

## A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND WILLINGNESS REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG PEOPLE SEEKING HEALTH CARE IN HOSPITALS

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**DOI No. – 08.2020-25662434**

### *Abstract*

*According to the World Health Organization (WHO), only about 0.01 percent in India donates their organs after death, while in Western countries around 70-80 percent of people pledge their organs. The situation globally is much better than in India. India is facing an acute shortage of organ donors due to prevalence of myths and superstitions, and the country should bring in changes to organ donation laws to alleviate the situation, a health expert said.*

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Attitude, Willingness, organ donation, health care, Hospitals

### INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), only about 0.01 percent in India donates their organs after death, while in Western countries around 70-80 percent of people pledge their organs. The situation globally is much better than in India. India is facing an acute shortage of organ donors due to prevalence of myths and superstitions, and the country should bring in changes to organ donation laws to alleviate the situation, a health expert said. One organ donor can save more than 8 lives in his life by donating his well function organs. The Organ Donation Day campaign, which is celebrated every year at August 13th, provides a great opportunity in everyone's life to come ahead and pledge to donate their precious organs. The primary legislation related to organ donation and transplantation in India, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, was passed in 1994 and is aimed at regulation of removal, storage and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and for prevention of commercial dealings in human organs.

### OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the knowledge, attitude and willingness among people seeking health care regarding organ donation.
2. To find the association with knowledge among people seeking health care regarding organ donation and selected demographic variables.
3. To find the association with attitudes among people seeking health care regarding organ donation and selected demographic variables.
4. To find correlation between knowledge and attitude among people seeking health care regarding organ donation.
5. To develop and distribute pamphlet on myths and facts about organ donation.

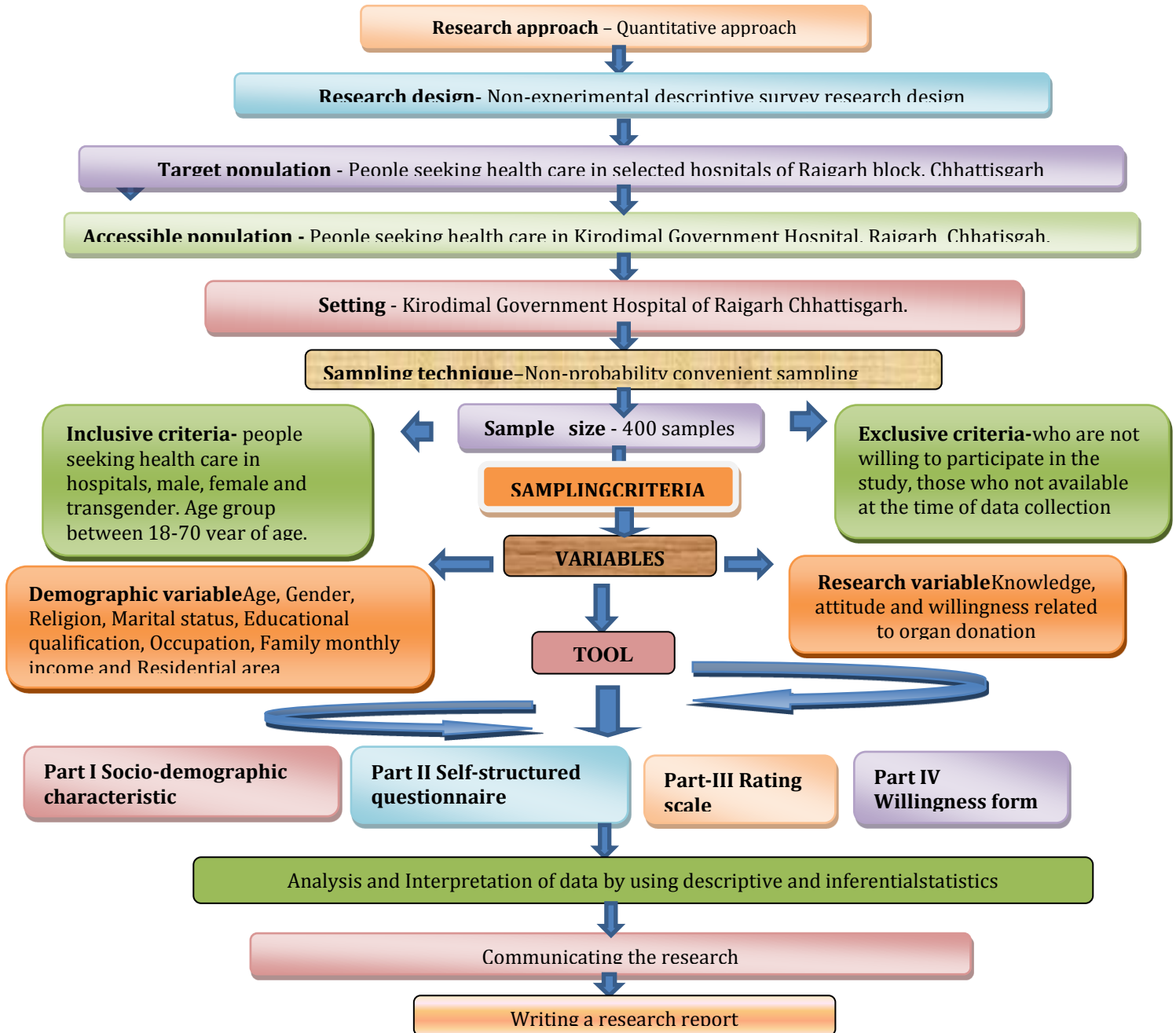
### HYPOTHESIS

- H1: There will be significant association with knowledge of people seeking health care regarding organ donation and its selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of

significance.

- H2: There will be significant association with attitudes of people seeking health care regarding organ donation and its selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.
- H3: There will be correlation between knowledge and attitude of people seeking health care regarding organ donation at 0.05 level of significance.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**



**FIG. NO. -3.1 SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF RESEARCH DESIGN**

### THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY WERE

- Out of 400 samples majority of the samples were 44% (176) people belongs to 18-27 age group.
- Majority of the samples were 59.25% (237) belongs to male gender.
- Majority of the samples were 88% (352) religion by Hindu
- Majority of the samples 61.25% (245) were married.
- Majority of the samples 19.5% (78) were graduate.
- With regard of occupation 28% (112) were belongs to self-employed.
- Family monthly income 47.75% (191) was less than 10,000 rupees.
- With regard of residential area 57% (228) persons was belongs to rural area.
- With respect to knowledge majority of the sample 316(79%) had poor knowledge.
- with respect to attitude 112(28%) of the samples were strongly favourable for donation
- With respect to willingness majority of the sample 320(80%) had not willing, 80(20%) of the sample had willing for donation included to 78(97.5%) for eye donation and 2(2.5%) for full body donation.
- The findings revealed that there was statistically association found between the knowledge score age in year, educational qualification, and family monthly income was significant and gender, religion, marital status, occupation, and residential area was not associate with knowledge.
- The findings revealed that there was no statistically association found between the knowledge score and age in year, gender, religion, marital status, and residential area not significant with attitude and educational qualification, occupation, family monthly income was associate with knowledge.
- The findings revealed that the mean knowledge score was 7.75 with S.D of 2.75 the calculated 'r' value was  $r = 0.93$  which showed a low positive correlation between knowledge and attitude score.

### NURSING IMPLICATION

#### NURSING PRACTICE

- Nursing students working in critical care units should be aware of the organ donation process so as to communicate it to the prospective organ receivers.

#### NURSING EDUCATION

- The nursing education programme must be oriented toward the concept of organ transplant and organ donation, thus enabling prospective nurse to become confident regarding topic by inculcating the topic organ donation in nursing curriculum.

#### NURSING ADMINISTRATION

- The findings of the study have implication for continuing/in-service education programme for nursing students. Workshops and seminar organized for nursing students for improving organ donation rates in India.

#### NURSING RESEARCH

- The nursing students should participate and encourage research work on organ donation in different aspects for so as to improve nursing practice.

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