



Study To Assess Knowledge & Attitude Regarding Organ Donation Among Undergraduate Students Of Non- Medical Background With A View To Prepare An Information Booklet At Jabalpur City.

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INTRODUCTION

“Happiness doesn’t result from what we get, but from what we give.”

—Ben Carson

Organ Donation can be defined as when anyone allows organ to be removed legally, either by consent while the benefactor is alive or dead. One benefactor can save the life of 9 beneficiaries with the help of multiple donations and can enhance the life consistency 75 people by various organ donations. Organ which are possible to be granted to another person are heart, kidney liver, pancreas, lungs, blood, pancreas, small intestine. Organ donation is a phenomenological activity, since it not only enhances the beneficiary's caliber of life, but in the case of particular vital body part donation, it may also serve as a lifesaving method. It makes “life after demise” possible.

Organ donation breaks away all aspects of prejudice. Huge requirement for organs globe wide is increasing day by day.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Almost two lacs Indians need organ to be transplanted on an annual basis. Almost three million Indians have already lost their lives. The pathetic amount of people waiting for transplant is globe wide state of organ donation, people waste a lot of time waiting in hospital, often even die because of extended waiting time. Acquaintances. are also affected due to hospitalization and psychiatric deprivation of waiting persons. Twenty people die on the waiting list each day. When they feel so sick and searching for an organ, even persons are taken off the waiting list. And it could be much worse, much worse.

Organ which can be donated are kidneys, heart, lungs, liver, stomach, intestines ,pancreas and. Tissues can be donated are heart valves and tissues, pancreas islets, bone and tendons, skin, and eye tissue.

The number of transplants beneficiary continues to be greater than the number of organ benefactors over the last two decades. India's first organ transplantation (it was a kidney transplant) was carried out in the 1970s. India has made a few strides since then but still more can be achieved. As per the most recent data restored in Walk 2020, 19,267 Givers, 39,718 Transplants, and 112,568 Keeping up list were analyzed by the government research annual survey.

.There is a huge need of donation to maintain the ratio of demand and supply of organs in order to cure critical illnesses and to save life of a great number of population and only cognizance of it can help in this regard,.

GLOBAL LEVEL STATISTICAL DATA

.5 Lac people die from non-availability of the kidney. 200, 000 people die from liver disease. 50,000 people have died due to heart disease. 150,000 individuals are searching for a kidney transplant, but only 5,000 have one.1, 000,000 individuals suffering from corneal blindness and hoping for transplantation.

The United States, Spain, and Portugal have the highest rates of deceased organ donors worldwide however there are still high numbers of patients waiting for organ transplants. In the United States alone there are almost 106 thousand candidates waiting for organ donations, the majority of which require a kidney transplantation.

NATIONAL & STATE LEVEL STATISTICAL DATA

In India, 2 lac patients dies annually from liver pathology or liver cancer, with a handy liver transplant about 10-15 percent can be saved. Therefore, approximately 25-30 thousand liver transplants are planned each year in India, but approximately 1,500 are carried out ,so over 50,000 people suffer from heart disappointment a year but torment is almost 10 to 15 cardiac transplants. There’s large difference between transplant-needing patients and the organ available in India. An approximate 1.8 lac people every year have kidney failure, but count of kidney transpose performed is just around 6000.

STATISTICS ON ORGAN DONATION

The kidney is the most transplanted organ worldwide followed by the liver and the heart. In 2021, there were a total of around 144,302 organ transplants worldwide. Organ transplantation is frequently the best or only treatment for end stage organ failure although transplantation can be challenging and complex.

Thousands of life-saving organ transplantations are performed every year, there remains an unmet need for organ donations around the world. Laws allowing consent for organ donation differ from country to country, and, therefore, donation rates also vary widely. There are two main methods for determining organ donation consent after death: opt-in and opt-out. The United States, Brazil, and Israel have the opt-in system, where consent is needed to proceed with the donation process. Other countries have an opt-out system, where an individual is presumed to support donation unless they have actively refused consent. Nations with opt-out systems include Spain, the United Kingdom, and Argentina.

Stewart, in year 2022 stated Spain had the highest rate of organ transplants in 2021, at 99.7 per million population. This rate had increased by approximately 7.5 since the preceding year. France followed in 2021 with the second highest rate at 78 transplants per million. Croatia had the largest rate increase between the years going from 52.7 to 65.4 per million population,

OBJECTIVES

The research objectives are as follows-

- a) To assess the level of knowledge on organ donation among undergraduates of non medical background
- b) To assess the level of attitude on organ donation among undergraduates of non medical background
- c) To find out the association between knowledge and attitude scores with selected socio demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS-

H₀1: There is no adequate knowledge regarding organ donation among under graduates of non-medical background with respect to gender and year of study.

1. H₀2: There is no favorable attitude regarding organ donation among undergraduates of non-medical background with respect to gender and year of study.
2. H₀3: There is no significant association between knowledge scores regarding organ donation with selected socio demographic variables
3. H₀4: There is no significant association between attitude score regarding organ donation with the selected socio demographic variables.
4. H₀5: There is no significant correlation between attitude and knowledge among scores regarding organ donation among non-medical background undergraduate students at Jabalpur.

METHODOLOGY

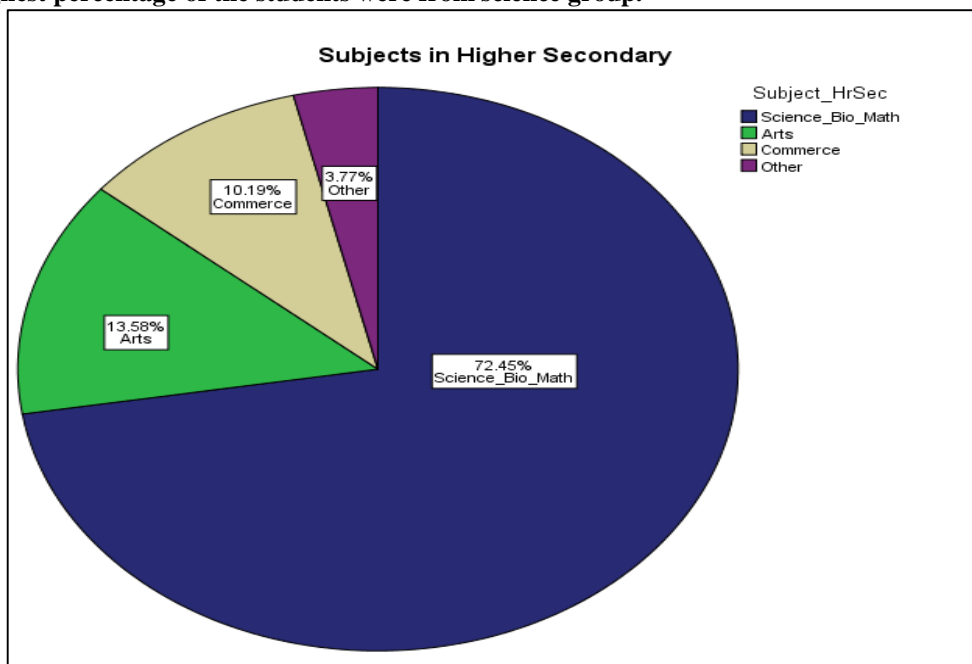
Primary data has been collected for the purpose of the data analysis which has collected from undergraduate students of Jabalpur and this data has been collected from different non-medical colleges of Jabalpur. Questionnaire consists of 12 demographic questions ranging from age, gender, religion, residential area etc., 30 questions were with respect to knowledge of the respondents towards organ donation and 14 question were with respect to attitude of respondents towards organ donation. Questionnaire consists of closed ended questions and all questions were developed using extensive literature review.

Section A - Consists of demographic data This section is meant to collect information regarding age, sex, subject, any previous knowledge source etc.

Section B – Structured Questionnaire to assess the knowledge on organ Donation of non medical background students. There are total 30 questionnaires (Multiple Choice Questionnaires)

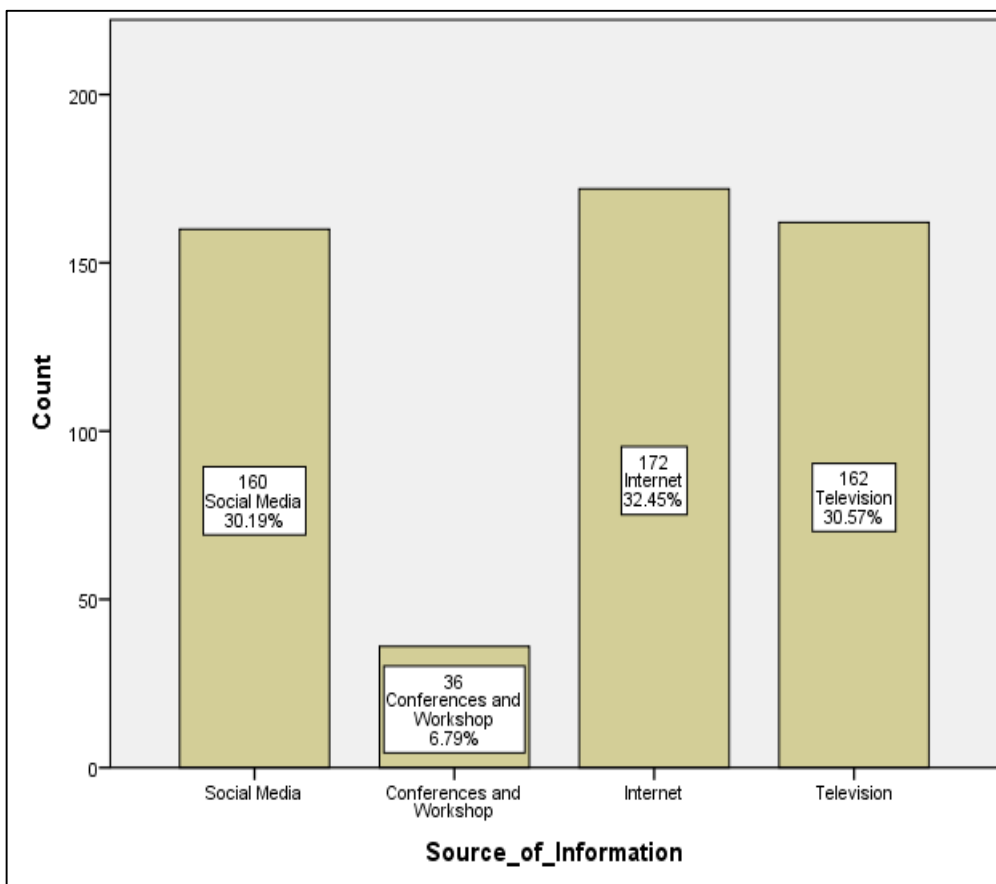
Section C- It has Attitude scale 5 points Likert Scale is used to assess the attitude of students towards organ donation.

RESULT-highest percentage of the students were from science group.



Pie diagram percentage distribution of participants according to students' subjects in higher secondary

The score received by males for knowledge is 2.80 while the score obtained by females with respect to the knowledge is 2.73,



Internet was the greatest 32.45% source of information in context to knowledge of organ donation.



Overall mean Knowledge Score of undergraduate students has been found as 2.76. Overall knowledge score of male candidates is found as 2.80 and score for female has been found as 2.73.

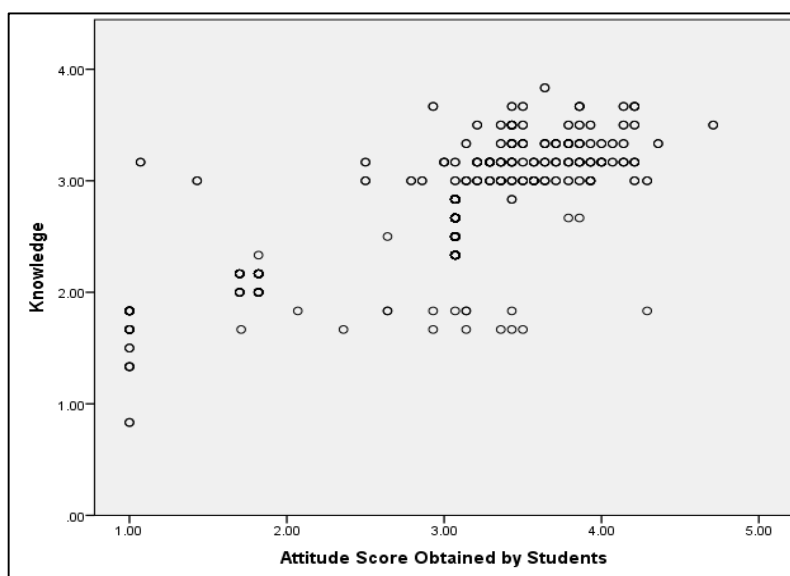
The knowledge score with respect to the age of students has been found as 2.81 for 18 to 20 years of age, 2.73 for 21 to 23 years of age, 2.73 for the age group of 24 to 26 years of age, also 2.76 has been found for the age group between 27 to 30 years of age.

Overall mean attitude score has been found as 3.08 ± 0.76 (Mean \pm Standard Deviation). Overall attitude score of male candidates is found as 3.09 and score for female has been found as 3.07. The attitude score with respect to the age of students has been found as 3.11 for 18 to 20 years of age, 3.07 for 21 to 23 years of age, 3.03 for the age group of 24 to 26 years of age, also 2.97 has been found for the age group between 27 to 30 years of age.

T-test result to ascertain the significant association between gender and knowledge has been found as 1.337 and also the significance level has been found as 0.182. This can be interpreted by the statistics that the null hypothesis is accepted which means that there is no significant difference among knowledge score with respect to knowledge score obtained by students.

ANOVA result to ascertain the association between student's graduation year and knowledge score has been found as 0.078 (F Value) and significance value has been found as 0.972. It can be concluded with the help of obtained statistics that the null hypothesis has been accepted which means there is no significant difference among knowledge score with respect to graduation year of students.

T-test result to ascertain the significant association between gender and attitude has been found as 0.288 and also the significance level has been found as 0.774. This can be interpreted by the statistics that the null hypothesis is accepted which means that there is no significant difference among attitude score with respect to attitude score obtained by students.



Graph association b/w Attitude score and Knowledge score

Correlation Test has been used to find the association between knowledge and attitude variables and also regression analysis has been applied to find out the variation in the dependent variable with respect to the independent variable.

Correlation value has been found as 0.763 which indicate a strong positive correlation among independent and dependent variables.

CONCLUSION

Most of the respondents have heard about organ donation term but it is also evident that students have superficial knowledge about organ donation and this knowledge is not deep-rooted.

It has been found that knowledge and attitude have close relation but it is also a fact that positive attitude has not been able to convert potential donors into actual donors

It has been identified that if knowledge provided in a proper, efficient and positive direction, can change the attitude of the respondents and have the power to motivate students to get registered for organ donation.

The rise in knowledge level will help to boost the attitude of students towards organ donation and this phenomenon will help in increasing the organ donation rate among students who are the ultimate future of the nation

. This study is an attempt to understand the phenomena with respect to students and their knowledge as well as attitude, though it is not complete in itself but can pave the way which can be moved forward to create a society in which students are aware of organ donation, its limitations and its importance and also they are ready for donation and they are also ready to donate the precious gift of life which can save the life of someone.

This study has concluded many aspects of students with respect to organ donation but knowledge and attitude for donation have remained the central point of discussion during the whole of the journey. Organ donation has been a very important invention of science which has the ability to give not only life to an individual but has the ability to save someone for their

loved ones. During the previous decades, organ donation has gone through numerous

developments not only in the form of techniques of organ transplant but also in the

view which started from disapproval of thought for donation to social approval of

organ donation. It is a universal truth that everyone has right over their body, either they are alive or dead and their willingness to donate remains ultimately with their intention for donation.

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