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Assessment of attitude regarding organ donation among pre university students

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Abstract

Organ donation is the process of transferring organ or tissue from one person (the organ donor) and placing it into another person (the recipient). Transplantation is conducted when the recipient's organ has failed or has been damaged by disease or injury. Organ transplantation is one of the greatest achievements in modern medical science era.

Aim: The present study is indicated that the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding the attitude 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: 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: The study reveals the pre-test attitude scores of the adolescents regarding the organ donation. Almost 90.0% (180) of them had unfavourable attitude 10.0% (20) were having moderately favourable and none were having favourable attitude. After the post-test attitude, overall the post-test attitude scores of the adolescent regarding organ donation 51.5% (103) were having moderately favourable attitude, 48.5% (97) were having favourable attitude none were having unfavourable attitude.

Conclusion: In pre-test, majority of the students showed unfavourable attitude towards organ donation, while only least of the students expressed moderately favourable attitude towards organ donation. After the post test, the trend has changed almost more number of students have good attitude towards organ donation.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, Structured teaching program and, pre university students.

Introduction

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. Organ donations save lives of many patients affected by organ failures and also it helps to improve their quality of life. Medical science is developing day by day by unveiling God's miraculous mystery – Human being & primarily human body. In case any of the organs of the human body fails to function, medical science can extend its functioning for some time, but when an end stage failure is reached, just like a machine whose parts are changed, the failed organ needs to be replaced. There are massive numbers of needy patients all over the world, who suffer from various end stage organ failures and whose lives can be saved only by the timely replacement of the failed organ. Human to human transplantation of cell tissue and organs has become the simplest treatment for a good vary of fatal diseases. Transplantation has been increasing over the past few decades. Whereas, many of the people have thought of donating our cash and outlay time to numerous charities, we have a tendency to might not have a thought of organ donation. This can be probably the best type of donation that is greatly required throughout the planet. Organ trans-plantation saves thousands of lives in the world. According to WHO, globally 6600 kidney donations, 21000 liver donations and 6000 heart donations were transplanted? There is a huge shortage of organs in India, and patients die while on the waiting list as they do not get an organ on time. The increasing incidence of organ failure and inadequate supply has created a wide gap which has resulted in increasing number of deaths while waiting.

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The worst thing about organ donation is the refusal of family consent^[12]. Organ donation rates could be increased by enhancing the quality of hospital care and ensuring that the request for donation is handled in a way that meets the family's informational and emotional needs. Moreover, Lack of awareness along with myths and misconceptions add to the low percentage of organ donation. Knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours are essential factors in fostering an environment that positively influences organ donation rates^[14-16]. Globally the prevalence of attitude of organ donation ranges from 60 to 85%, which varies between countries. Hence, this study was carried out to determine the present level of attitude of students toward organ donation.

Materials and Methods

The present study is focussed to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding the attitude of organ donation among adolescents in selected pre university colleges at Lucknow district, Uttar Pradesh.

The present study was pre experimental design with one group pre-test post-test. This design was adopted to assess the attitude 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: it consist of 16 items 8 positively and 8 negatively worded statements. Each item had 5 Alternative strongly agree, uncertain, disagree and strongly disagree. Positive items were scored 5 on strongly agree, whereas negative items were scored 5 on strongly disagree, minimum possible score was 16 and maximum possible score indicating in high positive attitude was 80.

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 catagorized 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 the television/radio (32%), newspaper/magazines (26.5%). Around 55% of students live in urban area, whereas, 45% of them reside in rural areas. In the pre-test attitude scores of the adolescents regarding the organ donation was Almost 90.0% (180) of them had unfavourable attitude 10.0% (20) were having moderately favourable and none were having favourable attitude: After the post test, 51.5% (103) were having moderately favourable attitude, 48.5% (97) were having favourable attitude none were having unfavourable attitude.

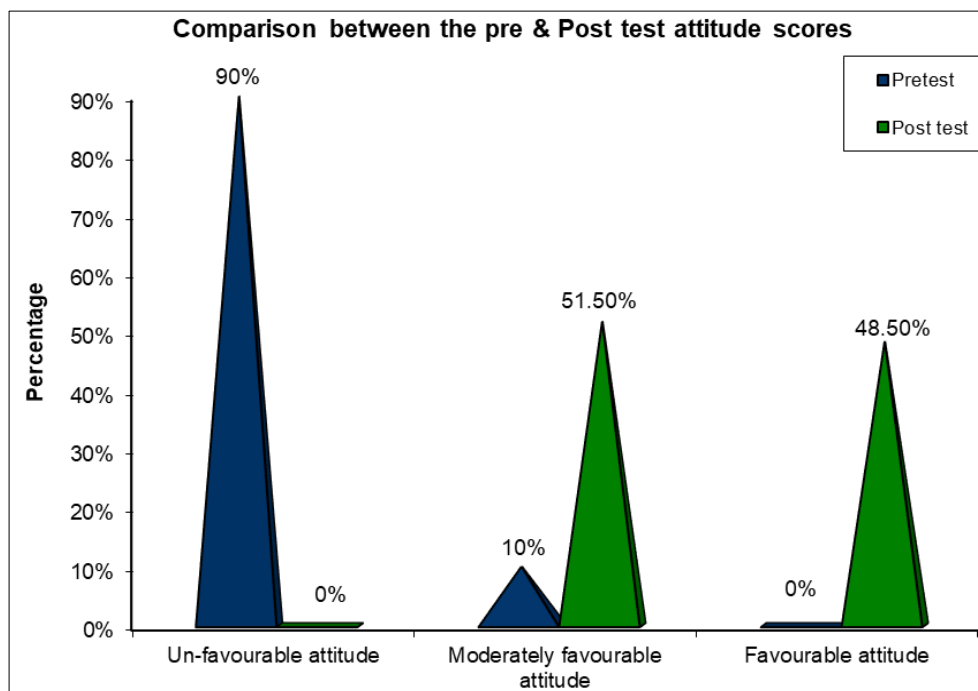


Fig 1: Pyramid diagram representing comparison of the pre-test and post-test attitude scores of the adolescent regarding organ donation

Discussion

The present study was conducted to “A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding

the attitude of organ donation among adolescents in selected pre university colleges at Lucknow district, Uttar Pradesh”

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 attitude scale. The questionnaire consisted of three parts, i.e. demographic data, 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 present study also reveals the protest attitude score, 90% were having unfavourable attitude, 10% were having moderately favourable attitude and none were having favourable attitude. The mean, median, S.D and mean percentage were 27.80, 27.00, 3.389, 34.8% respectively. The post-test attitude scores reveals that 48.3% of the adolescents had favourable attitude (ranges from >75%), 51.7% of them had moderately favourable attitude (ranges from 25-75%) and none of them had unfavourable attitude (ranges from <25%) regarding organ donation. The mean, median, S.D, and the mean percentage for the post-test attitude scores were 63.58, 64.00, 5.904 and 79.5% respectively.

Overall, the analysis of the mean percentage for the pre and post-test attitude scores revealed that the post-test mean percentage (79.5%) was greater than the pre-test mean percentage (34.8%). This showed that the structured teaching programme was effective in the significant gain in attitude level of the adolescents regarding organ donation.

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

Conclusion

Measures should be taken to educate people with relevant information, including the benefits of organ donation and possible risks as well so that people can make informed choices in the future. The result of this research indicates that there is need for more intensified interdisciplinary discussion and information to prepare the general population about organ donation.

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