

# Efficacy of Community-Based Intervention on Cognizance and Perception among Nursing Students Regarding Organ Donation in Selected Nursing Colleges of Madhya Pradesh with a View to Develop Video Assisted Teaching

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**Abstract:** Organ transplantation is the moving of an organ from one body to another, or from a donor site on the patient's own body, for the purpose of replacing the recipient's damaged or absent organ. The emerging field of Regenerative medicine is allowing scientists and engineers to create organs to be re-grown from the patient's own cells (stem cells, or cells extracted from the failing organs). Organs and/or tissues that are transplanted within the same person's body are called auto grafts. Transplants that are performed between two subjects of the same species are called allograft. Allograft can either be from a living or cadaveric source. Mean total score rated on cognizance scale studied nursing students found to be  $10.95 \pm 4.77$  points and perception scale  $32.88 \pm 8.28$  points prior (pre-test). But, the mean score  $22.67 \pm 5.51$  points of cognizance &  $51.68 \pm 10.29$  points of perception at post-test stage found to be significantly higher after administration of video assisted teaching.

**Keywords:** Efficacy, Community based intervention, Cognizance, Perception, Nursing Students

## 1. Introduction

Organ transplantation is one of the great advances in modern medicine. Unfortunately, the need for organ donors is much greater than the number of people who actually donate. Every day in the United States, 21 people die waiting for an organ and more than 120,048. men, women, and children await life-saving organ transplants. Every year, 6000 patients expire while waiting for an organ donation. Achieving a name on the waiting list means that there is still a 10–30% chance for not getting a transplant. This is due to the scarcity of transplantation organs worldwide.

## 2. Review of Literature

Chnadler, Jennifer A (2017), in their research study entitled, A Scoping Review of the Literature on Asking Families to Consent to Organ and Tissue Donation, had been scoping review of the literature on requesting family consent was prepared to support of the development of leading practice recommendations for end-of-life conversations with families of potential donors. They found that there is a large literature on how to modify the process and manner of the request to increase family consent rates. Another important line of inquiry focuses on the psychological impact of the decision on the family. They at the end added that there are some constraints on the approaches used in family consent discussions.

## 3. Objectives of the Study

1) To evaluate the pre-test scores of cognizance and perception of Organ donation among nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Madhya Pradesh.

- 2) To determine the effectiveness of develop Video Assisted Teaching on Organ donation among nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Madhya Pradesh.
- 3) To estimate the correlation between the cognizance and perception regarding Organ donation among nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Madhya Pradesh.
- 4) To find out the association between pre-test & post-test scores cognizance and perception with selected demographic variables among nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Madhya Pradesh.

### Hypothesis

**H<sub>01</sub>**-There will be no significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores of cognizance and perception regarding Organ donation among nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Madhya Pradesh.

**H<sub>A1</sub>**-There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores of cognizance and perception regarding Organ donation among nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Madhya Pradesh.

**H<sub>02</sub>**-There will be no significant effectiveness to develop Video Assisted Teaching on cognizance and perception regarding Organ donation among nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Madhya Pradesh.

**H<sub>A2</sub>**-There will be significant effectiveness to develop Video Assisted Teaching on cognizance and perception regarding Organ donation among nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Madhya Pradesh.

**H<sub>03</sub>** -There will be no significant correlation between the cognizance and perception of Organ donation among nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Madhya Pradesh.

**H<sub>A3</sub>**-There will be significant correlation between the cognizance and perception regarding Organ donation among

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nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Madhya Pradesh.

**H<sub>04</sub>** -There will be no significant association between pre-test and post-test scores with selected demographic variables among nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Madhya Pradesh.

**H<sub>A4</sub>** -There will be significant association between pre-test and post -test scores with selected demographic variables among nursing students in selected nursing colleges of Madhya Pradesh.

#### 4. Methodology

The research design of present research study is Pre-Experimental Research Design (One group pre-test & post-test). Study set up of present research was at various nursing colleges of Madhya Pradesh. Random sampling technique is used for sampling for this study. Total number of subjects is 60 Nursing Students. Non-Probability convenient sampling technique employed at sampling stage. At sampling stage administration of video assisted teaching. The researcher constructed multiple choice questions for cognizance and 5-point Likert scale for perception.

#### 5. Result

**Table 1:** Frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics-

Demographic Variables	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
<b>Age of Nursing Students</b>		
18-21 years	21	35.0
22-25 years	22	36.7
26-29 years	17	28.3
<b>Gender of Nursing Students</b>		
Male	41	68.3
Female	19	31.7
<b>Educational status of Nursing Students</b>		
B. Sc. Nursing II year	17	28.3
B. Sc. Nursing III year	24	40.0
B. Sc. Nursing IV year	19	31.7
<b>Academic Performance of Nursing Students</b>		
≤ 60.0%	19	31.7
61.0% to 70.0%	33	55.0
71.0% to 80.0%	8	13.3
>80.0%	0	0.0
<b>Any family history of Organ Donation</b>		
Yes	3	5.0
No	57	95.0
<b>Residential area of Nursing Students</b>		
Urban	34	56.7
Rural	26	43.3
<b>Previous Knowledge of Nursing Students</b>		
Yes	26	43.3
No	34	56.7
<b>Source of Knowledge of Nursing Students</b>		
None	34	56.7
During school program/Activities	4	6.7
Mass Media	5	8.3
Family Members and Friends	6	10.0
Books or Magazines	11	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table No – 1** Depicted that-

- Demographic characteristics of selected population showed that the major part (22, 36.7%) of population of

nursing students was most commonly belonged to the age group of 22-25 years.

- Gender of nursing students revealed that most of the studied population of nursing students found to be male. However, large chunks (41, 68.3%) of population of nursing students were more frequently male.
- Investigation showed that the educational qualification of most (24, 40.0%) of the population of nursing students were most commonly B. Sc. Nursing III year.
- Academic performances of previous year of more than half (33, 55.0%) nursing students found to be most commonly from 61.0% to 70.0%. However, the academic performances of previous year of 19 (31.7%) nursing students were less than or equal to 60.0%.
- Enquiry reported that a large chunk of nursing students didn't have any family history of organ donation. However, major part (57, 95.0%) of population of nursing students didn't observe with family history of organ donation.
- Demographic characteristics of selected population showed that the area of residence of major part (34, 56.7%) of population of nursing students was most commonly urban.
- Enquiry revealed that large chunks of population of nursing students didn't have previous knowledge about organ donation. Investigation demonstrated that most (34, 56.7%) of the nursing students reported without previous knowledge about organ donation.
- Investigation showed that most (34, 56.7%) of the nursing students reported without previous knowledge about organ donation.

**Table 2:** Comparison of scoring of cognizance and perception among nursing students-

Scale of Measurement	Assessment of Score		
	Mean Pre-Score	Mean Post Score	p-value (LOS)
Cognizance	10.95	22.67	p<0.001#
Perception	32.88	51.68	p<0.001#

Table No. 2 depicted that Mean (Mean ± Standard Deviation) total score rated on cognizance scale (questionnaire) among all (N=60) studied nursing students found to be 10.95±4.77 points and the ranges of total score found to be from 2 to 22 points prior (pre-test) to administration of video assisted teaching. But, the mean score (22.67±5.51 points) of cognizance at post-test stage found to be significantly higher after administration of video assisted teaching than pre-test stage while the ranges of total score rated on cognizance scale found to be from 10 to 31 points.

The mean score (Mean ± Standard Deviation) of perception among all (N=60) studied nursing students found to be 32.88±8.28 points at baseline stage (pre-test) and the ranges of total score found to be from 18 to 49 points. But, the mean score (51.68±10.29 points) of perception after administration of video assisted teaching found to be significantly higher at post-test stage than pre-test stage whereas the ranges of total score at post-test found to be from 30 to 70 points.

## 6. Conclusion

Present comparison for pilot study indicated that there was a significant difference between pre and post-test scoring of cognizance and perception. Statistically demonstrated that the video assisted teaching found to be an effective programme in improving cognizance and perception about organ donation among selected nursing students. Henceforth, the statistical agreement demonstrated that the video assisted teaching preferred as an effective conservative program for improving the cognizance and perception about organ donation among nursing students.

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