



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS ORGAN DONATION AMONG CLIENTS VISITING VARIOUS OPDS OF A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN MUMBAI.

KEY WORDS: Organ Donation, knowledge, attitude.

Kiran Mathew	Tutor, College Of Nursing, INHS Asvini, Colaba Mumbai Under Maharashtra University Of Health Sciences, Nashik, Maharashtra, India
Priyanka Rana	BSc Nursing Student, College Of Nursing, INHS Asvini, Colaba, Mumbai. Under MUHS, Nashik
Seha Chauhan	Bsc Nursing Student, College Of Nursing, INHS Asvini, Colaba, Mumbai. Under MUHS, Nashik
Tripti Pal	Bsc Nursing Student, College Of Nursing, INHS Asvini, Colaba, Mumbai. Under MUHS, Nashik
Tamanna	Bsc Nursing Student, College Of Nursing, INHS Asvini, Colaba, Mumbai. Under MUHS, Nashik
Sunaina	Bsc Nursing Student, College Of Nursing, INHS Asvini, Colaba, Mumbai. Under MUHS, Nashik
Saneeya Fatema	Bsc Nursing Student, College Of Nursing, INHS Asvini, Colaba, Mumbai. Under MUHS, Nashik

ABSTRACT

Background: Organ donation is the contribution of a human organ or tissue from an alive or dead person to a living recipient that needs transplantation when the implantation of an organ is probably the only effective management. This study was aimed to identify the knowledge level and attitude of the population towards organ donation. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge and attitude towards organ donation among the clients visiting various OPDs. **Material & Methods:** A Quantitative Nonexperimental research design with a descriptive univariant approach was adopted for the study which included 200 clients who visited various OPDs of a tertiary care hospital. The samples were selected using Nonprobability convenient sampling technique. Self-Structured Questionnaire with consent form was given to clients. Self-structured questionnaire divided into 3 sections- (Sec A) Socio-demographic data, (Sec B) Knowledge assessment tool on organ donation, (Sec C) Attitude assessment tool towards organ donation. **Results:** The result revealed that most clients, 65.5% (131 out of 200), belonged to the age group 18-35 years and only 5% belonged to the age group 51-60 years. Majority of the samples (67%) were males. Out of the total sample population, 55% were graduates whereas only 3% were uneducated. The maximum number of samples (91%) for the research study were Hindus. Most of the samples were from the urban community (57.5%) whereas 42.5% were from rural community. **Conclusion:** The knowledge and attitude of clients towards organ donation was not up to the mark. Saving a life was the most common reason for supporting organ donation but knowledge about organ donation was the biggest obstacle as the majority of the clients think inadequate knowledge is the reason for people not to donate organs. The study population had good awareness about kidney donation but awareness about other organ donation such as liver was poor. Almost more than half of the subjects were willing for organ donation while others were not due to inadequate knowledge and perceived risk of organ donation. **Recommendation:** There is need for awareness campaigns in the community and the addressal about organ donation is also required during their contact with health care facility on regular basis to promote organ donation.

INTRODUCTION

Organ donation means the grafting of any human organ from any living person or brain-dead person to some other living person for therapeutic purposes¹. Organ transplantation can be a life-saving treatment for these patients Worldwide, kidney transplantation is the most performed procedure. In general, organ transplantation improves the life span of patients, minimizes morbidity, improves the quality of life and permits social and medical recovery. Despite the importance of organ donation and transplantation, there is a shortage of organ donation worldwide. Lack of knowledge among the public could be the reason. Also, organ donation rates in India are minuscule. Organ shortage is a global issue and it is imperative to take steps to bridge this gap. In the Indian context, despite its demographic dividend, the rate of organ donation has been abysmally low². The issue of organ donation is complex and multifactorial involving ethical, legal, medical, organizational, and societal factors [7]. Countries around the world have reported that people's attitudes toward organ donation are influenced by factors such as knowledge, education, and religion³. Common transplantations include kidneys, heart, liver, pancreas, intestines, lungs, bones, bone marrow, skin, and corneas⁴. In India, the Transplantation of Human Organs Act (THOA) was

enacted in 1994. [5] Yet the rate of organ donation in India is poor (0.34 per 100 000 population) compared to developed countries⁵. There is an urgent need to improve knowledge and attitudes to increase willingness toward deceased donations to bridge the rising demand-supply gap⁶. Awareness regarding details of organ donation needs further awareness drives. There is a lack of understanding regarding various aspects of brain death and its importance in organ donation⁷. This study was aimed to identify the knowledge level and attitude of the population towards organ donation and thereby contributing to mass awareness programmes and organ donation campaigns that are conducted across the nation. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge and attitude towards organ donation among the clients visiting various OPDs.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A Quantitative Non experimental research design with a descriptive univariant approach was adopted for the study. The study included 200 clients who visited various OPDs of a tertiary care hospital. The samples were selected using Non probability convenient sampling technique. Ethical clearance was taken from the institutional ethical clearance committee (IEC) and written informed consent was taken

from the clients visiting the various OPDs. Self-Structured Questionnaire with consent form was given to clients who were able to read and write in Hindi and English and who are willing to participate in the research study. Self-structured questionnaire divided into 3 sections- (Sec A) Socio-demographic data, (Sec B) Knowledge assessment tool on organ donation, (Sec C) Attitude assessment tool towards organ donation.

RESULTS

The result revealed that the majority of clients, 65.5% (131 out of 200), belonged to the age group 18-35 years and only 5% belonged to the age group 51-60 years. Majority of the samples (67%) were males. Out of the total sample population, 55% were graduates whereas only 3% were uneducated. The maximum number of samples (91%) for the research study were Hindus. The majority of the samples were from the urban community (57.5%) whereas 42.5% were from rural community.

The distribution of samples as per knowledge towards organ donation showed that the majority of clients (76%) understand the meaning of the term organ donation. 63.5% knew that organ donation can be done during lifetime as well as after death. The majority of clients were aware of the age limit for organ donation, i.e. at any age. 84% of clients knew that kidney is the most donated organ when alive. maximum clients (56%) knew that organs can be donated to anyone and not only to immediate family members. maximum clients (59.5%) were aware that donor's and recipient's blood group should match for organ donation. Half of the clients (51%) were unaware that liver can grow back after donation, only 22% were aware about it. Only 35% of clients were aware that organ rejection after transplantation is possible and 42% were unaware of it.

Assessment of attitude shows that 80.5% of clients perceive organ donation as a kind responsibility, 17.5% perceive it as an act of sympathy whereas only 2% perceive it as a source of earning money. The maximum clients i.e. 87.5% of samples support organ donation. The majority of clients, i.e. 95%, think that organ donation saves lives whereas only 2% think it doesn't. maximum clients i.e. (74.5%) are comfortable with organ donation, 6.5% of the population is uncomfortable whereas only 6.5% of subjects are neither comfortable nor uncomfortable with organ donation. Most of the clients (65%) have never talked about organ donation with anyone. The majority of clients, i.e. 96%, have never donated organ whereas only 4% have donated organ in their entire life. 63.5% clients are willing to donate organs while 35.5% are not. 52% clients think inadequate knowledge as the reason for people not to donate organs while only 6.5% of the population thinks fear to donate organs to strangers as the reason not to donate organs.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the study conducted by Balajee KL (2016) in Rural Puducherry were similar to the present study where majority of the samples population i.e. 98.9% belonged to the age group 18-30 years, 91% were males, more than 90% were post graduates, while in the present study the majority of sample population (65.5%) belonged to the age group 18-35 years, 67% were males and most of them i.e. 55% were graduates⁸.

The findings of the study conducted by the majority of participants had adequate awareness, positive perceptions and supported organ donation, however, only 51 per cent were willing to donate their organs⁹.

The findings of the research study conducted by Manish RB (2015) in western india were similar to the present study where 77% participants showed their will to donate organ while in the present study, 63.5% of the total sample

population were willing to donate organs¹⁰.

CONCLUSION

The knowledge and attitude of clients towards organ donation was not up to the mark. Saving a life was the most common reason for supporting organ donation but knowledge about organ donation was the biggest obstacle as the majority of the clients think inadequate knowledge is the reason for people not to donate organs. The study population had good awareness about kidney donation but awareness about other organ donation such as liver was poor. Almost more than half of the subjects were willing for organ donation while others were not due to inadequate knowledge and perceived risk of organ donation.

Source Of Funding: None

Conflict Of Interest: None

Acknowledgement

We would like to express our sincere thanks to Surg Rear Admiral Vivek Hande, Commanding Officer, INHS ASVINI for allowing us to conduct this research.

We express our sincere thanks to Brigadier Vandana Agnihotri, Former Principal, College of Nursing, INHS Asvini, Lt Col Keka Chatterjee, Vice principal, College of Nursing, INHS Asvini for providing us time and encouragement to pursue our research.

We are grateful to Lt Col Shiny Joseph, Lt Col Jilmy Anu Jose and Lt Col Brinda P. for their constant support throughout the course and we admire their qualities as an excellent teacher in all aspect.

We are indebted to HOD medicine INHS Asvini for providing valuable inputs during each stage of our study and for their kind words of encouragement extended to us which has enhanced our motivation.

We would like to acknowledge our profound obligation and gratitude to our research guide Brigadier Vandana Agnihotri and Maj Kiran Mathew, without their care, patience, wholehearted encouragement and tremendous support and guidance, the submission of this research would have been not possible. Our sincere thanks and gratitude is extended for her personal approach towards the completion of the study.

We are obliged to the entire teaching staff, CON, INHS Asvini for their support and valuable inputs.

We are thankful to all the clients visited various OPDs who have participated in our study without whom this study would not have borne fruits. Above all we express our deepest sense of gratitude, God almighty for providing us the wisdom and courage to withstand odd times during the study.

REFERENCES

1. Tanna H, Patel H, Patel P, Patel G, Kumar D. Knowledge and Attitude Toward Organ Donation Among Interns and Residents in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Gujarat, India. *Cureus*. 2023 Aug 20;15(8):e43797. doi: 10.7759/cureus.43797. PMID: 37731452; PMCID: PMC10508246. Knowledge and Attitude Toward Organ Donation Among Interns and Residents in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Gujarat, India - PubMed
2. Nayak VC, Nayak S. An empirical investigation on the impact of attitudes towards organ donation in India. *F1000Res*. 2023 Jun 5;12:463. doi: 10.12688/f1000research.131652.2. PMID: 37405233; PMCID: PMC10317467. An empirical investigation on the impact of attitudes towards organ donation in India - PubMed
3. Chakradhar K, Doshi D, Srikanth Reddy B, Kulkarni S, Padma Reddy M, Sruthi Reddy S. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Regarding Organ Donation among Indian Dental Students. *Int J Organ Transplant Med*. 2016;7(1):28-35. Epub 2016 Feb 1. PMID: 26889371; PMCID: PMC4756262. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Regarding Organ Donation among Indian Dental Students - PMC
4. Tamuli RP, Sarmah S, Saikia B. Organ donation - "attitude and awareness among undergraduates and postgraduates of North-East India". *J Family Med Prim Care*. 2019 Jan;8(1):130-136. doi: 10.4103/jfmpc.jfmpc_206_18. PMID: 30911493; PMCID: PMC6396593. https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6396593/
5. Vijayalakshmi P, Sunitha T S, Gandhi S, Thimmaiah R, Math SB. Knowledge, attitude and behaviour of the general population towards organ donation: An

- Indian perspective . Natl Med J India 2016;29:257-261 <https://nmji.in/knowledge-attitude-and-behaviour-of-the-general-population-towards-organ-donation-an-indian-perspective/>
6. Shrivastav V, Murugan Y, Gandhi R, Nagda J. Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Regarding Organ Donation Among Medical Students in India: A Mixed Methods Study. *Cureus*. 2024 Mar 14;16(3):e56136. doi: 10.7759/cureus.56136. PMID: 38618406; PMCID: PMC11016158. Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Regarding Organ Donation Among Medical Students in India: A Mixed Methods Study - PMC
 7. Bharambe VK, Arole VU, Puranam V, Kulkarni PP, Kulkarni PS. Knowledge and attitude toward organ donation among health-care professionals in a rural town in India. *Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl*. 2018 May-Jun;29(3):671-679. doi: 10.4103/1319-2442.235176. PMID: 29970745. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29970745/>
 8. Balajee KL, Ramachandran N, Subitha L. Awareness and Attitudes toward Organ Donation in Rural Puducherry, India. *Ann Med Health Sci Res*. 2016 Sep-Oct;6(5):286-290. doi: 10.4103/amhsr.amhsr_63_15. PMID: 28503345; PMCID: PMC5414440. Awareness and Attitudes toward Organ Donation in Rural Puducherry, India - PubMed
 9. Joe N, Chakala ST, Fathima F, Shankar N. Awareness & perceptions about organ donation among patient attendants in a tertiary-care hospital in South India: An observational study. *Indian J Med Res*. 2024 Dec;160(6):552-559. doi: 10.25259/IJMR_473_2024. PMID: 39913519; PMCID: PMC11801761. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11801761/>
 10. Raval, Manish. An Analytical Study of Non Performing Assets of Nationalized Banks in India. 2014.(PDF) An analytical study of non performing assets of nationalized banks in India