

Term	Definition
Stem cell	A precursor cell that can develop into more than one kind of cell. For example, early bone marrow cells can develop into red blood cells, white blood cells or platelets.
Stillbirth / stillborn	A stillbirth is defined under section 41 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953 as ‘where a child issues forth from its mother after the 24 week of pregnancy, and which did not at any time after being completely expelled from its mother, breathe or show any signs of life’.
Surplus tissue	The term ‘surplus tissue’ refers to material which consists of or includes human cells and which has come from a person’s body in the course of his receiving medical treatment, undergoing diagnostic testing, or participating in research, as well as to relevant material which has come from a human body, and ceases to be used, or stored for use, for a purpose specified in Schedule 1. The HT act makes provision for surplus tissue to be dealt with as waste.
Tissue	Any and all constituent part/s of the human body formed by cells.
Transplantation	An implant of an organ or part organ, tissue or cells either from and into the same body or from one person to another.
Valid consent	Consent which has been given voluntarily, by an appropriately informed person who has the capacity to agree to the activity in question. Valid consent is explained in detail in Code A: Guiding principles and the fundamental principle of consent.
Xenografts	Xenografts are cells, tissues or organs that are transplanted from one species to another.