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A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among the nursing students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing Mandi Gobindgarh, Distt Fatehgarh Sahib

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Abstract

Organ donation is the donation of biological tissues or an organ of the human body, from a living or dead to a living recipient in need of a transplantation. Despite of good advances in the field of medicines, organ transplant still considered as an only lifesaving treatment for the patient suffering from end stage of organ failure. However, the unavailability of adequate donor for organ transplantation has result in major organ shortage crisis. Organ and tissue transplantation provides a second chance of life for thousands of people each year. Organ transplantation is permissible at every region of almost every religion of the world. The success of organ transplantation as a treatment option, the rising incidence of related or contributory medical conditions, improvements in immunosuppressive medications and other factors have resulted in a rapid escalation in the waiting list for transplantation in recent decades

Aims of the Study were to assess the knowledge and Attitude regarding organ donation, to find out the association between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation and to associate knowledge and attitude with selected demographic variable among the Nursing Students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing Mandi gobindgarh, District Fatehgarh Sahib Punjab.

Keywords: The key words of this study include knowledge, Attitude, Organ Donation, Nursing students and Desh Bahgat school of Nursing

Introduction

In the 50 years since the first successful organ transplant, thousands of recipients of a transplanted kidney, heart, pancreas, liver, or other solid organ in the United States and throughout the world have had their lives extended and their health enhanced as a result of organ transplantation.

Organ and tissue transplantation provides a second chance of life for thousands of people each year. Organ transplantation is permissible at every region of almost every religion of the world. Each year, thousands of people die while waiting for an organ transplant. There is a shortage of organ and the gap between the number of organ donated and the number of people waiting for a transplant is getting larger.

The organ donation and transplantation system strives to honor the gift of donated organs by fully using those organs to save or improve the quality of the lives of transplant recipients. As a result of advances achieved through basic and clinical research over the past several decades, organ transplantation has become the optimal treatment for many end-stage organ-specific diseases. However, there are not enough donated organs to meet the demand. Furthermore, some organs may not be recovered, some recovered organs may not be transplanted, and some transplanted organs may not function adequately, all of which exacerbates the imbalance between the supply and the demand of organs. A determination that an organ is not suitable for transplantation is based on a variety of factors, such as the health of the deceased donor, the cause of death, or functional or anatomic abnormalities found in a potential donor or donor.

Organ transplantation is the process of replacing diseased organs, parts of organs, or tissues by healthy organs or tissues. The transplanted organ or tissue can be obtained from the patient himself, from another human donor, or from an animal. Transplanted organs may be

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artificial or natural, whole (such as kidney, heart, and liver) or partial (such as heart valves, skin, and bone). Approximately, 25 different organs and tissues can be transplanted such as heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, cornea, bone marrow, blood, skin, and ligaments.

Need of Study

Organ transplantation is one of the most spectacular endeavours till date. Medical advances have contributed tremendously to its success and have led to be shortage for organ and low response to cadaver's organ donation. Three people die each day waiting for an organ donor and approximately 8000 people per year are on the active waiting list. A major reason for the shortage of organs is that many people have not recorded their wish about organ donation or discussed it with their families. Myths and misconception about organ donation discourage potential donors for making the decision to donate organ and tissue after death. The student population in particular, need to be educated about transplantation and need to accept the commitment to donate organ. Education program have recently been suggested as a new approach in solving the organ shortage.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge of students regarding organ donation among Nursing Students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing in Mandi Gobindgarh, District Fatehgarh Sahib Punjab.
2. To assess the attitude of students regarding organ donation among Nursing Students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing in Mandi Gobindgarh, District Fatehgarh Sahib Punjab.
3. To determine relationship between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among Nursing Students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing in Mandi Gobindgarh, District Fatehgarh Sahib Punjab.
4. To find the association between knowledge and attitude with selected socio demographic variable among Nursing Students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing in Mandi Gobindgarh, District Fatehgarh Sahib Punjab.

Conceptual Framework Conceptual framework of the present study deal with General system theory. General system theory was proposed by Ludwig von Bertalanffy (1901-1972). It is a general science of 'wholeness'. It describes how to break whole things into parts and then to learn how the parts work together in "system". The concept may be applied to different kind of system example molecule in chemistry, culture in sociology, origin in anatomy & health in nursing. System theory has been applied in developing nursing theory and conducting nursing research.

Review of Literature

Studies related to knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation.

- **Kaur S, Ghai S, Krishnan N, et al. (2015)** conducted a descriptive cross-sectional study to assess the knowledge, attitude and perception regarding organ donation among the nursing student PGI, Chandigarh in 2015. The systematic random sampling technique was used on 200 nursing students undergoing graduation

and post-graduation courses. The questionnaire tool was used for data collection. The result revealed that 74.5% of the sample had average knowledge, 22% had poor knowledge and only 3.5% had good knowledge regarding organ donation. 55.5% had neutral attitude and perception, 43.5% had positive attitude and perception and 1% had negative attitude and perception. There is a need to organize separate education program on organ donation for the nursing students other than their classroom teaching.

- **Emmanovil K, George R, Markaki A et al. (2015)** conducted a study on knowledge and attitude among health science students in Greece in 2015. The 510 students of medical, Nursing and medical laboratory students are selected as sample. Dichotomous questions are used for data collection. The result shows that 78% in all groups knew that it was possible for transplanting kidney after death. Only 10%-39% are well informed and 95% are worried about removing their organs after death: The health science students demonstrated limited awareness in regard to organ donation and there is great need to improve the knowledge of health science student regarding organ donation.
- **Jain H. Paul B et al. (2015)** conducted a study on awareness about eye donation among healthcare workers attending CML in 2015 in Tamil Nadu. A cross sectional study was used on 211 participants. A pretested semi structured questionnaire was used. The result shows that 99% were aware of eye donation after death but only 38% knew ideal time of you donation 85% were willing to donate their eyes. The study revealed that the many of respondents were aware of eye donation but there is lack of knowledge and mason related to eye donation. So there is a great need to provide information donation.

Studies related to association between knowledge, attitude and demographic variables regarding organ donation.

- **Devi V, William S (2016)** conducted a research study to assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among high school teachers of Mysore city in 2016. In this study cluster sampling technique was used. The questionnaire tool was used to assess the knowledge regarding organ donation. Inferential statistics & descriptive method was used for analysis. The result shows that majority of high school teachers had average knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation. There is no personal variable associated with knowledge level. Only gender had significant association with the attitude level of teacher regarding organ donation. As well designed publicity campaign should be used to aware the population and correct the misconceptions as well as more convenient donor registration system are needed.
- **Annadurai K, Mani K, Ramasamy J (2012)** conducted the research study on knowledge, attitude & practices about organ donation among college student in Tamil Nadu, 2012. A cross sectional study was done among 440 students aged 18 years & in Tamil Nadu. The students were interviewed with a pretested questionnaire. The study was conducted between Jan 2012 to Sep 2012. The result stated that all the participants was aware about the term organ donation,

knowledge and about aspects was low. 75% of respondents was in favor of organ donation. There was significant association between gender and willingness for organ donation. The study implies the need for conducting educational campaign to increase the knowledge on organ donation among students.

- **Sequeira L, Pai M (2014)** Conductioning a study to assess the knowledge and attitude of adults on kidney donation in village Udupai, district Karnatka in 2014. In this study 100 adults are used sample and convience sampling technique was used. The structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The result revealed that 76% had good knowledge and 88% of adults had unfavorable attitude towards kidney donation. A significant association was found between knowledge and gender, education, religion the findings of the study suggest the need for an awareness program for adult regarding organ donation.

Scope of the Study

Organ transplantation is life-saving for patients with end-stage organ failure, and it is one of the greatest advancements in medicine. There have been major improvements in immunosuppressive medications, transplant surgery and management of organ transplant recipient, leading to increased long-term survival and quality of life of those patients. On the other hand, the increased rates of malignancies and infections due to immunosuppressive state remain major problems in these patients. In fact, malignancy is one of the most common causes of post-transplant mortality, and the most common post-transplant cancers are cutaneous in origin. Infections in those immunocompromised patients can sometimes be caused by unusual microorganism, present with nonspecific or atypical cutaneous findings, and may sometimes be life-threatening.

Materials and Methods

The method adopted for the present study was the descriptive research design and Quantitative research approach for assessing the knowledge and attitude and also association between knowledge and attitude with selected socio demographic variable regarding organ donation among the 100 nursing students of desh bhagat university school of nursing.

Results

The present study, it was found that majority 82% of students were in age group of 21-25 year and minority 1% were in the age group >30 years.60% of students were female & remaining 40% were male. Maximum 94% of students were sikh, and 5% others religion. Majority 45%of students were Bsc nursing. Majority 45% of subject had source of information from internet, and 10% had from friends. In about 85% students had no personal and family experience, only 15% students had personal and family experience regarding organ donation. It was found that majority 71% of students had good knowledge, 25% had average knowledge, 4% had very good knowledge regarding organ donation. It was found that majority 73% of students had positive attitude, 27% students had neutral attitude and no students have negative attitude

ANNOVA and UNPARIED –t was computed to find out the association between knowledge and attitude with selected socio demographic variable i.e. age, education, gender, religion, sourceof information and personal and family experience does not show significant association with knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation. It was found that the mean percentage of knowledge score was 17.80, mean percentage of attitude score was 48.76 and coefficient of correlation was 0.80, which indicates there was positive correlation between knowledge score and attitude score of students regarding organ donation. It was found that there was no significant association of knowledge and attitude with the selected socio demographic variable age, gender, religion, education, source of information, personal and family experience regarding organ donation as the calculated f value of the above variable were lower than the table value.

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Knowledge and attitude Score Regarding organ donation among Students

N=100

Level of Knowledge Score	Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Good	23-30	4	4%
Good	16-22	71	71%
Average	8-15	25	25%
Poor	0-7	0	0

Table 2: Shows in Attitude score and Percentage

	F	(%)
Positive (46-70)	73	73
Neutral (26-45)	27	27
Negative (<25)	0	0

Table 3: F/t Value Showing Association between Knowledge Score With their Demographic Variables regarding organ donation among Student

N=100

Sr. No	Characteristics	F	Mean	Df	F/t	P value
1	Age					
a.	17-20	15	18.400	97	1.428	0.241
b.	21-25	82	17.609			
c.	26-30	02	21.000			
d.	>30	01	18.000			
2	Gender					
a.	Male	40	17.650	98	0.874	0.384
b.	Female	60	17.900			
3	Religion					
a.	Sikh	94	17.585	97	3.936	0.022
b.	Muslim	03	23.000	96	0.933	0.426
c.	Hindu	02	19.500			

d.	Others	01	17.000	96	0.933	0.426
4	Education level					
a.	B.Sc. Nursing	45	49.422			
b.	Gnm	18	17.133			
c.	B.Sc.Nursing (post basic)	22	17.500			
d.	M.sc. Nursing	15	18.400			
5	Source of information					
a.	Family member	22	17.500			
b.	Friends	10	19.200			
c.	Mass media	23	17.782			
d.	Internet	45	17.644			
6	Personal and family experience			98	0.849	0.397
a.	Yes	15	17.133			
b.	No	85	17.917			

*Significant at P level > 0.05
 NS Non Significant at P<0.05

Table 4: F/t Value Showing Association between Attitude Score With their Demographic Variables regarding organ donation among Students

N=100

Sr. No	Characteristics	F	Mean	Df	F/t	P value
1	Age			97	0.615	0.539
a.	17-20	15	50.266			
b.	21-25	82	48.256			
c.	26-30	02	49.000			
d.	>30	01	48.000			
2	Gender			98	3.434	0.000
a.	Male	40	46.225			
b.	Female	60	50.450			
3	Religion			97	0.947	0.387
a.	Sikh	94	48.808			
b.	Muslim	03	50.500			
c.	Hindu	02	50.500			
d.	Others	01	44.333	98	0.897	0.371
4	Education level			96	0.068	0.976
a.	BSc. Nursing	45	49.422			
b.	GNM	30				
c.	B.Sc. Nursing (post basic)	30	20			
d.	M.Sc. Nursing					
5	Source of information			96	0.068	0.976
a.	Family member	22	48.318			
b.	Friends	10	48.300			
c.	Mass media	23	49.000			
d.	Internet	45	48.955			
6	Personal and family experience			98	0.194	0.846
a.	Yes	15	48.933			
b.	No	85	48.729			

*Significant at P level > 0.05
 NS Non Significant at P<0.05

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