

Effectiveness of Awareness Programme on Organ Donation and Nurses' Role in Terms of Knowledge among Staff Nurses of Selected Private Hospital at Kolkata, West Bengal

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Abstract: A study entitled to assess the effectiveness of awareness programme on Organ Donation and Nurses' role in terms of knowledge among staff nurses of selected private hospital at Kolkata, West Bengal. Objective of the study was to determine the effectiveness of awareness programme in terms of difference in knowledge on organ donation and nurses' role among staff nurses. The investigator adopted pre experimental research approach with one group pre-test post-test design. She selected 40 staff nurses by Non-Probability Purposive Sampling Technique. Data were collected with valid and reliable structured knowledge questionnaire. The findings of the study revealed that mean post-test knowledge score of staff nurses is significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score with a mean difference of 5.22 evident from "t" value 2.02 for df. (39) at 0.05 level of significance after their exposure to awareness programme on organ donation and nurses' role. Therefore the awareness programme was an effective method of imparting knowledge of staff nurses. Study has implications on clinical nursing practice and nursing research. This Study can be repeated with large sample in another setting with other teaching strategies.

Keywords: Organ Donation, Knowledge, Staff Nurses

1. Background of the Study

Life is a dynamic process. It starts from birth and ends into death. In between, comes different diseases and problems. The medical advancement and technology has begun to save lives and most important miracle of modern technology is organ donation. Organ transplantation is the most preferred treatment modality for patients with end stage organ disease.

Transplantation of living human organs and tissue has become an increasingly significant life-altering and life-saving therapy for thousands of people in the last several decades.

Finn and Robert L. in their study Organ Transplants: Making the Most of your Gift of Life stated that Organ Donation is the process of removal and transplantation of viable organs from donor to recipient (living or dead person) after taking authorized consent.¹ Organ can be donated in different ways. Organs can be taken from deceased people, called Cadaveric Organ Donation or from living person. There is a huge difference between availability of organ and demand of it. There are always significantly more people waiting for an organ transplant than there are suitable donors. Successful human allotransplant have a relatively long history of operative skills that were present long before the necessities for post-operative survival were discovered.

Harold Gillies did first skin transplantation at Aldershot during First World War. He replaced a tubed pedicle graft to maintain a flesh connection from the donor site to established its own blood flow. According to NHSBT statistics, in November 2013, per year more than 7, 593 people are still waiting for transplant in UK.³ There is always an eye on increasing demand for the organs, which are always in short supply all over the world. UNOS statistics of 2012 showed that, 9, 629 citizens of New York are on the waiting list for life saving organs and 695 of them died last

year due to waiting for a transplant. In spite of this huge demand, only 1, 257 organs recovered from deceased donors and 545 from living donors. According to Liver Foundation of India statistics 2011, the cadaver organ transplantations rate in India is nearly 518 for kidney, 35 for liver, and 37 for heart. There is huge shortage of organ donation and transplantation in India in comparison to other countries. Spain is having highest organ donation rate in the world with 35 organ donors for every million citizens. US and UK are also having high organ donation rate of 20 and 13 donors per million of population.⁶ On the other hand India has a rate of less than 0.5 organ donors per one million populations. An estimated two lakh people in India are diagnosed with organ failure every year and need transplantation to survive. Mr. Biswajit D. in his Article First Successful skin transplantation in Eastern India at SSKM Hospital reported that first successful skin transplantation was done in January 2014 on three burn patients and rate of recovery is very good. TP Walters conducted a study on Identification of variables responsible for organ donation crisis at New York. The study result showed that 41 % family members denied giving consent even though the person was pledged to donate organ. Pugliese H'pial. conducted a study on Knowledge and Attitude of Health care personnel on Organ Donation in Sydney. The study result revealed that nearly a third of doctors and Registered Nurses (RN) (n=1499) had low confidence when explaining Organ donation to the family members in a Brain death patient. Colins TJ. conducted a survey on Nurses' knowledge and educational needs on organ donation in an Adult ITU of UK. The survey highlighted that the sample had lack of knowledge to identify which tissue can be donated and the contraindications of tissue donation. Majority of the sample stated that their knowledge of donation issues would be improved if an educational programme was developed on organ donation. As a member of health care team, the nurse needs to find the gap of organ donation and to act properly to close this gap. To attain this goal, assessment and

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implementation of awareness programme on organ donation is very much essential.

2. Need of the Study

According to WHO statistics 2012, 2.2 million people die under circumstances that make them medically eligible to be either organ donors or tissue donors. Nurses working in ICU and emergency wards can serve as vital link in the system for identifying potential cadaverous donors, by helping family to take definite decisions about organ donation. Various factors are essential before the nurses involve in counselling the family. So that nurses need additional awareness and education in the area of the organ donation process. Smudla A, Mihály S, Okrös I, Hegedűs K, Fazakas J. conducted a study on The changing needs of the attitude and knowledge of intensive care physicians and nurses regarding organ donation in Department of Transplantation and Surgery in Hungary. The study result showed that, spontaneous organ donation activity is high in health care professionals who are undergone planned teaching programme (59% of doctors and 64.7% of nurses) and who did not participate in education were not willing to do so. Chernenko S. conducted a study on knowledge of nurses on organ donation in Turkey. The study result showed that 77 % (n=198) nurses found difficulty in explaining brain death and organ donation to the family members. Conesa et al conducted a study on Acceptance and knowledge of staff nurses on organ donation procedure. The study result showed that majority of staff nurses (80%) supported organ donation but the support markedly reduce when it came to stating that they would wish to donate their own organs (33%) and they have lack of knowledge regarding organ donation procedure. Only 25% had confidence to counsel the family members of a brain death person for organ donation. Akguntalp A. conducted a comparative study on Knowledge of doctor and nurses on organ donation in Sprain. The study result revealed that nurses have lack of knowledge in organ donation procedure than doctors and an education programme could improve the knowledge lacking. Nursing is the combination of arts and science. The science is recognizing potential organ donors and maintaining the option of organ donation with aggressive management strategies and the art is caring for families facing end of life issues is the foundation of caring in nursing. According to Emergency Nurses Association, the role of emergency nurse in tissue and organ donation is to have knowledge in the identification of potential donors and how to access resource personnel from state or local tissue recovery agencies and actively participate in the organ and tissue donation process for transplantation. Itoko Terada and Akiko Otani conducted a study on Knowledge of criteria for brain death towards organ donation and transplantation of Nursing personnel in Japan. The result revealed that subjects who had knowledge about criteria of brain death had more positive attitudes regarding the opinion recognizing brain death than who had no knowledge. Aghayan HR, Arjmand B. conducted a survey on Need for organ donation workshop in improving nurses' knowledge and attitudes towards organ and tissue donation in Iran. The study demonstrated that educational programs can enhance nurses' knowledge and commitment to the organ donation process and ultimately increase the organ donation rate. They also suggested that it is of great

importance for organ procurement units to focus on regular training programs for all their health care staffs. Eskisehir A. conducted a survey on knowledge, awareness and acceptance of tissue organ donation among staff nurses in Turkey. The study result revealed that 87.7% had positive thoughts about the organ donation, but only 10.8% knew the donation law. There are the huge numbers of the potential donors who if motivated properly can fulfil the gap between the requirement of organs for transplants and the numbers of donors available. The acute shortage of human organs and tissues for transplantation has been attributed in part to health professionals, including nurses, for their reluctance to recognize and refer suitable candidates for donation. Hence the investigator felt the need to carry out this study to assess and enhance the knowledge level of staff nurses through awareness programme on organ donation because staff nurses should acquire the necessary knowledge and skills so that they are able to work cooperatively with members of the healthcare team, the facility in the identification and recovery of viable organs and tissue for transplantation and they can serve as a resource to professional colleagues, patients and their families for the dissemination of accurate information concerning organ donation; participating in educational programs and activities, including staff development and public awareness and be knowledgeable of the ethical, cultural, religious and social issues surrounding the donation of organs and tissues.

General objectives

- To develop and assess the effect of awareness programme on organ donation and nurses' role among staff nurses of selected private hospital.

Specific objectives

- To assess the knowledge of staff nurses before and after awareness programme on organ donation and nurses' role.
- To develop and validate an awareness programme on organ donation and nurses' role.
- To determine the effectiveness of awareness programme on organ donation and nurses' role in terms of change in knowledge among staff nurses of selected hospital.
- To find out association between pre-test knowledge score of staff nurses on organ donation and nurses' role and selected variables.

Hypothesis

H1: After exposure to awareness programme on organ donation and nurses' role the mean post-test knowledge scores of staff nurses are different than mean pre-test knowledge score at 0.05 level of significance.

H2: There is significant association between pre-test knowledge score of staff nurses on organ donation and nurses' role and selected variables at 0.05 level of significance.

Theoretical framework: This model provides a certain frame of reference for clinical practice, research and education. The conceptual model in this study is based on "Ludwig Von Betarlanffy's general system theory", 1968. It provides guidance of utilization and evaluation of awareness

programme. The system model consists of three areas-Input, Process, and Output.

Input: In this present study the input refers to the Staff nurses and their characteristics such as age, sex, general education, professional qualification, working experience, working area, exposure to any previous training programme on organ donation and nurses' role, assessment of knowledge of staff nurses.

Process: In this present study the process refers to the implementation of awareness programme on organ donation and nurses' role among staff nurses of selected hospital.

Output: In this present study the Output refers to the changes in term of knowledge of staff nurses after exposure of awareness programme on organ donation and nurses' role.

Delimitation

The scope of the study is delimited to:

- One selected private hospital of Kolkata, West Bengal
- Staff nurses who are having registered under state nursing council
- Staff nurses who are present at the time of data collection
- Staff nurses who are willing to participate
- **Research approach:** In the present study Pre Experimental research approach was considered the best approach

3. Major findings of the Study

The major findings of the study were as follows:

Findings related to comparison among pre-test and post-test knowledge of staff nurses on organ donation and nurses' role:

The maximum gain as per modified gain score in the area of introduction, major organs to be transplanted, types, organ donation process and advantages and disadvantages of organ donation.

Findings related to effectiveness of awareness programme on organ donation and nurses' role in relation to knowledge among staff nurses.

- The obtained mean difference between the pre-test and the post-test knowledge score is true difference and not by chance.
- The frequency polygon shows that the post-test scores of most staff nurses fall beyond the pre-test scores, which indicates that there is considerable gain in knowledge suggesting the effectiveness of awareness programme.
- Cumulative frequency percentage curve of pre-test and post-test knowledge were plotted in the same coordinated axis. It showed that the post-test ogive lay on the right of the pre-test ogive over the entire range. It indicated that the post test scores were consistently higher than the pre-test scores. The distance separating the two curves at various levels revealed that gain in knowledge after the awareness programme.

Findings related to the association between the pre-test knowledge score of staff nurses and selected variables:

There is no significant association present with pre-test knowledge score and selected variables except with the age and working experience.

4. Conclusion

The following conclusions are drawn from the present study:

- From the study it can be concluded that the awareness program on Organ donation and Nurses' role is effective in increasing knowledge of staff nurses as the computed 't' test is significant at 0.05 level.
- The awareness programme on Organ Donation and nurses' role can be used as effective teaching strategy to improve knowledge.
- This concludes that staff nurses were motivated to gain knowledge through the awareness programme

5. Recommendation

On the basis of the findings, the following recommendations have been made:

- A similar study can be conducted in different setting.
- A similar study can be conducted with larger sample size.
- A similar study can be conducted with random sampling technique.
- A similar study can be conducted using other teaching strategies like video-based teaching, self-instructional Module, Information Booklet.
- A comparative research study can be conducted among Private and Government Hospitals

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