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A study to assess the attitude and knowledge regarding organ donation among the students of selected university Guwahati Assam

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Abstract

Organ donation is the process when a person allows an organ of their own to be removed and transplanted to another person, legally, either by consent while the donor is alive or dead with the assent of the next of kin.

Donation may be for research or, more commonly, healthy transplantable organs and tissues may be donated to be transplanted into another person.

As of February 2, 2019, there were 120,000 people waiting for life-saving organ transplants in the US. Of these, 74,897 people were active candidates waiting for a donor. [5] While views of organ donation are positive, there is a large gap between the numbers of registered donors compared to those awaiting organ donations on a global level.

Descriptive research design was used for the study. Sample were taken from a selected university Guwahati Assam. In this descriptive study we have found that 35% (35 were having adequate knowledge regarding organ donation, 39% were having moderate knowledge and 26% were having inadequate knowledge regarding organ donation.

It shows that the findings also shows that 52% were having strong willingness, 36% were ready to think and 12% were undecided.

Keywords: Attitude, Donation, knowledge, Organ, university students

Introduction

Back ground of the study

Organ donation is the process of removing tissues or organs from a live, or recently dead, person to be used in another. The former is the donor and the latter is the recipient. People of all ages can become donors.

Problem Statement

A study to assess the attitude and knowledge regarding organ donation among the students of selected University Guwahati Assam ”

Objectives

1. To assess attitude.
2. To assess knowledge.
3. To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude.
4. To find the association between attitude and selected demographic variables.
5. To find the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Purpose

The purpose of the study was to determine the attitude and knowledge and attitude of student regarding organ donation which will help in increase the awareness about organ donation of among students.

Methodology

Research Approach

The descriptive research approach was adopted.

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Variables**Research variable**

Knowledge and attitude of students regarding organ donation.

Demographic Variable

Age, religion, education, source of information about organ donation.

Assumption

1. Students may not have adequate knowledge regarding organ donation.
2. Students may not have positive attitude towards organ donation.

Setting of the Study

The setting of the study was Assam downtown University, panikhaiti Guwahati Assam.

Population

In this study target population comprised of all the students of Assam Down Town University.

Sample

Students of Assam Down Town University.

Sampling Criteria

Stratified Random Sampling technique was adopted for the present Study.

Sample Size

The sample size selected were 100 number of student according to convenient of the research study.

Data Collection Tools**The following tools were used**

1. **Tool I:** Demographic Proforma to know the sample characteristics, It include total 5 items after validation and suggestion given by expert.
2. **Tool II:** Structured 3 Points likert scale was used to assess the attitude towards organ donation.
3. **Tool III:** Structured knowledge questioner was used to assess the knowledge regarding organ donation.

Validity of the Tool

To determine the content validity, the draft if tool along with the criterion checklist was submitted to five experts from different field of nursing 2 from the field of medical surgical nursing, 2 from the field of obstetrical and gynecological nursing and one more from the field of Psychiatric nursing.

Reliability and Pretesting

The reliability of the tool II was done by using Cronbach's alpha and the 'r' value was found 0.82.

The reliability of the tool III was established by administering the tool III to 20 number of student and it was calculated by using Split Half technique and correlation was computed by using 'Sperman Brown Prophecy' and the 'r' value was found 0.87. So it was found that both the tool was reliable for the study.

Review literature**The review of literature was done under two headings**

- Studies Related to Knowledge About Organ Donation
- Studies Related to Attitude towards Organ Donation.

Major findings of this study**1) Demographic data of the sample**

- a) **Age** – Majority of the sample that is (45%) were from the age group of 22 – 25 years of age.
- b) **Sex**- Majority of the sample belongs to female gender that is (66%).
- c) **Religion** – under religion 43% were Hindu, 43% were Muslim, 9% were Christian and 2% belongs to other religion.
- d) **Educational qualification** –Majority of the sample that is 90% were under graduate and rest 10% were post graduate.
- e) **Source of information** – In case of source of information majority that is 52% got prior information about organ donation from Media.

2) Assessment of knowledge regarding organ donation among students of Assam Down Town University.

The findings shows that 35% (35were having adequate knowledge regarding organ donation, 39% were having moderate knowledge and 26% were having inadequate knowledge regarding organ donation.

3) Assessment of Attitude towards organ donation among students of Assam Down Town University.

The findings shows that 52% were having strong willingness, 36% were ready to think and 12% were undecided.

4. Correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation.

The findings showed that ($r=0.072$) there is no correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation.

Discussion

In this descriptive study we have found that 35% (35were having adequate knowledge regarding organ donation, 39% were having moderate knowledge and 26% were having inadequate knowledge regarding organ donation.

It shows that The findings also shows that 52% were having strong willingness, 36% were ready to think and 12% were undecided.

In our study, we found that 52% have positive attitude regarding organ donation. Similar results were found in studies done in Kanchipuram (86%), [5] Studies done in Kerala showed that almost all the participants have heard about organ donation. Higher awareness regarding the term organ donation among our study population can be attributed to the higher educational status of the participant.

Conclusion

Organ transplantation is recognized as one of the most gripping medical advances of the century as it provides a way of giving the gift of life to patients who need them. The issue of organ donation is complex and multi-factorial involving medical, legal, ethical, organizational, and social factors. Measures should be taken to educate people with relevant information, including the benefits of organ donation and possible risks as well so that people can make informed choices in the future. The result of this research indicates that there is need for more intensified

interdisciplinary discussion and information to prepare the general population about organ donation.

Here in this study it shows that shows that 35% (35 were having adequate knowledge regarding organ donation, 39% were having moderate knowledge and 26% were having inadequate knowledge regarding organ donation. And regarding attitude it shows that 52% were having strong willingness, 36% were ready to think and 12% were undecided.

So we can conclude that University Students were having positive attitude towards organ donation but have less knowledge regarding it.

Television, newspapers and doctors can be used as efficient sources of information. The communication gap between patients and doctors should be bridged for the generation of a more favorable attitude towards organ donation in the population. This needs to be addressed through awareness campaigns in the community and also popularized during their contact with the health system

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