“knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among B.Sc. Nursing and GNM, final year students at selected nursing colleges and schools in Jaipur, with a view to develop an information booklet”.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction:-In India there is an increasing discrepancy between the number of patients on the waiting list for organ transplantation and the available number of deceased organ donor. India is currently having a deceased organ donation rate of 0.05-0.08 / million population compared to rates of more than 20/ millions of Spain, US and France. Because of low donation rate patients require transplantation wait for a long time.

Method & Material: - The descriptive research design was used as it lays the base for future rigorous research. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 100 (50 B.Sc. nursing and 50 GNM, final year) students at selected nursing colleges and schools in Jaipur.

Results: - Out of 50 B.Sc. nursing students 29 (58%) had average knowledge and 15(30%) of them had good knowledge regarding organ donation on the other hand out of 50 GNM students 27 (54%) had average knowledge and 13 (26%) of them had good knowledge regarding organ donation. Almost equal knowledge regarding organ donation among B.Sc. nursing and GNM final year students was found. 30(60%) B.Sc. nursing respondents are having neutral attitude and 14 (28%) were having favorable attitude regarding organ donation. Whereas 34(68%) GNM respondents having neutral attitude and 09 (18%) were having favorable attitude regarding organ donation.

Key Words: - knowledge, attitude, organ donation, Nursing students & information booklet.

INTRODUCTION: - Organ donation is the donation of biological tissue or an organ of the human body from a dead or living person to a living recipient in order to save the life of the recipient. In India there is an increasing discrepancy between the number of patients on the waiting list for organ transplantation and the available number of deceased organ donor. India is currently having a deceased organ donation rate of 0.05-0.08 / million population compared to rates of more than 20/ millions of Spain, US and France. Because of low donation rate patients require transplantation wait for a long time.

The need for greater willingness to donate organs has been well-documented. Over 5 lakh people

die each year because a suitable donor cannot be found. Recent statistics indicate that over 1 lakh people die due to liver disease and 1000 get liver transplanted, 2,20,000 people await for kidney transplant, 15000 get a kidney transplant, 10 lakh people awaiting corneal transplant, 50,000 for heart, and 20,000 for lung transplant. Yet, this need could be eliminated if all people who are eligible were willing to donate. The single greatest obstacle to increase the number of patients who receive life-saving transplants is the scarcity of available organ donations. The only way to increase organ donations is to educate the public about the importance of becoming an organ donor.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A comparative study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among B.Sc. Nursing and GNM, final year students at selected nursing colleges and schools in Jaipur, with a view to develop an information booklet”.

OBJECTIVES:

01. To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among B.Sc. nursing, final year students.
02. To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among GNM, final year students.
03. To assess the attitude regarding organ donation among B.Sc. nursing, final year students
04. To assess the attitude regarding organ donation among GNM, final year students.
05. To compare the knowledge regarding organ donation between B.Sc. nursing and GNM, final year students.
06. To compare the attitude regarding organ donation between B.Sc. nursing and GNM, final year students.
07. To find the association between the knowledge regarding organ donation among B.Sc. nursing final year students with selected socio-demographic variables.
08. To find the association between the knowledge regarding organ donation among GNM final year students and selected socio-demographic variables.
09. To find the association between the attitude regarding organ donation among B.Sc. nursing final year students and selected socio-demographic variables
10. To find the association between the attitude regarding organ donation among GNM final year students and selected socio-demographic variables
11. To develop an information booklet regarding organ donation.

METHODOLOGY:

Keeping in mind the objectives of the study the descriptive research design was used as it lays the base for future rigorous research. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 100 (50 B.Sc. nursing and 50 GNM, final year) students at selected nursing colleges and schools in Jaipur. The pilot study was conducted on 20 students. The tool developed and used for data collection contained socio-demographic data (9 variables), structured knowledge questionnaire (25 questions) to assess knowledge and five point likert scale consisting of 15 statements to assess the attitude of B.Sc. nursing and GNM, final year students.

RESULTS:

Out of 50 B.Sc. nursing students 29 (58%) had average knowledge and 15(30%) of them had good knowledge regarding organ donation on the other hand out of 50 GNM students 27 (54%) had average knowledge and 13 (26%) of them had good knowledge regarding organ donation.

30(60%) B.Sc. nursing respondents are having neutral attitude and 14 (28%) were having favorable attitude regarding organ donation. Whereas 34(68%) GNM respondents having neutral attitude and 09 (18%) were having favorable attitude regarding organ donation.

Table-1: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge regarding organ donation among B.Sc. Nursing and GNM, final year students.

(N₁+N₂=100)

S.N o.	Level of Knowledge	B.Sc. Nursing students		GNM students	
		Frequency	Percentage %	Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Good	15	30	13	26
2	Average	29	58	27	54
3	Poor	06	12	10	20
	Total	50	100	50	100

Table 1: shows that Majority of B.Sc. Nursing 29 (58%) and GNM 27(54%) students have average knowledge regarding organ donation. 15 (30%) B.Sc. Nursing and 13(26%) GNM students have good knowledge score and 06 (12%) B.Sc. Nursing and 10(20%) GNM students have poor knowledge score.

Table 2: Mean, Mean percentage Standard deviation and Coefficient of variation of knowledge regarding organ donation among B.Sc. Nursing and GNM, final year students.

(N₁+N₂=100)

S. N.	Max. score	B.Sc. Nursing students				GNM students			
		Mean	Mean %	S.D	CV	Mean	Mean %	S.D	CV
1	25	16.22	64.88	2.94	0.18%	15.64	62.56	3.38	0.21%

Table-2 represents that the overall mean knowledge score of B.Sc. Nursing student is 16.22 with CV of 0.18%, SD of 2.94 and mean percentage is 64.88%. The overall mean knowledge score of GNM student is 15.64 with CV of 0.21%, SD of 3.38 and mean percentage is 62.56%.

Table 3: Comparison of knowledge regarding organ donation between B.Sc. Nursing and GNM, final year students.

(N₁+N₂=100)

Sample	Mean knowledge score	SD	Std. Error	Mean score difference	Df	Calculated unpaired t value	Tabulated-t value
B.Sc. Nursing students	16.22	2.94	0.62	0.58	98	0.93	1.98
GNM students	15.64	3.38					

Data presented in Table 3 Indicates that the tabulated t-value is 1.98 and calculated t- value is 0.93 for df 98 at 0.05 level of significance.

Table-4: Frequency and percentage distribution of attitude regarding organ donation among B.Sc. Nursing and GNM, final year students.

(N₁+N₂=100)

S.No.	Attitude Score	B.Sc. Nursing Students		GNM Students	
		Frequency	Percentage %	Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Favourable	14	28	09	18
2	Neutral	30	60	34	68
3	Unfavourable	06	12	07	14
Total		50	100	50	100

Table 4: shows that the majority of B.Sc. Nursing students 30 (60%) and GNM students 34 (68%) have neutral attitude category regarding organ donation. 14(28%) B.Sc. Nursing and 9(18%) GNM students have favorable attitude whereas only 6(12%) B.Sc. Nursing and 7(14%) GNM students have unfavorable attitude regarding organ donation.

Table -5: Mean, Mean percentage Standard deviation and Coefficient of variation of attitude regarding organ donation among B.Sc. Nursing and GNM, final year students.

(N₁+N₂=100)

S. N.	Max. attitude score	B.Sc. Nursing students				GNM students			
		Mean	Mean %	S.D	CV	Mean	Mean %	S.D	CV
1	75	57.14	76.18	10.99	0.19%	50.88	67.84	8.19	0.16%

Table 5 represents that the overall mean attitude score of B.Sc. Nursing student is 57.14 with CV of 0.19%, SD of 10.99 and mean percentage is 76.18%. The overall mean attitude score of GNM student is 50.88 with CV 0.16%, SD of 8.19 and mean percentage is 67.84%.

Table -6: Comparison of attitude regarding organ donation between B.Sc. Nursing and GNM, final year students.

($N_1 + N_2 = 100$)

Sample	Mean attitude score	SD	Std. Error	Mean score difference	Df	Calculated unpaired t-value	Tabulated t-value
B.Sc. Nursing students	57.14	10.99	1.93	6.26	98	3.24	1.98
GNM students	50.88	8.19					

Table 6: Indicates that the tabulated t-value is 1.98 and calculated t-value is 3.24 for df 98 at 0.05 level of significance. It shows that the tabulated t-value is less than calculated t-value for df 98 at 0.05 level of significance, so the researcher fails to accept the null hypothesis.

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION:

The following conclusion were drawn on the basis of the findings of the study-

The mean knowledge score obtained by the B.Sc. Nursing final year students was 16.22, with CV of 0.18%, SD of 2.94 and mean score percentage was 64.88%. The mean knowledge score obtained by the GNM final year students was 15.64, with CV of 0.21%, standard deviation 3.38 and mean score percentage was 62.56%.

The mean attitude score obtained by the B.Sc. Nursing final year students was (54.48), mean score percentage was (72.64%) with standard deviation (9.27). The mean attitude score obtained by the GNM final year students was (50.88), mean score percentage

was (67.84%) with standard deviation (8.19).

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