

A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude of Nursing Students Regarding Organ Donation after Death in a Selected College at Bangalore

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Abstract: *The need for greater willingness to donate organs has been well-documented. Over 4,000 people die each year because a suitable donor cannot be found. Recent statistics indicate that over 71,000 people are on organ transplant waiting lists. The descriptive study attempts to assess the knowledge and Attitude of nursing students regarding organ donation after death in Selected Nursing College at Bangalore. The objectives of study were to assess the knowledge and attitude of nursing students regarding organ donation and to correlate the knowledge regarding organ donation with the attitude regarding organ donation among nursing students. A non-experimental descriptive survey design was used for the study. 100 Nursing students were selected by non-probability quota sampling technique and data was collected using structured questionnaire and the results were described using descriptive and inferential statistics. The overall knowledge regarding organ donation among the nursing students, mean, SD and mean percentage was 11.59, 2.49 and 77.27 respectively, the attitude regarding organ donation among the nursing students mean, SD and mean percentage was 28.03, 7.10 and 70.08 respectively. Correlation between the level of knowledge and practice was found to be 0.83. The chi-square finding reveals that there is significant association between the knowledge and course of studying, previous experience with donor and source of information and there is significant association found between the attitude with the gender of the student, previous experience with donor, source of information and type of residence. The education, Family And Mass medias can play a important role in promoting the attitude of organ donation. The results of this study support a greater emphasis on providing information regarding transplantation in nursing colleges to improve the knowledge of future health care professionals about transplantation and organ donation issues.*

Keywords: Organ Donation; Donor; Knowledge; Attitude

1.Introduction

Organ donation is the donation of biological tissue or an organ of the human body from a dead or living person to a living recipient in order to save the life of the recipient. A living person can donate organ after natural death or after brain death. Over 4,000 people die each year because a suitable donor cannot be found. Recent statistics indicate that over 71,000 people are on organ transplant waiting lists. At least half are expected to die waiting because the waiting list has been growing at three times the rate of the available supply of organs. There are no absolute age limits to organ donation. Unfortunately, many people never indicate their wish to donate because they believe, falsely, that their age or medical condition would not allow them to donate. During the past decades, organ transplantation has increased and become widespread. The objective of the current study was to evaluate medical students' existing level of knowledge, attitudes, observations, and proposals towards organ donation. The results of this study support a greater emphasis on providing information regarding transplantation in medicine, nursing, dentistry and health technical schools to improve the knowledge of future health care professionals about transplantation and organ donation issues.

2.Materials and Methods

Research Design and Approach

The research design used in this study is Non-experimental descriptive method and the approach is quantitative in nature.

Population

It includes Nursing students.

Sample and Sampling Technique

The samples for the present study were 100 Nursing students from Selected Nursing College, Bangalore, were selected by Quota sampling technique.

Data Collection Instruments

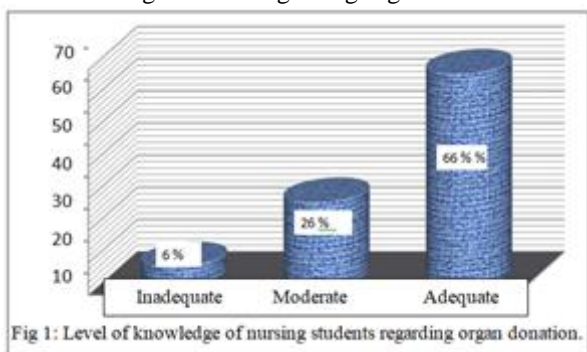
Demographic profile were used to collect demographic data and self structured interview questionnaire was used to assess level of knowledge and Self-structured rating scale were used to assess the attitude of the nursing students regarding organ donation

3.Result

Section I: Socio-Demographic Variables

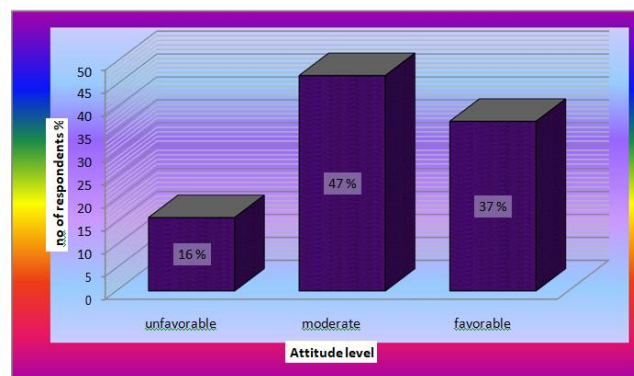
| Sl. No | Demographic Variables | | Percentage (%) |
|--------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Age in years | Less than 18 | 10 % |
| | | 18-22 | 60 % |
| | | 23 and above | 30 % |
| 2 | Gender | Male | 35 % |
| | | Female | 65 % |
| 3 | Course of study | B Sc Nursing | 63 % |
| | | Pc B Sc Nursing | 28 % |
| | | M Sc Nursing | 9 % |
| 4 | Religion | Islam | 23 % |
| | | Christianity | 53 % |
| | | Hinduism | 21 % |
| | | Others | 3 % |
| 5 | Previous experience with any donor | Yes | 16 % |
| | | No | 84 % |
| 6 | Source of information | Health personals | 26 % |
| | | Medias | 53 % |
| | | Friends or colleagues | 15 % |
| | | Others | 3 % |
| 7 | Annual family income | Below 2 lakh | 10 % |
| | | 3-5 lakh | 66 % |
| | | Above 5 lakh | 24 % |
| 8 | Type of family | Nuclear | 80 % |
| | | Joint | 20 % |

Section II: Assessment of Level of knowledge of the Nursing students regarding organ donation



The graph (1) shows that among the nursing students, 6% are having inadequate knowledge, 26 % are having moderate level of knowledge and 66.66 % are having adequate knowledge regarding organ donation.

Section III: Assessment of level of attitude regarding organ donation among nursing students.



Graph (2) shows the attitude of nursing students regarding organ donation. 16% of students are having unfavorable attitude, 47% are having moderate attitude and 37% are having favorable attitude regarding organ donation.

Section IV:

Table 2: Mean, Standard deviation, Mean % of level of knowledge, attitude and practice regarding organ donation.

| Sl. No | Domain | Mean | SD | Mean% |
|--------|-----------|-------|------|-------|
| 1 | Knowledge | 11.59 | 2.49 | 77.27 |
| 2 | Attitude | 28.03 | 7.10 | 70.08 |

Section V:

Table 3: Correlation between the level of knowledge and attitude

| Sl. No | Domain | Mean | SD | Correlation r-value |
|--------|-----------|-------|------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Knowledge | 11.59 | 2.49 | 0.83 Shows Positive correlation |
| 2 | Attitude | 28.03 | 7.10 | |

Section VI:

Table 4: Association between levels of knowledge and selected demographic variables

N=100

| Sl. No | Demographic variables | Level of knowledge | | Chi square Value | Significance |
|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | <Median (59) | ≥ Median (41) | | |
| | | Frequency | Frequency | | |
| 1 | Age | -- | -- | 1.122 df=2 | NS |
| | Below 18 years | 05 | 05 | | |
| | 18 – 22 years | 38 | 22 | | |
| | 23 years & above | 16 | 14 | | |
| 2 | Sex | -- | -- | 0.495 df=1 | NS |
| | Male | 19 | 16 | | |
| | Female | 40 | 25 | | |
| 3 | Course of study | -- | -- | 11.54 df=2 | S |
| | B.Sc nsg | 36 | 27 | | |
| | Pc.B.Sc nsg | 22 | 06 | | |
| | M.Sc nsg | 01 | 08 | | |
| 4 | Religion | -- | -- | 1.588 df=3 | NS |
| | Islam | 16 | 7 | | |
| | Christianity | 29 | 24 | | |
| | Hinduism | 12 | 9 | | |
| 5 | Others | 02 | 01 | 4.324 df=1 | S |
| | Previous experience with donor | -- | -- | | |
| | Yes | 04 | 12 | | |
| 6 | No | 46 | 38 | 10.461 df=3 | S |
| | Source of information | -- | -- | | |
| | Health personals | 13 | 13 | | |
| | Medias | 29 | 24 | | |
| | Friends & colleagues | 01 | 14 | | |
| 7 | Others | 03 | 03 | 0.373 df=1 | NS |
| | Type of residence | -- | -- | | |
| | Nuclear family | 46 | 34 | | |
| 8 | Joint family | 13 | 07 | 4.013 df=2 | NS |
| | Annual family income | -- | -- | | |
| | Below 2 lakh | 06 | 04 | | |
| | 2 – 5 lakh | 43 | 23 | | |
| | Above 5 lakh | 10 | 14 | | |

Note: N.S.- Not Significant, S- Significant at P<0.05 level

The chi-square values shows that there was an association of level of knowledge regarding organ donation among

nursing students with course of studying, source of information and previous experience with donor.

Section VII

Table 5: Association between levels of attitude and selected demographic variables of nursing students

N=100

| Sl. No | Demographic variables | Level of attitude | | Chi square value | Significance |
|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | <Median (46) | ≥ Median (54) | | |
| | | Frequency` | frequency | | |
| 1 | Age | -- | -- | 0.461 2 df | NS |
| | Below 18 years | 07 | 03 | | |
| | 18 – 22 years | 27 | 33 | | |
| | 23 years & above | 12 | 18 | | |
| 2 | Sex | -- | -- | 19.388 1 df | S |
| | Male | 05 | 30 | | |
| | Female | 41 | 24 | | |
| 3 | Course of study | -- | -- | 0.874 2 df | NS |
| | B.Sc nsg | 30 | 33 | | |
| | Pc.B.Sc nsg | 16 | 12 | | |
| | M.Sc nsg | 0 | 09 | | |
| 4 | Religion | -- | -- | 1.164 3 df | NS |
| | Islam | 12 | 11 | | |
| | Christianity | 25 | 28 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----|----|----------------|----|
| | Hinduism | 07 | 14 | | |
| | Others | 02 | 01 | | |
| 5 | Previous experience with donor | -- | -- | 5.534 df=1 | S |
| | Yes | 02 | 14 | | |
| | No | 41 | 43 | | |
| 6 | Source of information | -- | -- | 21.052 4 df | S |
| | Health personals | 18 | 8 | | |
| | Medias | 16 | 37 | | |
| | Friends & colleagues | 12 | 03 | | |
| | Others | 04 | 02 | | |
| 7 | Type of residence | -- | -- | 8.04 1 df | S |
| | Joint family | 15 | 05 | | |
| | Nuclear family | 31 | 49 | | |
| 8 | Annual family income | -- | -- | 0.113 2 df | NS |
| | Below 2 lakh | 06 | 04 | | |
| | 2 – 5 lakh | 29 | 37 | | |
| | Above 5 lakh | 11 | 13 | | |

Note: N.S- Not Significant, S- Significant at P<0.05 level

The chi-square values shows that there was an association of level of attitude regarding organ donation among nursing students with gender, source of information, previous experience with donor and type of family.

4. Discussion

A descriptive study with was conducted on 100 nursing students in selected nursing college at Bangalore to assess their level of knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation after death. Collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics and presented in the form of tables and figures.

Frequency and percentage wise distribution of nursing students according to gender; Majority (65%) of nursing students are females and 35% are males, majority 63% of students are studying B.Sc Nursing, 28% were studying Pc.BSc Nursing and 9 % are studying M.Sc nursing. Majority 53 % of the nursing students were Christians, 23% were Muslims, 21% are Hindus and 3% were from other religion. Majority of the students (53%) got information from Medias, and 26% from health personals, 15% from friends or colleagues and 10 % got information regarding organ donation from other sources. Majority 84 % of nursing students are not having previous experience with donor and 16% are having previous experience with organ donor. About 80 % of the nursing students are from nuclear family and 20 % are from joint family.

The result reveals that, Majority (66 %) of nursing students had adequate knowledge regarding organ donation including 26 % Moderate knowledge and 8 % inadequate knowledge regarding organ donation.

Majority (47 %) of nursing students had favorable attitude regarding new born care including 37 % moderate level attitude and 16 % unfavorable attitude regarding organ donation.

The correlation between the level of knowledge and attitude was found to be 0.83 that is the level of knowledge and attitude is co related each other. The chi-square values shows that there was an association of level of knowledge

regarding organ donation among nursing students with course of studying, source of information and previous experience with donor and there was an association of level of attitude regarding organ donation among nursing students with gender, source of information, previous experience with donor and type of family.

5. Conclusion

From the findings of the present study based on the findings it can be concluded that most of the nursing were in the age group of between 18-22 years, and are females and from nuclear family, Findings reveals that majority of them had adequate knowledge and moderate attitude. There was significant association was found between the knowledge and course of studying, source of information and previous experience with donor. But the attitude had significant association with gender, previous experience with donor, source of information and type of family.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest regarding this investigation.

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