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To assess the Knowledge and Attitude regarding Organ donation among PU college students, in selected PU colleges at Vijayapur, with a view to provide an informational booklet

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Abstract

Background: Organ transplant is done to replace the recipient's damaged organ with the working organ of the donor so that the recipient could function normally. The emerging field of regenerative medicine is allowing scientists and engineers to create organs to be re-grown from the patient's own cells.

Results: The data was collected from 100 PU college students. Knowledge level of 100 PU college students were assessed by using structured knowledge questionnaire and the findings shows that, only 5% (5) of the participants had poor level of knowledge, where as 60% (60) of the participants had average level of knowledge, 34% (34) of the participants had good knowledge and only 1%(1) of participant had excellent knowledge towards organ donation. Attitude level of PU College students were assessed by using attitude scale and the findings shows that 85% (85) of the participants had favorable attitude, 15% (15) of the participants had unfavorable attitude towards organ donation. There is no significant association between levels of knowledge of PU college students with their selected demographic variables.

Conclusion: The informational booklet was effective in improving the knowledge of PU college students on organ donation.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Organ donation, PU college students, Informational Booklet

1. Introduction

Organ donation is the process of Retrieving or Procuring an organ from a live or deceased person known as a DONOR. The process of recovering organs is called HARVESTING. This organ is transplanted into the RECEPIENT who is in need of that organ. There are two types of organ donation; Live Donation & Deceased or Cadaver Donation. Live Donation is from a healthy and living person. This can only be done in the case of a liver or a kidney. Deceased organ donation or cadaver organ donation is organ donation from a person who has been declared brain dead by a team of authorized doctors at a hospital. A person is said to be brain dead when there is an irreversible loss of consciousness, absence of brain stem reflexes and no spontaneous respiration ^[1]

Organ transplantation is unique among surgical procedures, in that the procedure cannot take place without the donation of an organ or a partial organ from another person. Since 1988, more than 390,000 organs have been transplanted, with approximately 80 percent of the transplanted organs ^[2]

In India approximately 5 lakh people die annually due to shortage of donor's organ. The shortage can be met if even 5 to 10% of the victims involved in fatal accidents serve as organ donors. Some of the reasons for not donating organs are primarily lack of awareness among the public and professionals in the field of medicine, cultural and religious barriers and misconceptions associated with organ donation. Infrastructure wise India has a little more than 300 hospitals that are authorized to perform organ transplantation. This means only one

Hospital is equipped for organ transplantation and retrieval for about 43 lakh population. These are some of issues hampering organ donation in India [3].

Living donation takes place when a living person donates an organ for transplantation to another person. The living donor can be a family member, such as a parent, child, brother or sister, grandparent or grandchild. It can also come from someone who is emotionally related to the recipient, such as a good friend, a relative, a neighbour or an in-law [4].

2. Material and methods

Sources of Data: The data was collected from PU college students in selected PU colleges, Vijayapur

Research Design: The research design selected for the study is a descriptive correlation design was best suited to find the knowledge and attitude of PU college students regarding organ donation.

Setting: This study was conducted in the selected PU colleges, Vijayapur.

Population: In the present study population consisted of PU College students at selected PU colleges, Vijayapur.

Sample: The sample selected for the study was PU college students of selected PU colleges, Vijayapur

Sample Size: The sample size of this study consist of 100 PU college students

Sampling Technique: In the present study non probability purposive sampling technique is adopted to the sample.

2.1 Sampling Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- PU students who are willing to participate in the study
- PU students who are available during the period of data collection
- PU students in selected PU colleges at Vijayapur

2.2 Exclusion Criteria

- PU students who are sick or ill
- PU students who are not understand language
- PU students who have previous knowledge regarding organ donation

2.3 Tool Used

1. **Section A: Socio-Demographic Profile:** In Socio-demographic Profile includes Age, Gender, PU branches, Income of the family, Religion, knowledge regarding organ donation and sources of information Etc. Scoring keys prepared by coding the demographic variables.
2. **Section B: Structured Knowledge Questionnaire:** The structured knowledge questionnaire includes 20 MCQ's each MCQ's carries 4 options out of them one correct answer and others incorrect.
3. **Section C: 5 Point Likert Scale:** The 5 point Likert scale was used to assess the level of attitude regarding Organ donation.

3. Results

Section A: Descriptive of demographic variables of PU students

Section C: Distribution of Attitude scores of PU Students towards organ donation

Section D: Co-relation of Knowledge and Attitude scores on organ donation among PU Students

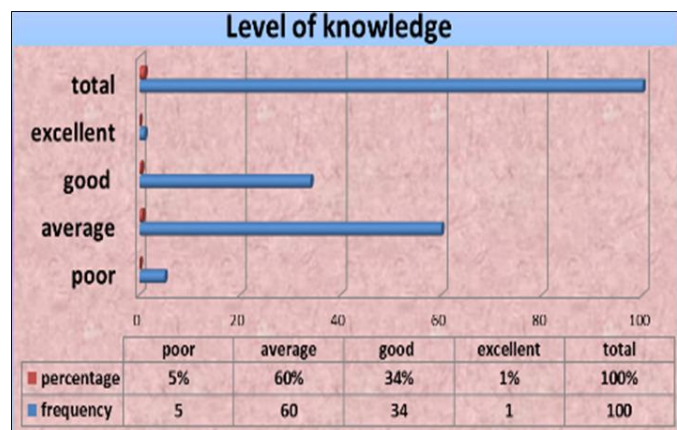
Section E: Association of Knowledge and Attitude scores among PU Students with their selected demographic variables

Table 1: Section A: Descriptive of demographic variables of PU students

SI No	Socio-demographic Data	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age		
	14-16	0	0%
	16-18	94	94%
	18-20	6	6%
	19-21	0	0%
	Total	100	100%
2	Gender		
	Male	43	43%
	Female	57	57%
	Total	100	100%
3	Type of Family		
	Nuclear	55	55%
	Joint	45	45%
	Total	100	100%
4	Previous Knowledge regarding Organ donation		
	Yes	72%	Yes
	No	28%	No
	Total	100%	Total
5	Source of Information		
	Print media	7	7
	Electronic media	7	7
	Health worker	45	45
	Family and friends	41	41
	Total	100	100

Table 2: Section B: Distribution of Knowledge scores of PU Students towards organ donation

Level of knowledge	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0 to 5	5	5%
Average	6 to 10	60	60%
Good	11 to 15	34	34%
Excellent	16 to 20	1	1%
Total		100	100%



Section B: Distribution of Knowledge scores of PU Students towards organ donation

Table 3: Section C: Distribution of Attitude scores of PU Students towards organ donation

Level of attitude	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Most favorable	101 - 125	0	0%
Favorable	76 - 100	85	85%
Unfavorable	51 - 75	15	15%
Most unfavorable	25 - 50	0	0%
Total		100	100%

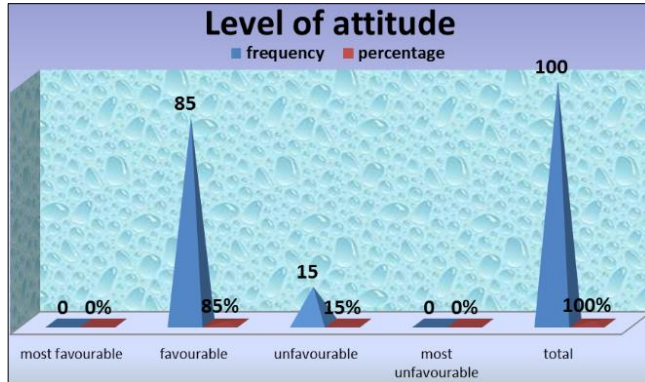


Table 4: Section D: Co-relation of Knowledge and Attitude scores on organ donation among PU Students

Sample	Knowledge		Attitude		R Value
	Mean (%)	S.D	Mean (%)	S.D	
PU STUDENTS	9.5%	2.44	85.23%	6.022	0.85

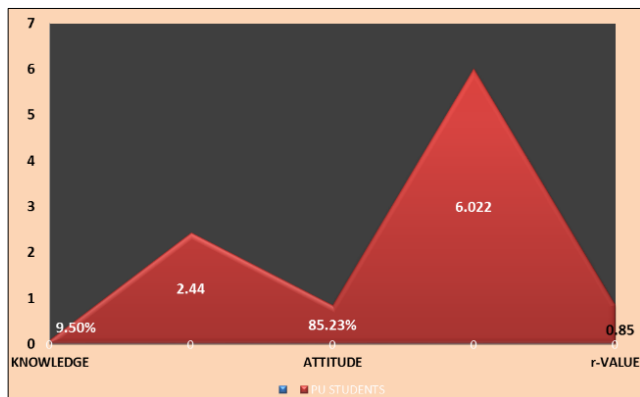


Table 5: Section E: Association of Knowledge scores among PU Students with their selected demographic variables

SI NO	Demographic variable	Knowledge Level		Chi-Square	Inference
		<9	>9		
1	Age			1.434	NS
	14-16 years	0	0		
	16-18 years	31	63		
	18-20 years	1	5		
	21-22 years	0	0		
2	Gender			1.434	NS
	Male	18	15		
	Female	20	45		
3	Family			0.0623	NS
	Nuclear	20	35		
	Joint	17	28		
4	Do you have knowledge regarding Organ donation..?			0.8812	NS
	Yes	25	48		
	No	12	15		
5	Source of Information			1.959	NS
	Print media	2	6		
	Electronic media	4	4		
	Health Worker	19	28		
	Family & friends	12	25		

Table 6: Section E: Association of Attitude scores among PU Students with their selected demographic variables

SI No	Demographic variable	Knowledge Level		Chi-Square	Inference
		<9	>9		
1	Age			0.516	NS
	14-16 years	0	0		
	16-18 years	31	63		
	18-20 years	1	5		
	21-22 years	0	0		
2	Gender			0.834	S
	Male	18	15		
	Female	20	45		
3	Family			1.965	NS
	Nuclear	20	35		
	Joint	17	28		
4	Do you have knowledge regarding Organ donation..?			1.171	NS
	Yes	25	48		
	No	12	15		
5	Source of Information			0.83	NS
	Print media	2	6		
	Electronic media	4	4		
	Health Worker	19	28		
	Family & friends	12	25		

4. Discussion

The present study was designed to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among PU college students. In order to achieve the objective of the study evaluative approach was adopted. Convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples from the population. The data was collected from 100 PU college students. Knowledge level of 100 PU college students were assessed by using structured knowledge questionnaire and the findings shows that, only 5% (5) of the participants had poor level of knowledge, where as 60% (60) of the participants had average level of knowledge, 34% (34) of the participants had good knowledge and only 1% (1) of participant had excellent knowledge towards organ donation. Attitude level of PU College students were assessed by using attitude scale and the findings shows that 85% (85) of the participants had favorable attitude, 15% (15) of the participants had unfavorable attitude towards organ donation. There is no significant association between levels of knowledge of PU college students with their selected demographic variables.

5. Conclusion

The findings of the pretest showed that none of the participants had adequate knowledge on organ donation. The mean posttest percentage scores in all areas were found to be high, the maximum gain in the facts related to knowledge regarding organ donation. Significant perceived learning among PU College students took place in all the aspect of with a view to provide to an informational Booklet on organ donation. The results which was computed knowledge scores indicates a true gain in knowledge and concluded that informational Booklet was effective in improving the knowledge of PUC students on knowledge regarding organ donation.

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