



## A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

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### KEYWORDS :

History of organ transplantation is started from the period of the Lord Ganesh, who is the best example for xenotransplantation. Another quoted example is devotee Kannappar who donated his eyes to the Lord Shiva. (Organ donar.com, organ donation 10 June, 2009).

Organ donation is the process by which a person can donate a healthy organ to replace an unhealthy organ of another person. So organ donation is the gift of an organ to help someone who needs a transplant (Malarvizhi, 2007).

Robert N West (1976), has written in his book entitled "**To Remember Me**" and it reads as follows,

At a certain moment a doctor will determine that my brain has ceased to function and that, for all intents and purposes, my life has stopped. When that happens don't call this my DEATH BED, call it my BED OF LIFE and let my body be used by others to lead fuller lives.

**Give my eyes** to a man who has never seen a sunrise, a baby's face or love in the eyes of a woman.

**Give my heart** to a person whose own heart has caused nothing but endless days of pain.

**Give my blood** to the teenagers who has been pulled from the wreckage of his car. So that he might live to see his grandchildren play

**Give my kidneys** to one who depends on a machine to exist from week to week.

**Take my bones, every muscles, every fibre and every nerve** from my body to find a way to make a crippled child walk.

Explore every corner of my **brain, take my cells** and let them grow, so that somebody a speechless boy will shout at the crack of a bat and a deaf girl will hear the sound of rain against her window.

Burn what is left of me  
Give my sins to the devil and give my soul to God  
If you do what I have asked,  
**I WILL LIVE ----- FOREVER**

Anyone as young as a newborn to eighty years old can indicate their desire to be an organ donor by signing donor card or expressing their wishes to family members. Relatives can also donate deceased family members organ and tissues, even those family members under the age of 18 (Malarvizhi, 2007).

### OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess and compare the knowledge regarding organ donation among the urban and rural population.
2. To assess and compare the attitude regarding organ donation among the urban and rural population.
3. To assess and compare the level of practice regarding organ

donation among the urban and rural population.

4. To find out the relationship between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among the urban population and rural population.

### HYPOTHESES:

H<sub>1</sub> – The mean knowledge score of the urban population regarding organ donation will be significantly higher than the mean knowledge score of rural population.

H<sub>2</sub> – The mean attitude score of the urban population regarding organ donation will be significantly higher than the mean attitude score of rural population.

H<sub>3</sub> – The practice level of the urban population regarding organ donation will be significantly higher than the practice level of rural population.

H<sub>4</sub> – There will be a significant positive relationship between knowledge and attitude among the urban population regarding organ donation.

H<sub>5</sub> – There will be a significant positive relationship between knowledge and attitude among the rural population regarding organ donation.

### RESEARCH DESIGN:

Survey approach was used for the study. The comparative correlation descriptive design was used for this study. The study was conducted at Pykara – Muthuramalingapuram in Madurai and at Arumbanoor Village in Madurai.

Total sample size is 200, in that 100 samples were urban population (50 with the age group of 20-40 years and 50 with the age group of 41-60 years) and other 100 samples were rural population (50 samples with the age group of 20-40 years and 50 samples with the age 41-60 years). Cluster sampling technique was used for this study.

The tool used for this study consist of a structured interview schedule to assess the knowledge component and five point likert scale to assess the attitude of subjects regarding organ donation and open ended questions to assess the practice component regarding organ donation. The period of data collection was six weeks. Six to eight participants were assessed in one day. The tool was developed by the investigator based upon review of literature. The content validity of the tool was obtained by giving it to two experts in the field of nursing, two heads of the department of organ donation programme, two general physicians and one to statistician.

### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE

Regarding the sex of the participants in the urban population (58%) were males and in the rural population 59 members (59%) were male. With regard to educational status, in urban population (45%)

had higher secondary education where as in rural population (31%) had high school education.

**Level of knowledge regarding organ donation among urban and rural population.**

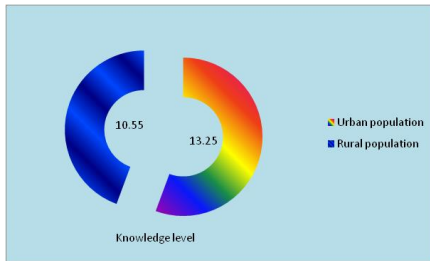
(50%) of subjects in urban population had adequate knowledge, where as in rural population only (17%) had adequate knowledge. 50% subjects had moderately adequate knowledge in urban population where as (75%) subjects had moderately adequate and (8%) had inadequate knowledge in rural population regarding organ donation.

**Level of Attitude towards Organ Donation among the Urban and Rural population.**

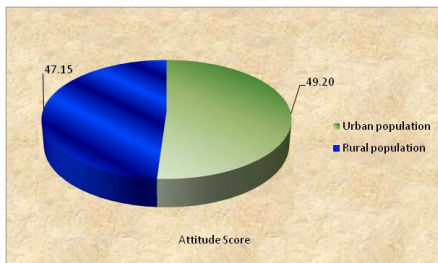
55% of the subjects in urban population had highly positive attitude, whereas in rural population only (43%) had highly positive attitude (0%) had negative and highly negative attitude regarding organ donation in both the groups.

**Level of practice towards organ donation among the urban and rural population.**

urban population regarding organ donation majority (30%) had donated their blood, (54%) were willing to donate their organ and (33%) were willing to donate organ of family members after death and (1%) given consent to donate eye.



Comparison of Mean knowledge score of the Urban Population with the 52Rural Population regarding Organ Donation



Comparison of Mean knowledge score of the Urban Population with the 52Rural Population regarding Organ Donation54Comparison of Mean Attitude score of Urban population with the Mean Attitude score of Rural Population regarding organ donation.

Mean knowledge score of the urban population (13.25) is higher than the mean knowledge score of the rural population (10.55). The obtained 't' value is 6.72 at df (1.96) significant at 0.05 level. This indicates that the difference between the mean (2.70) is a true difference and has not occurred by chance. Mean attitude score of the urban (49.2) was higher than mean attitude score for rural population (47.15). The obtained 't' value is 2.61 significant at 0.05 level. This indicates that the difference between the mean (2.05) is a true difference. There is a significant positive relationship between the knowledge and attitude score of the urban population. The obtained 'r' value 0.8 is higher than the table value. This shows there is positive correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among urban population. There is a significant positive relationship between the knowledge and attitude score of the rural population regarding organ donation. The obtained 'r' value 0.6 is higher than the table value. This shows there is positive relationship between knowledge and attitude regarding organ

donation. Regarding educational status, the obtained chi-square value is 10.49 which is above the table value (df = 4). So there is a significant association between educational status and level of knowledge.

**CONCLUSION:**

- Majority of the urban population 50% had adequate knowledge regarding organ donation.
- Majority of the subjects 75% had moderately adequate knowledge in the rural population regarding organ donation.
- Majority of the subjects 55% had highly positive attitude towards organ donation in the urban population.
- The level of knowledge and attitude was higher among the urban population than rural population regarding organ donation.
- There was a positive relationship between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation in both urban and rural population.

**RECOMMENDATIONS :**

- Experimental study can be conducted to find out the effectiveness of the programmed information on knowledge and attitude of organ donation.
- A study can be conducted to prepare structured teaching module to make awareness in public regarding organ donation.
- A study can be conducted to assess the pathway of care of organ failure patients and measured followed by family members of the organ failure person.
- A multidisciplinary approach is suggested including government support backed by strong recommendations from health care providers and community leaders