



SELF-INTEREST REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS AT SELECTED COLLEGES, JABALPUR (M.P.)

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ABSTRACT

Organ shortages are a global problem, but Asia lags behind much of the rest of the world. Organ donation following brain stem death is infrequent in India. The current organ donation for cadaver in India is 0.08 per million. There is a huge shortage of organs in India, and patients die while on the waiting list as they do not get an organ on time. The increasing incidence of organ failure and inadequate supply has created a wide gap which has resulted in increasing number of deaths while waiting. A descriptive research survey was carried out to assess the self-interest regarding organ donation among college students at selected colleges, Jabalpur (M.P.) 200 college students were selected as sample by using non probability purposive sampling technique. Data was collected through organ donation self-interest checklist. Data was analyzed by descriptive statistics. Findings revealed that 148 (74%) college students were found with low self-interest regarding organ donation, 39 (19.5%) college students were moderate level of self-interest regarding organ donation and only 13 (6.5%) college students had high self-interest regarding organ donation. The mean self-interest regarding organ donation was 4.8 (SD $\pm$ 3.6) that ranged between low to moderate level of self-interest regarding organ donation among college students.

KEYWORDS : Assess, Self-interest, College Students, Organ Donation

INTRODUCTION

Organ transplantation is the most preferred treatment for many of the end-stage organ diseases as it offers a better quality of life and has a better long-term survival benefits. However, the primary hindrance to the organ transplantation program worldwide is the shortage of donor organs. There is an increasing discrepancy between the number of patients on the waiting list for organ transplantation and the available number of deceased donor organs.

India is currently having a deceased donation rate of 0.05–0.08/million population compared to rates of more than 20/million in Spain, US, and France. Because of this low donation rate, patients requiring transplantation wait for a long time. Patients with end-stage renal disease can be maintained on dialysis till they get the donor organ. However, patients requiring heart, lung, and liver cannot be maintained for an extended time on mechanical devices. Therefore, there is a great need for increasing organ donation and harnessing of donor organs. Although the public is accustomed to blood donation, there is largely a hesitation about organ donation. For the success of the organ donation program, positive attitude of the public toward organ donation and the consent by relatives for organ donation in the event of brain death are required.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

There is a wide gap between the number of organs required and the organs available. 2 lakh people await kidney transplant, but only 10,000 get one that is only five per cent. 50,000 individuals await heart, but in 2017, only 339 deceased heart donations were witnessed. Over the years, the number of deceased donors has witnessed threefold increase. While in 2013, there were only 313 donors across India, 2014 saw 411 donors and 2017 had 905 cadaver organ donors leading to 2870 organ donation. But still given the demand and size of the population, India remains a country with one of the lowest organ donation rates in the world.

Until last year, the rate of organ donation in India used to be 0.5 per million population, but today it has climbed up to 0.8, which is a positive thing. Despite this, we are still far away from other countries like Spain, USA, China, Germany, Australia and Brazil who are way ahead when it comes to organ donation. While Spain is leading the cause of organ donation with the highest rate of organ donation (per million population) at 46.9, USA has 31.96 rate, followed by Australia and Brazil at 20.70 and 16.60 respectively. China, the most populous nation in the world also has a better organ donation rate than India by 03.67

RESEARCH STATEMENT

A descriptive study to assess the self-interest regarding organ donation among college students at selected colleges, Jabalpur (M.P.)

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess self-interest regarding organ donation among college students at selected colleges

ASSUMPTIONS

1. College students may have some kind of self-interest regarding organ donation
2. Assessment of self-interest of college students could be helpful to assess their attitude regarding organ donation.

METHODOLOGY

A descriptive research approach was carried out to conduct descriptive survey research design. 200 college students were selected as sample by using non probability purposive sampling technique those were studying at selected colleges of Jabalpur (M.P.). Inclusion criteria was set to select the college students; who were studying non medical/nursing/allied health sciences courses, belong to age group between 18-30 years, and willing to participate in the study. Data was collected through organ donation self-interest checklist. Data was analyzed by descriptive statistics.

FINDINGS

Section-A: Description of demographic characteristics of college students of selected colleges

- Majority of college students 74% (148) were belonged to age group between 18-20 years, whereas 19% (38) college students were belonged to age group between 21-23 years. Moreover 7% (14) college students were belonged to age group between 24-26 years. No was found in 27 and above age group.
- 69% (138) college students were male and 31% (62) were female.
- 52% (104) college students were studying in private college whereas 48% (96) were studying in Government College.
- Majority of college students 72.5% (145) were Hindu whereas 16% (32) belonged to Muslim religion, moreover 9.5% (19) were Christian and only 2 (4) percent were Sikh.
- 98.5% (197) college student's family never suffered organ donation demand whereas 1.5% (3) college student's family suffered organ donation demand.

Section-B: Description of self-interest regarding organ donation among college students.

(1) Self-interest regarding organ donation activities among college students

- 89.5% (179) college students had not attended any kind of informative workshop/conference/seminar regarding organ transplantation.
- 8% (16) college students oriented about hospitals where organ transplantation occurs in their state.
- 1% (2) college students know about voluntary agencies that are

working for organ transplantation promotion.

- 1% (2) college students follow organ donation campaigns via social networking sites.
- 97% (194) college students never contributed in financial support for organ donation

(2) Self-Interest regarding organ donation among college students

- 98% (196) college students never think about organ donation.
- 94% (188) college students believe that only critical ill or dying patient can donate his/her organ.
- 77 % (154) college students were willing to donate their eye.
- 12.5% (25) college students were accepted that in future if they get opportunity than they will agree to donate their organ.

(3) Self-Interest regarding blood donation among college students

- 79% (158) college students were not taken any kind of membership/ associate with any blood donation group.
- 87% (174) college students never donated blood/blood components.
- Among 13% (26) of blood donor college students, 9% (18) was male and 4% (8) was female.
- 64.5% (129) college students accepted that in future if they get opportunity to donate blood than they will definitely donate blood.

Section-C: Assessment of self-interest level regarding organ donation among college students.

Table No. -1.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of the self-interest level regarding organ donation among college students. (N=200)

S. No.	Score	Grading	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Mean	S.D.
1.	1-4	Low	148	74%	4.8	3.6
2.	5-8	Moderate	39	19.5%		
3.	8-12	High	13	6.5%		
Total			200	100.0		

Research finding shows that 148 (74%) college students were found with low self-interest regarding organ donation, 39 (19.5%) college students were moderate level of self-interest regarding organ donation and only 13 (6.5%) college students had high self-interest regarding organ donation. The mean self-interest regarding organ donation was 4.8 (SD $\pm$ 3.6) that ranged between low to moderate level of self-interest regarding organ donation among college students.

CONCLUSION

Better self-interest may translate into the act of donation. Effective measures should be taken to improve self-interest of people with relevant information to promote and raise awareness regarding organ donation.

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