



Sidee ku noqon karaa ku deeqe?

Haddii aad go'aasato inaad noqoto ku deeqe markii aad dhimato, waa inaad iska diiwaan gelisaa Diiwaanka Ku Deeqidda Xubinta Jirka ee Hay'adda Caafimaadka Qaranka (NHS Organ Donor Register) si loo xaqiijiyo in rabitaankaaga la diiwaangeliyay. Kala hadal go'aankaaga kuwa dad kuugu xiga si ay uga warqabaan rabitaankaaga. Ku daridda magacaaga diiwaanka way fududahay waana dhaqso:

Waxaad internet ahaan iskaga diiwaan gelin kartaa organdonation.nhs.uk

Ama wac **0300 123 23 23**

Ku deeqidda xubinta iyo aaminaadaha diinta

Si aad u ogaato in badan oo ku saabsan ku deeqidda xubinta iyo nudaha , booqo

organdonation.nhs.uk

OLC230L5 2012 Muslim (Somali)

Hagid xubin ku deeqid iyo aaminaadda Muslimka

A guide to organ donation and Muslim beliefs (Somali)



How do I become a donor?

If you decide you would like to become a donor on your death, you need to join the NHS Organ Donor Register to ensure your wishes are recorded. Discuss your decision with those closest to you so that they are aware of your wishes. Adding your name to the register is simple and quick:

You can register online at organdonation.nhs.uk

Or call **0300 123 23 23**

Organ donation and religious beliefs

To find out more about organ and tissue donation, visit

organdonation.nhs.uk

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A guide to organ donation and Muslim beliefs (Somali)

Islaamka iyo xubin ku deeqidda

Xubin ku deeqidda

Xubin ku deeqid waa u hibayn xubin si loogu caawiyo qof kale kaasoo u baahan xubin-badalaad. Boqolaal dad ah ayaa noloshooda lagu badbaadiyaa ama lagu hagaajiyaa sannad kasta xubin xubin-badalaad darteed.

Xubnaha ay ku deeqi karaa dadka dhinta waxaa ka mid ah wadnaha, sambabada, kalyaha, beerka, xamaytida iyo mindhicirka yar. Nudaha sida maqaarka, lafaha, tuubooyinka wadnaha iyo inta sare ee isha waxaa sidoo kale loo isticmaali karaa caawinta dadka kale.

Ku deeqiddu waa xulasho qofeed iyadoo aragtiyadu ay xitaa ku kala duwan yihiin kooxaha isku diimaha ah.

Sababtee ayay muhiim u tahay ku fikiridda xubin ku deeqidda?

Horumarka caafimaadka laga gaaray darteed hadda waa macquul in la isticmaalo xubno la talaalay iyo nudaha si loo horumariyo fursadaha nololeed ee kuwa la silcaya xaalado kala duwan sida renal, beerka iyo wadna istaagga. In badan oo dad ah ayaa hadda la ildaran xaaladahaan iyadoo jinsiyadaha qaar ay u muuqdaan kuwa ay saamayntu ku badan tahay marka loo eego kuwa kale.

Qofka u baahan xubin maanta wuxuu ahaan karaa mid aadan aqoon, laakiin berito qofkaas wuxuu ahaan karaa qof aad taqaan aadna u jeceshahay. Sidaas darteed qaado waqti aad uga fikirto inaad noqoto ku deeqe adigoo kala hadlaya ra’yigaaga dadka aad jeceshahay.

Oggolaansho

Oggolaanshaha ama u fasixidda kuwa aadka ugu dhow qofka ku deeqaha noqonaya ayaa mar kasta la raadiyaa ka hor inta aan xubnaha lagu deeqin. Tani waa sababta ay muhiimka u tahay inaad kala hadasho rabitaankaaga kuwa aad jeceshahay haddii aad go’aansato inaad ku deeqe noqoto. Qoysas badan oo waafaqsan xubin ku deeqidda waxay yiraahdeen inay caawisay ogaanshaha in wanaag uu ka yimid lumintooda.

Islam and organ donation

Organ donation

Organ donation is the gift of an organ to help someone else who needs a transplant. Hundreds of people’s lives are saved or improved each year by organ transplants.

Organs that can be donated by people who have died include the heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, pancreas and small bowel. Tissue such as skin, bone, heart valves and corneas can also be used to help others.

Donation is an individual choice and views differ even within the same religious groups.

Why is it important to think about donating organs?

With medical advances it is now possible to use transplanted organs and tissues to enhance the life chances of those suffering from a range of terminal conditions such as renal, liver and heart failure. More people than before now suffer from these conditions and some ethnic groups seem to be more affected than others.

The person in need of an organ today may be a stranger, but tomorrow that person could be someone you know and love dearly. So please take the time to think about becoming an organ donor and discuss your thoughts with loved ones.

Consent

The consent or permission of those closest to the potential donor is always sought before organs can be donated. This is why it is so important to discuss your wishes with your loved ones should you decide to become a donor. Many families who agree to organ donation have said that it helps to know some good has come from their loss.

Goorma ayaa xubin ku deeqid ay dhici kartaa?

Dhakhaatiirta iyo shaqaalaha kaleba waxaa ka go’an inay sameeyaan wax kasta oo macquul ah oo ay ku badbaadinayaan naf . Xubnaha waxaa kaliya oo loo saaraa badalaad markii ay dhammaan isku dayada kale ee naf badbaadintu socon waayaan iyadoo kaddib dhimashada ay dhakhaatiirka kaliya haysata ruqsadda kuwaasoo ka madax bannaan kooxda xubin-badalaadda.

Inta badan xubnaha lagu deeqo ee UK waxay ka yimaadaan dad u dhinta dhaawac maskaxeed aad u daran, kuwaasoo ku jira ku neefsashada marawaxaddeed Qaybta Daryeelka Aadka U Daran (Intensive Care Unit). Dhaawaca maskaxda gaara wuxuu dhaawacay xarumaha muhiimka ah ee jiridda maskaxda kuwaasoo muhiim u ah socoshada nolosha. Dhakhaatiirtu waxay tan ugu yeeraan ‘dhimashada jiridda maskaxda (‘brain stem death’. Tani la mid ma ahan in kooma lagu jiro ama ‘ xaalad miyir la’aan joogto ah - persistent vegetative state’. Baaritaano ayaa la sameeyaa si loo xaddido hagidaha loona tusiyo dhammaystir ahaanta markii tani dhacayso. Markii dhimasho jirid maskaxeed lagu dhawaaqo bukaanku wuxuu weli ku jiri karaa ku neefsasho marawaxaddeed, oo welina wadnuhu shaqaynayo kaasoo sii wada inuu dhiigga ku wareejijo jirka. Tani waxay ka hortagaysa in xubnuhu ay lumiyaan dhiigga ogsijiinta leh taasoo muhiim u ah maxsuulka xubin-badalaad caafimaad qabta.

Xubnaha waxaa sidoo kale ku deeqi kara dad dhimashadooda la ruqseeyay sababtoo ah wadnahooda ayaa istaagay. Ruqsadaynta dadkan ku deeqayaasha ‘wadnuhu uusan garaacayn - non-heart beating’ waa sidoo kale dhakhaaatiirka kuwaasoo si buuxda uga madax bannaan kooxda xubin-badalaadda.

Daryeel iyo xushmayn

Ka saaridda xubnaha iyo nudaha waxaa loo sameeyaa si aad daryeel iyo xushmad ugu jirto. Qoysku markaas kaddib ayay arki karaan jismiga qofka iyadoo shaqaaluhuna ay la xiriirayaan wadaad diimeed ama hoggaamiye diimeed degaanka ah haddii qoysku sidaas doonayo.

Islaamka iyo xubin ku deeqidda

Islaamka waxaa jira laba madhabood ee arrinta la xiriirta xubin ku deeqidda. Jirka qofka, haddii uu nool yahay iyo haddii uu dhintaba, wuxuu xaq u leeyahay xurmad gaar ah oo aan lagu xadgudbi karin, iyo asal ahaana, sharciga islaamku uu tixgelinayo dhawridda nolosha qofka. Qaacidada guud ee in ‘baahiyuhu waxay fasaxayaan wixii la diiday’ (daruuriyaadku waxay baneyyaan maxruumaadka), ayaa loo isticmaalay si loo caawiyo ku deeqidda xubinta bani’aadmiga taasoo la xiriirta badbaadinta ama si aad ah u horumarinta nolol qof kale taasoo ku xiran in faa’iidadu ka culus tahay qiimaha qofeed taasoo in la dhawro ay tahay. Kuwan soo socda waa qaar aayaddo ah oo loo isticmaalay si loo caawiyo xubin ku deeqidda:

“ Qof kasta oo naf badbaadiya, waxay la mid tahay isagoo badbaadiyay bani’aadmiga oo idil.”

Qur’aanka Kariimka ah, Suuradda 5, ayaadda 32

“ Qof kasta oo caawiya mid kale waxaa loo ballan qaaday caawin Allaah.”

Rasuulka Alle Muhammad (pbuh)

“ Haddii aad xanuunsatay oo aad u baahan tahay xubin-badalaad, waxaan xaqiiqdii doonaysaa caawinta qof kale inuu ku siiyo xubinta aad u baahan tahay.”

Sheikh Dr MA Zaki Badawi, Principal, Muslim College, London

Aragti kale ayaa si cad u sheegaysa in:

“ Badbaadinta naf ma ahan qasab, laakiin waa mid ku xiran qiimaha ay arrintaasi ku kacayso. Sidaas darteed, in kasta oo tixraacyada kore ay daryeelayaan in nolol la badbaadiyo tani ma ahan mid aan xadidnayn oo shuruudo lahayn.”

“ Sida ay qabaan tiro badan oo culumo muslimiinta ah xubin ku deeqid lama oggola. Waxay tixgelinayaan in xubin ku deeqiddu ay meesha ka saarayso xurmada gaarka ah ee la siiyay bani’aadmiga markaa tan lama oggola wax kasta oo yimaada. Culimada, sida Islamic Fiqh Academy of India, waxay oggol yihiin ku deeqid nool kaliya.”

Mufti Mohammed Zubair Butt, Muslim Council of Britain

Sidaas darteed way caddahay in islaamka:

“ Xubin ku deeqiddu ay tahay xulasho qofeed iyadoo ay tahay in qofku uu raadsado waxay culimadoodu arrintan ka qabaan.”

Mufti Mohammed Zubair Butt, Muslim Council of Britain

Islam and organ donation

In Islam there are two schools of thought with regard to organ donation. The human body, whether living or dead, enjoys a special honour and is inviolable, and fundamentally, Islamic law emphasises the preservation of human life. The general rule that ‘necessities permit the prohibited’ (al-darurat tubih al-mahzurat), has been used to support human organ donation with regard to saving or significantly enhancing a life of another provided that the benefit outweighs the personal cost that has to be borne. The following are some verses which have been used to support organ donation:

“ Whoever saves a life, it would be as if he saved the life of all mankind.”

Holy Qur’an, chapter 5, vs. 32

“ Whoever helps another will be granted help from Allah.”

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

“ If you happened to be ill and in need of a transplant, you certainly would wish that someone would help you by providing the needed organ.”

Sheikh Dr MA Zaki Badawi, Principal, Muslim College, London

An alternative view clearly states that:

“ The saving of life is not absolute, but subject to the amount of cost that has to be borne. Therefore, although the above quotation enjoins the saving of life this is not without restriction or caveats.”

“ According to a similarly large number of Muslim scholars organ donation is not permitted. They consider that organ donation compromises the special honour accorded to man and this cannot be allowed whatever the cost. Scholars, such as the Islamic Fiqh Academy of India, allow live donations only.”

Mufti Mohammed Zubair Butt, Muslim Council of Britain

Marka intaas la yiraahdo, mid ka mid ah ujeedooyinka asalka ah ee sharciga islaamka waa dhawridda nafta. Allaah wuxuu si aad ah u abaal marinayaa kuwa badbaadiya nolosha dadka kale.

Si arrinta loo sii caawiyo akhristaha waxaa dareenkiisa lagu soo jeedinayaa Fatwada naf-badbaadinta ah ee soo socota:

Sannadkii 1995, Golaha Sharciga Muslimiinta UK (UK-based Muslim Law (Shariah) Council) waxay soo saareen in:

- Xirfadlayaasha caafimaadka ayaa awood u leh inay caddeeyaan calaamadaha dhimashada

- aqoonta caafimaad ee hadda la leeyahay waxay u tixgelinaysaa dhimashada jiridda maskaxda inay tahay qeexid ku haboon dhimasho

- Goluhu wuxuu oggolaaday in dhimasha jiridda maskaxda ay keenayso dhammaadka nolosha ee ujeeddada xubin xubin-badalaadda

- Goluhu wuxuu taageerayaa xubin xubin-badalaadda sidii nooc looga qaadayo xanuun ama badbaadin nolol ay saldhig u tahay xeerarka shuruucda

- Muslimiintu waxay sidan karaan kaararka xubin ku deeqidda

- qofka dad ugu xiga qofka dhintay, markii la waayo kaar xubin ku deeqid ama sharaxaad doonitaan ee xubintooda ku deeqdin, waxay siin karaan oggolaansho in xubno jirka laga bixiyo si loogu caawiyo badbaadinta nolosha dad kale

- xubin ku deeqid waa in si xor ah loogu deeqaa iyadoo aan wax abaalmarin ah laga rabin, ka ganacsiga xubnuhu waa mamnuuc

- tan waxaa taageersan culimo muslimiin ah ee ka socda qaar akadeemiyada ugu caansan ee Muslimiinta dunida kuwaasoo ugu yeeraya Muslimiinta inay ku deeqaan xubnahooda in loo isticmaalo xubin-badalaad. Kuwaan waxaa ka mid ah:

- the Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (oo matalaya dhammaan waddamada Muslimiinta)
- the Grand Ulema Council of Saudi Arabia
- the Iranian Religious Authority
- the Al-Azhar Academy of Egypt

Therefore it is very clear that in Islam:

“ Organ donation is a very personal choice and one should consider seeking the opinion of a scholar of their choosing.”

Mufti Mohammed Zubair Butt, Muslim Council of Britain

That said, one of the fundamental purposes of Islamic law is the preservation of life. Allah greatly rewards those who save the life of others.

To help in this matter the reader’s attention is drawn to the following life-saving Fatwa:

In 1995, the UK-based Muslim Law (Shariah) Council resolved that:

- the medical profession is the proper authority to define signs of death

- current medical knowledge considers brain stem death to be a proper definition of death

- the Council accepts brain stem death as constituting the end of life for the purpose of organ transplantation

- the Council supports organ transplantation as a means of alleviating pain or saving life on the basis of the rules of the Shariah

- Muslims may carry donor cards

- the next of kin of a dead person, in the absence of a donor card or an expressed wish to donate their organs, may give permission to obtain organs from the body to save other people’s lives

- organ donation must be given freely without reward, trading in organs is prohibited

- this is supported by Muslim scholars from some of the most prestigious academies of the Muslim world who call upon Muslims to donate organs for transplantation. These include:

- the Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (representing all Muslim countries)
- the Grand Ulema Council of Saudi Arabia
- the Iranian Religious Authority
- the Al-Azhar Academy of Egypt