



EFFECT OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF ORGAN DONATION AMONG ITI STUDENTS IN PALAKKAD DT KERALA

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ABSTRACT

Organ donation is the process of giving an organ to another person who needs transplant. This can be done by a living donor or after death. Organ donation can save or significantly improve the quality of life for recipients suffering from organ failure. This institution-based study aimed to assess the knowledge of ITI students on organ donation and the effect of a structured teaching programme on their knowledge. The study was based on Ernestine Wiedenbach's prescriptive theory in a quantitative approach. A total of 30 study participants selected through non-probability convenient sampling. Data was collected by structured questionnaire and analyzed using descriptive and statistical analysis. In this study, there was marked improvement in the post-test score as the mean was 16.2 compared to the pre-test mean score of 10.7. The calculated 't' value 7.23 was much higher than the tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it was statistically interpreted that the structured teaching programme on selected organ donation among ITI students was effective.

KEYWORDS :

INTRODUCTION

Organ donation is a life-saving and life-transforming medical process where organs are removed from a donor and transported into someone who is very ill or dying from organ failure. The gift of organ and tissue by donation is a vital part of transplantation. Without a gracious decision of donor or donor's family to give gift of life by donation, there would be no post-transplantation miracles.¹

Organ transplantation is the most preferred treatment modalities for end-stage organ diseases. The need for transplants is higher than the availability. Prerequisites for the success of transplantation programme include awareness and positive attitude.

The deceased donor organ shortage has driven wide spread adoption of living donor transplantations. Yet public preferences for living donation are not well understood. Thus more studies must be conducted about public awareness about deceased organ donation and benefits of organ donation.³

Today students are the pillars of tomorrow's world. They should have adequate knowledge and desirable attitude to overcome the problem of organ shortage. Most of the students could not belong to medical fraternity and do not have much knowledge regarding organ donation. This study will help the students to gain knowledge regarding selected organ donation, and inspire them to contribute individually increasing the number of organ donors national world.

Need Of The Study

Almost 1.5 Lakh people in India need kidney, but only 3000 of them are lucky to receive kidney. Only 1 out of 30 people who need a kidney receive one. 90% of people in the waiting list die without getting an organ. India's annual lives transplant requirement is 25000, but we manage only about 800 cases.¹ A long-standing demand of the sector for a national registry was fulfilled when the health Ministry launched a national organ donation registry called National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO), headquartered in Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi. The world organ donation day was celebrated on August 13.⁴ Similarly in Kerala a programme initiated for organ donation. It is named as "Mrithasanjeevani". Dr. Thomas Mathew, initiated a new programme called "Kerala Deceased Donor Organ Transplantation Programme" under Kerala government established on 12th August 2012.⁴

Organ transplantation gives thousands of children and adults

each year a renewed chance at living full and active lives. However the need for organs and tissue outweighs their availability. We wouldn't be able to perform these transplants without commitments from donors. Thus investigators identify the awareness of organ donation among young adults and create a positive attitude.

Objectives

- Assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding selected organ donation among ITI students.
- Assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme or knowledge regarding selected organ donation among ITI students.
- Associate the pre-test knowledge score with selected demographical variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Approach And Research Design

The research approach used in the study is quantitative approach and the design is pre-experimental one group pretest post test research design.

Settings of The Study

The study was conducted at MES private ITI in Mundur Panchayath, Palakkad Dt Kerala

Population

ITI students

Sample

In this study, the sample consist of 30 students in selected through convenient sampling from MES ITI in Mundur panchayath, who met the sampling criteria.

Inclusion Criteria

- Available students at the time of data collection
- Students Studying in ITI, Mundur
- The students who are able to read & write English and Malayalam
- Students who are willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion Criteria

- Those who are already attended the organ donation classes.

Sampling Technique

Non probability convenient sampling technique

Demographic Variable

Age, gender, religion, occupation of parents, year of course,

stream of course, area of residence, family income, awareness about organ donation, educational qualification of parents.

Tools For Data Collection

Tools consist of following sections:

Section A: Consist of questionnaire on demographical data.

Section B: Consist of self structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding selected organ donation.

Method Of Data Analysis & Interpretation

Analysis and interpretation of data were done as per objectives The data collected was analyzed by using inferential & descriptive statistics.

RESULTS

The data were organized in following heading.

Section1: Sample characteristics

Section2: Pretest and post test knowledge of subjects

Section3: The effect of structured teaching programme on organ donation

Section 1

Sample characteristics are presented under demographic characteristics

Table1: Frequency distribution of samples based on age N=30

Sl no:	Age(yrs)	Frequency	Percentage
1.	≤18	3	10%
2.	19-21	25	83.4%
3.	≥22	2	6.6%

Table 1 indicates 83.4% of the total students belongs to the age group of 19-21 years

Table 2: Frequency distribution of samples based on educational qualification of parents N=30

Sl no:	Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	1	3.3%
2.	Primary	12	40.0%
3.	Secondary	8	26.7%
4.	Higher secundary	5	16.7%
5.	UG	4	13.3%

Table 2 shows that 40% of parents of students had primary education.

Figure 1

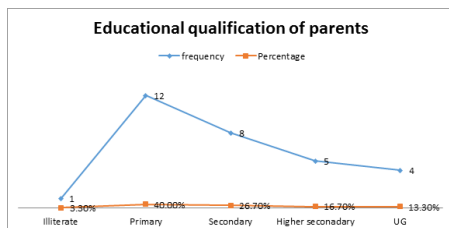


Figure 1: Line graph showing frequency distribution of sample according to educational qualification of parents

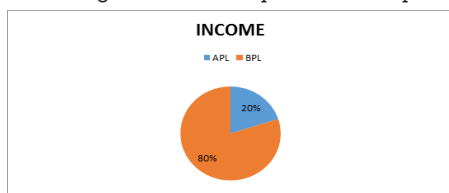


Figure 2 Pie diagram showing frequency distribution on sample based on income.

Table 3: Frequency Distribution Of Sample Based On Area Of Residence N=30

Sl no	Place of residence	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Rural	20	66.7%
2.	Urban	10	33.3%

Table 3 indicate that majority of students stay in rural area

Figure 3

RELIGION

■ Hindu ■ Christian ■ Muslim

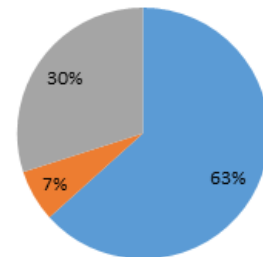


Figure 3 Pie diagram showing distribution of samples according to religion

Section 2

Level of knowledge

Table 4: distribution Of Knowledge On Organ Donation N=30

Sl no	Level of knowledge	Score range	Pre test	Percent age	Post test	Percent age
1.	Poor knowledge	1-5	2	6.7	0	0
2.	Below average	6-10	10	33.3	2	6.67
3.	Average	11-15	17	56.7	11	36.67
4.	Good	16-20	1	3.3	17	56.66
5.	Excellent	21-25	0	0	0	0

Table 4 shows majority have average knowledge in pretest and it improved to good in post test.

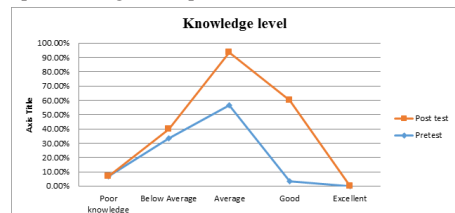


Figure 4

From this figure it is well understood that there is significant knowledge gain occurred in organ donation.

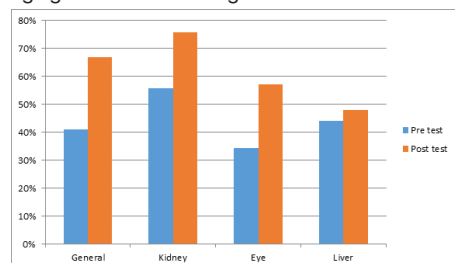


Figure 5 Bar diagram showing pretest and post test knowledge level.

From this figure it is well understood that there is significant knowledge gain occurred in organ donation

Section 3

Effect of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding organ donation

Table 5: Difference in the mean level of knowledge of sample

before and after administering strutured teaching programme.N=30

Tests	Mean	SD	t-value	Table value	d.f.	p-value	Significance
Pre test	10.7	2.83	7.23	2.05	29	0.05	Highly significance
Post test	16.2	3.04					

This table 5 shows the comparison of pre test and post test knowledge scores of ITI students in Mundur panchayath related to selected organ donation. Mean, standard deviation values are compared and student's paired 't' is applied. The tabulated value of degrees of freedom 29(d_f=30-1) at 0.05 level is 2.05. The calculated 't' value (7.23) is much higher than the tabulated value. For over all knowledge score which is statistically acceptable level of significance. In addition the calculated 'p' values for overall knowledge regarding selected organ donation in ITI students was 0.05. hence it is statistically interpreted that the structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected organ donation in ITI students was effective. Thus the H₁ is accepted. Analysis also revealed that there is an association between knowledge score with any of the selected demographic variables except area of residence

CONCLUSION

Based on the present study, the structured teaching programme is found to be effective in improving the knowledge on organ donation among ITI students. So health care should focus on educational initiatives which provide clear factual information about organ donation, address common myths and emphasize the life saving impact of organ transplants. Schools and universities can play a pivotal role by incorporating discussions on organ donation into health education programs and facilitating access to donor registries

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