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A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adults of selected village of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

Background: Organs play a vital role within the human body. When an organ fails, the body has a limited amount of time before a severe illness or death occurs. Organ donation is the process in which an individual allows an organ of their own to be removed and transplanted to another individual, legally, either by consent while the donor is alive or dead with the assent of the next of kin. Organ donation should be seen as the gift of life. But people have very less knowledge regarding organ donation.

Aim: To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adults of selected village of Greater Noida.

Methodology: The study has adopted a cross sectional descriptive design with convenience sampling technique. Data was collected from 100 adults of Kathhera village, Dadri and analysis and interpretation of data was done by descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The tools used were socio demographic, questionnaire on knowledge and Likert scale on attitude towards organ donation.

Result: The result of the study states that regarding knowledge, majority of adults 57 (57%) have average knowledge, followed by 37 (37%) have poor knowledge and 6 (6%) have good knowledge regarding organ donation. The mean, median and S.D. of knowledge score is 7.75, 7 and 3.09 respectively. Association is seen between level of knowledge and source of information only. Regarding attitude, majority of people have an unfavorable response 52 (52%) regarding organ donation. The mean, median, and S.D. of attitude score is 30.64, 32 and 7.09 respectively. Association is seen between level of attitude and source of information only.

Conclusion: As majority of the participants have average knowledge and have an unfavorable attitude regarding organ donation, there is a need to take an active role by the healthcare professional in clarifying any myths and doubts of peoples regarding organ donation.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, organ donation

Introduction

An organ is a part of the body with a specific function that is typically made up of numerous different types of tissue [2]. They conduct unique functions in the human body that are essential to our survival and wellness. The body has a limited period of time before a severe sickness or death happens when an organ fails. Hundredths of thousands of people need organs around the world However, there is a higher need than the quantity of available organs [3].

The World Health Organisation (WHO) reports that just 0.01 percent of persons in India give their organs after dying away, compared to 70-80 percent in Western nations. Organ donation is yet to gain momentum in India. Even among the educated members of society, understanding and attitudes towards organ transplantation are far from satisfactory. Lack of public awareness and education, as well as myths and misconceptions around organ donation caused by barriers of religion and culture, are the main issues that the nation faces when there is an organ shortage. In order for India's organ donation programme to be successful, it is crucial to provide the entire population with accurate information and awareness about this topic [4].

Methodology

Quantitative Research approach was used in this study. The selected sample size of the present study is 100 young adults of 20-40 years of age from selected villages of Greater

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Noida. convenient non-probability sampling technique was used. Socio-demographic profile sheet was used to collect the background information of the participants. This tool had a total of items such as age, gender, educational qualification, source of information, and religion. The structured knowledge-based questionnaire was constructed. The knowledge questionnaire comprised of 20 questions.

Likert Scale on attitude regarding organ donation was developed which includes 10 statements with 5 scorings (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree).

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Data pertaining to frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of selected adults (N=100)

Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Age (Years)		
20-25	26	26.0
25-30	27	27.0
30-35	35	35.0
35-40	12	12.0
Gender		
Male	44	44.0
Female	56	56.0
Religion		
Hindu	100	100.0
Educational Background		
Primary	47	47.0
Secondary	35	35.0
Graduate	14	14.0
Postgraduate	4	4.0
Occupation		
Govt. sector	19	19.0
Private sector	18	18.0
Business	13	13.0
Others	50	50.0
Organ Donation		
Yes	58	58.0
No	42	42.0
Source of Information		
Television	11	19.0
Friends/ Family	27	47.0
Social Media	14	24.0
Others	6	10.0

Table 2: Data pertaining to knowledge and attitude score regarding organ donation (N=100)

Variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Summary Statistics
Knowledge			Mean=7.75 Median ± SD=7±3.09 Min=2 Max=16
Poor Knowledge (0-6)	37	37.0	
Average Knowledge (7-13)	57	57.0	
Good Knowledge (14-20)	6	6.0	
Attitude			Mean=30.64 Median ± SD =32±7.09 Min=15 Max=50
Strongly Favourable (41-50)	-	-	
Favourable (31-40)	9	9.0	
Moderate (21-30)	35	35.0	
Unfavourable (11-20)	52	52.0	
Strongly Unfavourable (less than 10)	4	4.0	

Table 3: Data pertaining association between knowledge and selected demographic variables (N=100)

Variables	Poor (0-6) f (%)	Average (7-13) f (%)	Good (14-20) f (%)	Chi- square	DF	p-value
Age (Years)				9.61	6	0.10
20-25	4 (15.3)	20 (76.9)	2 (7.7)			
25-30	14 (51.8)	12 (44.4)	1 (3.8)			
30-35	13 (37.1)	19 (54.3)	3 (8.6)			
35-40	6 (50.0)	5 (50.0)	0 (0.0)			
Gender				1.43	2	0.54
Male	15 (34.1)	25 (56.8)	4 (9.1)			
Female	22 (39.3)	32 (57.1)	2 (3.6)			
Education				4.52	4	0.44
Primary	18 (38.3)	27 (57.4)	2 (4.3)			
Secondary	13 (37.1)	21 (60.0)	1 (2.9)			

Graduate and above	6 (33.3)	9 (50.0)	3 (16.7)			
Occupation						
Govt. sector	6 (31.6)	12 (63.2)	1 (5.2)	4.47	6	0.56
Private sector	9 (50.0)	8 (44.4)	1 (5.6)			
Business	5 (38.5)	6 (46.1)	2 (15.4)			
Others	17 (34.0)	31 (62.0)	2 (4.0)			
Organ Donation						
Yes	24 (41.4)	29 (50.0)	5 (8.6)	3.48	2	0.19
No	13 (30.9)	28 (66.7)	1 (2.4)			
Source of Information						
Television	13 (30.9)	28 (66.7)	1 (2.4)	14.56	6	0.01*
Friends/Family	2 (18.2)	9 (81.8)	0 (0.0)			
Social media	9 (33.3)	15 (55.6)	3 (11.1)			
Others	13 (65.0)	5 (25.0)	2 (10.0)			

*Level of significance 0.05 ($p < 0.05$ significant level)

Table 3 represents association between knowledge of the respondents with selected demographic variables. According to the data analysed, significant association was found between level of knowledge and source of information only.

While no significant association was found between level of knowledge and other demographic variables i.e., age, gender, education, occupation, and knowledge regarding organ donation.

Table 4: Data pertaining association between attitude and selected demographic variables (N=100)

Variables	Favorable (31-40) f (%)	Moderate (21-30) f (%)	Unfavorable (11-20) f (%)	Strongly favorable (<10)	Chi-square	df	p-value
Age (Years)							
20-25	3 (11.5)	13 (50.0)	9 (34.6)	1 (3.9)	15.4	9	0.02*
25-30	5 (18.5)	8 (29.6)	12 (44.4)	2 (7.5)			
30-35	0 (0.0)	12 (34.2)	23 (65.8)	0 (0.0)			
35-40	1 (8.2)	2 (16.7)	8 (66.7)	1 (8.4)			
Gender							
Male	3 (6.8)	19 (43.2)	21 (47.8)	1 (2.2)	2.78	3	0.45
Female	6 (10.7)	16 (28.6)	31 (55.4)	3 (5.3)			
Education							
Primary	6 (12.7)	12 (25.5)	27 (57.5)	2 (4.3)	8.22	6	0.22
Secondary	2 (5.7)	15 (42.9)	18 (51.4)	0 (0.0)			
Graduate and above	1 (5.6)	8 (44.4)	7 (38.9)	2 (11.1)			
Occupation							
Govt. sector	4 (21.1)	5 (26.3)	8 (42.1)	2 (10.5)	10.73	9	0.35
Private sector	1 (5.6)	9 (50.0)	8 (44.4)	0 (0.0)			
Business	1 (7.7)	6 (46.1)	6 (46.2)	0 (0.0)			
Others	3 (6.0)	15 (30.0)	30 (60.0)	2 (4.0)			
Organ Donation							
Yes	7 (12.1)	21 (36.2)	28 (48.3)	2 (3.4)	1.97	3	0.61
No	2 (4.8)	14 (33.3)	24 (57.1)	2 (4.8)			
Source of Information							
Television	2 (4.8)	14 (33.3)	24 (57.1)	2 (4.8)	18.64	9	0.01*
Friends/Family	3 (27.2)	0 (0.0)	8 (72.8)	0 (0.0)			
Social media	0 (0.0)	14 (51.8)	12 (44.4)	1 (3.8)			
Others	4 (20.0)	7 (35.0)	8 (40.0)	1 (5.0)			

*Level of significance 0.05 ($p < 0.05$ significant level)

Table 4 represents association between attitude of respondents with selected demographic variables. According to data analysed, significant association was found between level of attitude and source of information only. While no significant association was found between level of attitude and other demographic variables i.e., age, gender, education, occupation and knowledge regarding organ donation.

Discussion

Among 100 participants, majority 57 (57%) of the adults scored between 7-13, thus according to knowledge scoring techniques, they had average knowledge regarding the topic of organ donation. While 37 (37%) scored below 6 and thus had poor knowledge regarding this subject. Very few 6 (6%)

out of 100 selected sample scored 14 or above and had good knowledge regarding organ donation.

Regarding attitude

The data showed that no one 0 (0%) had scored between 41-50, and thus no one have a strongly favourable attitude towards organ donation. While, 9 (9%) have scored between 31-40, thus had favourable attitude regarding organ donation. 35 (35%) have scored between 11-20 and had a moderate response regarding this topic. Majority 52 (52%) of the subjects score between 11-20 and thus have unfavourable attitude towards organ donation. Very few 4 (4%) have scored less than 10 and had strongly unfavourable attitude toward organ donation.

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