

# A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Organ Donation among College Students Selected College, Salem

A. Sanjaikumar, M.Sc, (Nursing), DCA

Associate Professor, College of Nursing, Madawalabu University, Goba, Ethiopia

**Abstract:** *Background of the Study:* Human organ donation was legalized in India way back in 1994, is an endeavor that not only saves previous lives, but also creates good will in society. At present, out of the 1,50,000 patients requiring kidney transplants across India every year, only 200 get kidney by way of donation from the deceased. Mr. Shroff estimated the total number of kidney transplants done in the country annually to be in the range of 6,000. If the cadaveric donation rate is pushed to 1 per million we can get 1,100 donors and 2,200 kidneys for transplants added. Mr. Shroff said that about 1,40,000 road accident deaths occur annually in India, of which, 67 percent are due to severe head injuries. **Objectives:** To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among college students. To assess the attitude regarding organ donation among college students. To associate the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among college student with their selected demographic variables. **HYPOTHESIS, H1:** There will be significant difference between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among college students. **H2:** There will be a significant association between the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among college with their selected demographic variables. **Methodology:** The research study adopted in this study is descriptive research design and The sampling technique was used this study is purposive sampling. **Final Result and Conclusion:** The highest percentage of college students 22(44%) had good knowledge, the lowest percentage of college students 1(2%) college students had poor knowledge, 15(30%) college students had average knowledge. 12(24%) college students had excellent knowledge regarding organ donation. There is no significant association found between the level of knowledge with selected personal variables among college students. The relationship between knowledge and attitude is calculated by using Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient method. The result "r" value (0.29) shows that there is positive correlation among knowledge and attitude. They if becomes evident that the structured question an attitude of Allied Health Science college students on organ donation.

**Keywords:** knowledge, attitude, organ donation, college students

## 1. Introduction

A college student is a human being or living organism that is of relatively mature age, typically associated with social maturity and the attainment of reproductive age. An adult hood can be defined as psychological, physiological development within a person in terms of law, personal chapter (or) social status. (Maranz Henig Robin 2010)

Organ donation is the donation of biological tissue (or) an organ of the human body, from a living (or) dead person to a living recipient in need of transplantation. When you donate organ, you give someone more than restored health and wellbeing and you give them hope for a better tomorrow recipient and family the gift of hope touch usual.

### Objectives:

- To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among college students.
- To assess the attitude regarding organ donation among college students.
- To associate the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among college student with their selected demographic variables.

### Assumption:

It is assumed that,

- Who are all studying in Sri Gokulam College of allied health science may have some knowledge and attitude about organ donation.

- Media and other sources of information may enhance the knowledge attitude regarding organ donation among college students.
- Knowledge and attitude vary from one college student to another student.

### Hypothesis

**H1:** There will be significant difference between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among college students.

**H2:** There will be a significant association between the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among college with their selected demographic variables.

## 2. Methodology

The research study adopted in this study is descriptive research design and study was conducted in Sri Gokulam College of allied health science. This college situated in Salem town, the sample of the present study comprised students in Sri Gokulam College of allied health science, in the present study the sample size comprised of 50 college students, who fulfilled in the inclusion criteria. The sampling technique adopted for this study is purposive sampling.

### Description of the Tool

#### Section-A: Demographic variables

The section consists of 9 demographic variables. They are age, sex, religion, place of living, dietary pattern, personal

habits, educational status, previous source of organ donation, donor of the any organ from the family.

**Section-B: Structured self administered questionnaire on knowledge regarding organ donation**

The section consist of 20 questions regarding meaning of organ donation, purpose of organ donation, the organ that can be donated from cadaver, regarding organ donating eyes heart, and liver ,complication of organ donation. Each question has 3 options. Among answer given, the correct answer was given the score of 1. Total score was 20.

**Section-C**

The part consists of likert attitude scale which consists of 15 questions. Each questions has five options.

**Scoring**

Grade	Score
Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Undecided	3
Disagree	2
Strongly disagree	1
Total	75

**Knowledge**

Score	Level of knowledge
Below 25%	Poor
26-50%	Average
51-75%	Good
Above 75%	Excellent

**Attitude**

Score	Level of attitude
15-45	Negative
46-75	Positive

**3. Results**

**1) College students according to their demographic variables.**

- Distribution of college students according to their age shows that 12(24%) college students were 16-18 years of age group, 30(60%) college students were 19 - 21 years of age group, 8(16%) college students were 22 – 24 years of group.

- Distribution of college students according to their sex most of them 35(70%) male, 15(30%) college students were female.
- Distribution of college students according to their religion shows most of them 45(90%)college students belongs to hindu religion,2(4%) college students belongs to muslim, 3(6%) college students belongs to christen.
- Distribution of college students according to their place of living depicts that 32(64%) were from village, 18(36%) were from town.
- Distribution of college students according to their dietary pattern shows that 13(26%) were consuming vegetarian food and highest percentage 37(74%) were consuming non vegetarian food.
- Distribution of college students according to their previous source of information regarding organ donation shows that 16(32%) were internet, 13(26%) were tv,3(6%) were radio,15(30%) were news paper.
- Distribution of college students according to their donor of the any organ from the family.shows that 13(26%) were yes, 37(74%) were no.

**2) Distribution of college students according to their level of knowledge.**

S.No	Level of knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Poor	1	2%
2.	Average	15	30%
3.	Good	22	44%
4.	Excellent	12	24%

**3) The level of knowledge regarding organ donation among college students between age group 19-21 years**

Percentage wise distribution of students according to their level of knowledge depicts that 2 %( 1) of them have poor level of knowledge, 30 %( 15) of them have average level of knowledge, and 44 %( 22) of them have good level of knowledge, 24 % (12) of them have Excellent level of knowledge, It interprets that most of them have Good level of knowledge.

**4) The level of attitude regarding organ donation among the students between age group 19-21 years**

Percentage wise distribution of students according depicts that 18 %( 9) of them have negative attitude and 82 % (41) of them have positive attitude, It reveals that most of them have positive attitude towards organ donation.

**5) Relationship Between Knowledge And Attitude**

Total sample	Mean score of knowledge	Mean score of attitude	Standard Deviation of knowledge	Standard Deviation of attitude	r Value
50	12.28	50.58	2.94	13.15	0.29

The relationship between knowledge and attitude is calculated by using Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient method. The result “r” value (0.29) shows that there is positive correlation among knowledge and attitude, they if becomes evident that the structured question an attitude of Allied Health Science college students on organ donation.

**Implications**

Nursing is a client centered profession. The findings of the study have implications in different branches of nursing i.e.; nursing service, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

#### Nursing service

- The nurse assumes an integral and valuable role in overcoming the shortage of suitable, viable organs and tissue donation.
- The nursing personnel provide the health care facility, the organ procurement organization for donation.
- The nurses work closely with the health care facility, the health team to seek consideration for donation.

#### Nursing Education:

- The present nursing curriculum has given more importance to organ donation, This helps to save the life of others.
- It is necessary for the student to learn about organ donation and its process; Awareness program should be conducted regarding organ donation, towards the adults, to promote organ donation.
- It is also extremely important that everybody should know about the organ donation.

#### Nursing Administration

- The nurse administrative services should be extended to the institution.
- The administration should conduct education program covering donation issues should enhance nurse's knowledge and attitude in the organ donation process.
- Arranging in- service training to gain knowledge.

#### Nursing Research:

- There should be more scope for research in this area to promote awareness, improving knowledge regarding organ donation, among college students and others.
- Nurse researcher should come forward to develop and validate new strategies and standard tool to promote organ donation.

#### 4. Recommendations

The present study recommends the following.

- 1) A comparative study can be conducted to determine the level of knowledge and attitude among all age groups above school age.
- 2) An experimental study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of specific intervention between college students in selected hospital.
- 3) A similar study can be done at various setting such as in community, schools.
- 4) A study can be done on large sample for generalization

#### References

- [1] Bailey and love (2004); "short practice of surgery", 24<sup>th</sup> edition, arnold publishers, new york page no: - 183-206.
- [2] Brunner and suddarth (2008) "text book of medical and surgical nursing"; 11<sup>th</sup> edition; volume-2; new delhi, wolter kulner publication. Page no:-1560; 2239-40.
- [3] Brunner and suddarth (2008) "text book of medical and surgical nursing"; 7<sup>th</sup> edition; new delhi,j.b.lippincott company publication. Page no:-1006-1007, 1199.

- [4] Gabriel. M. Danovitch; "hand book of kidney transplantation", 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, lippincott williams and wilkins. Page no: - 111-129.
- [5] Jaya kuruvilla (2007); "essentials of critical care nursing; 1<sup>st</sup> edition, jaypee publications. Page no :- 353-356 joyce m.black (2008) "medical and surgical nursing", 8<sup>th</sup> edition, volume 1, new york, elsevier publication. Page no:-1172-1174.
- [6] Joyce m.black "text book of medical and surgical nursing"; 7<sup>th</sup> edition, volume2., Page no:-2432-2482, 2430-2435.
- [7] Kitt stephanie et al (2005); "emergency nursing" 2<sup>nd</sup> edition wb saunders company, philadelphia. Page no:- 665-672.
- [8] Laurence m.tierney (1996) "current medical diagnosis and treatment" 3<sup>rd</sup> edition , new delhi, applenation and lange publication. Page no: - 707-709.
- [9] Polit.f. Denise (2004); "nursing research principles and methods" , 8<sup>th</sup> edition, lippincott williams and wilkins publishers, philadelphia, page no: -291-292
- [10] Potter and perry, text book of clinical nursing skills and techniques; 4<sup>th</sup> edition. Page no:-1312-1313.
- [11] Renu jogi (1998) basic ophthalmology, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, new delhi, jaypee brother's publications. Page no:-145-148.
- [12] Rigel, moses (2004), cardiac nursing sounder, elsevier publications. Page no:-1004-1017
- [13] Sanbar sandy.s(2004); " legal medicine" ,1<sup>st</sup> edition, american college of legal medicine, mosby publishers. Page no:-271-290.
- [14] Sheehy, (2005) "manual of emergency care", 6<sup>th</sup> edition, elsevier publishers, missouri. Page no:-254-260
- [15] **Journal**
- [16] Alarcon R,Transplant proc 2008 November;40(9):2877-2878.
- [17] Ghorbani F et al,Transplant proc,2011 march;43(2):405-6.
- [18] Krekula LG, clinical Transplant 2009 June-July; 23(3):342-350.
- [19] M.Malarvizhi,Organ and Tissue Donation,Nightingale Nursing Times 2007; 3(4):12-16
- [20] Maria Theresa (2009); "ORGAN DONATION"; Nightingale Nursing Times 4(12) 30-32Milaniak I, Transplant proc 2010 January to February; 42(1) 130-133.
- [21] Nightingale Nursing Times,volume 3,issue-4 July 2007,Pages 12-16.
- [22] Olbrisch ME,et al,Transplant 2010 April;15(2):241-244.

#### Website Address

- [23] <http://www.donatelife.com>
- [24] <http://www.organdonor.gov>
- [25] <http://www.transplantindia.com>
- [26] <http://www.unos.org>
- [27] <http://www.optn.org>