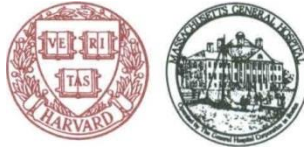


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Thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony to the Subcommittee on Global Human Rights, particularly focusing upon the allegation “that China is engaged in the theft of organs on a large scale”.

Please know that I agree with the other individuals who have been asked to testify that the use of organs from the executed prisoner is a condemnable and reprehensible practice, whether in China or has been proposed in Utah.

It became a disgraceful practice in China because of the corruption--- a corruption intended to acquire money but certainly not to provide care. Permit me to share an anecdote that is illustrative. I have visited more than 70 countries in this world with a goal of combating organ trafficking. In one such visit to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, the physician sitting next to me at dinner told me of this incident: the mother of a 14-year-old girl who underwent a kidney transplant in Tianjin, China, and return home to Saudi Arabia ill. This patient underwent a biopsy of a kidney transplant to discover the kidney was obsolescent, scarred, certainly not suitable for transplantation. It had been obtained from an executed prisoner. This patient subsequently developed a viral infection that should’ve been prophylactically treated at the time of the transplant in China. This 14-year-old girl died within weeks of her transplant because of that derelict care, it cost the mother \$200,000 for her daughter to die.

It became corrupt with everyone in the chain of the activity from the prison to the patient ward--- it became corrupt by soliciting patients from the United States from Israel from Saudi Arabia, from Egypt, from Canada from anywhere to entice desperate individuals with money.

Meanwhile, over the course of the past decade, a courageous leader in China Jiefu Huang has been the principal ally to change this outrageous practice.

Whether --as contended by others making testimony at this hearing--he may have sanctioned the practice of recovering organs from executed prisoners-- rationalizing that such prisoners should have the option of remedying at the time of death, the offense that rendered capital punishment-- there should be no setting aside the leadership of Jiefu Huang in changing China.

I know this change ---by the personal risk that he and his mentee Haibo Wang have suffered. Haibo was placed under house arrest for months because of his alliance with the international community to change this practice.

In 2006, more than 11,000 transplants were performed in China on foreign patients. This year, in 2016, we are anticipating more than 4000 deceased donors with organs recovered from such donors hospitalized in the intensive care units in China with none designated for foreign patients.

I know this from a correspondence to President Xi Jinping of China enabled by Jiefu Huang and published in the medical literature that focused upon "China's Fight against Corruption in Organ Transplantation".

Following that correspondence, the State Council of China ruled that as of January 2015 use of organs from executed prisoners would be prohibited.

I know this from multiple visits to China developing an infrastructure that will enable change.

We are underway with a different China. Is it completely resolved ? No, I cannot make that assurance But China is implementing in virtually all major cities that authorize organ transplantation-- approximately 170 transplant centers a new protocol. I can assure the members of the Subcommittee that we will continue to work diligently to achieve this goal: that the practice of organ donation and transplantation in China is consistent with Guiding Principles of the World Health Organization and the Declaration of Istanbul.

The unethical practice of organ trafficking and transplant tourism has not been isolated to China. One can readily read in the media of the recent exposure of organ sales in India—by vendors, who are destitute, with nothing but a kidney as a commodity for them to sell.

If this Congress wants to combat organ trafficking in China and in Mexico and in the Philippines and in Egypt and in Pakistan and Vietnam--- we need the help of the State Department to collect data on organ trafficking in its annual report on trafficking in human persons (TIPS).

If this Congress wants to combat organ trafficking it can sustain a resolve not to permit organs for sale in the United States.

I look forward to questions from the committee and again I wish to convey my appreciation for the opportunity to make these comments.

Sincerely yours,

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