



“A PRE-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGE AT MIRZA, KAMRUP (R), ASSAM”.

Ms. Deepsikha Pathak	B.Sc. 4th year, NEMCARE Institute of Nursing Sciences Mirza, Kamrup, (R), Assam, India.
Ms. Limpismita Malakar	B.Sc. 4th year, NEMCARE Institute of Nursing Sciences Mirza, Kamrup, (R), Assam, India.
Ms. Eluara Begum	B.Sc. 4th year, NEMCARE Institute of Nursing Sciences Mirza, Kamrup, (R), Assam, India.
Prof. Jayashree Kakoti	Vice-Principal (Medical-Surgical Nursing Speciality), NEMCARE Institute of Nursing Sciences, Kamrup, (R), Assam, India.
Ms. Nazma Ahmed	Lecturer (Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing Speciality), NEMCARE Institute of Nursing Sciences, Kamrup, (R), Assam, India.

ABSTRACT **Background of the study:** The World Health Organization defines organ donation as the donation of a person's body components for transplantation after their death. A total of 114,690 organs were transplanted worldwide in 2012. An estimated 500,000 people in India pass away each year as a result of not knowing about organ donation. [1, 2] The most frequently transplanted organs are the kidney (the most popular organ), the heart (the organ that is rejected the most), the liver, the lungs, the pancreas, and the tissues are the skin, bones, and cornea. [3]. **Aim:** To evaluate the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding organ donation among undergraduate students. **Method:** Using a Pre-experimental one-group pre-test-post-test design. A suitable non-probability sampling strategy was employed. In Mirza, Kamrup (R), Assam, a study was conducted on fifty undergraduate students in particular colleges. **Results:** The findings indicate that, of the undergraduate students, majority age group 18-19 years (86%), majority gender are female (58%), majority type of family are nuclear family (70%), majority are from rural residence (90%), majority are Hindu religion (82%), majority family income are $\geq$ 25,000 (30%), majority population have adequate knowledge regarding the topic (86%) and majority of them got information from mass media (50%). In the pre-test, 44 (88%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 6 (12%), had inadequate knowledge about organ donation, In the post-test, 42 (84%) had adequate knowledge and 8 (16%) had moderately adequate knowledge understanding about organ donation. 13.16 is the computed "t" value, while the mean difference score is 5.86. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that participants have moderately adequate knowledge in pre-test and majority have adequate knowledge in post-test regarding organ donation which revealed significant improvement in the post-test and there is also an association with type of family and residence of the undergraduate students with the knowledge score.

KEYWORDS : Knowledge, Organ donation, Structured Teaching Programme undergraduate students

INTRODUCTION:

"The surgical procedure of transplanting vital organs into a recipient whose own organs are defective or have ceased to function as a result of disease" is how the Oxford Dictionary defines it. Worldwide, organ donation is promoted. Various governments throughout the world have different initiatives in place to promote organ donation. In comparison to the availability of organs, there is still a significant demand for them. It is necessary to take action in order to fulfill this constantly growing supply. Patients with end-stage organ failure see a progressive decline in their level of health status functioning. For some patients, organ transplantation is the sole treatment option. In 2022, there were 157,494 organ transplants performed globally. In India, the number of organ donors rose to over 16,041 in 2022. [1]

Objectives Of The Study:

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among undergraduate students.
- 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding organ donation among undergraduate students.
- 3) To find out the association between pre-test knowledge with selected demographic variable among undergraduate students.

Review Of Literature:

1) Sachdeva S. et.al (2022):

A cross sectional study was conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude of Medical, Nursing and Paramedical students towards organ donation in tertiary care Institute for Medical Education, patient care and research in INDIA. Study population was Undergraduate Medical, Nursing and Paramedical students studying in tertiary care Hospital. Out of 200 participants 199 responses were collected and 1 optometry students refused to fill the questionnaire. Therefore there were 111 Nursing students, 45 Medical students and 43 Paramedical students. Most of the respondents belonged to Hindu religion 85% from Nursing, and 90% from Medical and Paramedical students. In context

to previous information about organ donation, all the 4 students had some previous information about organ donation and mostly from mass media 90-94% from all groups. From all 3 departments, majority of the students had not attended any formal training program (99% from Nursing, 91% from Medical and 70% from Paramedical). [6]

2) Gowri G., Geetha G., et.al (2021):

A pre-experimental study to evaluate the impact of a structured organ donation education program on the college students in a chosen college in Chennai. For the investigation, a purposeful random sample method was employed. There were fifty pupils in the entire sample. According to the pre-test results, 18 people (or 36% of the sample) had insufficient knowledge, whereas 32 people (64% of the sample) had moderate knowledge. In the post-test following the implementation of the Structured Teaching Program, 20 (40%) had adequate knowledge, 26 (52%) had moderate knowledge, and 4 (8%), had inadequate knowledge. According to the study's findings, the post-test significantly improved. The post-test mean score was 12.05 with a "t" value of 7.63, indicating high significance at $p < 0.05$, whereas the pre-test mean score was 7.08. It demonstrates how well structured instruction is. [1]

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research approach: Quantitative Research Approach

Research design: Pre Experimental one group Pre - Test Post - Test Design.

Variables:

Dependent variable: The dependent variable is "Knowledge".

Independent variable: The Independent variable is "Structured Teaching Programme".

Demographic variables: The demographic variables are: age, gender,

type of family, residence, religion, family income, previous knowledge, sources of information.

Setting of the study: Dakshin Kamrup College, Mirza, Kamrup, (R), Assam.

Populations: Undergraduate Students.

Target population: All the undergraduate students in selected college at Mirza, Kamrup (R), Assam .

Accessible population: The undergraduate students of science stream in the selected college at Mirza , Kamrup (R), Assam .

Sample size: 50 undergraduate students.

Sample and sampling technique: Non - probability Convenient Sampling Technique is used.

Criteria for selection of sample:

Inclusion criteria:

- Undergraduate students from science stream.
- Undergraduate students who are present at the time of data collection.
- Undergraduate students who are interested.

Exclusion criteria:

- Undergraduate students from Arts and Commerce.

Tools and techniques:

Tools: Self-Structured Knowledge Questionnaire was used.

Technique: The technique used by the investigator for the study was Self-report.

Categorization of knowledge scores:

Inadequate Knowledge: 0-7

Moderately Adequate Knowledge: 8-14

Adequate Knowledge: 15-20

Validity Of The Tool

The prepared instrument along with the problem statement and objectives was submitted to three (3) experts: 3 nursing experts in the field of Medical Surgical Nursing Department for establishing the content and tool validity. The experts were requested to give their opinion regarding accuracy, relevancy and appropriateness of the content.

Ethical Considerations

- Written permission was taken from the college authority to conduct the research study.
- Written permission from the Principal of Dakshin Kamrup College, Mirza, Kamrup (R), Assam was Obtain before starting the final data collection procedure for the study.
- Written consent has been taken from all the participants.
- The subjects were assured of confidentiality and anonymity of the data obtained.
- Participants had the liberty to leave the study at any point of time as they desired.
- The study utilized non invasive procedure and it was ensured that there would be no physical or psychological harm to the participants.

RESULTS:

Table1: Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Undergraduate Students According To Demographic Variable

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES		FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Age	18-19	43	86%
	20-21	07	14%
	22-23	0	0%
	23-24	0	0%
Gender	Male	21	42%
	Female	29	58%
Type of family	Nuclear	35	70%
	Joint	15	30%
	Extended	0	0%

Residence	Rural	45	90%
	Urban	5	10%
Religion	Hindu	41	82%
	Muslim	09	18%
	Christian	0	0%
	Others	0	0%
Family income	≤15,000	14	28%
	15,001-20,000	14	28%
	20,001-25,000	07	14%
	≥ 25,000	15	30%
Previous knowledge	Yes	43	86%
	No	7	14%
If yes, Source of information	Mass media	25	50%
	Health workers	6	12%
	Relatives	8	16%
	Peer group	4	8%

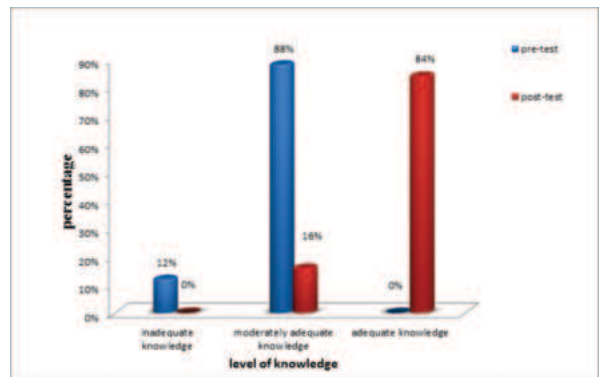


Figure 1: Bar Diagram Showing Percentage Distribution Of The Undergraduate Students Pre-test Knowledge And Post-test Knowledge Score.

Table 3: Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Organ Donation Among The Undergraduate Students

Knowledge	Mean	S.D	Mean difference	Paired 't' test & p- value
Pre- test	10.84	2.324	5.86	t=13.16 p=0.05 S*
Post- test	16.7	1.69		

*S- Significant

Table 4: Association Between The Pre-test Knowledge With Selected Demographic Variables

Demographic variable	Inadequate		Moderately adequate		Adequate		Chi-square Test, d.f and P - value
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Age							X2
18-19	5	10%	37	74%	-	-	=0.0022
20-21	1	2%	7	14%	-	-	d.f= 1
22-23	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	p=0.9626
23-24	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	*N.S
Gender							X2 =
Male	2	4%	19	38%	-	-	0.208
Female	4	8%	25	50%	-	-	d.f=1
Others	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	p= 0.6483
Type of family							X2 = 8.23
Nuclear	1	2%	33	66%	-	-	d.f= 1
Joint	5	10%	11	22%			p=0.0041
Extended	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	**S
Residence							X2 = 4.122
Urban	2	4%	3	6%	-	-	d.f= 1
Rural	4	8%	41	82%	-	-	p= 0.0423, **S

Family income						X ² =2.602 d.f= 3 P= 0.4571 *N.S
≤15,000	1	2%	13	26%	-	
15,001-20,000	1	2%	14	28%	-	
20,001-25,000	2	4%	5	10%	-	
≥25,000	2	4%	12	24%	-	
Religion						X ² = 1.083 d.f= 1 P= 0.2980 *N.S
Hindu	4	8%	37	74%	-	
Muslim	2	4%	7	14%	-	
Christian	0	0%	0	0%	-	
Previous knowledge						X ² =0.0313 d.f= 1 p= 0.8396 *N.S
Yes	5	10%	38	76%	-	
No	1	2%	6	12%	-	
Sources of knowledge, If yes.						X ² =3.74 d.f= 3 P= 0.2909 *N.S
Mass media	2	4%	23	46%	-	
Health worker	1	2%	5	10%	-	
Relatives	2	4%	6	12%	-	
Peer group/ friends	0	0%	4	8%	-	

*N.S- non- significant, **S- Significant, d.f- degree of freedom

CONCLUSION:

The knowledge regarding organ donation out of 50 undergraduate students in the pre- test, it shows that the majority of the students i.e.44 (88%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 6(12%) had inadequate knowledge regarding organ donation among undergraduate students. In post test, 43(86%) had adequate knowledge and 7(14%) had moderately adequate knowledge regarding organ donation. In the pre- test, the mean knowledge value is 10.84 with the standard deviation 2.324. In the post test the mean knowledge score was 16.7 with the standard deviation 1.69. The calculated paired't' test value of $t=13.16$ was found to be statistically significant at $p<0.05$. This reveals that, in the post-test there was a significant association between pre- test and post- test scores of knowledge which infers that the Structured Teaching Programme regarding organ donation among undergraduate students is effective.

REFERENCES:

- 1) G. Gowri et.al, A study to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching programme regarding organ donation among the college students in a selected college at Chennai,Journal of Research in Medical and Dental Science, 2021, (9), Page No- 77-81
- 2) Health Resources and Services Administration (2019) [Internet]. Available from <https://www.organdonor.gov/>
- 3) About Organ Donation [Internet]. Indiatimes.com. [cited 2023 Dec 21]. Available from: <https://www.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/aboutorgandonation.cms>
- 4) Sachdeva S, Josephine SP. Knowledge and attitude towards organ donation among the students of undergraduate health sciences. Asian J NursEduc Res [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2023 Dec 21];12(1):7–12. Available from: <https://ajner.com/AbstractView.aspx?PID=2022-12-1-2>