



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG PRE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

KEY WORDS:

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ABSTRACT

Organ donation is defined as when a person gives consent for their organ to be removed, legally while the donor is alive or after death with the consent of the next of their kin. **Aims:** The present study is aimed to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding the knowledge of organ donation among adolescents in selected pre university colleges at Lucknow district, Uttar Pradesh. **Settings and Design:** The present study was conducted at Bakshika Talab pre university college at Lucknow. **Methods:** In the present study, 200 adolescents were selected by using simple random technique. Simple random sampling is probability sampling techniques. In the present study, Investigator collected a list of adolescents in selected pre university college at Lucknow. The samples were selected randomly by using lottery method. List of students were taken and it is written in a chit and it was kept in the bowl, one person was assigned to pick the chits randomly for selecting the samples for the study. **Results:** overall pre test knowledge scores of the adolescents regarding the organ donation majority 55% were having inadequate knowledge, 45% were having moderate knowledge and there was no subjects with adequate knowledge. About overall post test knowledge score regarding organ donation 90% were having adequate knowledge, 10% were having moderate knowledge and no adolescents were having inadequate knowledge. **Conclusion:** In pre test, majority of adolescents (55.6%) had inadequate knowledge, 45% had moderate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge. In post test, most of the adolescents (90%) had adequate knowledge, 10% had moderate knowledge, none of them had inadequate knowledge.

INTRODUCTION:

This study is to determine the level of awareness, knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among pre university students. Organ donation is a priceless way to give back to others and to be able to make a huge difference by giving another a second chance at life. An organ or a tissue transplant can significantly improve the quality of life of the recipient and sometimes it is the only hope of survival for the patient. Only an increased awareness among people across the country can help improve the organ donation situation. People from different ages can be potential donors. When a person dies, he or she is examined for donor capabilities based on their medical history and age. The organ supply for transplantation does not match the increasing demand in most of the countries. In the USA and UK, the organ donation rate is 26 and 14 per million, whereas in India, it is only 0.34 per million population. In India, almost 500,000 people die every year due to non-availability of organs. Annually, 175,000 kidney patients, 50,000 heart patients, 50,000 liver patients, and 1 lakh corneal blind patients await transplant, but only 5000, 30, 700, and 25,000 donors are available, respectively. It is estimated that 1.5 lakh brain death occurs due to road traffic accidents (RTA) and if even 20% of them were to donate, all the requirements for organ transplantation in our country would be fulfilled.

Organ donation and transplantation is an important aspect of treatment of chronic organ failures in today's era of medicine. Since students are the back bone of the country, their positive attitude and high level of knowledge can create a positive environment and promote organ donation. Hence, this study was carried out to determine the present level of knowledge of students toward organ donation and to identify the areas where the knowledge was lacking and to further suggest remedial measures to augment the knowledge in those areas.

Materials and methods:

The study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding the knowledge of organ donation among adolescents in selected pre university colleges at Lucknow district, Uttar Pradesh.

The research design adopted for the present study was pre experimental design with one group pre-test post-test. This design was adopted to assess the knowledge gained by the

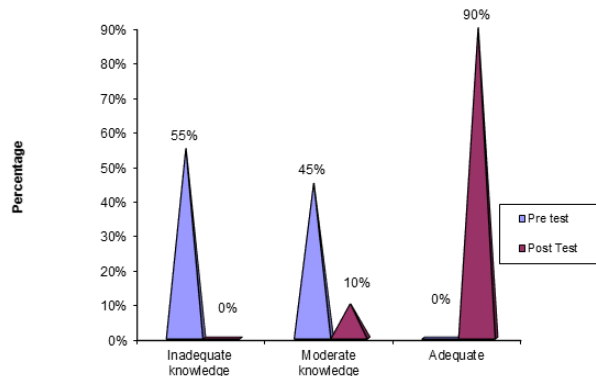
adolescents about organ donation following the administration of awareness programme. The questionnaires were pre-tested on a sample of 200 students and finalized. The questionnaire consists of structured questions with two sections: Section A: This section included demographic information such as age, gender, family income, and history of organ donation in the family. Section B: This section assessed the level of knowledge toward organ donation among study participants. Each question has 4 responses with 1 correct answer. Score 1 was given for each correct response in a single question and score 0 was given for wrong responses. After answering, the answer sheets were collected for evaluation. Statistical analysis was done using Microsoft Excel and SPSS version.

RESULTS:

The study population consisted of 200 respondents. All questions were answered by all the participants. About 78.5% of the participants were in the age group of 15-16 years. The sample included 103 (51.5%) male students and 97 (48.5%) female students. There was no significant difference between sociodemographic characteristics or knowledge regarding organ donation between the two genders. 55% of the students had a family annual income of 1.2 lakhs, while only 35% of the students had a family annual income of <1.2 lakhs. At the same time, 10% of the students had a family income of below 60000. whereas, 40% of students were hindu religious, 41.5% were belonged to Muslims, while 37% of the students were Christian. According to the family type, 48.5% of students came from nuclear family, 43.5% of pupils under joint family. A few (8%) of them were extended family types. Although, the samples were categorized by their educational background. 25% of the students were 11th standard. Meanwhile, 75% of them were 12th standard. Predominant source of their knowledge was internet (41.5%), followed by television /radio (32%), newspaper/ magazines (26.5%). Around 55% of students live in urban area, whereas, 45% of them reside in rural areas. Frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to the pre-test knowledge scores regarding organ donation were also different. 55% of students had inadequate knowledge regarding organ donation. but 45% of them had moderate knowledge regarding organ donation. After the post test knowledge analysis, 90% of the students acquired adequate knowledge about organ donation. While least of them had moderate

knowledge towards organ donation.

Comparison between the pre and post test knowledge score



Pyramid diagram representing comparison of the pre test and post test knowledge scores of the adolescent regarding organ donation

DISCUSSION:

Organ donation and transplantation is an important treatment modality of many end organ diseases. The gap between demand and supply is quite high. As per United Network for Organ Sharing, there are over 71,000 people on organ transplant waiting list in the United States. One of the important reasons behind this is a lack of knowledge among the entire population and many myths and beliefs accepted by people with respect to organ donation. It has been shown in previous studies as well that health professionals can positively influence the opinions and attitudes of patients and their relatives, leading to higher rates of organ procurement.

The present study was conducted to “A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding the knowledge of organ donation among adolescents in selected pre university colleges at Lucknow district, Uttar Pradesh”. The present study gives in-depth knowledge on selected factors related to organ donation among pre university students. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, Pre experimental was adopted. Simple random sampling technique was used to gather data in 200 samples. Data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale. The questionnaire consisted of three parts, i.e. demographic data, questions regarding knowledge of organ donation and scale to assess attitude regarding organ donation.

Majority of the adolescents were between the age group of 15-16 years that is ,(157) 78.5% were in the age group of 15-16 years ,(43)21.5% were in the age group of 17-18 years ,there was no subjects from the age group below 15 years. However, 51.5% of students were males and 48.5% of them were females. An interesting observation made was that religious factor plays a bigger role in limiting the number of organ donation. In the present study, 40% of the students were hindus, 41.5% were muslims and 37% were Christians. Majority of adolescents (55%) had a family annual income of 1.25 lakhs. On the other hand 35% of the students had an annual income of more than 1.25 lakhs. A little students had an annual income below 60000. This study was done about their family type. 48.5% of students hail from nuclear family. 43.5% of the teenagers from joint family. 8.0% were from extended family. Educational status of the adolescent: Majority of the adolescents were from 12th standard i.e, (150)75.0%, (50)25.0% were from 11th standard, there was no subjects from 10th class. Source of information: Majority of the adolescents were getting information from internet i.e ,(83)41.5% ,(64) 32.0% were getting information from TV/Radio, (53)26.5% were getting information

Newspaper/Magazines. Habitant: Majority of the adolescents were from urban area i.e, (110)55.0%, (90)45.0% of subjects was from rural area.

The first objective of the study was to assess the existing Level of knowledge of organ donation among adolescents in selected pre university colleges at Lucknow. The present study revealed the different aspect of knowledge of pre test scores, the overall knowledge score regarding organ donation , 55.6% were having inadequate knowledge, 45% were having moderate knowledge and there was none who were having adequate those who were having adequate knowledge. The mean ,median, S.D, and mean percentage were 9.75, 9.00, 2.377, 27.1% respectively. The post-test knowledge scores reveals that 90.0% of the adolescents had adequate knowledge (ranges from >75%), 10.0% of them had moderate knowledge (ranges from 25-75%) and none of them had inadequate knowledge.

Furthermore, the study highlights the need for professional endeavor among pre university students to promote awareness among adolescents.

CONCLUSION:

The present study highlights specific areas related to organ donation to be included in school curricula to increase the overall knowledge about organ donation among teenagers in the country. This will help to fill the gaps and lack of knowledge regarding the need of organ donation currently existing in the country.

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