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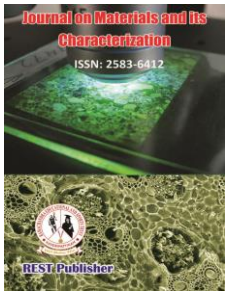

Definition of Negative Outcomes in Solid Organ Transplantation Using Grey Relational Analysis (GRA) Method

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Abstract: *It has been proven that there is a considerable increased risk of cutaneous t - cell lymphoma and ou pas skin cancer following organ transplantation. A greater sample size and a longer period of follow-up, however, would enable more precise risk estimations and a firm grasp of long-term mortality risk. The study's objective was to evaluate the likelihood of developing cancer within a week of organ transplantation. Significant improvements in surgical techniques, immunosuppressive, and organ preservation technology have helped save lives. However, these advantages have brought up significant moral, legal, and religious concerns with organ transplantation. In numerous societies, significant attempts have been undertaken to address these issues. This study examines Iran's transplant legislation and programmed implementation. The main topic of discussion is the history of organ transplantation, specifically "Organ transplantation and brain death," which restricts living, unrelated donors' access to kidney transplantation. Due to the abundance of variable indices and the uneven distribution of the data, its multi criteria decision (MADM) problem is challenging to assess. A new grey TOPSIS approach for MADM is investigated based on knowledge of the degree of data dispersion. The major goal of this study is to reinvent TOPSIS utilizing enhanced grey relational analysis and to improve "grey relational analysis" through the dispersion of data. Traditional TOPSIS does not compare the best and worst alternative solutions by taking into account the collected data of the spread as well as degree of aggregation because it is a conventional maldistributed decision analysis method. This study makes two significant improvements to TOPSIS, taking into account the shortcomings of conventional TOPSIS. The degree of grey positive correlation between each alternative and the best solution and the degree of grey negative correlation between each alternative and the worst solution are first estimated using a new grey correlation approach. Secondly, the scores for each characteristic index are shown in terms of mean length and variance of the best and worst solutions' lengths. The alternatives are Heart, Lung, Liver, Kidney and Pancreas. the evaluation parameters are organ Transplanted (%), Still waiting (%), Died (%) and organ Removed (%). Finally, Heart is got first rank, lung is got fifth rank, liver is third rank, kidney is got first rank and pancreas is got second rank.*

Keywords: *solid organ transplantation (SOT), remote ischemic preconditioning, MCDM.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Many human disorders can now be treated by solid-organ transplantation. The quality of existence and survivability percentages after organ transplant have significantly improved thanks to advancements in surgical methods, immunosuppressive medication, and clinical patient management. Allograft rejection and infection, however, continue to be significant sources of death rates. Despite having a lower prevalence than bacterial or viral infections, fungal infections have the worst mortality among the numerous acute infections that might develop after solid-organ transplantation. On the clinical application and administration of human organ transplants, the Ministry of Health published interim regulations. The regulations established standards that medical facilities had to adhere to in order to

provide trans plant services and gave provinces control over plans for medical usage. Organizations involved in organ transplantation must take the lead in fusing morality, surgical and medical know-how, and critical care. To standardize clinical practice, the Ministry created a Committee on Clinical Implications of Human Transplantation Technologies, put together a National Compendium on Clinical Management, and released a notification outlining regulatory actions. For almost 30 years, "solid organ transplantation (SOT)" has been used as a recognized treatment for end-stage kidney, liver, heart, and lung disease. Although they are frequently available, pancreas and intestinal transplants are only provided on a very infrequent basis. The transplant sector continues to research and experience improvements in immunosuppressive medication in search of better results and tolerance even when surgical procedures are well established. "Solid organ transplant (SOT)" recipients are more likely to experience clinically significant infection outcomes due to the possibility of surgical and technical problems as well as the impact of immunosuppression. A significant number of infection control specialists are concentrating their professional interests on wanting to pursue clinical experience with this population and the best management of these patients due to the variety and effects of infectious complications associated with solid organ transplantation (SOT). Deng recently suggested employing grey relational analysis's ideas. According to the grey relational grade, the grey relational analysis method evaluates the degree of approximation in rows. Researcher interest in grey correlation analysis' guiding concepts is already high. The improvement of process parameters has been investigated by some other researchers. Chang employed grey correlation analysis to enhance the efficiency of manufacturing. Lin and associates. The machining settings were designed using additional grey correlation analysis. The ash correlation analysis approach is used in this study to examine the optimization of injection moulding process parameters for the wear property of 15 weight percent short fiber-reinforced PBT. The quantity of wear loss in various sliding directions varies greatly since the wear qualities are strongly reliant on fibre orientation. However, for the majority of working situations, it is impossible to predict the wear direction of injection moulding items in advance.

2. ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION

Legal standards of a prospective organ donor's brain death are directly related to human organ donation. A cardiovascular and respiratory definition of the term (defined as a measurable circulation and cessation on breathing) predominated before the initial periods of organ transplantation. The Persephone and early burial episodes, which were documented between the middle of the eighteenth and the middle of the twentieth century, provide numerous examples of how flawed this idea was. Such a restrictive definition became increasingly unworkable starting in the middle of the 20th century as mechanical, pharmacological, and other critical care life support technology advanced. It is possible to evaluate the clinical significance of "solid organ transplantation" in terms of how they affect patient survival, comorbidity reduction, improved labour quality, and overall quality of life for transplant recipients. Both diabetics and ESRD individuals can survive with supported dialysis and insulin treatment. Contrarily, in the presence of long-term artificial support or unsuccessful pharmaceutical therapy, "solid organ transplantation" becomes an experience treatment for patients severe permanent liver, heart, and pulmonary problems. Since separate papers in this collection cover particular "solid organ transplants", this introduction will mostly concentrate on the results and advantages of organ transplants. The scarcity of organ donors has long been considered as a problem that can be solved by using animal organs. There is still no effective clinical xenotransplant programme despite great effort. The pig had long been regarded as the most likely mammal to offer donor organs because the bodily organs are comparable in size to internal tissue, its breed has a quick gestation time, produces numerous offspring, and can be effectively raised. genetic modification. The three main barriers to successful gene transfer, aside from ethical concerns, are physiological, microbiological, and immunological. By making the target organ (direct ischemic preconditioning) or another organ or tissue ischemic, ischemia preconditioning can assist minimise reperfusion injury after organ transplantation (remote ischemic preconditioning). Even if animal research points to the advantages of this strategy, there aren't many large-scale clinical trials to back up these findings, especially when it comes to organs from deceased donors, where studies have produced contradictory findings. This may be due in part to the more peculiar physiological condition that follows cones for brain-dead organ donors as well as the fact that the majority of research lack the power to detect a difference that is meaningful. Larger investigations of cadaveric donation are planned. A major, well-powered analysis of remote ischemia preconditioning in live kidney donation is now underway in the UK. A typical manifestation of a fungus infection in patients undergoing solid-organ transplants is catheter-related sepsis. Again, the data on this subject are primarily for neutropenic bone marrow recipients, in whom the underlying risk factors for catheter-related sepsis development may be different from those affecting recipients of solid-organ transplants. In the latter group, protracted central venous catheters and neutropenic episodes were infrequent. Short peripherally inserted central catheterization rather than Hickman catheterization are the source of feeding tube sepsis of fungal aetiology in solid-organ recipients, which is connected with prolonged hospitalisation (particularly in intensive care units). The suspected catheter should be promptly removed, just like in other immunocompromised individuals, and anti - fungal therapy with amphotericin B or fluconazole should be part of the treatment plan.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Deng, a professor at Huazhong University of Science & Technology, initially suggested grey correlation analysis (GRA) in 1982. It was created to deal with subpar, unfinished, and ambiguous systems. The "Gray Relational Analysis method" may handle a wide variety of attributes with various value kinds, physical measurement units, as well as score attributes, includes attributes with varying degrees of accuracy and dependability. It can be used to address multi-objective estimation issues and issues involving complicated interactions between numerous elements and variables. The "Gray Relational Analysis" technique calculates the contribution difference between each compared series and the reference series. The permutation vectors used in the comparison were built from subsets based on the classification properties. As a result, the GRA method can be used to rank several alternatives. Number of co decision making (MADM) concerns have been effectively solved using the grey relational analysis method. A grey relational projection approach was created but use the GRA method but also vector projection. The product of the protocol and even the cosine of the angle seen between decision alternative and the optimal alternative is used to indicate project value. The findings of the grey relational projection method are based on the actual data, and the calculation is straightforward and trustworthy. The key applications of grey system theory are the study of computer model uncertainty, system relationship analysis, model building, prediction, and decision making. By applying a departures and dispersion measuring method for the actual distance measurement, GRA is used to analyse the degree of interactions between two digits. Sun exploited GRA to rank aspects affecting economic advantages in hospitals and then create economic policies, while Lin and Yang using GRA to choose house mortgage loans. In a system when the model is ambiguous or the information is lacking, Deng's grey theory comprises grey interaction analysis, grey modelling, forecasting, and decision making. The issue of ambiguity, multiple input, and discrete data is effectively resolved by it. A multi-attribute approach called "Gray Relational Analysis (GRA)" is suggested as a solution to the issue in order to get beyond the drawbacks of regression analysis and component analysis. System analysis tools like GRA are helpful because they create the groundwork for modelling, forecasting, and grouping of grey systems. In terms of mathematical economics, GRA has various advantages over data analysis and factor analysis, including the need for a smaller sample size, the lack of a normal distribution, the absence of an independent factor, and ease of calculation. GRA analysis has demonstrated to be a straightforward and precise method for choosing important aspects, particularly for issues with distinctive features. In this work, "Gray Relational Grade (GRG)" values are utilised to develop a leadership is a practical that ranks chronological order of grey degree of association between two elements. This method, in which the GRG is reorganised in accordance with the magnitude of the factors, is referred to as an estimating model for choosing relevant aspects in multivariate time series. They came to the conclusion that feed rate, velocity, and lowering the blockage ratio percentage of Sic are the three factors that have the most impact on surface roughness (Ra). Lin [26] optimised turning functions with various performance parameters using grey correlation analysis. In turning operations, he examined tool life, cutting force, and surface roughness. Chowdhury and others. During the turning of high carbon steel, the micro hardness parameter Ra was anticipated using the response surface approach and factorial designs. Lin and associates. Their multiresponse material removal process was optimised using grey correlation performance analysis on the symmetric and fuzzy-based Taguchi approach. Brahmankar et al. optimised fibre optic cables parameters with multi-performance properties using a novel mix of response surface methods and grey correlation analysis. The purpose of the current work is to illustrate the use of grey correlation analysis in choosing the best turning conditions for multi-functional qualities like machining parameters and chip width. To the best of author' knowledge, no published work has examined how metal cutting parameters can be optimised and how they affect various performance attributes during turning utilising grey correlation analysis.

Grey relational grade: A grey relational grade is a metric used to compare two sequence, including a known sequences and a comparison sequence, numerically. The number of answers from the process is n. a grey relative grade with a range of 0 to 1. The algorithm below can be used to calculate the grey correlation grade after averaging the grey correlation coefficients.

$$\gamma_i = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n} \xi_i(k)$$

The benchmark sequence x0 (k) reflects, as was already mentioned, the best performance possible in comparative sequences xi (k). Therefore, if a compared sequence is more comparable sequence and outperforms it in terms of grey relative rank, it is closest to the reference sequence.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 1. organ transplant using GRA method

	Transplanted (%)	Still waiting (%)	Died (%)	Removed (%)
Heart	62	19	12	7
Lung	31	42	21	6
Liver	69	11	10	9
Kidney	25	71	2	2
Pancreas	64	30	3	3
	B	**B**	**NB**	**NB**

Table 1. shows the organ transplant using GRA method. The alternatives are Heart, Lung, Liver, Kidney and Pancreas. the evaluation parameters are organ Transplanted (%), Still waiting (%), Died (%) and organ Removed (%).

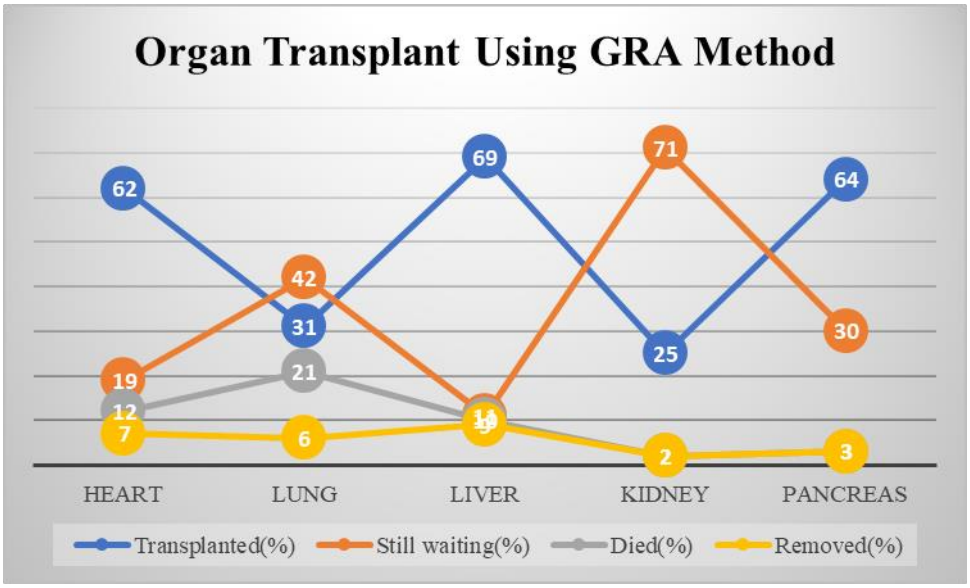

FIGURE 1. organ transplant

shows the figure 1 organ transplant using GRA method. The alternatives are Heart, Lung, Liver, Kidney and Pancreas. the evaluation parameters are organ Transplanted (%), Still waiting (%), Died (%) and organ Removed (%).

TABLE 2. Normalized Data

	Normalized Data			
Heart	0.8409	0.1333	0.4737	0.2857
Lung	0.1364	0.5167	0.0000	0.4286
Liver	1.0000	0.0000	0.5789	0.0000
Kidney	0.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Pancreas	0.8864	0.3167	0.9474	0.8571

shows the Table 2 Normalized data for the alternatives are Heart, Lung, Liver, Kidney and Pancreas. the evaluation parameters are organ Transplanted (%), Still waiting (%), Died (%) and organ Removed (%) it is also the Normalized value.

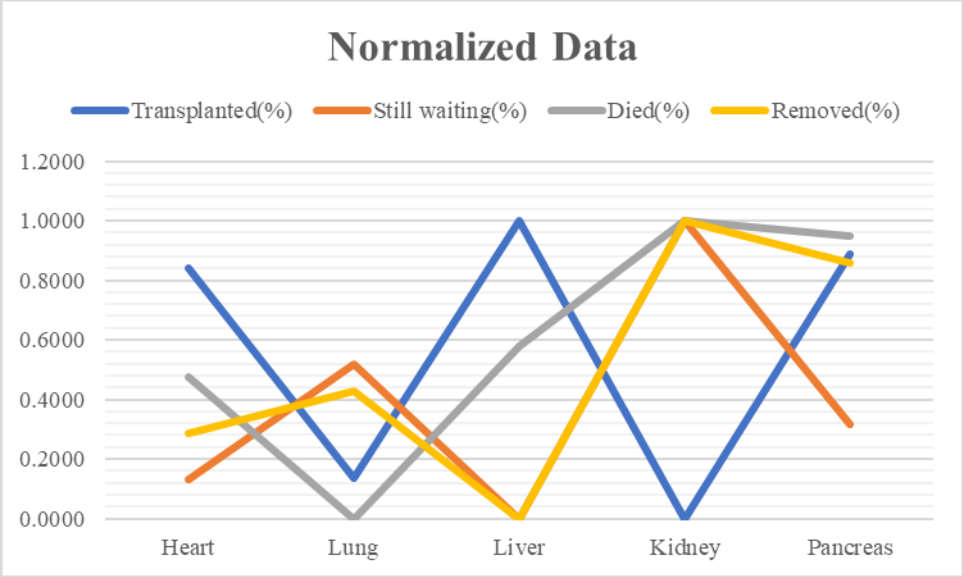

FIGURE 2. Normalized Data

shows the figure 2 Normalized data for the alternatives are Heart, Lung, Liver, Kidney and Pancreas. the evaluation parameters are organ Transplanted (%), Still waiting (%), Died (%) and organ Removed (%) it is also the Normalized value.

TABLE 3. Deviation sequence

	Deviation sequence			
Heart	0.1591	0.8667	0.5263	0.7143
Lung	0.8636	0.4833	1.0000	0.5714
Liver	0.0000	1.0000	0.4211	1.0000
Kidney	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Pancreas	0.1136	0.6833	0.0526	0.1429

Table 3 shows the Deviation sequence for alternatives are Heart, Lung, Liver, Kidney and Pancreas. the evaluation parameters are organ Transplanted (%), Still waiting (%), Died (%) and organ Removed (%) it is also the Maximum or Deviation sequence value.

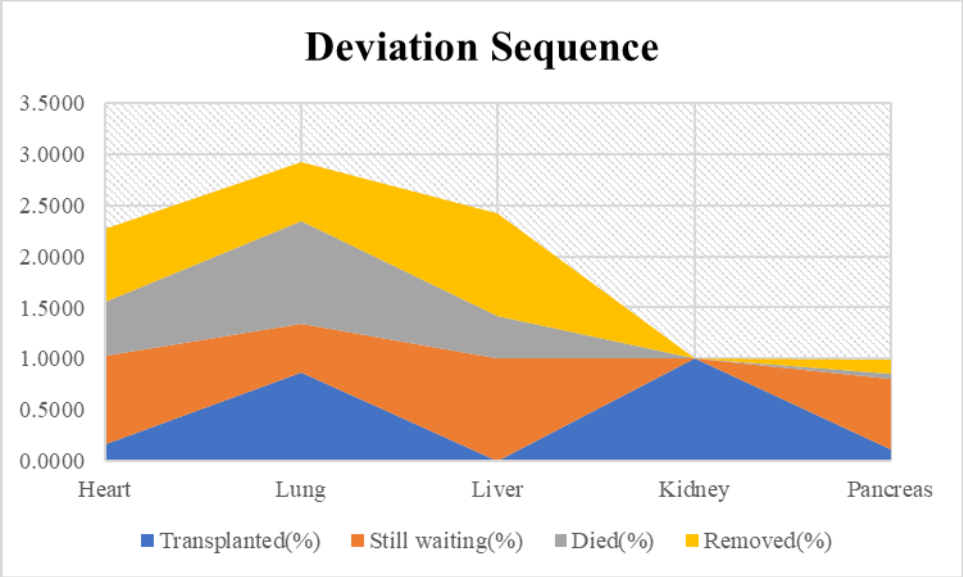

FIGURE 3. Deviation sequence

Shows the figure 3. Deviation sequence for alternatives are Heart, Lung, Liver, Kidney and Pancreas. the evaluation parameters are organ Transplanted (%), Still waiting (%), Died (%) and organ Removed (%) it is also the Maximum or Deviation sequence value.

TABLE 4. Grey relation coefficient

	Grey relation coefficient			
Heart	0.7586	0.3659	0.4872	0.4118
Lung	0.3667	0.5085	0.3333	0.4667
Liver	1.0000	0.3333	0.5429	0.3333
Kidney	0.3333	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Pancreas	0.8148	0.4225	0.9048	0.7778

Table 4 shows the grey relation coefficient for alternatives are Heart, Lung, Liver, Kidney and Pancreas. the evaluation parameters are organ Transplanted (%), Still waiting (%), Died (%) and organ Removed (%) it is also Calculated the Maximum and minimum Value.

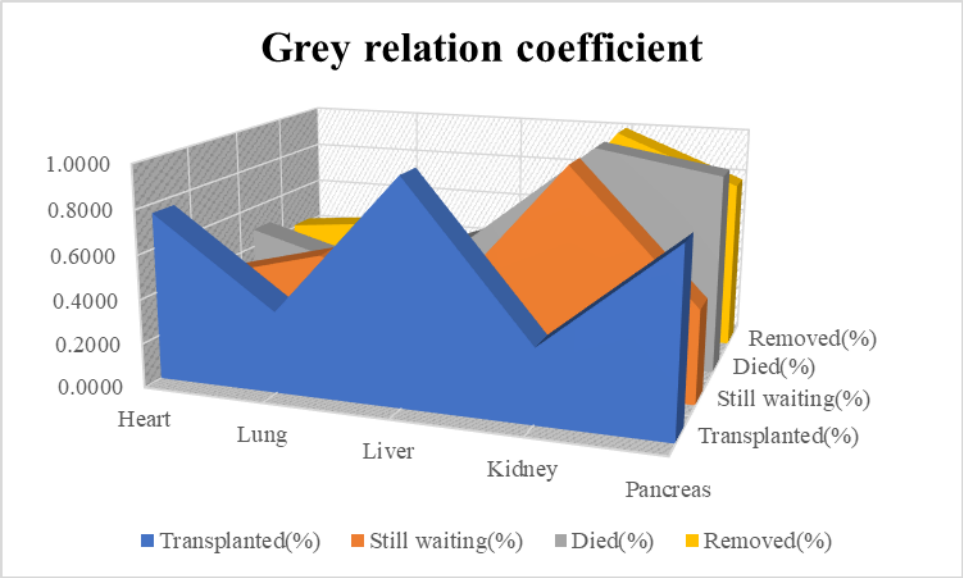

FIGURE 4. grey relation coefficient

shows the figure 4. grey relation coefficient for alternatives are Heart, Lung, Liver, Kidney and Pancreas. the evaluation parameters are organ Transplanted (%), Still waiting (%), Died (%) and organ Removed (%) it is also Calculated the Maximum and minimum Value.

TABLE 5. GRG and Rank

	GRG	Rank
Heart	0.5059	4
Lung	0.4188	5
Liver	0.5524	3
Kidney	0.8333	1
Pancreas	0.7300	2

Table 5, Shows the GRG values alternatives are Heart, Lung, Liver, Kidney and Pancreas. Heart is got first rank, lung is got fifth rank, liver is third rank, kidney is got first rank and pancreas is got second rank. The GRA technique is used to generate the outcome.

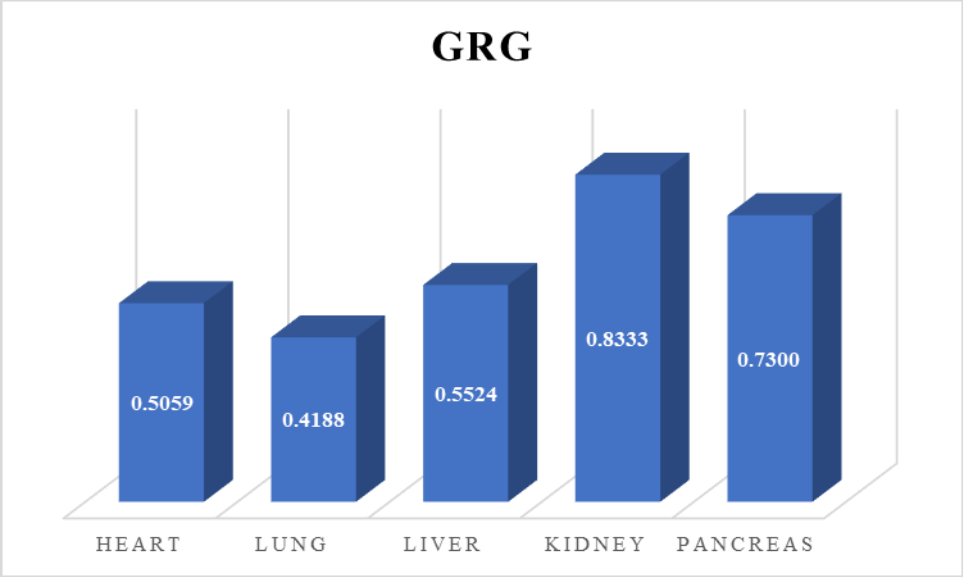

FIGURE 5. GRG

Figure 5 shows the GRG of Heart = 0.5059, Lung = 0.4188, Liver = 0.5524, Kidney = 0.8333 and Pancreas = 0.7300.

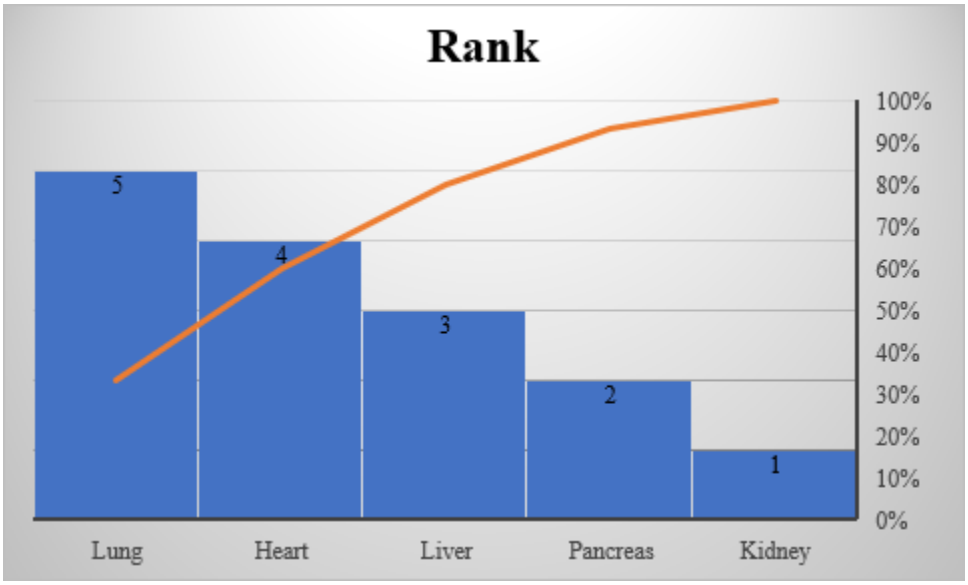

FIGURE 6. Rank

Shows the figure 6 organ transplantation final result using GRA method. Heart is got first rank, lung is got fifth rank, liver is third rank, kidney is got first rank and pancreas is got second rank. The GRA technique is used to generate the outcome.

5. CONCLUSION

Organ transplantation offers numerous instances where ethical standards must be recognized and put into practice, as with all medical practices. As a precious resource, allocating health care resources should be done in accordance with the concepts of equity, use, and justice. The determination of an organ transplant donor's death emphasizes the necessity of objective, uniform standards for evaluating death and rigorous adherence to rules like the donated organs rule in order to maintain public trust in the medical community and the "organ transplant" industry. In the first month following the majority of organ transplantations, technical problems, particularly anastomotic stenosis, leaks, or other complications, are significant risk factors for the emergence of invasive infections. In order to reduce the danger to other receivers, the competent locally and nationally institutions/agencies should be informed when donor-derived bacteria and/or fungal

infections are considered to be likely during this time. Organ transplant and sewage companies were chosen for this study's statistical population, and grey relational analysis and data principal component analysis methodologies were chosen as performance measuring tools based on balanced scoreboard criteria. In the grey analysis, the data were first normalized, followed by the calculation of the reference sequence and grey coefficient. The final grey relative grade was then determined by multiplying the corresponding weight by the corresponding coefficients. Codes are divided into inputs and outputs for the purposes of data envelopment analysis. Both outcome and quantitative techniques use fixed income to gauge how well businesses are performing. transplanting organs to create effective units. Finally, two methods are used to rank businesses. The findings show that both methods can be used to assess water and sewage firms, but grey relative analysis can quantify these organization's performance more precisely and realistically. Heart is got first rank, lung is got fifth rank, liver is third rank, kidney is got first rank and pancreas is got second rank.

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