

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Organ Donation Among Young Adults with a View to Develop Self-Structured Pamphlet for Creating Awareness in Rural Areas of Durg district (C.G.)

Pratibha Kshetrapal^{1*}, Abhilekha Biswal², Sreelata Pillai³, Jaya Chakarborty⁴

¹M.Sc. Nursing Final Year, P.G. College of Nursing, Bhilai, India

²Principal, P.G. College of Nursing, Bhilai, India

³Vice Principle and HoD, Department of Community Health Nursing, P.G. College of Nursing, Bhilai, India

⁴Department of Community Health Nursing, P.G. College of Nursing, Bhilai, India

Abstract: Background: Organ donation is where a person donates their organ for transplant. There are two types of organ donation: living & deceased. Organ transplantation is the most preferred treatment modality for end-stage organ disease and organ failures. In India every year nearly 500,000 people die because of non-availability of organs and this number is expected to grow due to scarcity of organ donors. Therefore, here knowledge and attitude levels among young adults in rural areas were evaluated. **Materials and Methods:** In the present study purposive sampling technique was used to select 60 young adults as samples from Dhanora Durg (C.G.) for main study. The self-structured questionnaire and rating scale was used for data collection and the data collected was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Result:** The overall analysis of knowledge score regarding organ donation among young adults in rural areas reveals that 34(56.67%) had average knowledge. However overall analysis of the attitude score reveals that 34(56.67%) had positive attitude. There was significant association of knowledge score regarding organ donation among young adults with education and previous knowledge. There was significant association of attitude score regarding organ donation among young adults with age. Other socio-demographic variables were not associated with knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among young adults. **Conclusion:** Hence we need to think of measures to encourage people so as to achieve 100% voluntary organ donation and adequate supply of organ.

Keywords: organ donation, knowledge, attitude.

1. Introduction

Organ donation is the removal of the organ or tissue of the human body from a person who has recently died, or from a living donor, for the purpose of transplanting whereas the organ donor is a person whose fatal injury related to brain death but who was otherwise healthy and infection free. There are two types of organ donation: living & deceased. The need for organ donation despite the number of transplants, there are still not

enough donor organs to fill the needs of those who require them. As of October 19, 2005, more than 89,790 people were on the waiting list for a suitable organ donor.

About 3,700 transplant candidates are added to the national waiting list each month. Each day, about 77 people receive organ transplants. However, eighteen people die each day waiting for transplants that cannot take place because of the shortage of donated organs. There are now more than 92,000 people on waiting list.

Hence the investigator keeping the above view in mind felt to undertake this study among young adults who have a key function in asking for potential organ donors. In addition to this the personal experience also motivated the investigator to develop informational pamphlet which may help to enhance the knowledge and develop a positive attitude regarding organ donation among young adults.

A. Problem Statement

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among young adults in rural areas of Durg district (C.G.)

B. Objectives

1. To assess the socio-demographic variables regarding organ donation among young adults in rural areas of Durg district (C.G.)
2. To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among young adults in rural areas of Durg district (C.G.).
3. To assess the attitude regarding organ donation among young adults in rural areas of Durg district (C.G.).
4. To find out the association between selected socio-demographic variables with knowledge score regarding organ donation among young adults in rural areas of

Durg district (C.G.).

5. To find out the association between selected demographic variables with attitude score regarding organ donation among young adults in rural areas of Durg district (C.G.).
6. To develop information booklet with a view for creating awareness regarding organ donation among young adults in rural areas of Durg district (C.G.).

C. Hypothesis

H₁ – There will be significant association between socio-demographic variables with knowledge score regarding organ donation among young adults in rural areas of Durg district (C.G.)

H₂ - There will be significant association between socio-demographic variables with attitude score regarding organ donation among young adults in rural areas of Durg district (C.G.)

D. Limitations

- The study was limited to only young adults between the age group 20 – 40 years.
- The study was limited to rural young adults of the Durg district.

2. Material and Method

The method adopted for the present study was the descriptive research design and quantitative research approach for assessing the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among 60 young adults of Dhanora Durg (C.G.). The method of sample selection is purposive sampling technique. Samples were selected with the following predetermined set criteria. Inclusion criterias are young adults between the age group of 20-40 years, young adults who were willing to participate in the study and young adults who are available during the time of the data collection. Exclusion criterias are young adults who are not willing to participate in the study and young adults who were not available during the time of data collection. The tool has three sections; section A was socio-demographic profile, section B was self-structured questionnaire consist of 20 questions to assess the knowledge and section C was self-structured rating scale consist of 14 questions to assess the attitude of young adults regarding organ donation. The validation of the tool was done by five experts. The reliability of the tool was established by Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation.

3. Results and Discussion

A. Section A

The findings regarding age depicts that majority of subjects i.e.; 17(28.33%) belong to the age group 26-30 years and 36-40 years, 14(23.33%) belong to age group 31-35 years. The findings regarding gender indicates that majority of the subjects; 34(56.67%) were females and 26(43.33%) were male. The findings regarding religion indicates that majority of the subjects; 44(73.33%) were Hindus, 8(13.33%) were Muslims,

6(10%) were Christians and 2(3.33%) were Sikh. The findings regarding educational qualification indicates that majority of the subjects; 32(53.33%) were having higher education, 17(28.33%) had middle education, 9(15%) were graduates and 2(3.33%) were having primary education. The findings regarding family income indicates that majority of the subjects; 31(51.67%) were having family income between Rs.15000/- to 20000/-, 15(25%) were having family income between Rs.10000/- to 15000/-, 7(11.67%) were having family income between Rs.5000/- to 10000/- and Rs.20000 and above. The findings regarding previous knowledge indicates that majority of the subjects; 31(51.67%) were having knowledge regarding organ donation and 29(48.33%) were not having knowledge regarding organ donation. The findings regarding organ donation by family members indicates none of the family members of subjects i.e.; 60(100%) have donated any organ. The findings regarding registration for organ donation shows that none of the subjects i.e.; 60(100%) have registered for organ donation.

B. Section B

Part 1: Item wise analysis of knowledge scores regarding organ donation among young adults.

Knowledge score is measured in terms of assessment using mean score, mean% and SD. In these dimensions, assessment with a mean score i.e.; 10.18, mean% i.e.; 50.9% and SD i.e.; 3.07.

Overall analysis of knowledge scores regarding organ donation among young adults in rural areas i.e.; 10(16.67%) had good knowledge, 34(56.67%) had average knowledge and 16(26.67%) had poor knowledge regarding organ donation.

Part 2: Item wise analysis to assess the attitude regarding organ donation among young adults in rural areas.

Attitude score is measured in terms of assessment using mean score, mean % and SD. In this dimension, assessment with a mean score i.e.; 55.57, mean% i.e.; 79.39 and SD i.e.; 3.52.

Overall analysis of attitude scores of organ donation among young adults in rural areas i.e.; 34(56.67%) had positive attitude, 26(43.33%) had neutral attitude.

C. Section C

Part I: Analysis to find out association between selected socio-demographic variables with knowledge score regarding organ donation among young adults.

Table 1 reveals that there was significant association of knowledge score regarding organ donation among young adults with socio-demographic variables i.e.; “education qualification” and “previous knowledge” as the chi square values 18.52, 7.02 were greater than table values 5.99, 3.84 at 0.05 level of significance respectively. Hence hypothesis H₁ was accepted in regards to variables i.e., education qualification and previous knowledge. However, H₁ was rejected in regards to the variables i.e.; age, sex, religion and family income as the chi square values i.e.; 4.01, 2.95, 4.19 and 2.03 were less than the table values i.e.; 12.59, 5.99, 12.59 and 12.59 at 0.05 level of significance respectively.

Part II: Analysis to find out association between selected

Table 1

S.No.	Socio-demographic Variable	Chi-square value	Df	Critical value	Significance
1.	Education qualification	18.52	6	12.59	P<0.05S
2.	Previous knowledge	7.02	2	5.99	P<0.05S

Table 2

S.No.	Socio-demographic variable	Chi-square Value	Df	Critical value	Significance
1.	Age (in years)	8.22	3	7.82	P<0.05S

demographic variables with attitude score regarding organ donation among young adults.

Table 2, reveals that there was significant association of attitude score regarding organ donation among young adults with socio-demographic variable i.e., "age" as the chi square value 8.22 was greater than table values 5.99 at 0.05 level of significance. Hence hypothesis H2 was accepted in regards to variables i.e., age. However, H2 was rejected in regards to the variables i.e., sex, religion, education qualification, family income and previous knowledge as the chi square values i.e., 0.15, 3.43, 0.71, 2.58 and 1.61 were less than the table values i.e., 3.84, 7.82, 7.82, 7.82 and 3.84 at 0.05 level of significance respectively.

4. Conclusion

The findings of the study revealed that out of 60 samples, 10(16.67%) had good knowledge, 34(56.67%) had average knowledge and 16(26.67%) had poor knowledge.

Whereas, out of 60 samples, 34(56.67%) had positive attitude, 26(43.33%) had neutral attitude.

5. Implications

Since the study reveals that there was lack of knowledge regarding organ donation. It is necessary to take prompt action regarding creating awareness among young adults regarding organ donation.

1. The nurse administrators can create public awareness through newspaper and magazines about organ donation.
2. Findings of the study will act as catalyst to carry out more extensive research on a large population in different areas of community.

6. Recommendations

- A similar study can be undertaken with larger sample size to

create awareness among young adults related to organ donation.

- A comparative study can be done to assess the knowledge and attitude of young adults in urban and rural areas.

References

- [1] Abdellah FG, Levine E. Patient care through nursing research. 2nd edition, New York: Macmillan Publishers; 1979.
- [2] Barbara m. Gallo. Critical care Nursing 7th edition. Lippincott Wilkins publication ;1998, p-1091.
- [3] Dixit Rajesh. Child Development Birth to adolescent, 1sted Bhopal Indira publishing house, 2006.
- [4] Ghai, Gupta and Paul. Essential Pediatrics, 6th ed. New Delhi: CBS Publishers: 2008.
- [5] Gupta Suraj. The Short textbook of Pediatrics. 9thed. New Delhi: Jaypee brothers.
- [6] Hurlock Elizabeth. Child growth and development. 5th ed. New Delhi: McGraw hill publishers; 2003.
- [7] Joyce M.Black, Jane Hokanson Hawks . Medical surgical Nursing .7th edition. Elsevier Publication; 2007.
- [8] Maria A. Therese. knowledge and attitude towards organ donation among nursing students. Nightingale nursing times journal, 2009 March;4 (12):30-32.
- [9] Marlow. R. Dorothy, Redding. A. Barbara. Textbook of Paediatric Nursing. 6th ed. W.B. Saunder's company.
- [10] Myers L. Judith, Patricia Gauntlettbeare. medical surgical Nursing. 3rd edition. Mosby Publication;1998.
- [11] Phipps sands, Medical Surgical Nursing health and illness perspectives, 7th edition, Mosby publication, pp. 1689-90.
- [12] Annadurai K, Mani K., A study on knowledge, attitude and practices about organ donation among college students in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, 2012.
- [13] Christina KY Chung, Carol WK Ng, et al. Attitude, knowledge, and actions with regard to organ donation among Hong Kong medical students, 2006.
- [14] Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of Directorate General Health and Consumers Survey co-ordinated by Directorate General Communication, Organ donation and transplantation.
- [15] <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/international-organ-donor-rates>
- [16] <https://www.medgadget.com/2017>
- [17] <https://scroll.in/pulse/852124>
- [18] <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-41199918>
- [19] <https://m.ottawasun.com/2017>