KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG NURSING COLLEGE STUDENTS AND ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE STUDENTS

Lakshmi G*, Meetu C Jacob**, Archana K**, Ajeesha BS**, Anju PU**, Neethu Nandan**, Surekha PK**

*Professor, Amala College of Nursing, Thrissur, Kerala, India.

**Students, Amrita College of Nursing, Kerala, India.

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.47211/trr.2020.v06i01.009>

Received 5th April 2020, Accepted 10th May 2020, Available online 25th June 2020.

ABSTRACT

A comparative study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation was conducted among nursing college and arts and science college students at Kochi with the following objectives 1) To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among students of selected nursing colleges 2) To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among selected arts and science colleges 3) To assess the attitude regarding organ donation among students of selected nursing college students 4) To assess the attitude regarding organ donation among selected arts and science college students 5) To compare the knowledge regarding organ donation among selected nursing college students and arts and science college students. 100 students (50 nursing, 50 arts and science) were surveyed using a knowledge questionnaire and an attitude scale. The results revealed that nursing college students had more knowledge (mean 11.78, SD 10.2) (Mean 10.2 SD 1.942) than arts and science college students whereas arts and science college students had more strongly positive attitude (mean 29.3 SD 4.5) than arts and science college students (mean 27.3 SD 4.5).

Key words: - knowledge, attitude, organ donation, nursing students, arts and science college students.

INTRODUCTION

Organ donation and transplant activities are dependent on legislation, attitudes held by general public and health care professionals, cultural viewpoints against donation among the public. The existing discrepancy between organ demand and supply can influence the willingness to donate. Lack of an is often a devastating problem for the recipients, It is estimated that each day around 106 people are added to organ waiting list and every day 18 people die waiting for an organ. The current study was taken up with the aim of investigating the difference in knowledge and attitude among students of health care profession and non-health care professionals

OBJECTIVES

To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among students of selected nursing colleges

To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among selected arts and science colleges

To assess the attitude regarding organ donation among students of selected nursing college students

To assess the attitude regarding organ donation among selected arts and science college students

To compare the knowledge regarding organ donation among selected nursing college students and arts and science college students

METHODOLOGY

Research method-non experimental method

Research design-descriptive survey design

Sampling technique-simple random sampling technique using lottery method from given list of students

Tools used

Tool1- Knowledge questionnaire which consisted of two sections section A-socio demographic variables and section B knowledge regarding organ donation which was grouped under three headings- awareness regarding organ donation, legal aspects of organ donation, criteria for organ donation (20 items) with a total score of 20 and graded to very good knowledge (20 to 15), good knowledge (14 to 10), average knowledge (9 to 5), poor knowledge (0 to 4)

Tool2 -Attitude scale on organ donation (10 items) which was a 5 point rating scale (0 to 4) of total score 40 and graded to strongly positive attitude (40 to 31), positive attitude (30 to 21), negative attitude (20 to 11) strongly negative attitude <10

FINDINGS

The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics

The diagram reveals that majority of the sample (73%) were in the age group of 18 to 20 years.

Diagram2 Distribution of samples according to gender N=100

Diagram 2 reveals that majority of the samples were females (95%)

Diagram 3 distribution of samples according to religion N=100

Diagram 3 reveals that majority (82%) were belonging to Hindu religion, 15%were Muslims & 3 % were Christians

Diagram Knowledge regarding organ donation among nursing and arts and science students

Diagram 4 depicts a comparison of level of knowledge among nursing students and arts and science students. It is evident from the graph that among 50 nursing students majority (72%) had good knowledge, and 14% had very good knowledge. Whereas among the arts and science students only 2% had very good knowledge, 60% had good knowledge and 38% had average knowledge. This is a highly foreseen result as both the groups differ in their streams and patterns of education; nursing students have more exposure and hence could have more knowledge.

Diagram 5 Attitude towards organ donation in nursing and arts and science colleges

The present line graph depicts the comparison of attitude towards organ donation among art and science and nursing students. It was found that arts and science students had more strongly positive attitude towards organ donation (38%) compared to nursing students (34%) and also 2% of arts and science students had an indifferent attitude towards organ donation. The reason for decrease in the strong positive attitude among nursing students could be attributed to the knowledge level differences.

TABLE 1

Mean, standard deviation and Z score of knowledge score of BSc nursing and arts and science students N=100

Category	Mean	SD	Z value
BSc NURSING	11.78	1.776	4.59*
ARTS & SCIENCE	10.2	1.942	

Table 1 reveals that when compared to arts and science student the BSc nursing students had a statistically significant increased knowledge score ($z=4.59$, $P<0.05$)

TABLE 2

Mean, standard deviation and Z score of attitude score of BSc Nursing and arts and science students N=100

Category	Mean	SD	Z value
BSc NURSING	28.52	4.52	-0.866
ARTS & SCIENCE	29.3	4.5	

Table 2 reveals that when compared to BSc nursing students, arts & science students had an increased attitude score ($z=4.59$, $P<0.05$). The difference in attitude could be attributed to the difference in knowledge patterns too.

DISCUSSION

The present study has assessed the differences in knowledge and attitude towards organ donation among nursing students and arts and science students. It was observed that even though nursing students are higher in their knowledge regarding organ donation, arts and science students have more positive attitude towards it.

This needs further investigation on its reasons and also emphasizes the need for imparting a more positive attitude towards organ donation among nursing students

REFERNCES

1. Mani G. Perceptions and practices related to organ donation among a rural population of Kancheepuram district, Tamil Nadu, India. *J Compr Health*. 2016;
2. Bharambe VK, Sakshi S, Gaurav B, Feroz A. Awareness regarding body and organ donation amongst the population of an urban city in India. *Nitte Univ J Health Sci*. 2015;5:51–7
3. Editorial. Life after Death: On Organ Donation Day, let's Resolve to Donate as well as set up an Effective Policy Mechanism. 2015. Aug 13
4. Gain P, Jullienne R, He Z, Aldossary M, Acquart S, Cognasse F, et al. Global survey of corneal transplantation and eye banking. *JAMA Ophthalmol*. 2016;134:167–73.
5. Symvoulakis EK, Stavroulaki E, Morgan M, Jones R. Kidney organ donation: developing family practice initiatives to reverse inertia. *BMC Health Serv Res*. 2010;10:127