also asked to consent to the medical school taking and retaining images of a donated body.

This may be useful for the receiving institution to prepare images of parts of the body for:

- Education or training relating to human health; or
- Research in connection with disorders, or the functioning, of the human body.

The taking and displaying of images (including photographs, films and electronic images) is outside the scope of the Human Tissue Act 2004. The HTA however does endorse good practice principles set out in guidance issued by relevant professional and regulatory bodies.

Donors are given assurance they will not be identifiable in any images taken. For further information, a donor (or the Funeral Director on their behalf) can refer to the HTA's Code of Practice which is available on their website.

Expenses connected with the removal of the body and its cremation or burial are normally borne by the medical school. Provision is made for a simple funeral with cremation at Roselawn Crematorium or interment in Roselawn Cemetery, Belfast.

The Next of Kin/Executor will be expected to meet the extra costs arising from any special funeral arrangements.

It is not always possible for the medical school to accept a body donation and the donor should ensure that his/her relatives are informed of this as it may become their responsibility to make and pay for funeral arrangements.

Donors are also able to change their mind at any stage and should contact their chosen medical school in writing to confirm this, together with advising relatives and whoever may be holding their Will.

UNIT 6 - LO4.0 Understand the process following death relevant to your workplace location

Process Following Death in England and Wales

The next of kin should initially contact the medical school and advise them that death has occurred. At this point the school will take some details. They will contact the medical practitioner issuing the Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD) to discuss the cause of death as this can affect their decision as to whether to accept the donation.

A medical school will endeavour to accept all body donations offered. However, there can be no guarantee that a donation will be accepted.

Although not exhaustive, the following is a guide to reasons for non-acceptance:

- Post mortem examination
- Some infectious diseases, e.g. viral hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis; COVID 19
- If organs, other than corneas, have been donated for transplantation or medical research
- Obesit
- Some forms of dementia
- Severe bedsores or varicose ulcers, or recent surgery where the wound has not healed
- Gross peripheral oedema: mild to moderate oedema may be accepted
- Severe deformity of the spine
- Facilities for donated bodies at the medical school may be full.

It should be noted that although one medical school may accept a body donation from someone who has, for example, suffered with dementia, a different medical school may not be able to.

In addition to the medical exclusions, it is not possible for a medical school to accept a donation

if a death occurs abroad, or if a death occurs over the Christmas or Easter periods when the medical schools are closed. This is because of time delays in getting the deceased into the care of the medical school.

Normally a period of up to three days, in refrigerated conditions, is considered an acceptable period of time. If the donation cannot be accepted, the relatives or executors will be informed as soon as possible as the responsibility for arranging and funding a burial or cremation may, at this point, rest with them.

If donation is accepted, the Funeral Director who has brought the deceased person into their care may be requested to hold them, for a short period of time, whilst the Funeral Director who is contracted by the medical school can be instructed to transfer the body to the receiving institution.

Once the medical school has confirmed their willingness to accept the donation, the next of kin/executor should:

- Obtain the Medical Certificate of Cause of Death from the deceased person's GP or from the doctor who last attended the deceased
- Register the death in the usual way.

The medical school may request the next of kin, or executor to visit them to hand over the Registrar's Certificate for Burial or Cremation and provide a Certified Copy of Entry.

The medical school will typically fund an unwitnessed cremation when they have completed their studies. The next of kin, or executor, would also need to

complete a Cremation 1 – Application for Cremation of the Body of a Person who has died. These documents would be retained by the medical school until such time as they were needed e.g. when the body was released for cremation.

However, the medical school may provide on completion of form HTA (A) 1, a choice to the next of kin or executor relating to the eventual disposal of the body. For example,

- The next of kin or executor may arrange the funeral service themselves and all expenses relating to the funeral will be met by the next of kin or executor
- The medical school will make the funeral arrangements (fully funded by them). In this instance, the next of kin or executor may request that they:
 - Are notified of the date and time of the cremation or attend the committal service
 - Take possession of the cremated remains.

As the death will have been registered and the Registrar's Certificate for Burial or Cremation issued, it is necessary for the medical school to send to the issuing Registrar a notice that the deceased person is at the medical school.

The Funeral Director may have little to no involvement in this process unless contracted with a medical school to carry out the transfer from place of death to the medical school mortuary. If this transfer is carried out at the request of the family, the medical school may not reimburse the Funeral Director and an invoice may be raised directly to the next of kin (or person who gave the instruction).

UNIT 6 - LO4.1 Understand the process following death relevant to your workplace location

Process Following Death in Scotland

The next of kin should initially contact the university and advise them that death has occurred. At this point the school will take some details. They will contact the medical practitioner issuing the Form 11 – Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD) to discuss the cause of death as this can affect their decision as to whether to accept the donation.

A university will endeavour to accept all body donations offered. However, there can be no guarantee that a donation will be accepted.

Although not exhaustive, the following is a guide to reasons for non-acceptance:

- Post mortem examination
- Some infectious diseases, e.g. viral hepatitis, HIV/ AIDS, tuberculosis, COVID 19
- If organs, other than corneas, have been donated for transplantation or medical research
- Obesity
- Some forms of dementia
- Severe bedsores or varicose ulcers, or recent surgery where the wound has not healed
- Gross peripheral oedema: mild to moderate oedema may be accepted
- Severe deformity of the spine
- Medical school may be full
- The deceased's next of kin strongly object to the body being donated.

It should be noted that although one medical school may not accept a body donation from someone who has, for example, suffered with dementia, a different medical school may be able to.

In addition to the medical exclusions it is not possible to accept a donation if a death occurs abroad or if a

death occurs over the Christmas or Easter periods when the university is closed. This is because of time delays in getting the deceased into the care of the medical school. Normally a period of up to three days in refrigerated conditions is considered an acceptable period of time.

If the donation cannot be accepted, the relatives or executors will be informed as soon as possible as the responsibility for arranging and funding a burial or cremation may, at this point, rest with them.

If donation is accepted, the Funeral Director who may be contracted by the University will be instructed to transfer the body to the receiving institution.

Once the University has confirmed their willingness to accept the donation, the next of kin/ executor should:

- Obtain the Form 11 - Medical Certificate of Cause of Death from the deceased's GP or from the doctor who last attended the deceased
- Register the death in the usual way
- Should a Level 1 or Level 2 Review be selected during the registration process this should not affect the donation of the body
- The university will request the next of kin, or executor to visit them to hand over the Form 14 – Certificate after Registration and provide an original Full Extract of Entry. Abbreviated Extracts cannot be accepted. (this can be done by post if necessary)
- A Form DAA1 – authorisation for use of a body for anatomical examination, is completed at the university
- The University will fund a cremation when they have completed their studies. The next of kin, or

executor, would also need to complete form A6 (Body parts after anatomical examination) or A7 (Body parts after hospital arranged post mortem). These documents will be retained by the university until such time as they are needed e.g. when the body is released for cremation. The university may meet the costs of a burial if this choice is preferred by the next of kin or executor, but it is not the usual practice of the University then the cost of burial may be required to be paid by the donor's estate

- The university, at the time of donation, will provide a choice to the next of kin or executor relating to the eventual disposal of the body. This will be:
- They may arrange the funeral service themselves and all expenses relating to the funeral will be met by the next of kin or executor
- The University will make the cremation arrangements (fully funded by them). The next of kin or executor may request that they:
 - Are notified of the date and time of the cremation
 - Take possession of the ashes
 - Allow the ashes to be scattered in the Garden of Remembrance.

In addition, each year, each university holds a memorial service to recognise the gift given by those who have donated their body for medical teaching and research. Next of kin would be invited to attend.

The Funeral Director may have little to no involvement in this process unless contracted with a medical school to carry out the transfer from place of death to the university mortuary. If this transfer is carried out at the request of the family, the University may not reimburse the Funeral Director and an invoice may be raised directly to the next of kin (or person who gave the instruction).

UNIT 6 - LO4.2 Understand the process following death relevant to your workplace location

Process Following Death in Northern Ireland

The doctor who attended the donor during his/her last illness should be asked to provide a Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD) as soon as possible after death. It is important to inform the doctor that the deceased has donated their body to the Medical School Queen's University, Belfast.

The death should be reported as soon as possible to the Centre Office (Anatomy) at Queen's University, Belfast telephone number: (028) 9097 2131 (during working hours).

If a death occurs during the night, notification should be given as soon as possible the following morning. Outside of normal working hours (including weekends and bank holidays) when the Centre Office is closed, the switchboard operator at the Belfast City Hospital (028) 9032 924 1 will provide the appropriate number to contact. The Medical School will contact the doctor who has certified the death and together they will make a decision as to whether or not the donated body can be accepted.

Although not exhaustive, the following is a guide to reasons for non-acceptance:

- Post mortem examination
- Transmissible diseases (such as Hepatitis, HIV, AIDS, Septicaemia, Tuberculosis (TB))
- Sudden onset of senile dementia/Alzheimer's disease/CJD
- Infective jaundice
- MS (Multiple Sclerosis): depending on the severity of the condition, cases of MS may or may not be suitable
- Recent history of C. Difficile I MRSA
- Severe peripheral vascular disease and oedema

- Recent operations: where the wound has not healed
- Arthritic deformity (e.g. severe deformity of joints)
- Obesity: excessive weight
- Extensive Cancer
- Organs donated for transplantation: Where organs have been donated for transplantation, the body will not be accepted; the only exception being the donation of the corneas of the eyes
- Skin condition: The doctor will be asked about the condition of the donor's skin, and in particular about the presence of bedsores. Small sores may be acceptable, but deep sores are not.

In addition to the medical exclusions, it is not possible for the medical school to accept a donation if a death occurs abroad or if a death occurs over the Christmas or Easter periods when the medical schools are closed. This is because of time delays in getting the deceased into the care of the medical school. Normally a period of up to three days, in refrigerated conditions, is considered an acceptable period of time.

If the donation cannot be accepted, the relatives or executors will be informed as soon as possible as the responsibility for arranging and funding a burial or cremation may, at this point, rest with them.

If the donation is accepted, the medical school will arrange for the University's Funeral Directors to collect and transport the body to the Medical School, QUB.

The Next of Kin/Executor should take the Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD) to the office of the local Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and advise him/her of the wishes of the deceased.

The Registrar will issue a Disposal Certificate (Form GRO 21) which must be returned to the Centre Office (Anatomy).

The Next of Kin/Executor will be sent additional forms which will need to be completed and also returned to the Centre Office (Anatomy). It is very important that the university receives these documents as soon as possible.

The documentation required for bequeathal is as follows:

- Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD)
- Disposal Certificate (Form GRO 21)
- Certified Copy of an Entry (Certified copy of Death Certificate)
- Queen's University Medical School consent form
- HTA(A) 1 – this form is completed upon donation of the body and is the authorisation for use of a body for anatomical examination, education, training and research
- HTA(A) 3 – this form is completed by the deceased's GP confirming the identification of the deceased and that he/she was not suffering from a notifiable infection immediately prior to their death
- HTA(A) 5 – this form is issued by the medical school to the Registrar confirming the deceased has donated their body
- HTA(A) 6 & HTA(A) 7 – these forms are for the 'giving and receiving' of the body by the medical school. For example, the Funeral Director transferring the deceased to the school would sign the HTA(A) 6 to confirm the body has been delivered and the representative of the medical school would sign the HTA(A) 7 confirming the body has been received
- Cremation Form A – Application for Cremation
- Cremation Form F – Authority to Cremate – Issued by Medical Referee.

UNIT 6 - LO5.0 Understand the emotive issues that the Funeral Director may need to consider associated with bequeathal

Arranging and holding a service for a loved one can help the grieving process when a body has been accepted by a medical school. Consideration should be given as to how the Funeral Director can help the family remember and celebrate the life of a loved one. This might include suggesting a memorial service - indeed some medical schools arrange services of thanksgiving themselves.

There are some potential emotive issues that the Funeral Director may need to consider surrounding bequeathal:

- It may be that the next of kin were not in agreement with the deceased's decision to donate their body
- If the body isn't accepted, a family may have to both arrange and fund a funeral unexpectedly – something they are not prepared either emotionally or financially to do
- Is it possible to arrange viewing if the family wish this in the short time frame between death and acceptance by the medical school
- If the body isn't accepted, the family have the emotional issue of not being able to carry out the deceased's wishes.

Before learning about the documentation required, there are two activities to complete.

Activity 3

Download a list of Frequently Asked Questions from: <https://www.hta.gov.uk/faqs/body-donation>

Create your own reference guide and upload

Activity 4

Follow this link to learn more about the guidance issued by the Anatomical Society

<https://www.anatsoc.org.uk/home/bequests/information-about-body-donation>

Upload your findings to your portfolio

UNIT 6 - LO6.0 Know the specific documentation relevant to your workplace location

Documentation - England and Wales

- Medical Certificate of Cause of Death
- Registrar's Certificate for Burial or Cremation
- Certified Copy of an Entry
- Medical school consent form
- HTA(A) 1 – this form is completed upon donation of the body and is the authorisation for use of a body for anatomical examination, education, training and research
- HTA(A) 3 – this form is completed by the deceased's GP confirming the identification of the deceased and that he/she was not suffering from a notifiable infection immediately prior to their death
- HTA(A) 5 – this form is issued by the medical school to the Registrar confirming the deceased has donated their body
- HTA(A) 6 & HTA(A) 7 – these forms are for the 'giving and receiving' of the body by the medical school. For example, the Funeral Director transferring the deceased to the school would sign the HTA(A) 6 to confirm the body has been delivered and the representative of the medical school would sign the HTA(A) 7 confirming the body has been received
- Cremation 1 – Application for Cremation of the Body of a Person who has died
- Cremation 7 – Certificate Following Anatomical Examination. This certificate is completed when the body is released for cremation
- Cremation 10 – Medical Referee's Authority to Cremate.

Documentation - Scotland

- Form 11 - Medical Certificate of Cause of Death
- Form 14 – Certificate After Registration
- Extract of Entry (Full)
- University Declaration of Bequest
- Form DAA1 – Authorisation for use of a body for anatomical examination
- Form A6 – Application for cremation: Body or body parts after anatomical examination or body parts after hospital-arranged post mortem
- Form A7 – Application for cremation: Body parts after anatomical examination
- Form M - Certificate completed following Anatomical Examination (equivalent of Cremation Form 7).

Documentation - Northern Ireland

- Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD)
- GRO 21 - Authorisation to Bury or Cremate
- Certified Copy of an Entry
- Queen's University Medical School consent form
- HTA(A) 1 – this form is completed upon donation of the body and is the authorisation for use of a body for anatomical examination, education, training and research
- HTA(A) 3 – this form is completed by the deceased's GP confirming the identification of the deceased and that he/she was not suffering from a notifiable infection immediately prior to their death
- HTA(A) 5 – this form is issued by the medical school to the Registrar confirming the deceased has donated their body
- HTA(A) 6 & HTA(A) 7 – these forms are for the 'giving and receiving' of the body by the medical school. For example, the Funeral Director transferring the deceased to the school would sign the HTA(A) 6 to confirm the body has been delivered and the representative of the medical school would sign the HTA(A) 7 confirming the body has been received
- Cremation Form A – Application for Cremation
- Cremation Form F – Authority to Cremate– Issued by Medical Referee.



UNIT 6 - Self Reflection

Self Reflection

Do you understand what a donated body may be used for?

Do you understand why a body may not be accepted by the medical school?

Are you aware which authority governs the process of bequeathal?

Are you aware how and where to source guidance relating to bequeathal application procedures and the process following death?

What about the documentation – do you know which apply?

Do you appreciate the relevance of arranging a service following acceptance of the body to the medical school?

If you are in doubt, speak to your tutor for additional guidance and advice.

Summary of Activities - Upload all to your portfolio	
Activity 1	Visit the Human Tissue Act website and learn about the purpose and associated legislative requirements: England, Wales & Northern Ireland: https://www.hta.gov.uk/policies/human-tissue-act-2004 Scotland: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2006/4/contents
Activity 2	Conduct your own research to find the nearest medical school to your area of the country. Make an appointment to visit to understand more about care for the deceased following acceptance into the Medical school. https://www.anatsoc.org.uk/home/bequests/information-about-body-donation
Activity 3	Download a list of Frequently Asked Questions relating to body donation https://www.hta.gov.uk/faqs/body-donation
Activity 4	Follow this link to learn more about the guidance issued by the Anatomical Society https://www.anatsoc.org.uk/home/bequests/information-about-body-donation