

A study to assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding Organ Donation among B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students in a selected Nursing College at Ujjain, M.P.



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ABSTRACT

Organ donation is the surgical removal 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. Organ donation is a medical industry as it has helped in saving the lives of those who would have died otherwise. The numbers of people requiring the life saving transplants continue to rise faster than the number of available donors. Organ donation is a life saving act based on ones humanity. But some are unaware of the organ donation and the further proceedings. So the researcher has selected this topic to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program regarding organ donation. This would help to improve the awareness of the public and thereby to enhance the number of organ donors. The purpose of the study was to assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students in a selected Nursing College at Ujjain, M.P

The study findings can help the B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students to improve their knowledge and attitude towards organ donation and can be a donor in their future. The objective of the study was to assess the knowledge and attitude of organ donation among the BSc. nursing First year & Second year students. A descriptive research approach with descriptive research design was used for the present study. The target population for the study was B.Sc. Nursing First year and Second year students. Sample size was 100.

The obtained data was analysed based on objective and hypothesis by using descriptive and inferential statistics and hypothesis were tested at 0.5 level of significance. The result of the study indicate that majority of the B.Sc.nursing First year & Second year students 67 (67%) have moderate level of knowledge. 78 (78%) of the B.Sc.nursing First year & Second year students have unfavourable attitude. The present study concluded that the majority of the B.Sc.nursing First year & Second year students have moderate level of knowledge and an unfavourable attitude towards organ donation.

Keywords: knowledge, attitude, organ donation, Nursing Students

1. Introduction

Organ donation is the gift to a person to help him/her who suffers from damage of their organs. "When we donate life or organ, we give them hope for a better tomorrow". Organs that can be donated and transplanted are the heart, kidneys, liver, lungs, pancreas, intestine, and thymus gland. Tissues include bones, tendons (both referred to as musculoskeletal grafts), cornea, skin, heart valves, and veins. Replacing the organ may be the only treatment of choice for a patient who is chronically ill such as end stage renal failure, tumours of heart, lung and liver. Worldwide, the demand for organs is growing, as the supply of organs and tissues for transplantation has not kept pace with demand.

Organ donation is a life saving act based on ones humanity. But some are unaware of the organ donation and the further proceedings. So the researcher has selected this topic to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation. This would help to improve the awareness of BSc.

nursing First year & Second year students and thereby to enhance the number of organ donors.

2. Material and Methods

Simple random sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study of 100 B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students. Self structured questionnaire was used for data collection on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation. Data collected from the sample were analysed.

3. Procedure of data collection

After obtaining written permission from the authorities of the institution, Sacred Heart College of Nursing, Ujjain the study was conducted from 01/02/2024 to 07/02/2024 at Sacred Heart College of Nursing, Ujjain. B.Sc. Nursing First year & Second year Students were informed about the purpose of the study before administration of tool to alleviate their fear and to obtain a free response from them. An informed consent was taken from the B.Sc. Nursing First year & Second year students and confidentiality

was assured. The obtained data was analysed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

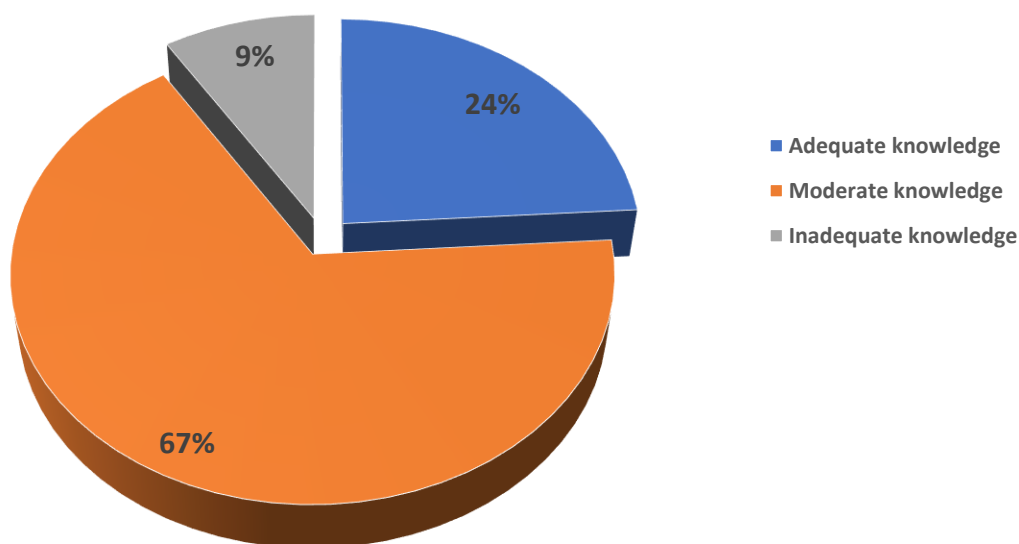
4. Result and Discussion

Table 1 depicts that majority of B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students 60(60%) were in the age group of 18-20, all the B.Sc.Nursing First year &

Second year students were female 100 (100%), majority of the B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students 97(97%) were unmarried, majority of the B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students 83(83%) were Hindu, majority of the B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students 65(65%) were from rural background.

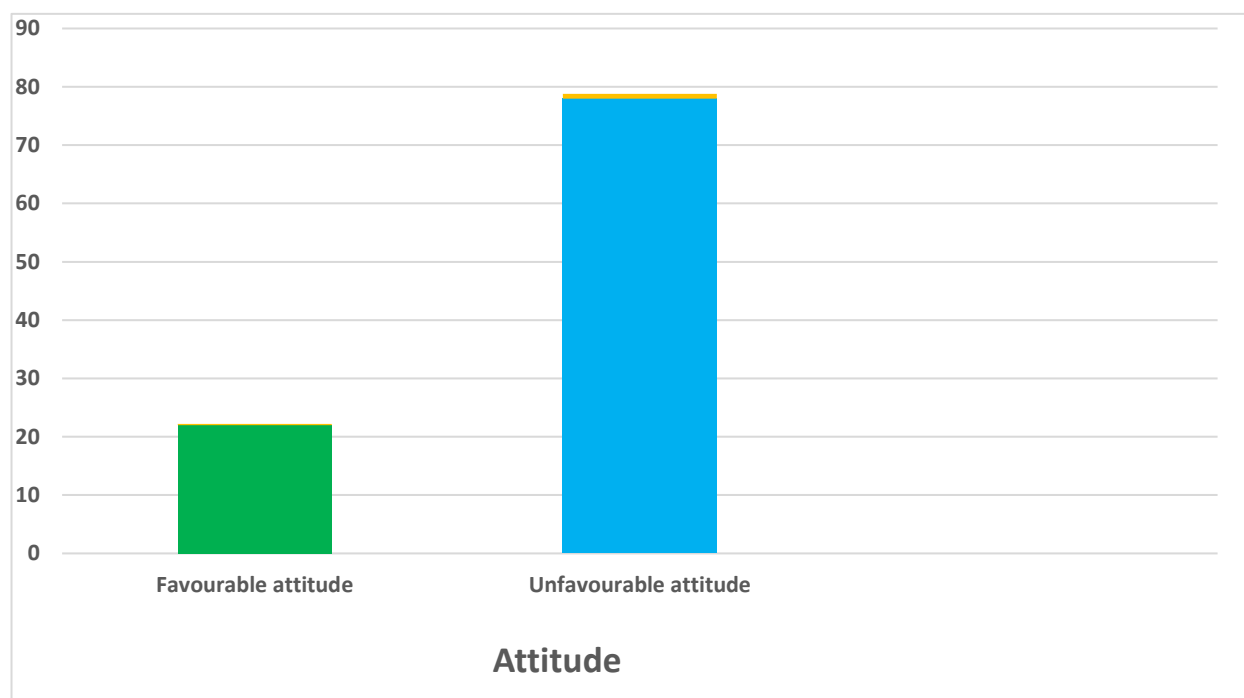
Table 1: Frequency & percentage distribution of B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students in terms of selected socio – demographic variables. N= 100

S.No	Socio – Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age in years		
	a) 18-20	60	60%
	b) 20-25	40	40%
	c) 25-30	0	0%
2	Gender		
	a) Male	0	0%
	b) Female	100	100%
3	Marital Status		
	a) Married	3	3%
	b) Unmarried	97	97%
4	Religion		
	a) Hindu	83	83%
	b) Christian	17	17%
	c) Muslim	0	0%
	d) others	0	0%
5	Domiciliary Background		
	a) Urban	35	35%
	b) Rural	65	65%



***Figure 1 -A pie diagram showing the percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding organ donation of B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students.**

Figure 1 shows that out of 100 subjects 24% of subjects are having adequate knowledge , 67% of subjects are having moderate knowledge and 9% of subjects are having Inadequate knowledge e regarding organ donation.



***Figure - 2 A Bar diagram showing the percentage distribution of level of attitude regarding organ donation B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students.**

Figure 2 shows that out of 100 subjects 22% of subjects are having favourable attitude and 78% of subjects are having unfavourable attitude regarding organ donation.

5. Discussion

The present study findings denotes that majority of the B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students 60(60%) were in the age group of 18-20, all the B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students were female 100 (100%), majority of the B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students 97(97%) were unmarried, majority of the B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students 83(83%) were Hindu, majority of the B.Sc.Nursing First year & Second year students 65(65%) were from rural background, majority of the nursing students 67(67%) were having moderate level of knowledge regarding organ donation, majority of the nursing students 78(78%) were having unfavourable attitude regarding organ donation.

Manojan KK et al conducted a cross sectional study in rural settings of Kerala among above-18-years age population to assess their knowledge and attitude towards organ donation. Sixty two percentage of the participants were women. Eighty one percentage had educational qualification above high school. The mean age in the study group was 43.6 years for men and 48.5 years for women. seventy nine percentage were Hindus and 21 percentage were Muslims. The results showed that majority (97%) of the participants had heard about organ donation but only 53 percentage had a good knowledge. 48 percentages had poor attitude towards being an

organ donor. 50 percentage thought that live organ donation can cause severe health problems. Organ specific willingness for donation among participants was highest for eye, followed by kidney and liver.

6. Conclusion

The present research study concluded that majority of students are having moderate knowledge and unfavourable attitude on organ donation and several implications can be drawn from this study. Similar studies can be introduced among the healthcare workers to spread greater awareness on organ donation. Planned teaching programme can be conducted by the nursing personnel in improving knowledge related to organ donation to the general public. Comparative studies can also be done between different areas, group of people with different organizations.

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8.COI : There is no conflict of interest.

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