



“A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG ADULTS RESIDING IN BARU SAHIB DISTRICT SIRMOUR (H.P)

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ABSTRACT: It is the donation of biological tissue or organ of the human body from a living or dead person to a living recipient in need of transplantation Organ donation - A gift of life. Organ donation day is observed every year on 13th August. Due to lack of awareness, there are myths and fears in people mind about organ donation. The organ donor can play a big role in saving others' life. The organ of the donor can be transplanted to the patient who needs it urgently. The aim of the study is to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adults. A quantitative research approach and descriptive research approach design was used and the research setting was in Baru Sahib Distt. Sirmour (H.P.).Total 274 adults were selected with convenience sampling technique. Written consent was taken from the participants who were selected as a sample. Self structured knowledge questionnaire & attitude scale was used to assess the knowledge and attitude. The data was analyzed by using SPSS version 23 in term of descriptive (mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (chi-square).Results depicts that current study knowledge regarding organ donation was majority of adults have average knowledge (76.3%), good knowledge (10.9%) and poor knowledge (12.8%) regarding organ donation. There was no association between the knowledge scores and the socio-demographic variables of adults, except age i.e. significant ($p=0.35$). Attitude regarding the organ donation among adults depicts that majority of adults has most favorable attitude (82.5%), neutral attitude (16.8%) and Unfavorable attitude (0.7%).There was association between demographic variables and knowledge. There was no association between the attitude and socio-demographic variable. It was calculated by chi square formula using SPSS.

Key words- Knowledge, Attitude, Organ donation, Adults

INTRODUCTION

Organ donation is the entire practice of retrieving a human organ from a living or deceased person, who is refers to as a donor, and transplanting it into a recipient will be a patient who is suffering from organ failure and who will not survive unless a person receives an organ replacement. The first organ transplantation in the world was performed in 1954. Organ donation is capable of saving up to 8 lives and improving the lives of others¹. Organ supply for transplantation does not match the increasing demand in most countries. In the USA and UK, the organ donation rate is 26 and 14 million, whereas in India it is only 0.34 per million population's.²Organ donation is yet to gain momentum in India. The knowledge and attitude of society towards organ donation as well as transplantation are far from satisfactory even among the educated section of society. The major concern

causing organ shortage in the country are lack of awareness and correct knowledge among public myths and misconceptions clouding organ donation due to religious and cultural barriers.³

One of the important reasons behind this is a lack of knowledge among entire population and many myths and beliefs accepted by people with respect to organ donation. It has been shown in previous studies as well that health professionals can positively influence the opinions and attitudes of patients and their relatives, leading to higher rate of organ procurement.²The government of India enacted the transplantation of human organ (amendment) act, 2011 which allows the swapping of organs and widens the donor pool by including grandparents and grandchildren then e-list.⁴Organ shortage for transplantation is a crucial problem worldwide. The issue of organ donation is complex and multifactorial involving ethical, legal and medical organizational and societal factors countries around the world have reported that people's attitudes toward organ donation are influenced by factors such as knowledge and attitude, education, and religion.⁵With the advent of Covid-19 in early 2020, hospital resources were channelized towards the treatment of infected patients, and donation and transplantation of organs and tissues were placed on hold.⁶

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adults.
2. To find out the association between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adults with their socio-demographic variables.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

A total of 9.5 million people die annually in India, of which about 100,000 are due to organ failure. According to a study conducted in India, organ donation and organ transplantation have become the only hope for saving and prolonging life. He has 1 million people with kidney failure and he has only 3 kidneys.

As per the above statistical data and during their clinical observation, researchers noticed that most of the people think organ donation as an neglected issue and superstitions and misconceptions associated with organ donation is high due to lack of proper education to the family members of brain dead patients. So Researchers felt need to conduct the study so as to assess the knowledge and attitude of general population. Therefore, it is important to find out the association of attitude and knowledge regarding organ donation among adults with their socio-demographic variables

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A quantitative approach was chosen for this study. A descriptive study design was used in this study. A probabilistic and convenient sampling technique was used in this study. A pilot study was conducted on his August 2, 2022, Akal College of Nursing study where he used a 10% (27) sample and found the reference measurements to be reliable. The last study was conducted from May 16, 2022 to the May 21, 2022 at Eternal University Bar Sahib (H.P.). This study aimed to assess adult knowledge and attitudes towards organ donation. A total of 274 samples were randomly selected. Sampling method A good relationship was established with the participants. Data collection took him 30 minutes. Confidentiality is maintained. The purpose of data collection was explained in the sample. A self-structured questionnaire and a 5-point Likert scale of attitudes were distributed to the sample.

Selection and description of tool

The purpose of this study was to assess knowledge and attitudes towards organ donation among adults living in Bar Sahib (H.P.), Sirmour district.

Tool Description:-

A self-structured knowledge questionnaire and his 5-point Likert Attitude Scale were developed and validated to collect knowledge and attitudes about 'organ donation'. This tool was created after extensive literature research and discussion with experts, taking into account the researchers' personal and professional experience. This tool consists of her two parts:

Part A: - Sociodemographics variables: -

This part contains the Sociodemographics variables of the participants. Socio-demographic data includes: - Age, gender, religion, education level, monthly income, place of residence, family type.

Part B: - Knowledge questionnaire consists of 20 questions. Each correct answer is worth 1 point, and an incorrect answer is 0 point

I) Self-structured knowledge Questionnaire: -

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	Range
Good	14-20
Average	7-13
Below average	6-0

Table no. 2.1 Self structure knowledge questionnaires

II) 5 Points likert attitude scale:-

RESPONSES	RANGE
Most favorable	61-100
Neutral	21-60
Unfavorable	01-20

Table no. 2.2: 5 point likert attitude scale

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Positive statement	5	4	3	2	1
Negative attitude	1	2	3	4	5

Table no. 2.3. Positive and negative Score

Plan for Data analysis: -

Analysis and interpretation of data by using descriptive and inferential statistics:

Descriptive Statistics:

1. Frequency and percentage distribution was used to analyze the socio-demographic variables.
2. Mean and standard deviation was used to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adults.

RESULTS:

Data was described under the following section. Section I: Analysis of socio-demographic variables by using frequency and percentage distribution. Section II: Assessment of knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adults. Section III: Association between the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adults with their selected socio demographic variables.

Section I: Description of socio demographic variables by using frequency and percentage.

N= 274

Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1. Age in Years		
18–23 Years	253	92.3
24-30 Years	20	7.3
31-38 Years	1	0.4
39-45 Years	0	0
2. Gender		
Male	0	0
Female	274	100
3. Religion		
Hindu	236	86.1
Sikh	30	10.9
Christian	1	0.4
Islam	6	2.2
Others	1	0.4
4. Education Status		
Undergraduate	221	80.7
Graduate	41	15
Diploma	03	1.1
Post Graduate	04	3.2
5. Monthly income of family		
Up to 5,000/-	34	12.4
5,001 – 10,001/-	29	10.6
10,001 – 20,000	52	19
Above 20,000	159	58
6. Area of residence		
Rural	166	60.6
Urban	67	24.4
Semi Urban	41	15
7. Type of Family		
Nuclear	177	64.6
Joint	93	33.9
Extended	4	1.5

Table: 3.1 shows about the chi square value of age, gender, religion, education, monthly income, area of residence and type of family. It shows no association between demographic variables and knowledge. For age the Pearson values are significant.

For the gender, religion, education, monthly income, area and type of family is not significant

SECTION II: Association between the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adults with their selected Socio-demographic variables:

Table no. 3.2.1 Association between the knowledge and selected socio demographic variables

N=274

Demographic Variable	Knowledge			Chi-square(χ^2)	df	P- value
	Good	Average	Poor			
AGE						
18-23 Years	34	191	28	10.331 ^S	4	.035
24-30 Years	1	18	1			
31-38 Years	0	0	1			
38-45 Years	0	0	0			
GENDER						

Male	0	1	0	.312 ^{NS}	2	.855
Female	35	208	30			
RELIGION						
Hindu	27	180	29	6.346 ^{NS}	8	.609
Sikh	7	22	1			
Christen	0	1	0			
Islam	1	5	0			
Others	0	1	0			
EDUCATION						
Undergraduate	30	166	25	3.324 ^{NS}	8	.912
Graduate	4	34	3			
Diploma	0	3	1			
Postgraduate	1	6	1			
FAMILY INCOME						
Below 5,000/-	2	28	4	9.189 ^{NS}	6	.163.
5001 – 10,000/-	2	22	5			
10,000-20,000/-	3	44	5			
Above 20,000/-	28	115	16			
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Rural	22	124	20	1.125 ^{NS}	4	.890
Urban	7	54	6			
Semi-Urban	6	31	4			
TYPE OF FAMILY						
Nuclear family	26	131	20	10.318 ^S	4	.035
Joint Family	8	77	8			
Extended family	1	1	2			

Table: 3.2.1 shows about the chi square value of age, gender, religion, education, monthly income, area of residence and type of family. It shows association between demographic variables and knowledge. For age the Pearson values are significant.

For the gender, religion, education, monthly income, area and type of family is not significant.

Table no. 3.2.2 Association between the attitude and selected socio demographic variables.

Demographic Variable	ATTITUDE			Chi-square (χ^2)	df	P- value
	Certain	Neutral	Uncertain			
AGE						
18-23 Years	207	44	2	7.219 ^{NS}	4	.125
24-30Years	19	1	0			
31-38Years	0	1	0			
38-45Years	0	0	0*			
GENDER						
Male	1	0	0	.213 ^{NS}	2	.899
Female	225	46	2			
RELIGION						
Hindu	192	42	2	2.419 ^{NS}	8	.965
Sikh	26	4	0			
Christen	1	0	0			
Islam	6	0	0			
Others	1	0	0			
EDUCATION						
Undergraduate	183	37	1	2.883 ^{NS}	8	.941
	33	7	1			

Graduate	2	1	0			
Diploma	7	1	0			
Postgraduate	1	0	0			
FAMILY INCOME						
Below 5,000/-	27	7	0	6.281 ^{NS}	6	.329
5001 –10,000/-	24	4	1			
10,000-20,000/	44	7	1			
Above 20,000/-	131	28	0			
AREA OF RESIDENCE	136	28	2	1.514 ^{NS}		.824
Rural	55	12	0		4	
Urban	35	6	0			
Semi-Urban						
TYPE OF FAMILY	145	30	2	4.480 ^{NS}		.345
Nuclear family	79	14	0		4	
Joint Family	2	2	0			
Extended family						

Table: 3.2.2 shows about the chi square value of age, gender, religion, education, monthly income, area of residence and type of family. It shows no association between demographic variables and knowledge. For age the Pearson values are significant.

For the gender, religion, education, monthly income, area and type of family is not significant

CONCLUSION:

The present study was undertaken by the investigator to assess the knowledge and attitude of the students regarding organ donation among adults residing in Baru sahib, Sirmour (H.P)

In current study knowledge regarding organ donation among adults depicts that majority of adults 76.3% have average knowledge regarding organ donation, 10.9% have good knowledge and 12.8% have poor knowledge. It can be conclude that majority of adults needs more knowledge about organ donation.

In current study attitude regarding organ donation among adults depicts that majority of adults (82.5%) have positive attitude, 16.8% of adults have neutral attitude and 0.7% adults have negative attitude.

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