Haylamaz, Reşit. *İslam Hukukuna Göre Organ ve Doku Nakli*. İzmir: Işık Yayınları, 1993, 282pp.

**ABSTRACT**

**Transplantation of Organs and Tissues according to Sharia**

*İslam Hukukuna Göre Organ ve Doku Nakli*

Resit Haylamaz’s work departs from an evaluation of the groundbreaking accomplishments of modern medicine in the transplantation of organs and tissues from the perspective of the sharia. Instead, Haylamaz aims to provide an introductory source for researchers in the field. Because there is no direct reference to this problem in the Qur’an and hadith, Haylamaz suggests, it is necessary to pave the way for researchers of Islamic law who may interpret some indirect provisions with the help of provisions on comparable issues.

The book has an introduction which discusses the relationship between religion and medicine, three basic chapters, and a comprehensive conclusion. The first chapter presents conceptual and historical information on transplantation. The second chapter analyses transplantation from the perspectives of both Islamic and secular law. This chapter also discusses the donor’s situation in transplantation of organs and tissues, transplantation from a dead body, artificial organs, transplantation transactions, and brain and heart death. The third chapter includes a survey of patients who underwent transplantation, including discussion of its benefits and disadvantages. At the end of this chapter is a list of books, theses, conference papers, articles, and *fatwa*s on transplantation.

Reşit Haylamaz has designated his book an objective introductory source. However, at some points he voices his own judgements as well. He finds that arguments against transplantation are strict and weak. However, he suggests that declaring transplantation fully compatible with sharia may lead to serious problems. He emphasises his concerns that such a declaration may hinder less controversial medical developments. Haylamaz’s book is not based on an in-depth study; nevertheless, it is a useful source that fulfils its purpose.

Hivren Demir-Atay