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A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among nursing students of selected colleges at Moradabad

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Abstract

Organ donation had saved life's of many people who would have died till now, so it is considered as the gift to medical trade. An organ is needed in great number for the transplant. Indeed, the need for transplantable organs and the supply of it is increasing in day to day basis. This purpose of the study was to find out the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among the Bsc Nursing students in selected colleges of Moradabad. The finding of the study can help the students to increase their knowledge and become a donor in future. The objective of the study was to determine the knowledge and attitude concerning organ donation among nursing students. A survey research approach was used and the research design adopt for the present study was descriptive. The target population for the study was students of Bsc nursing final year. Sample size was 120 data analysis was done by the basis of objective and hypothesis of study.

The obtained data was analyzed based on objective and hypothesis by using descriptive and inferential statistics and hypothesis were tested at 0.5 level of significance. The result of the study says that majority of the students 65(65%) have moderate level of knowledge. 76(76%) have unfavorable attitude towards organ donation. There was no association found between knowledge and attitude and socio- demographic variables of the students regarding organ donation among Bsc nursing final year students. This study concluded the majority of the students have moderate level of knowledge and an unfavorable attitude towards organ donation.

Keywords: organ donation, knowledge, attitude

1. Introduction

Organ donation had saved life's of many people who would have died till now, so it is considered as the gift to medical trade. An organ is needed in great number for the transplant. Indeed, the need for transplantable organs and the supply of it is increasing in day to day basis. Scarcity of organs is seen due to numerous reasons. People are hesitant in donating their organ because they don't have relevant knowledge regarding organ donation. False thinking of the people is the great cause and a hindrance and that is the reason they don't wish to donate their organs. It is a immense necessity for the education impetus both for the public people and the government to look upon the lack of enterprise and it is due to incomplete and inappropriate knowledge.

Organ donation is the endowment of organic tissue or an organ of the human from a dead or living person to a living receiver in order to save the life of the recipient. A contribution can be made by a live person after his natural death. 37 different body organs can be donated after the death of a person like few tissues and cornea of the eye, bone, skin, blood vessels.

2. Material and methods

Study was descriptive approach and cross sectional design. After obtaining Permission the final study was conducted from in November 2017. Simple random sampling technique was used for selecting the sample from 100 nursing students. Questionnaire was used for data collection on attitude and knowledge regarding organ donation.

3. Ethical clearance

Ethical approval was taken from the Teerthanker Mahaveer University Ethical Committee for conducting the study. The permission for conducting final study was taken from the Principal of Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Nursing, moradabad. Informed consent was taken from the participants.

4. Procedure of data collection

After obtaining formal sanction from the Principal, Teerthankar Mahaveer Hospital and Research Centre, the pilot study was conducted from 13 December 2017- 19 December at Teerthankar Mahaveer Hospital and Research Centre, Moradabad. The pilot study was intended to assess the knowledge and attitude of the Bsc nursing final year student. Students were informed regarding the purpose of the study before administration of tool to obtain a free and frank response.

The pilot study was carried out to find out the probability of the study. Therefore the students were selected by simple random sampling. An informed consent was taken from the participants and reassurance was given for their ambiguity.

On an average time taken for each subjects for commencing the data was 20 minutes. Firstly the data was collected from the 20 students for the pilot study. The data was analyzed by

descriptive and inferential statistics. The subject did not experience any complications during the entire study. The tool was originated to be realistic to collect the required information.

5. Result and Discussion

Table 1 depicts that majority of the nursing students 62(62%) were in the age group of 20-25 years. majority of the students 51(51%) were females. majority of the nursing students 95(95%) were unmarried, majority of the nursing students 62(62%) were hindu, majority of the nursing students 64(64%) belongs to rural background, majority of the nursing students 68(68%) were having nuclear family, majority of the nursing students 45(45%) were family income between 5001-20000.

Table 2 depicts that majority of the students 65(65%) were having moderate level of knowledge regarding organ donation.

Table 3 depicts that majority of the students 76(76%) were having unfavourable attitude regarding organ donation.

The result are clearly illustrate that all the students were having moderate level of knowledge regarding organ donation. majority of the students were having unfavourable attitude regarding organ donation.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of nursing students in terms of selected personal variables. N=100

S. No.	Personal variables	f(%)
1.	Age in years	
1.1	<20 years	35 (35%)
1.2	20-25 years	62(62%)
1.3	25- 30years	3(3%)
2.	GENDER	
2.1	Male	49(49%)
2.2	Female	51(51%)
3.	RELIGION	
3.1	Christian	5(5%)
3.2	Hindu	62(62%)
3.3	Muslim	30(30%)
3.4	Others	3(3%)
4.	MARITAL STATUS	
4.1	Married	3(3%)
4.2	Unmarried	95(95%)
4.3	Divorce	2(2%)
5	DOMICILARY BACKGROUND	
5.1	Rural	64(64%)
5.2	Urban	36(36%)
6	TYEPE OF FAMILY	
6.1	Nuclear	68(68%)
6.2	Joint	32(32%)
7	MONTHLY INCOME	
7.1	<5000	8(8%)
7.2	5001-20000	45(45%)
7.3	20001-50000	29(29%)
7.4	>50001	18(18%)

Table 2: Frequency distribution related to level of knowledge of the students N=100

Level of knowledge	f(%)
Inadequate	32(32%)
Moderate	65(65%)
Adequate	3(3%)

Table 3: Frequency distribution related to level of attitude of the students N=100

Attitude	F (%)
Favorable attitude	24(24%)
Unfavorable	76(76%)

6. Discussion

The present study findings indicates that the majority of the nursing students 62(62%) were in the age group of 20-25 years. majority of the students 51(51%) were females. majority of the nursing students 95(95%) were unmarried, majority of the nursing students 62(62%) were hindu, majority of the nursing students 64(64%) belongs to rural background, majority of the nursing students 68(68%) were having nuclear family, majority of the nursing students 45(45%) were family income between 5001-20000, majority of the students 65(65%) were having moderate level of knowledge regarding organ donation, majority of the students 76(76%) were having unfavourable attitude regarding organ donation.

The result are clearly illustrate that all the students were having moderate level of knowledge regarding organ donation. majority of the students were having unfavourable attitude regarding organ donation.

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