



## A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Organ Donation among Adults in the Selected Community in Moradabad in View to Develop Information Booklet.

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### KEYWORDS

Organ transplantation, Information Booklet, prevalence

### ABSTRACT

Organ transplantation is recognized as one of the most gripping medical advances of the century as it provides a way of giving the gift of life to patients who need them. Organ transplantation saves thousands of lives worldwide. Organ donation is the process of giving an organ or a part of an organ for the purpose of its transplantation into another person. According to WHO, globally 6600 kidney donations, 21000 liver donations and 6000 heart donations was transplanted.<sup>2</sup> According to survey in India every year about: 50,000 people die because of non-availability of organs, 20,000 people die due to end stage organ failure.<sup>3</sup> It can be related to a deceased donor or a living donor. Globally, the prevalence of knowledge on organ donation was found to range from 60% to 85%, on using different knowledge variables

### Introduction

Organ transplantation is recognized as one of the most gripping medical advances of the century as it provides a way of giving the gift of life to patients who need them. Organ transplantation saves thousands of lives worldwide. Organ donation is the process of giving an organ or a part of an organ for the purpose of its transplantation into another person.<sup>1</sup> According to WHO, globally 6600 kidney donations, 21000 liver donations and 6000 heart donations was transplanted.<sup>2</sup> According to survey in India every year about: 50,000 people die because of non-availability of organs, 20,000 people die due to end stage organ failure.<sup>3</sup> It can be related to a deceased donor or a living donor. Globally, the prevalence of knowledge on organ donation was found to range from 60% to 85%, on using different knowledge variables.<sup>4</sup>

There is a gradual decrease in health status and daily functioning in patients with end stage organ failure and timing of death remains uncertain.<sup>5</sup>

### Need of the Study

Lack of awareness along with myths and misconceptions add to the low percentage of organ donation. Every year, close to six lakh people die due to organ failure. Conversely, with 70 per cent of India's 1.4 lakh accident victims diagnosed as brain dead annually, the country has 80,000 potential organ donors. Lack of knowledge and understanding about organ donations, religious attitudes and superstitious beliefs have generated fear and mistrust in the minds of common man and, especially the terminally ill patients.

The success of organ donation largely depends on community participation, and there are very few studies highlighting the knowledge, attitude, regarding organ



donation of community toward organ donation. Shortage of organs has been recognized worldwide a major limiting factor to organ transplantation, The world health organization and several international agencies have addressed organ shortage at different levels over the past decades, several initiative have put into place in the various countries shortage of organ.

## Research Statement

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adults in the selected community in Moradabad, in view to develop information booklet

- 1-To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among adults.
- 2-To assess the attitude regarding organ donation among adults.
- 3-To develop and administer information booklet regarding organ donation.

## Variables:-

**Research variables** – Knowledge and Attitude of adults on organ donation.

**Demographic variables** – Age, Gender, Educational status, Family income, Religion, Source of information.

## Operational Definition:-

**Knowledge:** - It refers to the correct responses of adult towards organ donation as measured by a structured knowledge questionnaire.

**Attitude:** - It refers to the views opinion belief positive and negative attitude of adults towards the organ donation as measured by information booklet with questionnaire.

**Organ donation:** - Organ donation is the process of surgically removing an organ or tissue from one person (donor) and placing it into another person (recipient) transplantation is necessary become the recipient organ has failed or has been develop and disease on injury. Organs that can be transplanted are the heart, kidneys liver lungs pancreas intestine and thymus. Tissues include bones tendons cornea skin heart valves nerves and veins.

**Information booklet:** - In this study it refers to information provided to the adolescent based on organ donation such as kidney, heart, lungs, pancreas etc.

## Assumption:-

The study assumes that:-

1. They provide truthful information.
2. May have knowledge regarding organ donation.
3. May have attitude regarding organ donation.

## Delimitation:-

1. The study is delimited to the assessment of knowledge and attitude and it does not cover the practices of the participants.
2. The studies delimit to the particular community area peoples but it does not cover another communities area are not regarding not participating.

## Research Methodology

**Research Approach:** - Quantitative Approach.

**Research Design:** - Descriptive Design.

**Demographic Variable:** - such as Age, Gender, Educational Status, Family Income, Religion and Source of Information.

**Setting:** - The study was conducted in selected Community Area of Moradabad, UP

**Population:** - Adult in the area of selected Community area of Moradabad,UP.

**Sample:** - Adults in the age group of (18-68) years

**Sample size:** - 50

**Sampling Technique:** - Purposive sampling technique.

## Sampling criteria:

### Inclusion criteria:

Adults who are willing participate in the study  
Adults in the age group of 18-68 years

### Exclusion criteria:

children below 18 years.

### Ethical considerations

- Formal administrative permission was obtained from the Principal of TMCON Of Nursing
- Formal administrative permission was obtained from the gram pradhan selected village Saleempur Nabada of Moradabad district to conduct the study.
- Informed consent was obtained from the participants prior to the data collection. Confidentiality and anonymity of subjects was maintained.

### Development of the data tool

Tool I: Socio demographic data

Tool II: Structured knowledge questionnaire on organ donation

Tool III: Attitude questionnaire on organ donation



### Description of the tool:

#### Tool I:- Socio-demographic data

Socio demographic Performa was developed by the investigator for the purpose of selecting the samples and to assess the sample characteristics. There were 07 items in the socio demographic Performa i.e.- age, gender, education, marital status professional occupation, family income per month (in rupees), type of family, area of residence.

#### Tool III-Attitude questionnaire on organ donation

The Attitude questionnaire was developed with the purpose to find out the attitude regarding organ donation among adult population. The tool consisted of 20 items on attitude related to organ donation. The attitude checklist was three option likert scale with both negative and positive statements. The positive questions were 11 and negative question were 9. Maximum score was 60 and minimum was 20.

**Table 1:** Frequency and percentage distribution of the sample characteristics  $n=50$

S.N.	Sample Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage%
1.	<b>Age in years</b>		
	18-28	13	26
	29-38	18	36
	39-48	11	22
	49-58	3	6
	59-68	5	10
2.	<b>Sex</b>		
	Male	26	52
	Female	24	48
3.	<b>Family</b>		
	Nuclear Family	26	52
	Joint Family	24	48
4.	<b>Marital Status</b>		
	Unmarried	20	40
	Married	30	60
5.	<b>Education Status</b>		
	Postgraduate	21	42
	Graduate	10	20
	Intermediate	10	20
	High School	5	10
	Primary School	4	8
6.	<b>Occupation</b>		
	Home maker	8	16
	Farmer	10	20
	Private job	12	24
	Government job	6	12
	Self business	7	14
	Unemployed	7	14
7.	<b>Monthly Income / Month (in rupees)</b>		
	10-20 Thousand	28	56
	21 - 30 Thousand	9	18
	31-40 Thousand	7	14
	41-50 Thousand	6	12

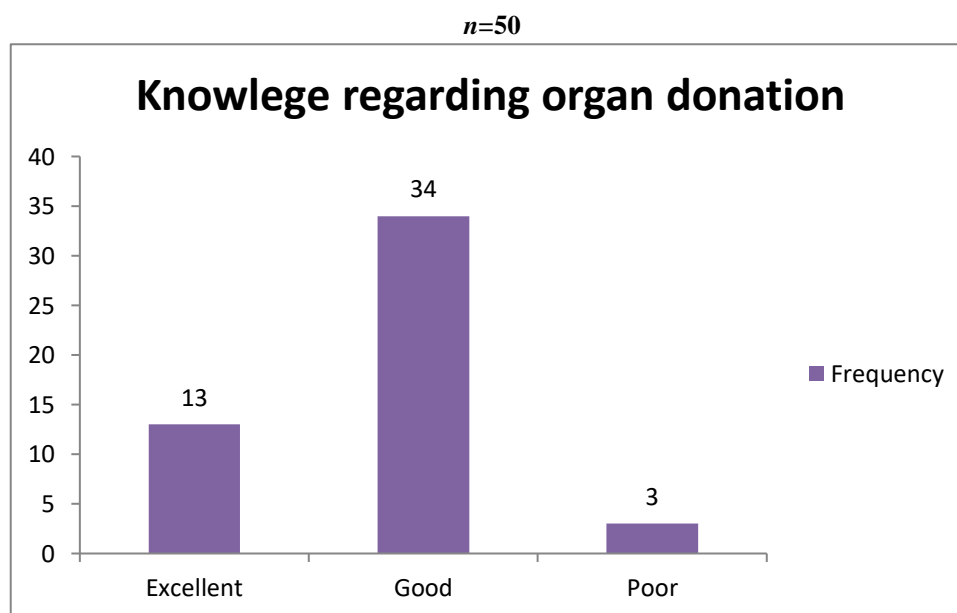


The data presented in table 1 shows that, out of 50 samples, Majority of the adults 26 (52%) were males and females were 24 (48%) , majority of the adults 18 (36%) were from age group of (29-38) and 13 (26%) adult were from 18-28 years of age and only 3 (6%) were from age group of 49-58, majority of the adults 26 (52%) were from nuclear family and only 24 (48%) having joint family, majority of adults 30 (60%) were married, and 20 (40%) were unmarried, majority of adults 21 (42%) were postgraduate, graduates, intermediate 10 (20%) and only 4 (8%) were having primary school qualification. Majority of adults 12 (24%) were having private job , 10 (20%) were farmers, and only 6 (12%) having

government job, majority of adults 28 (56%) were have income of 10000-20000 rupees and only 6 (12%) were having income of 40000-50000 rupees.

#### Knowledge, Frequency and percentage distribution among Adults

The knowledge scores was assessed through structured knowledge questionnaires. The questionnaire consisted of 21 dichotomous . The correct response was gives one score and in corrected as 0, score was identified and is described in table 2 on domains of the knowledge questionnaire. And interpretation of data is done as. Excellent (17-21), Good (11-16), Poor (0-10)



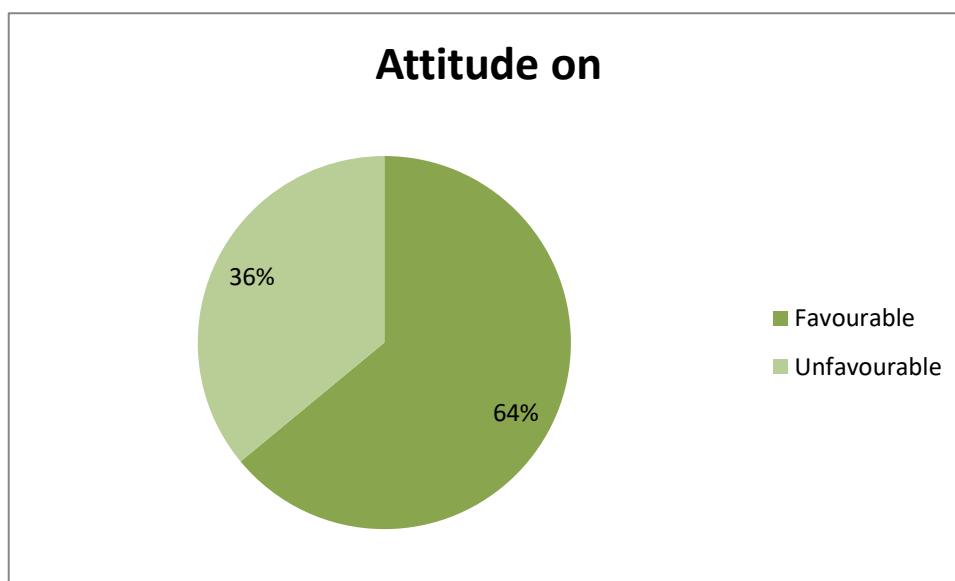
**Figure: 1** Bar diagram showing knowledge regarding organ donation

The above mentioned figure 1 shows that majority of the adults 34 ( 68%) had good knowledge regarding organ donation, whereas adults 13 (26%) had excellent knowledge. And adults 3 (6%) had poor knowledge.

#### Attitude , Frequency and percentage distribution among Adults

The attitude scores was assessed through 3 option Likert scale. The Likert scale consisted of 20 statements both positive and negative statements. The favorable response was scored 3 and unfavorable response was scored as 1, score was identified and is described in table 2 on domain of Likert scale. Interpretation of data is done as. Above (40) score is favorable and below (40) is unfavorable.

$n=50$



**Figure 2:** pie diagram showing attitude among adults regarding organ donation

The above mentioned figure 2 shows that maximum attitude score was (60) and minimum attitude score was (20). The above mentioned table 3 shows that majority of the adults 32( 64%) had favorable attitude regarding organ donation, whereas adults 18 (36%) had unfavorable attitude the above table also shows that there where significant no of unfavorable response.

### Discussion

we aimed to study the knowledge, attitude regarding organ donation among adult population in selected community of Moradabad district. Our analysis of collected data revealed interesting findings

#### Major findings of the study is:

The present study showed that Out of 50, majority 26 (52%) of the adults were males and females were 24(48%), , Majority of the adults 18 (36%) were from age group of (29-38) and 13 (26%) adult were (18-28 years of age and only 3 (6%) were from age group of 49-58, Majority of the adults 26 (52%) were from nuclear family and only 24 (48%) having joint family, majority of adults 30 (60%) were married, and 20 (40%) were unmarried, majority of adults 21 (42%) were postgraduate, graduates were 10 (20%), intermediate 10 (20%) and only 4 (8%) were having primary school qualification. majority of adults 12 (24%) were having private job , 10 (20%) were farmers, and only 6 (12%) having govt job, majority of adults 28 (56%) were have

income of 10K-20K and only 6 (12%) were having income of 41K-50K..

#### Knowledge level regarding organ donation

The present study showed that out of the adults 34 ( 68%) had good knowledge regarding organ donation, whereas adults 13 (26%) had excellent knowledge. And adults 3 (6%) had poor knowledge.

The findings of the present study was consistent with a study conducted by Devi k, Lydia L, Poovitha R. A community based study on awareness of organ donation among young adults in rural areas of Puducherry it was found (66%) were had adequate knowledge.<sup>23</sup>

In another study conducted by Farah K, Abdullah K, Madhia K, on level of knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation a community based study done in karachi Pakistan showed (65%) of adults were had adequate knowledge and (72%) Were had positive attitude. Our results showed 32 (64%) had positive attitude.<sup>24</sup>

#### Attitude regarding organ donation

The present study showed that majority of the adults 32( 64%) had favorable attitude regarding organ donation, whereas adults 18 (36%) had unfavorable attitude the above table also shows that there where significant no of unfavorable response.

S Abdulla Alghanim, (2010) conducted a cross sectional study on knowledge and attitude toward organ donation a community based study comparing rural and urban population in Saudi Arabia their results showed that



attitude. (66%)Of urban participants expressed willingness to donate organ compared to rural participants (42%).<sup>25</sup>

## Conclusion

Measures should be taken to educate people with relevant information, including the benefits of of organ donation and possible risk as well so that people can make informed choices in future. The result of this research indicates that there is need for more intensified steps should be taken to prepare general population about organ donation.

## Nursing Implications

### Nursing Practice

Nurses play an important role in establishing the free and safe environment in the hospital settings. The nurses should encourage the donors and should focus aseptic management of the donors in order to prevent any cross infection in donation of organ. Nurses are primary health care workers who are always coming in direct or indirect contact with people nurses can promote the organ donation by educating and creating awareness among general people so that maximum of lives can be saved .

### Nursing Education

The nursing curriculum consists of knowledge related to organ donation. Appropriate strategy for imparting the knowledge regarding the organ donation should be done which should be a part of the nursing curriculum and encourage the adults for the benefits and effects of the organ donation.

### Nursing Administration

The nurse administrator should take up the challenges to organize organ donation camps and awareness programmers regarding organ donation. Educate donors for more voluntary organ donation and how organ donation can save lives of people.

### Nursing Research

In the field of nursing research, similar studies can be carried in different setting and a larger population which may help in for generalization of the results. This may be helpful is assessing attitude and knowledge of general public regarding organ donation.

## Limitations

The study limited to –

- Participants were not less than 18 years.
- Participants belong only to selected area (Adult peoples) for the data collection.

- The study was limited to the selected community in Moradabad

## Recommendations

- Similar studies can be done with a large sample with different demographic characteristics.
- Similar study can be done comparative study
- A similar study can be undertaken with a large sample to assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among adults.
- A similar study can be undertaken with a large sample to assess the attitude regarding organ donation among adults.
- Random sample technique used

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