

## ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON ORGAN AND BODY DONATION AMONG HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS AT GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF BHUBANESWAR WITH A VIEW TO ORGANIZE AN AWARENESS PROGRAMME

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### ABSTRACT

*Organ failure significantly impacts morbidity and mortality, making organ donation essential. In India, with over 500 people awaiting transplants, the donation rate remains critically low at 0.08 per million, hindered by misconceptions, fear, and lack of awareness. Objectives of the study are to assess the level of knowledge and attitude on organ and body donation among high school teachers in government and private schools, to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitude on organ and body donation among high school teachers in government and private schools, to find out the association between knowledge and attitude on organ and body donation with selected demographic variables. This study evaluated the effect of educational interventions on the knowledge and attitudes of 50 high school teachers in Bhubaneswar, Odisha, selected via purposive sampling. Using socio-demographic questionnaires, a 3-point knowledge scale, and a 5-point Likert attitude scale, findings revealed that most teachers (60% aged 36–50 years, 66% male, 62% B.Ed qualified) lacked prior exposure to organ donation events. Post-intervention, knowledge scores improved significantly (mean:  $16.82 \pm 1.81$  vs.  $13.22 \pm 1.64$ ;  $z = 10.41$ ,  $p = 0.0001$ ). The study highlights teachers' vital role in promoting awareness and influencing societal attitudes toward organ donation. Effective educational programs can bridge knowledge gaps, dispel myths, and increase donor availability, ultimately saving lives.*

**Keywords:** Organ, Donation, Awareness, Knowledge.

## INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as a complete state of physical, mental, and social wellbeing, emphasizing the importance of personal, social, and physical resources, as well as the ability to adapt and manage one's health. However, various factors, including multi-organ failure syndrome, sepsis, and pain, can affect morbidity and mortality rates. Organ failure has become a significant problem, and organ donation is crucial to address this issue. Despite the need for organ donation, with over 500 people waiting for a transplant and a donation rate of only 0.08 per million in India, the foremost causes of low donation rates are family emotions, lack of knowledge, negative attitudes, fear, and misconceptions. Education plays a vital role in correcting these misconceptions and attitudes, promoting positive thinking, and providing knowledge about the importance of organ donation, highlighting the need for increased awareness and education to encourage organ donation and save lives.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To assess the level of knowledge and attitude on organ and body donation among high school teachers in government and private schools.

To determine the relationship between knowledge and attitude on organ and body donation among high school teachers in government and private schools.

To find out the association between knowledge and attitude on organ and body donation with selected demographic variables.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach for the study was experimental study with pre-experimental design. The final study was conducted in Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Pakirmohan Nagar, Baramunda, Bhubaneswar and Saraswati Shisu Vidya Mandir, Dharambihar, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. In this study sample was high school teachers of government and private schools in Bhubaneswar and the sample size consist of 50 high school teachers. Non-probability Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample. Tools were developed and used for data collection were socio-demographic data, self structure 3-point scale questionnaire, Standardized 5-point likert attitude scale.

## RESULTS

The data are organized & presented in the following sections.

Section: -1: Findings related to demographic data of high school teachers

Parameters	Mean ± SD	
	Pre-test	Post-test
Knowledge	13.22±1.64	16.82±1.81
Attitude	47.44±6.30	52.26±5.62

**P≤0.05**

**Section:-III : Finding the effect of awareness programme o knowledge of organ and body donation.**

**Table-2 :** Mean, SD, Paired “Z” value, df , P value of Pre and Post-test knowledge of organ and body donation.

N=50

Parameter	Mean ±SD		SE	z-test	df	p-value	Inference
Knowledge	Pre	Post	0.34	10.41	49	0.0001	ES
	13.22±1.64	16.82±1.81					

**P≤0.05**

**Table-3 :** Mean, SD, Paired “Z” value, df , P value of Pre and Post-test attitude of organ and body donation.

Parameter	Mean ±SD		SE	z-test	df	p-value	Inference
Attitude	Pre	Post	1.48	39.15	49	0.0001	ES
	47.44±6.30	52.26±5.62					

**P≤0.05**

**Section-III : Finding the relationship between knowledge and attitude on organ and body donation.**

**Table-4 :** Mean , r value, df , P value to assess the relation between knowledge and attitude on organ and body donation.

N=50

Parameter	Mean ±SD		r-value	df	p-value	Inference
Knowledge and Attitude	Knowledge	Attitude	0.43	49	0.0001	VS
	16.82	52.26				

**P≤0.05**

**Section-IV : Finding the association between knowledge on organ and body donation with selected demographic variables.**

**Table-5 :** Chi- square value, df, p value to determine the association between knowledge on body and organ donation with selected socio demographic variables.

**N=50**

Parameters	Chi-square value	df	p-value	inference
<b>Age</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25-35years</li> <li>• 36-50years</li> <li>• &gt;50years</li> </ul>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>SS</b>
<b>Gender</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male</li> <li>• Female</li> </ul>	<b>10.97</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0009</b>	<b>ES</b>
<b>Education</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bachelors degree</li> <li>• C.T.</li> <li>• B.ED.</li> </ul>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.004</b>	<b>VS</b>
<b>Teaching criteria</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Science</li> <li>• Biology</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>NS</b>
<b>Teaching experience</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1-2years</li> <li>• 3-5years</li> <li>• &gt;5years</li> </ul>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>SS</b>
<b>Previous exposure</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>SS</b>

**P<0.05**

**Table-6 :** chi-sqre value,df, p value to determine the association of attitude on organ and body donation with selected socio demographic variables.

**N=50**

Parameters	Chi-square value	df	p-value	inference
<b>Age</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25-35years</li> <li>• 36-50years</li> <li>• &gt;50years</li> </ul>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>SS</b>
<b>Gender</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male</li> <li>• Female</li> </ul>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>ES</b>
<b>Education</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bachelors degree</li> <li>• C.T.</li> <li>• B.ED.</li> </ul>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>VS</b>
<b>Teaching criteria</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Science</li> <li>• Biology</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul>	<b>1.403</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>NS</b>

<b>Teaching experience</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1-2years</li><li>• 3-5years</li><li>• &gt;5years</li></ul>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>SS</b>
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**P≤0.05**

## DISCUSSION

The global shortage of organ donors juxtaposed with the steadily increasing waiting list for organ transplantation underscores the need to address the knowledge gap and attitude towards organ and body donation. Teachers, as motivators of the younger generation, play a pivotal role in influencing students and, by extension, the community. A recent study revealed a significant increase in teachers' knowledge levels on organ and body donation, with the mean post-test score ( $16.82 \pm 1.81$ ) surpassing the pre-test score ( $13.22 \pm 1.64$ ), yielding a highly statistically significant z-test value of 10.41 ( $p = 0.0001$ ). This finding suggests that targeted interventions can effectively enhance teachers' understanding of organ and body donation, potentially motivating students and the broader community to consider donation, ultimately helping to bridge the gap between organ supply and demand.

## SUMMARY

The study's findings indicate that high school teachers' knowledge on organ and body donation is significantly enhanced after participating in awareness programs or effective teaching methods. However, their attitude towards donation shows some resistance to change, even after such interventions. Nonetheless, a positive correlation was found between knowledge and attitude, suggesting that as knowledge increases, people are more likely to be motivated towards organ and body donation and become more aware of its importance. This, in turn, can lead to a modification of their attitude towards donation, ultimately promoting a more favorable disposition towards organ and body donation among the teaching community and, by extension, their students and the broader community.

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