

# **A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Organ Donation among Undergraduate Students in Selected Colleges of City with View to Prepare an Information Booklet**

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## **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To assess the level of knowledge and attitude among the undergraduate students regarding the organ donation
2. To find the relationship between level of knowledge and attitude towards organ donation
3. To find the association between knowledge and attitude of undergraduate students regarding organ donation and selected demographic variable

## **HYPOTHESIS:**

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant association between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among undergraduate students in selected colleges.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

For all those who are born, there is one event which is certain and inevitable and that is death. Yet we all live as we are immortal when faced with death in the family or in the cause of professional work we are completely unprepared and rudely shocked out of our illusions. Organ donation is a born to medical industry as it has helped in saving the lives of those who would have died otherwise. There is a great need for human organs for transplantation. In fact, the need for exceeds the supply of transplantable organs. There are several reasons for the shortage of organs. Perhaps the most common is that people are hesitant to donate organs because they don't have adequate knowledge regarding it. In other case people don't wishes to donate his or her organs may be due to the false beliefs surrounding organ donation. There has been lack of initiative from the government after the organ transplantation act was passed so there is a great need for education and motivation both from the part of people as well as government since main reason for organ shortage is just because of improper or incomplete knowledge of people in donating their organ.

## **NEED FOR STUDY**

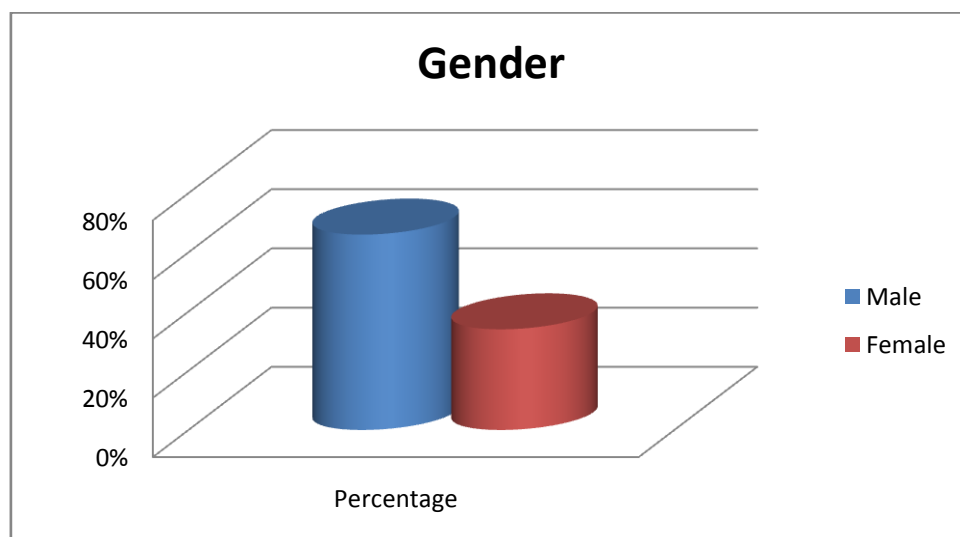
Adolescence is a period of tremendous opportunity as well as of risk, characterized by physical, psychological and social change. This is a crucial, stressful yet fascinating period in an individuals' life.

Since the demands on the adolescent are too many Stanley Hall termed adolescence as a phase of ‘stress and storm’. While adolescents are not yet adults, neither are they completely childhood. The 1994 international conference on Population and Development held in Cairo recommended that governments focus more attention on adolescents through an integrated approach to their health, education, and social needs.

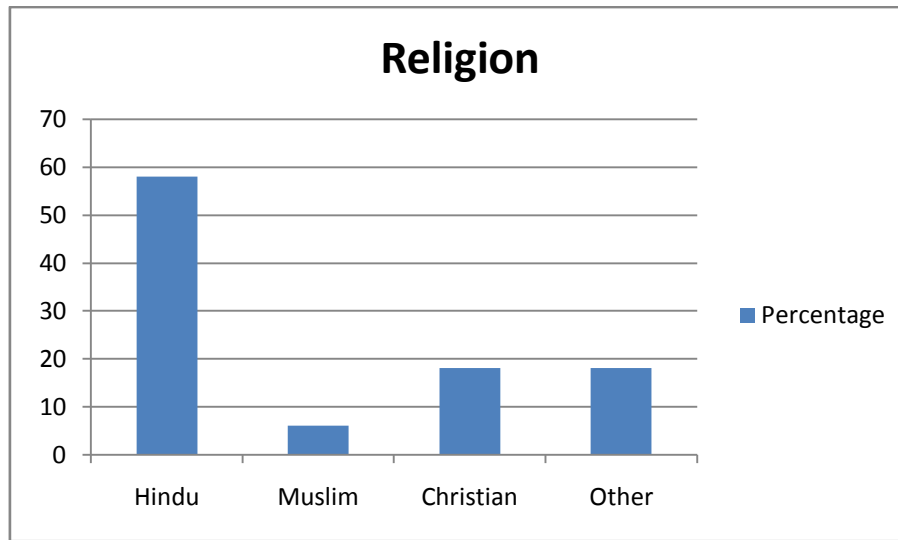
During adolescence, growth is rapid, disorganized and confusing compared to the relatively stable earlier period of childhood. It is a turbulent period of development when the changes of puberty occur-significantly, the growth and maturation of the sex organs and the emergence of the powerful sex drive. Adolescents require time to get used to their changing bodies and new body image.

### **METHODS:-**

A descriptive approach was used in this study. The study was carried out at selected colleges of Aurangabad city. The descriptive research design was used. The samples comprised of 50 students from MGM’S Institute of Management Aurangabad. The students were selected by purposive sampling technique. Formal written permission was obtained from concerned authorities to conduct the study and also informed consent was obtained from subject prior to the data collection process. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Chi square test was used to find the association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables.



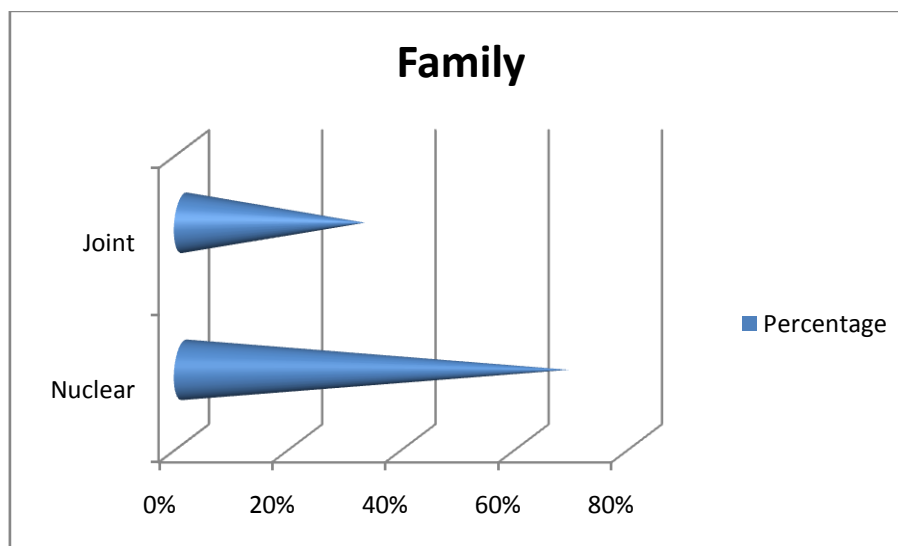
- It reveals percentage wise distribution of samples according to Gender of students i.e. 66% are male and 34% are female



- It reveals percentage wise distribution of samples according to religion that belongs to Hindu-58%, Muslim-6%, Christian-18%, Other-18%

**Table no. 4.5:- Type of family**

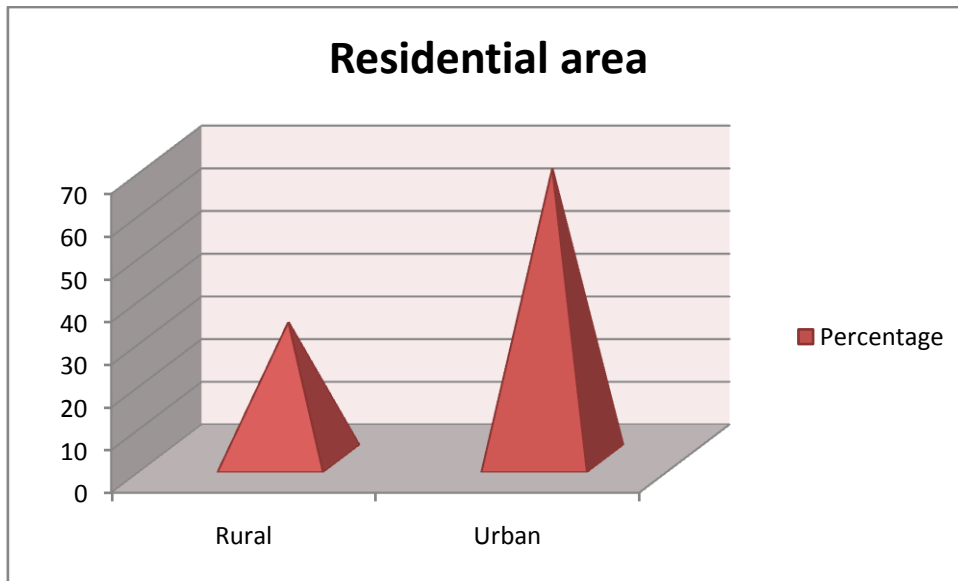
Sr.no	Type of family	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nuclear	34	68%
2	Joint	16	32%



- It reveals percentage wise distribution of samples according to type of family that is 68% belongs to nuclear and 32% belongs to joint family

**Table no. 4.6:- Residential area**

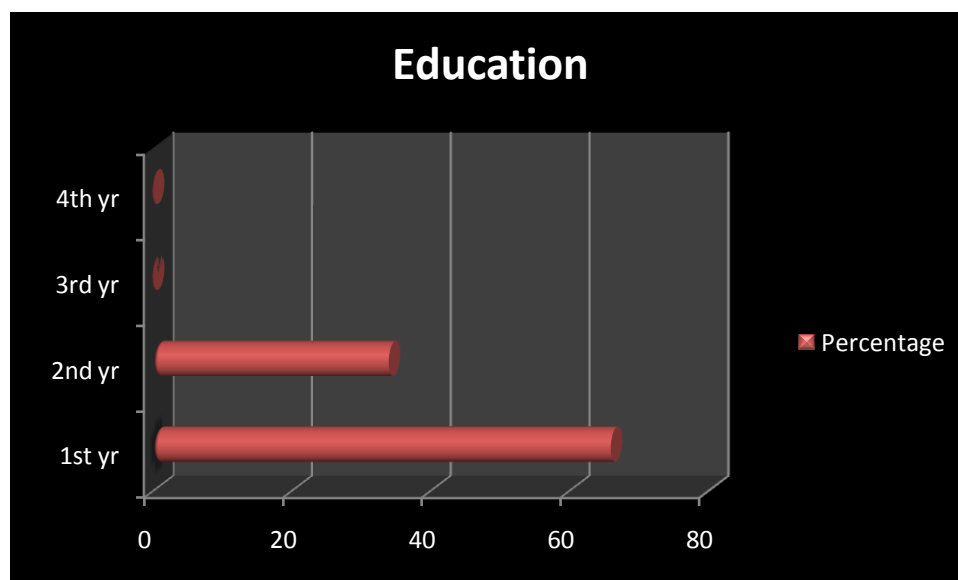
Sr.no.	Residential area	Frequency	Percentage
1	Rural	16	32
2	Urban	34	68



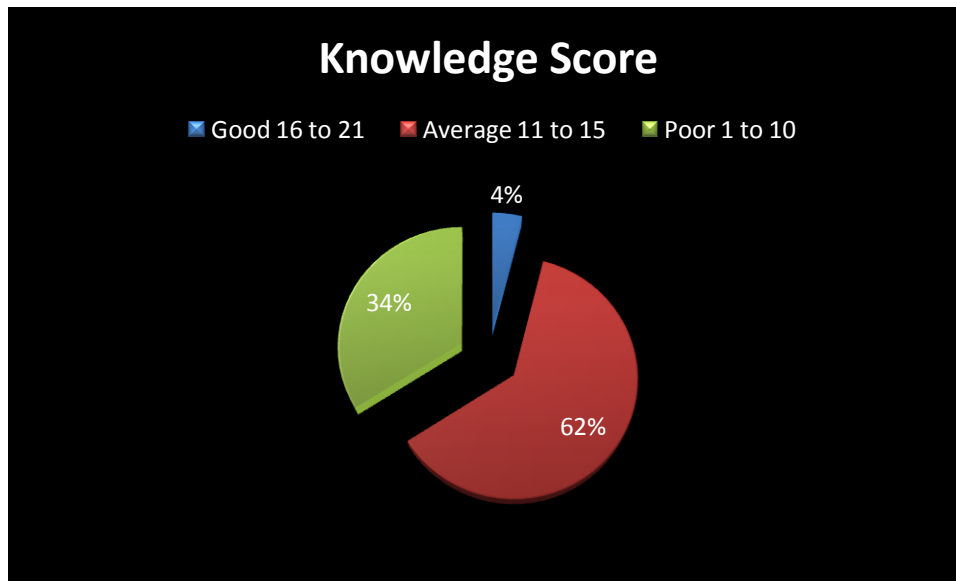
- It reveals to percentage wise distribution of samples according to Residential area 32% are in Rural area, 68% in Urban area

**Table no. 4.7:- Education**

Sr.no.	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 <sup>st</sup> yr	33	66
2	2 <sup>nd</sup> yr	17	34
3	3 <sup>rd</sup> yr	0	0
4	4 <sup>th</sup> yr	0	0



- It reveals percentage wise distribution of samples according to Education 66% of students are in 1<sup>st</sup> year, 34% of students are in 2<sup>nd</sup> year



**Table no.4.11:- Percentage distribution of attitude score**

Sr.no.	knowledge	Frequency	Number	Percentage
1	Good	71 to 100	19	38%
2	Average	36 to 70	26	52%
3	Poor	1 to 35	5	10%
4	Total		50	100%

**RESULTS:**

The result of study showed that, knowledge score regarding organ donation among undergraduate students is 16-21 (04%) were having good knowledge, 11-15 (62%) were having average knowledge, 1-10 (34%) were having poor knowledge

Other demographic variables such as a Age group ( $\chi^2=16.3$ ), Gender ( $\chi^2=2.71$ ), Religion ( $\chi^2=1.62$ ), Type of family ( $\chi^2=1.65$ ), Residential area ( $\chi^2=1.62$ ), Education ( $\chi^2=3.93$ ), Occupation of parents ( $\chi^2=0.687$ ), Previous knowledge of organ donation ( $\chi^2=2.45$ )

The knowledge score shows majority 31(62%) response had average knowledge, 17(34%) had poor knowledge and 2(04%) had good knowledge

**CONCLUSION:**

The main aim of the study was to assess the knowledge and attitude of organ donation among the undergraduate students through the information booklet which included various aspect of organ donation which will help the students to the knowledge in their life experiences

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