



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE AWARENESS ON ORGAN DONATION AMONG PEOPLE SEEKING HEALTH CARE IN OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT IN SELECTED TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL, KELAMBAKKAM, KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT, TAMILNADU, INDIA’.

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ABSTRACT

The objectives Were to assess the awareness regarding organ donation among patient in selected hospital and to determine the association between the awareness regarding organ donation among patient with selected demographic variables. 75 samples were selected using Non-probability Sampling technique. A self administer structured questionnaire schedule was used to assess the awareness on Organ Donation. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed. Descriptive and inferential statistical were used. The mean value is 8.84 and the standard deviation is 0.5336. The study shows that 5.33 % of the are having inadequate knowledge. 56 % of the are having moderate knowledge and 38.6 % of the are having adequate knowledge. The association between demographic variables in related with the knowledge aspects of organ donation. The collected data were tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study showed that there is no significant association between organ donation with the selected demographic variables of patients with out-patient department age (x2=7.26), gender(x2=9.43), education (x2=8.29), occupation (x2=3.32), types of family(x2=6.96), religion(x2=7.45), sources of information(x2=7.47).

KEYWORDS : Assess, Awareness, Organ Donation, People.

INTRODUCTION

“What You Leave Behind Is Not What Is Engraved In Stone Monuments, But What Is Woven In To The Lives Of Others”

For all those who are born, there is one event which is certain and inevitable and that is death. Yet we all live as we are immortal when faced with death in the family or in the cause of professional work we are completely unprepared and rudely shocked out of our illusions. Organ donation is a born to medical industry as it has helped in saving the lives of those who would have died otherwise. There is a great need for human organs for transplantation. There are several reasons for the shortage of organs. Perhaps the most common is that people are hesitant to donate organs because they don't have adequate knowledge regarding it. In other case people don't wishes to donate his or her organs may be due to the false beliefs surrounding organ donation.

STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

- 119,000 (+ -) Current number of men, women and children on the national transplant waiting list.
- 30,970 - Transplants were performed in 2015.
- 22 - People die each day waiting for a transplant.
- Only 3 in 1,000 people die in a way that allows for organ donation.
- The waiting list grows each year, the number of people on the waiting list continues to grow, while the number of donors and transplants grows slowly.

METHODOLOGY

A non-experimental approach with descriptive design was used in this study. The study was conducted in Medical Outpatient Department, Chettinad Hospital & Research Institute, Kelambakkam, Kancheepuram District. A purposive sampling technique was used to select 75 samples who full fill the inclusion criteria viz. Patients those who are all attending outpatient department in Chettinad Hospital & Research Institute, Kelambakkam, Kancheepuram District, Tamilnadu.

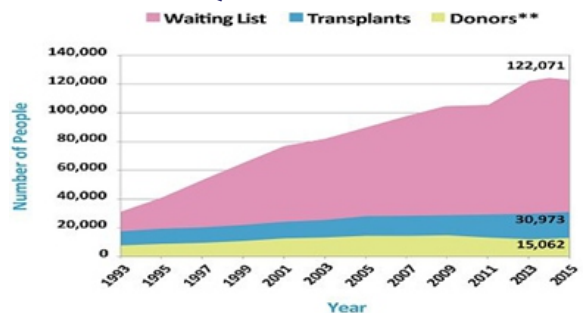
DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

The tool was organized into 2 sections.

Section A-Demographic variables:

It consists of Demographic data- Age, Sex, Education, Occupation, Types of Family, Religion, Sources of Information.

Section B-Awareness Questionnaires:



A self administer structured questionnaire for interview will be designed for the study.

Each correct answer carries “1”(One) mark and wrong answer carries “0”(Zero) mark. The maximum score is 15 and minimum score is 0. The level of Awareness regarding Organ Donation is interpreted as

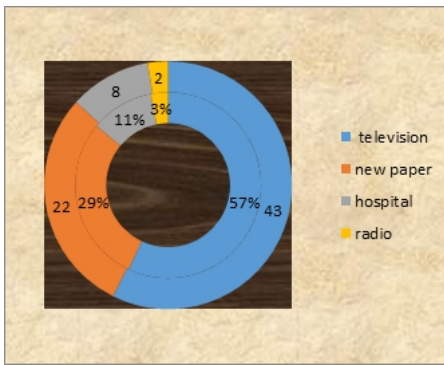
SCORE	PERCENTAGE	AWARENESS
Less than 5	<50	Inadequate
5-10	50-74	Moderately adequate
More than 10	>75	Adequate

STUDY FINDINGS

The collected data was tabulated and analyzed. Descriptive and inferential statistical were used. The mean value is 8.84 and the standard deviation is 0.5336. The study shows that 5.33 % of the are having inadequate awareness. 56 % of the are having moderate awareness and 38.6 % of the are having adequate awareness. The mean value is 8.84 and the standard deviation is 0.5336.

Doughnut diagram showing the distribution of samples based

on source of information



The above doughnut diagram exhibited that 43(57%) samples having awareness through television , 22 (29%) samples having awareness through the newspaper, 8 (11%) samples awareness through hospital, 2 (3%) awareness through radio. The mean value is 8.84 and the standard deviation is 0.5336.

The study showed that there is no significant association between organ donation with the selected demographic variables of patients with out-patient department age ($\chi^2=7.26$), gender($\chi^2=9.43$), education ($\chi^2=8.29$), occupation ($\chi^2=3.32$), types of family($\chi^2=6.96$), religion($\chi^2=7.45$), sources of information($\chi^2=7.47$).

CONCLUSION

Better knowledge may ultimately translate into the act of donation. Effective measures should be taken to educate people with relevant information with the involvement of media, doctors and religious scholars.

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