

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Organ Donation among High School Students at Selected Inter College At Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

Background: Organ donation is the process of Retrieving or Procuring an organ from a live or deceased person known as a donate. The process of recovering organs is called harvesting. This organ is transplanted into the recipient 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.

Objectives:

1. To assess the pretest knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among High School students
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among High School students
3. To find out the association between the pre-test knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among High School students with their demographic variables. 4. To find the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among High School students.

Material and Method: A Quantitative one group Pre-test and Post-test experimental research design was used in the A quantitative research approach was adopted by the researcher among 60 High School students at selected inter college of Kanpur, U.P. who were selected by the non-probability convenient sampling technique. Structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale on organ donation.

Donation was used to collect data to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among High School students. The study was conducted in selected inter college of Kanpur U.P. Data collected and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical methods.

.Result: The mean pre-test knowledge score was 1.12, which increased to 2.78 in the post-test. The calculated t-value of 23.89 was significantly higher than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance, indicating that the educational intervention was highly effective in improving the knowledge of participants.

Keywords: Organ Donation, High School students, Self-instructional module.

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 recipient 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 % of the transplanted organs.² Today there are more than 1, 21,000 men, women, and children on the national organ transplantation waiting list. These numbers remain high because although medical advances have increased the success rate of using organ transplantation to treat a number of life-threatening diseases, there hasn't been a corresponding increase in the efforts by doctors and their patients to become more informed about the need for donated organs, or to openly address the issues and concern patient may have about donation.³

OBJECTIVES:

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METHODOLOGY:

A quantitative research approach was adopted for the present study to assess the effectiveness of self - instruction module on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among high school students

Research variables

Independent variables

Self-instruction module to improve students' knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation was the independent variable in this study.

Dependent variables

Knowledge and attitude of students regarding organ donation was the dependent variables in the study

Inclusion criteria

1. Inter college students available at the time of data collection.
2. Inter college students who are willing to be a part of the study

Exclusion criteria

1. Who are ill
2. Who refused to take part in the study

Development and description of the tools

Demographic variable

Age, gender, religion, class and course, residence area, family types, monthly income, no. of mobile phones, have you heard about organ donation, source of information.

Structured knowledge questionnaire

Knowledge questionnaire consist of 20 question related to organ donation and modified likert scale use for attitude.

The score is further divided as follows-

Inadequate knowledge-(0-06)

Moderate knowledge - (07-13)

Adequate knowledge -(14-20)

LEVEL OF ATTITUDE

Unfavorable attitude - (00-03)

Moderately favorable attitude – (04-07)

Favorable attitude –(08-10)

RESULT

From the above data analysis, it was found that after giving educational intervention to 60 samples (High School students), most of them adequate 47(78%) had adequate knowledge, 13(21%) had moderate knowledge no one had inadequate knowledge and in pre-test 53(88%) had inadequate knowledge, 07(11%) had moderate knowledge and no one of High School students had adequate knowledge and no one needed improvement after giving self-instructional module. It was inferred that, most of High School student had adequate knowledge in post-test.

DISTRIBUTION AND COMPERISON OF PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Frequency and percentage distribution of the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge score among High School students at Selected inter college.

=60

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PRE-TEST		POST-TEST	
	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate	53	88%	0	0%
Moderate	07	12%	13	22%
Adequate	0	0%	47	78%

Total	60	100%	60	100%
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Majority (88%) High Scholl Students Inadequate knowledge,(12%) had Moderate knowledge and none of the high school students had adequate level of knowledge in pre test and majority (78%) had adequate knowledge , (22%) had moderate knowledge and none of the high school students had poor knowledge score in post test.

Frequency and percentage distribution of the pre-test and posttest level of attitude score among non- health care professional students at selected inter college.

n=60

LEVEL OF ATTITUDE	Frequency (N)	PRE-TEST	Percentage (%)	Frequency (N)	POST-TEST	Percentage (%)
Unfavorable attitude	50	83%		0	0%	
Moderately attitude	07	12%		15	25%	
Favorable attitude	03	5%		45	75%	
Total	60	100%		60	100%	

Majority (83%) of high school students were unfavorable attitude regarding organ donation. (12%) were moderately attitude regarding organ donation and (5%) high school students were Favorable attitude regarding organ donation pre test.

EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING ORGAN DONETION AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Table no. 12 Effectiveness of self- instructional module on knowledge regarding organ donation among High School students at selected inter college.

n=60

INTERVENTION	CALCULATED PAIRED “t” VALUE	df	TABLE VALUE (at 0.05)	SIGNIFICANCE
Effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding organ donation	23.89	59	1.98	Significant

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRE-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

n=60

Demographic variables	Frequency	Level of Knowledge score		Chi Square X²	Significant/ Non-significant
		Inadequate knowledge	Moderate knowledge		

Age				$X^2=1.09$	Non-significant
a. 17-19	24	21	03	df=2	
b. 20-22	26	24	02		
c. 23-24	10	08	02		
d. Above 24	0	0	0		
Gender				$X^2=0.97$	Non-significant
a. Male	24	20	04	df=1	
b. Female	36	33	03		
Religion				$X^2=1.12$	Non-significant
a. Hindu	47	42	05	df=2	
b. Muslim	10	08	02		
c. Christian	03	03	0		
d. Any other	0	0	0		
Family type				$X^2=2.73$	Non-significant
a. Nuclear families	27	25	02	df=3	
b. Single parent families	16	13	03		
c. Extended families	17	15	02		
d. Grandparent Families	10	0	0		
Previous Knowledge				$X^2=0.22$	Non-significant
a. Yes	21	18	03	df=1	
b. No	39	35	04		

LIMITATION

1. The study was confined to only 60 high school students.
2. The study was limited to one group pre-test and post-test.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A similar study can be carried out on a large sample for broader generalization.
2. A pre-experimental study can be conducted among high school students by giving a self-instructional module

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that **self-instructional module on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation** had a great impact on improving the knowledge and attitude of **among High School students** regarding organ donation.

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