

## European Network of Competent Authorities for Tissues and Cells

### Tissue

## Glossary

#### —■ A

**Adipose tissue:** connective tissue in which fat is stored and which has the cells distended by droplets of fat.

**Amniotic Membrane:** The innermost layer of the placental membrane; it surrounds the foetus during pregnancy.

**Autologous:** Refers to tissues or cells removed from and applied in the same individual.

#### —■ B

**Blood vessels:** A tube in the body carrying blood to (veins) or from (arteries) the heart.

**Bone:** The hard, rigid, mineralised form of connective tissue constituting most of the skeleton of vertebrates and composed primarily of calcium salts. There are two types of osseous tissue that form bones: cortical bone (the compact bone of the shaft of a bone that surrounds the marrow cavity) and cancellous or trabecular bone (typically occurs at the ends of long bones, proximal to joints and within the interior of vertebrae). Cancellous bone is highly vascular and frequently contains bone marrow.

**Bone filling material:** Cancellous (spongy type of bone with a very high surface area found at the ends of long bones) or Corticocancellous bone which has been chopped, shaped or ground to chips, cubes, granules or powder.

#### —■ C

**Cancellous bone chips:** Spongy (Cancellous) bone cut in pieces, chopped or shaped to chips or cubes of various sizes.

**Cardiovascular:** Relating to the heart or vessels carrying blood.

**Competent Authority (or Health Authority/Regulatory Authority/Regulatory Agency):** the body which has been delegated with the responsibility for ensuring that tissue and cell donation, banking and human application are appropriately promoted, regulated and monitored in the interests of donor and patient safety and public transparency on a national or regional basis by their government.

**Cornea:** The transparent anterior part of the outer fibrous coat of the eye. A collagenous tissue bounded by an outer stratified epithelium and an inner monolayer of endothelial cells. The major refractive component of the eye.

**Cortical strut:** A small shaped piece of compact bone mainly from the femur or tibia used in structural grafting, such as rings, pins etc.

**Cortico cancellous bone chips:** Bone containing both compact and spongy part cut into pieces, chopped or shaped to chips or cubes of varying sizes.

## European Network of Competent Authorities for Tissues and Cells

**Craniectomy**: the surgical removal of a portion of the skull.

### —■ D

**Deceased donor**: A person declared to be dead according to established medical criteria and from whom cells, tissues or organs have been recovered for the purpose of human application.

**Deceased heart-beating donor (DBD) (Donor after Brain Death)**: A donor who is declared dead based on the irreversible loss of neurological functions. Also known as heart-beating donor.

**Deceased non-heart beating donor (DCD) (Donor after Cardiac Death)**: A donor who is declared dead and diagnosed by means of cardiopulmonary criteria.

**Distribution**: Transportation and delivery of tissues, cells and/or embryos to an organization responsible for human application in the EU..

**Donation**: donating human tissues or cells intended for human applications.

**Donor**: An individual, living or deceased, who is a source of tissue, cells or embryos for human application and for other purpose including research, from whom tissue, cells and/or embryos have been retrieved .

### —■ E

**Export**: Transportation and delivery of tissues and cells intended for human application to tissue establishments or organizations responsible for human application outside the EU (i.e. in a third country).

### —■ F

**Fascia**: A layer of fibrous connective tissue that surrounds muscles, groups of muscles, blood vessels and nerves, which binds some structures together while permitting others to slide smoothly over each other.

**Femoral arteries superficial**: \*\*\*\*\* The section of femoral artery from the bifurcation of the common femoral artery with the profunda femoris artery to the popliteal artery.

**Femoral head**: Ball shaped proximal head of the femur (thigh bone) forming ball and socket joint with the os coxae (hip bone)

### —■ H

**Heart Valve**: One of the four structures within the heart that prevent backflow of blood by opening and closing with each heartbeat. They include two semilunar valves (aortic and pulmonary), the mitral (or bicuspid) valve, and the tricuspid valve. They permit blood flow in only one direction.

**Human Application**: The use of tissues or cells on or in a human recipient.

**Human tissues and cells for human application**: Material containing or consisting of human tissues and/or cells intended for implantation, transplantation, infusion, or transfer into a human recipient.

### —■ I

**Import**: The act of bringing tissues or cells into an EU member state from a country outside the EU (i.e. a third country) for the purpose of human application, further processing or storage

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**Importing tissue establishment:** A tissue bank or a unit of a hospital or another body established within the EU which is a party to a contractual agreement with a third country supplier for the import into the EU of tissues and cells coming from a third country and intended for human application.

—■ L

**Ligament:** A tough band of fibrous connective tissue that connects bone to bone.

**Living donor:** A living person from whom cells or tissues have been removed for the purpose of human application.

—■ M

**Menisci:** The cartilage cushions found in the knee joint between the femur and tibia.

**Musculoskeletal:** Tissues that are part of the skeleton and muscular system, including muscles, bones, cartilage, tendons and ligaments, which function in the support and movement of the body.

—■ N

**Number of tissues discarded:** The number of tissues and/or cells that have been discarded.

**Number of tissues distributed:** the total number transported or delivered to a clinical unit (as Article 3 (k) of Directive 2004/23/EC defines. **Distribution:** “means transportation and delivery of tissues or cells intended for human applications” (Article 3 (k) Directive 2004/23/EC), whereas ‘**human application**’ is defined in the same article as follows: “means the use of tissues or cells on or in a human recipient and extracorporeal applications’.”)

**Number of tissues processed:** Article 3(g) of Directive 2004/23/EC defines processing as ‘all operations involved in the preparation, manipulation, preservation and packaging of tissues or cells intended for human applications’. This term refers to tissues and cells processed in TEs but not necessarily distributed.

**Number of tissue procured:** the number of donated tissue made available through the process of procurement.

**Number of recipients for each type tissues:** the total number of patients who had at least one unit of tissues or cells applied during the year concerned in a given country. It is acknowledged that not all Member States currently collect data on the total number of patients treated with each type of tissue or cells.

—■ O

**Ocular Tissue:** Corneas and Scleras.

**Osteochondral:** Tissue comprising bone and cartilage from an articulating joint.

**Other Tissue:** All human tissues for human application that does not have a dedicated row on the form.

—■ P

**Pancreas:** a large lobulated gland that in humans lies in front of the upper lumbar vertebrae and behind the stomach and is somewhat hammer-shaped and firmly attached anteriorly to the curve of the duodenum with which it communicates through one or more pancreatic ducts.