

Effectiveness Of Health Education Programme On Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Organ Donation Among Adults Residing In Selected Areas Of Sirmour District, Himachal Pradesh

Yanjana K¹, Mrs. Jansi K²

² Associate Professor

¹Akal College of Nursing, Baru Sahib, Himachal Pradesh

²Associate professor, Eternal University, Akal College of Nursing, Baru Sahib., Himachal Pradesh -173101

Abstract- Organ donation is the donation of biological tissue or an organ of human body which are removed in a surgical procedure. The shortage in organ supply is due to lack of awareness and correct knowledge among public, myths and misconceptions surrounding organ donation. The present study intends to assess the pretest knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adults before and after intervention and to find out the association between the pretest knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation with selected socio- demographic variables. A quantitative one group pre and post test design with one stage cluster sampling was used. Knowledge and attitude of 60 adults were assessed by self structured knowledge questionnaire. Five point likert scale were used for attitude respectively. Majority of the subjects were in the age group of 30-40years. All of the subjects were married, 50% of subjects had no formal education, majority 90% of subjects were self-employed, 80% of subject's income was less than 5000, and all of them belong to Hindu religion. 80% of subjects belong to nuclear family, 60% of subjects were vegetarian, and 70% subjects were smokers. Majority 80% of subjects has average knowledge regarding organ donation, and 20% of them have poor knowledge whereas after health education programme on organ donation majority 80% of the subjects gained good knowledge, 20% of subjects had average knowledge regarding organ donation. The mean pre-test score on knowledge regarding organ donation was 10.70 ± 2.67 and post-test score of knowledge regarding organ donation among subjects was 18 ± 5.16 it was found to be significant at the level $p < 0.001$. Majority 70% of the subjects had negative attitude and 30% had positive attitude towards organ donation. After health education programme on organ donation 64% of subjects had positive attitude and 36% of them had negative attitude towards organ donation. Pre-test score of attitude regarding organ donation among subjects was 47.6 ± 3.57 whereas after the health education programme on organ donation the post-test score of attitude regarding organ donation among

subjects was 27.5 ± 3.75 it was found to be significant at the level $p < 0.001$.

Keywords- organ donation, attitude, knowledge, effectiveness, health education programme.

I. INTRODUCTION

Organ donation is the donation of biological tissue or an organ of human body which are removed in a surgical procedure based on the donor's medical and social history, which are suitable to the recipient who is in need of a transplantation¹. Organ shortage for transplantation is a crucial problem worldwide. The one organ donor can save 8 lives and change the lives more than 50 people² Organ donation is legal by law because the Government of India has enacted "The Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994" Act No.42, which has allowed organ donation and legalized brain death³. According to Indian Transplant Registry merely 20, 952 kidney transplants have been done in India in the past 42 years⁴. A Statistics show that Australia has 11 organ donors per million, Britain has 27, Canada has 14, Spain has 35.1 donors, USA has 26 donors per million whereas India has only 0.08 donors per million population (PMP). Annual deaths are approximately 500,000 because of non- availability of organs of whom 200,000 people die of liver disease, 50,000 people die from heart disease⁵. According to Times of India in Himachal Pradesh, Organ donation rate is 0.2 persons per million in 2016⁶. According to Organ procurement and transplantation Act, the statistics of organ donation as of 29.7.2013 was number of people on the organ donor waiting list were 1, 12,706. There were 18,813 Deceased Donors, 4,934 Living Donors, and 1,800 Pediatric Patients. Number of patients who died while waiting for organ transplants in 2010 was 6,521. Statistics show that Australia has 11 organ donors per million, Britain has 27, Canada has 14, Spain has 35.1 donor. U.S.A has 26 donors per million where

as India has only 0.08 donors per million population. The annual deaths are approximately 5,00,000 because of non availability of organs of whom 2,00,000 people die of Liver disease, 50,000 people die from heart disease. At least 1,50,000 people await for kidney transplant but only 5000 get organs and almost 1,00,000 lakh people suffer from corneal blindness and await transplant. This study aimed to enhance appropriate knowledge and attitude towards organ donation through health education programme among adults residing in selected areas of district Sirmour H.P.⁷.

II. MATERIALS & METHODS

For this study the research design adopted was one group pretest and posttest design and the sample was selected by one stage cluster sampling, the sample comprises of ten adults between the age of 18-65 years were selected. The data was collected by using structured interview schedule for collecting socio-demographic details, knowledge and attitude.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Distribution of subjects based on socio demographic characteristics (N=10)

Sl. No.	Socio Demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age in years		
	a). 30-40 yrs	5	50
	b) 40-50 yrs	3	30
	c) 50-60 yrs	2	20
2.	Marital status		
	Married	10	100
3.	Education status		
	a)No formal	5	50
	b)Primary	2	20
	c)Secondary	2	20
	d)Higher	1	10
4.	Occupation		
	a). Self employed	9	90
	b). Private job	1	10
5.	Monthly income		
	a)<5000	8	80
	b)5000-15000	2	20
6.	Type of religion		
	Hindu	10	100
7.	Type of family		
	a). Nuclear	8	80
	b). Joint	2	20
8.	Dietary pattern		
	a).Veg	6	60
	b). Non veg/ mixed	4	40
9.	Habits		
	Smoke	7	70
	Alcohol	1	10
	Any other	1	10
	No bad	1	10

Table 1 show the frequency and percentage distribution of sociodemographic details that 50% of subjects were between 30-40 years of age group. All of the subjects were married, 50% of subjects had no formal education, majority 90% of subjects were self-employed, 80% of subjects monthly income less than Rs. 5000, All of them belongs to Hindu religion. 80% of subjects were from nuclear family, 60% of subjects were vegetarian, and 70% subjects were smokers.

Table No.2 Percentage distribution of subjects based on Pre-test score of knowledge regarding organ donation (N=10)

Knowledge Score	Frequency	Percentage
Good	0	0
Average	8	80
Poor	2	20

Table 2 and fig.1 depicts the percentage distribution of subjects based on pre-test scores of knowledge regarding organ donation. It was found that 80% of subjects had average knowledge and 20% of them had poor knowledge

Figure No.1 Percentage Distribution According To Pre-test Knowledge Scores (N= 10)

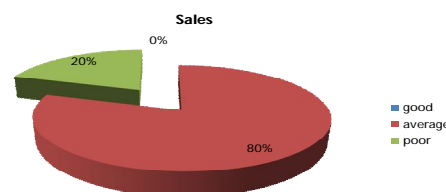


Fig.1 Percentage distribution based on Pre-test scores of knowledge regarding organ donation

Table No.3 Percentage distribution of subjects based on Post-test score of knowledge regarding organ donation (N=10)

Knowledge Score	Frequency	Percentage
Good	7	70%
Average	2	20%
Poor	1	10%

Table 3 and fig.2 depicts the Percentage distribution of subjects based on post-test scores of knowledge regarding organ donation. It is inferred that 70% of subjects have good knowledge, 20% have average knowledge and 10% of them have poor knowledge.

Figure No.2 Percentage distribution according to post-test knowledge scores (N=10)

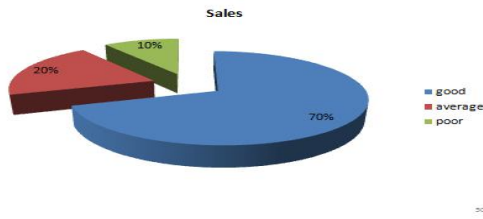


Fig. 2. Percentage distribution based on Post-test scores of knowledge regarding organ donation

Table No.4 Percentage distribution of subjects based on pre –test score on attitude regarding organ donation (N=10)

Attitude Score	Frequency	Percentage
Positive attitude	3	30
Negative attitude	7	70

Table 4 and fig.3 depicts the Percentage distribution of subjects based on pre-test scores of attitude regarding organ donation. It was revealed that majority 70% of people have negative attitude towards organ donation and 30% of people had positive attitude.

FigureNo.3 Percentage distribution according to pre-test attitude scores (N=10)

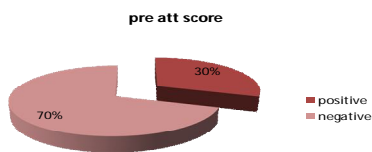


Fig. 3. Percentage distribution based on Pre-test scores of knowledge regarding organ donation

Table No.5 Percentage distribution of subjects based on post-test scores on attitude regarding organ donation (N=10)

Attitude score	Frequency	Percentage
Positive attitude	6	64%
Negative attitude	4	36%

Table 5 and fig.4 depicts the Percentage distribution of subjects based on post-test scores of attitude regarding organ donation. It was found that after health education programme on organ donation 64% of subjects had positive attitude and 36% of subjects had negative attitude.

Figure No.4 Percentage distribution according to post -test attitude scores (N=10)

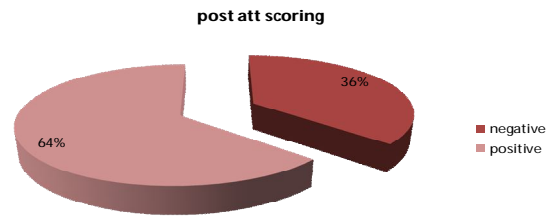


Fig. 4. Percentage distribution based on Post-test scores of attitude regarding organ donation

Table No. 6: Comparison of pre-test and post-test scores of knowledge regarding organ donation among adults (N=10)

Scores	Mean± S.D	Mean difference	t-value	df	p-Value
Pre-test score	10.7±2.67	7.63	-6.92	9	0.001
Post test score	18.0±5.16				

Table 6 shows the comparison of pre-test and post-test scores of knowledge regarding organ donation among subjects. It was found that the Mean±SD of pre-test score of knowledge regarding organ donation among subjects was 10.7± 2.67 whereas after the health education programme on organ donation the post-test score of knowledge regarding organ donation among subjects was 18±5.16 it was found to be significant at the level p<0.001.

Table No. 7. Comparison of pre-test and post- test scores of attitude regarding organ donation among adults (N=10)

Score	Mean±SD	Mean difference	df	t	p-value
Pre-test score	47.6±3.57	20.1	9	12.9	0.001
Post-test score	27.5±3.75				

Table 7 shows the comparison of pre-test and post-test scores of attitude regarding organ donation among subjects. It was revealed that the Mean±SD of pre-test score of attitude regarding organ donation among subjects was 47.6± 3.57 whereas after the health education programme on organ donation the post-test score of attitude regarding organ donation among subjects was 27.5±3.75 it was found to be significant at the level p<0.001.

IV. DISCUSSION

In present study, it was revealed that 80% of subjects had average knowledge, 20% had poor knowledge regarding

organ donation. The findings were supported by a cross sectional study conducted by Annadurai K, et al. (2013) on knowledge, attitude about organ donation among college students the study finding revealed that 86.1% were not aware of legislation, 75% of respondents were in favor of organ donation, but only about 2% were registered for organ donation. The result of the study showed that though all the participants were aware of the term organ donation but knowledge of participants regarding different aspects was low⁸. In this study the pre-test score on knowledge regarding organ donation was 10.7 ± 2.67 whereas after the health education programme on organ donation the post-test score of knowledge regarding organ donation among subjects was 18 ± 5.16 it was found to be significant at the level $p < 0.001$. A similar study was conducted on the effectiveness of health education programme on knowledge regarding organ donation among adults the results reveals that in pre-test most 83% adults had average knowledge followed by 13% had good knowledge and 4% had poor knowledge. In present study, it was revealed that 90% of subjects had negative attitude and 10% had positive attitude regarding organ donation before the health education programme. In a similar study by Iliyasu Z, et al. (2014) on awareness and predictors of public attitude towards organ donation 79.6% reported that they had heard about organ donation. 79.1% were willing to donate an organ, and they had positive attitude towards organ donation⁹.

It was also found 64% had positive attitude, 36% of subjects had negative attitude after the health education programme. The findings were supported by a study conducted by Abbasi Dolatabadi Z. Farahani B. (2010) on effect of education about brain death and organ donation on attitude and knowledge of nursing students. The study founded that the attitude and knowledge of students in two groups did not differ significantly before training. Education group students had a significant improvement in attitude and knowledge after training compared to control group¹⁰.

V. CONCLUSION

Health education programme on organ donation was found to be effective in improving the knowledge among adults and further it will motivate the people for organ donation.

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