

The Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on Knowledge And Attitude Regarding organ Donation In Selected Rural Community From A Village of Maharashtra

Help Someone Life After Your Death, Donate Organs

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Abstract- *The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation in selected rural community from Maharashtra. An evaluatory approach with one group pretest – posttest design was adopted with a total number of thirty subjects from rural villages of Maharashtra was selected by using simple random sampling. The tool used for conducting the study were a set of demographic variables, questionnaire about knowledge and attitude scale. The study revealed that there was improvement in knowledge score but attitude score shows positive attitude towards organ donation in pretest and posttest. It inferred that video assisted teaching was effective to improve knowledge and attitude of rural people regarding organ donation.*

Keywords- Effectiveness, video assisted teaching, organ donation and knowledge, attitude.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mortals as we are, death can come at any time. Due to any disease or organ failure. There are scores of people dying in this country due to organ failure and many of them can be saved through organ donation. Human life is too scared to be lost due to organ failure. Around 1-2 lakh kidneys are needed and only 5000 transplantation take place. Against a required 30000 liver transplants only 1000 happen, says report, reason the less no of organ donors.

All religions uphold the virtues of organ donation when it involves saving a life .But persuasion, not coercion should be the way to convince relatives of the donor. Donating a part of one’s body after one’s death is a noble gesture. But doing so when is alive and kicking is divine one. But the biggest hurdle to organ donation is the ingrained religious beliefs and prejudice of people.” Transplants are great step

forward in science’s service of humankind. There is a need to instill in people’s hearts especially in the hearts of the young one.

II. NEED OF STUDY

The different studies had carried out to find the reasons according to Organ Retrieval Banking Organization (ORBA) India is facing an acute shortage of organ donors due to prevalence of myths and superstition regarding organ donation lack of awareness among people with regards to diseased organ donation, the concept of brain death which is leading to wrong practices like kidney rackets and exploitation of needy and poor people. Other reasons for shortage is lack of knowledge about organ donation can lead poor attitude towards it. Some other reasons for shortage poor facility for organ retrieval and transportation, breakdown in the Organ – Donation Process leads to deviation from organ donation protocol may jeopardize organ recovery and will affect the organ donation. Attitude of physicians towards the follow up of renal transplant patients also affecting the shortage, weird thinking and religious belief among people also are the reasons that people are not coming forward for live as well as cadaver donation.

As problems are existing different measures also carried out to overcome the problem such as improving knowledge and attitude by providing health teaching to people, Availability of the facility for diagnosing brain death and organ retrieval and transplantation? Legal measures are also adopted by different countries to avoid organ scam and fraud. Studies also shows the facility available are mostly available for urban community but rural community always lack behind in most of the things because of negligence from everywhere. Research after going through all this thought it will be beneficial if we provide knowledge to the community people

from rural area. Video assisted teaching will help them for fast and easy grasp.

III. STATEMENT PROBLEM

The effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation in selected rural community from a village of Maharashtra.

IV. OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the pretest and posttest knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among rural community before and after video assisted teaching.
2. To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among rural community.
3. To assess the association between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among rural community with selective demographic variables.

V. HYPOTHESIS

Null Hypothesis

H_0a – There will be no significance difference between knowledge score and attitude score among rural community after video assisted teaching.

H_0b - There will be no association between knowledge score and attitude score with selective demographic variables.

VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The primary objective of the study was to identify the effect of video teaching on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among rural people. Sampling technique used was simple random sampling and the research approach used was evaluatory approach with one group pretest – posttest research design.

Population and sample

Population of study was rural people. The study sample were 30.

The criteria laid down for the selection of subject were

VII. INCLUSION CRITERIA

People from age group 21 to 45 years age

Not having any serious illness.

Mentally stable.

People who will able to read and write Marathi Hindi or English.

VIII. EXCLUSION CRITERIA

People who already undergone teaching for organ donation.

People who is suffering with organ failure.

IX. MATERIALS AND METHODS.

The technique used for the investigation consist of questionnaire for knowledge and five point scale for attitude.

X. RESEARCH TOOLS

Tool I questionnaire for checking knowledge which had two section demographic data had 10 items and

Section 2 had question regarding organ donation and brain death.

Tool II had five point attitude scale to check attitude with 20 items both positively and negatively stated.

XI. DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

After taking permission from DHO and the Medical officer and Sarpanch the sample was selected and confirmed according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. Willingness was obtained for participating in the study. Pretest was conducted and then video assisted teaching was given on organ donation. Posttest was conducted after seven days of pretest. The data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics.

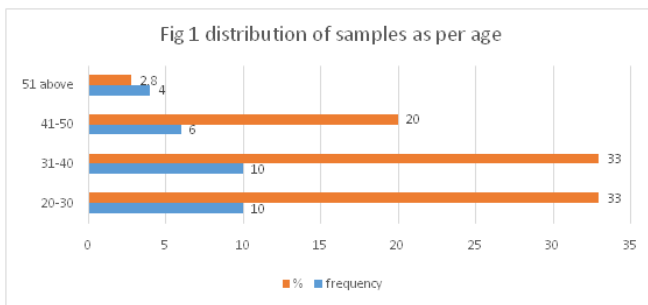
Result and discussion.

XII. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of samples based on their demographic data.

Table 1 distribution of participants by age

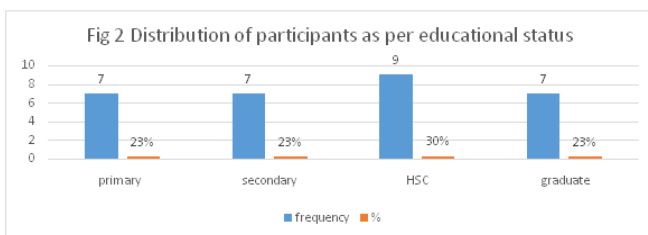
Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-30	10	33%
31-40	10	33%
41-50	6	20%
51 and above	4	13%
Total	30	100%



Above table and graph shows distribution of samples as per age. The data revealed that majority 33% participants were in age 20-30 and 31- 40. 20% from 41-50 and 51 and above were 13%.

Table 2 Distribution participants as per educational status

Educational status	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	7	23%
Secondary	7	23%
Higher secondary	9	30%
Graduate	7	23%
Total	30	100%



The table 2 and figure 2 showing the distribution of participants as per educational status, the distribution was the participants completed their primary, secondary and graduate

were 23% and those who had completed education upto HSC were 30%.

Table 3 Distribution of participants as per gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	10	33%
Female	20	66%
Total	30	100

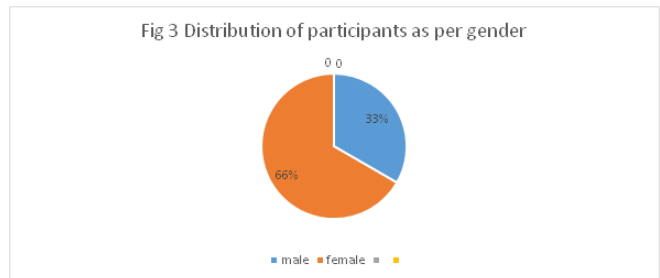
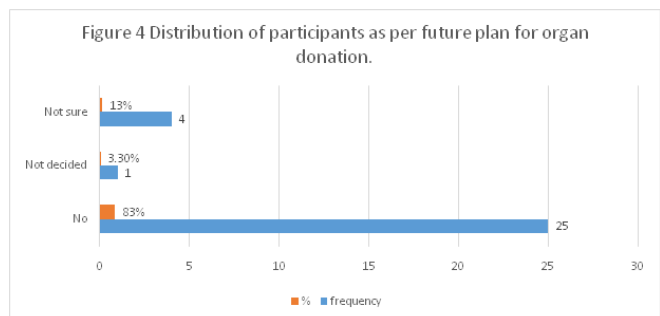


Figure 3 and table interprets the distribution of samples as per gender, majority of the participants were female i.e. 66% and male were 33% (10).

Table 4 Distribution of participants as per willingness for organ donation in future.

future plan for organ donation	frequency	percentage
Yes	0	0
No	25	83%
Not decided	1	3.3%
Not sure	4	13%



The above table and figure reveals the participants future plan for organ donation. The majority i.e. 83% (25) said no for organ donation one (3.3%) said not decided and four said not sure where they will donate or not.

Table 5. Pretest and posttest of knowledge score of participants

	Mean	SD	N	t-value	significance
Pretest	6.03	1.98	30	t = 27.7	Significance at 0.05 level
posttest	15		30		

The table shows summary statistics for pre video assisted teaching total score and post video assisted teaching knowledge score.

H_{0a} – There will be no significant difference in knowledge and attitude scores of urban people after receiving video assisted teaching regarding organ donation at 0.05 level of significance.

The table value for “t” at degree of freedom 29 at 0.05 level is 2.02 and calculated value for it is 27.7 which is more than table value.

Therefore H_{0a} is rejected, which shows that, the video assisted teaching is effective to improve the knowledge score of the rural participants.

Table 6 Pretest and posttest attitude score of participants after video assisted teaching.

Attitude	Mean	SD	N	t value	level of significance
Pretest	69	1.005	30	t = 12.93	At 0.05 level of significance
Posttest	72		30		

The table shows summary statistics for pre video assisted teaching total score and post video assisted teaching of attitude score.

H_{0a} – There will be no significant difference in knowledge and attitude scores of urban people after receiving video assisted teaching regarding organ donation at 0.05 level of significance.

The table value for “t” at degree of freedom 29 at 0.05 level is 2.02 and calculated value for it is 12.93 which is more than table value.

Therefore H_{0a} is rejected, which shows that, the video assisted teaching is effective to improve the attitude score of the rural participants.

XIII. CONCLUSION

Organ failure and shortage is still one of the major cause of mortality and morbidity among people. Though today it is one of the measure problem most of the people are not having knowledge and positive attitude towards it. Specially rural people are deprived from receiving knowledge.

The study was conducted to find out the effect of video assisted teaching on knowledge and attitude of rural people. The poor knowledge and attitude among people highlights need to improve it.

In this study the findings revealed that the people were having poor knowledge and attitude towards organ donation before video assisted teaching which was improved afterwards. The findings also revealed that though knowledge was poor but attitude was good.

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