

A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among staff nurses at government hospital, Thiruvallur

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ABSTRACT: As of February 2, 2018, there were 115,085 people waiting for life-saving organ transplants in the US. Of these, 74,897 people were active candidates waiting for a donor. Organ donation is legal as per the Indian law. The transplant of human organs act (THOA).1994 enacted by the government of India permits organ donation and legalizes the concept of brain death..Nurses represent the largest group of such professionals. Nurses recognize the crucial role to play in helping to support the process of organ donation and transplantation. The staff nurses are the one who take care of the donors and the recipients, thus the knowledge among staff nurses are necessary to be assessed.

METHODS: Cross sectional research design was used in government hospital, Thiruvallur.100 staff nurses were included in this study. Purposive sampling technique was used in this study in selecting the sample. Self structured questionnaire are used in the Study among 100 staff nurses.

RESULT: Among 100 staff nurses, 63(63%) members have adequate knowledge on organ donation .and 37% have moderate knowledge on organ donation and 06(6%) have favorable attitude and 94(94%) have most favorable attitude towards organ donation.

CONCLUSION: In the conclusion, most of the staff nurses were experiencing adequate knowledge on organ donation and most favorable attitude towards organ donation.

KEY WORDS: knowledge, attitude, organ donation

INTRODUCTION

Organ shortage for transplantation is a crucial problem worldwide. Although organ donation is a very personal issue, the organ donation process involves medical, legal, ethical, organizational, and social factors. In India, “The Transplantation of Human Organs Act” was legalized in 1994. Yet organ donation rate in India is very poor (0.34 per million) compared to developed countries.¹

As per data given by the Global Observatory on Donation and Transplantation, globally, there were around 1.2 lakh solid organs reported to be transplanted in 2015. This accounts for about 20.65 donations per million population. It was reported that there was an increase in trend of organ donation of about 5.8% since 2014. Yet, it was <10% of the global needs. Deceased organ donation has an advantage of decreasing this inequity. Globally, deceased organ donation rate, which is around 5.1 donations per million population makeup only one-fourth of the total organ transplantations

According to world health organization (WHO): with the rise in case of kidney diseases and renal failure, there are atleast200,000 people on waiting list for kidneys. Different approaches are taken to meet this demand like live donation and cadaveric donation.²

According to UNFPA: In 2018, there was a total of 17,553 donors; 10,722 were deceased donors and 6,831 were living donors.35% of deceased donors in 2018 were over the age of 50. 61% of deceased donors in 2018 were male, 39% female.³

Organ donation is a unique social society that has a direct influence on the delivery of the healthcare to a wide range of patients. Transplantation and its known therapeutic benefits are not possible without the cooperation and support of health care professional, government and society as a whole.⁴

Organ donation or procurement fundamentally requires action on the part of the healthcare professionals. Therefore, the attitudes and approach of those healthcare professionals who procure organ for transplantation should not be dismissed as inconsequential. Nurses represent the largest group of such professionals. Nurses recognize the crucial role to play in helping to support the process of organ donation and transplantation.⁵

The statistics from the Indian subcontinent and dismal and only 499 cadaver transplants including heart, liver and kidney have been performed in India from the year 2000-2009. Kidney transplants are the most commonly performed. Transplants of the heart, liver, and kidney are regularly carried out. As medicine advances, other vital organs (including pancreas and small bowel) are also being used in transplant. Tissues such as eyes, heart valves, skin, and bone can also be donated.

According to national kidney foundation: There are currently 121,678 people waiting for lifesaving organ transplants in the U.S. Of these, 100,791 await kidney transplants. (as of 1/11/16). The median wait time for an individual's first kidney transplant is 3.6 years and can vary depending on health, compatibility and availability of organs. In 2014, 17,107 kidney transplants took place in the US. Of these, 11,570 came from deceased donors and 5,537 came from living donors. On average, Over **3,000** new patients are added to the kidney waiting list each month. **13** people die each day while waiting for a life-saving kidney transplant. Every **14** minutes someone is added to the kidney transplant list. In 2014, **4,761** patients died while waiting for a kidney transplant. Another, **3,668** people became too sick to receive a kidney transplant.⁶

OBJECTIVES

- a) To assess the demographic variables among staff nurses
- b) To assess the level knowledge among staff nurses towards the organ donation.
- c) To associate between the level of knowledge on organ donation among staff nurses with their demographic variables
- d) To assess the level of attitude among staff nurses towards organ donation

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The research approach adopted in the study was quantitative approach. By using cross sectional research design. After obtaining formal permission from the principal of Saveetha College of Nursing and from Thiruvallur government hospital, the study was conducted at government Hospital Thiruvallur with 100 samples. Samples who met the inclusion criteria were selected by using Simple random sampling technique. The demographic variables consist of age, gender, education, occupation, marital status, income, residence, religion, type of family. Self structured questionnaire is used to assess the knowledge regarding organ donation. The investigator checked the level of knowledge and attitude regarding donation among staff nurses in Thiruvallur government hospital. In the study investigator explained to the staff nurses about the study's objectives. Consent to participate in the study was obtained. The investigator then provided instructions for answering the self structured questionnaires to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation. During the filling of questionnaires, the investigator helped the staff nurses throughout and helped in simplifying the meaning of each question, clarifying doubts and checking for completeness of filling up the questionnaire, after the questionnaire were collected. Data was analyzed by using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation.

RESULTS

Out of 100 samples, 56% belongs to age group of 35-45 and 24% belongs to above 45. Regarding gender 19% belongs to male and 81% belongs to female. Regarding education 58% belongs to diploma and 42% belongs to b.sc nursing. Regarding marital status 97% belongs to married and 3% belongs to unmarried. Regarding residence 68% belongs to rural and 32% belongs to urban. Regarding income 2% belongs to 10,001-20,000 and 20% belongs to 20,001-30,000 and 78% belongs to above 30,000. Regarding

type of family,76% belongs to nuclear family and 24% belongs to joint family. Regarding attending organ donation 64% belongs to attended organ donation and 36% belongs to not attending organ donation.

Table 1:Frequency and percentage on level of knowledge on organ donation among staff nurses

S.No	level of knowledge	frequency	percentage
1	Adequate knowledge	63	63%
2	Moderate knowledge	37	37%
3	Inadequate knowledge	00	00%

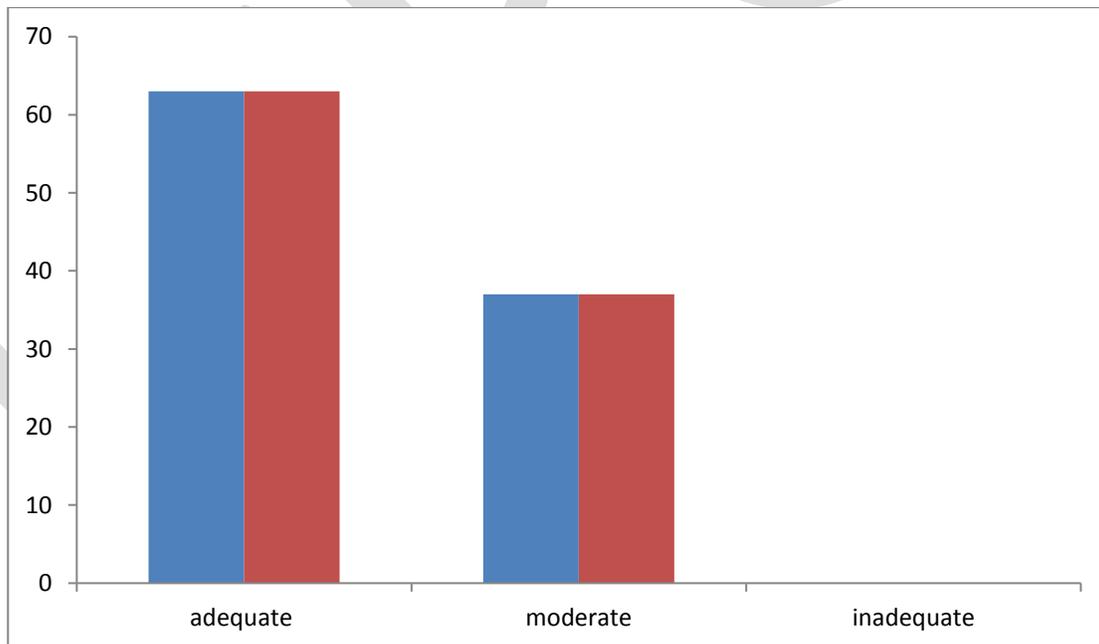
The above table shows that 63(63%) members have adequate knowledge on organ donation .and 37% have moderate knowledge on organ donation

Table 2:Frequency and percentage distribution on level of attitude regarding organ donation.

S.No	attitude	frequency	percentage
1	unfavorable	00	00
2	favorable	06	06
3	most favorable	94	94

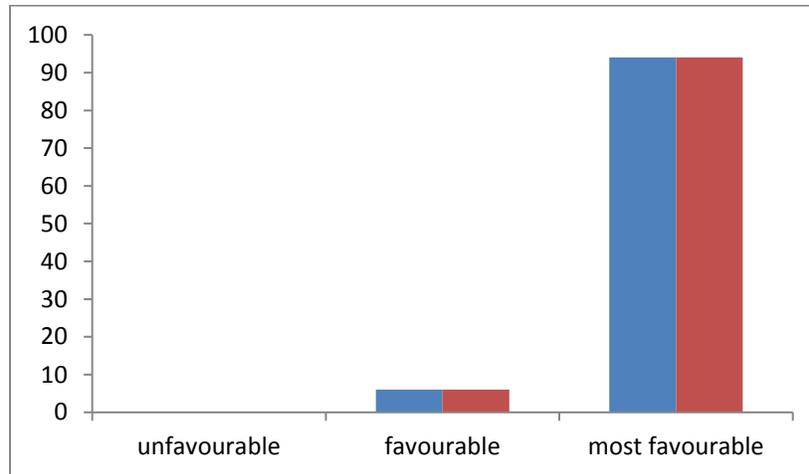
The above table shows that the frequency and percentage on level of attitude on organ donation among staff nurses out of 100 samples, 6 have members favorable attitude and 94 members have most favorable attitude

Figure1 :Distribution of level on knowledge on organ donation among staff nurses



The above figure shows that the frequency and percentage on level of attitude on organ donation among staff nurses out of 100 samples, 6 have members favorable attitude and 94 members have most favorable attitude

FIG 2:Frequency and percentage distribution on level of attitude regarding organ donation.



The above figure shows that 00(00%) have unfavorable attitude, 06(06%) have favorable attitude, and 94(94%) have most favorable attitude

DISCUSSION:

The study reveals that out of 100 samples, 56% belongs to age group of 35-45 and 24% belongs to above 45. Regarding gender 19% belongs to male and 81% belongs to female. Regarding education 58% belongs to diploma and 42% belongs to B.Sc nursing. Regarding marital status 97% belongs to married and 3% belongs to unmarried. Regarding residence 68% belongs to rural and 32% belongs to urban. Regarding income 2% belongs to 10,001-20,000 and 20% belongs to 20,001-30,000 and 78% belongs to above 30,000. Regarding types of family 76% belongs to nuclear family and 24% belongs to joint family. Regarding attending organ donation 64% belongs to attended organ donation and 36% belongs to not attending organ donation.

This study is supported by the Jothula KY where it showed that 100% interns had heard about organ donation. Only 73% had knowledge that there is no age limit for organ donation and only 10.6% of study subjects were correctly aware of time limitations for donations of specific organs. Most (78.7%) of the study subjects knew that all religions lend support to organ donation.⁷

The present study shows that out of 100 samples 63(63%) members had adequate knowledge, 37(37%) members had moderate level of knowledge. This study is supported by Jothula KY where 127 (79.4%) have adequate knowledge on organ donation. The adequacy was significantly higher among males(89.6%) when compared with females (75%)

This study shows that out of 100 samples, 00(00%) have unfavorable attitude, 06(06%) have favorable attitude, and 94(94%) have most favorable attitude. This study was supported by Hosam Hamed which shows that the overall positive attitude was only present in 37% of the students.

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