

## Assess the Knowledge Regarding Selected Organs Donation Among Healthcare and Non Healthcare Professionals

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### Abstract

The present study highlights the need to “A study to assess the knowledge regarding selected organs donation among healthcare professionals and non-healthcare professionals in selected areas at Ahmadabad.” 60 (30- healthcare professionals and 30 non healthcare professionals) samples were selected by convenience sampling technique. Data was collected using self structured questionnaire assessing the knowledge. The data was analysed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Majority (90%) of the healthcare professionals had average knowledge, 10% of them had good knowledge 100% of the healthcare professionals.

**Keywords:** Healthcare professionals; Non healthcare professionals.

### Introduction

Organ transplantation is the last resort for a person with a failing or diseased organ. In adults, it can be a result of a disease, such as cancer, or because of accumulated damage to the organ over time due to other conditions, such as heart disease, high blood pressure, or diabetes. In diabetes usually, other treatments are tried first, such as medications for the underlying disease, or changes in diet and lifestyle. There are lots of causes which induce the organs

failure. In this condition organ transplantation is only the right option, for that adequacy of supply is needed which can be fulfilled by making the awareness in the society but this message can easily imparted by making healthcare professionals or non-healthcare professional people knowledgeable and positive attitude. For that we need to study the knowledge and attitude of professional peoples

As per the survey done in 2010, around 10 lakh Indians suffer from corneal blindness and are awaiting corneal transplantation. "Against the requirement of 1 lakh corneas, only 38,000 eyes are collected annually. About 1.5 lakh Indians suffer from kidney failure every year, where their survival largely depends on kidney transplant. However, only 5,000 undergo a transplant due to lack of available organs”.

### Objectives

This study was undertaken:

1. To assess the knowledge of healthcare professionals regarding selected organ donation.
2. To assess the knowledge of non-healthcare professionals regarding selected organ donation.
3. To compare the knowledge regarding selected organ donation among healthcare

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- professionals and non-healthcare professionals
- To associate between the knowledge the demographic variable of healthcare professionals and non-healthcare professionals.

## Methodology

A descriptive survey approach was adopted using descriptive survey design. The study was conducted among selected healthcare professional associated hospitals at Ahmedabad and selected non-healthcare professionals associated IT companies, schools, and banks at Ahmadabad. A convenience sampling technique was used. The sample comprised 60 professionals (30 healthcare professionals and 30 non healthcare professionals). Questionnaire developed comprised of three parts, 6 item on samples characteristics, 16 item about knowledge. The knowledge was classified as good, average and poor. The questionnaire was administered to all the professionals for the study and who were willing to participate in the study

## Results

All (100%) of the healthcare professionals had good knowledge (Score 11-16). All (100%) healthcare professionals had positive attitude regarding selected organs donation.

Majority (90%) of the non-healthcare professionals had average knowledge (score 6-10) and (10%) of them had good knowledge (11-16).

Comparative findings showed that healthcare professionals are significantly having more knowledge as compared to non-healthcare professionals regarding selected organs donation. These findings correlate with other literature reviews which support the findings. (Table 1)

**Table 1:** Comparison of knowledge of health care and non-healthcare professionals regarding selected organs donation

Knowledge	Healthcare professionals		Non Healthcare professionals	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Poor (Score 0-5)	0	0	W0	0
Average (Score 6-10)	0	0	27	90
Good (Score 11-16)	30	100	3	10

Considering all, the p-values are large (greater than 0.05), there is no evidence against null hypothesis. None of the demographic variable

was found to have significant association with demographic variables such as age, gender. Marital status, religion, and source of information, healthcare professionals and non-healthcare professionals with knowledge.

## Discussion

The present study reveals that among healthcare professionals majority (100%) have good knowledge regarding selected organ donation. Among non-healthcare professionals majority (90%) had average knowledge and (10%) out of them had good knowledge.

Thus healthcare professionals and non-healthcare professionals do play key role in imparting the general information and positive attitude among the public regarding selected organs donation.

Demir, T. Selimen, D. Yildirim, M. Kucuk, H.F.(2011) conducted study on 'Knowledge and Attitudes toward Organ/Tissue Donation and Transplantation Among Healthcare professionals (HCP) Working in Organ Transplantation or Dialysis Units'. Questionnaire method was used in this study. Researcher included 309 HCP from 27 dialysis centers and eight organ transplantation centers in Istanbul. Results of this study were an organ donation card was completed among 77% of subjects, while 90% were identified as supporting transplantation. The main reasons identified for lack of donation were lack of confidence (59.7%), fear of procurement (31.5%). In conclusion, this study was targeting HCP in the first place and development of nationwide media and educational campaigns who can act as role models via their positive impact on the general public's attitudes toward organ donation.

Afshar R, Sanavi S, RajabiMR ,(2012) have conducted study on Attitude and willingness of high school students toward organ donation. This study was performed to assess the attitude and willingness of high school adolescents regarding organ donation. 416 high school girls were participated. Data were collected by a questionnaire and included demographic variables and attitude and willingness. The students had a highly positive attitude toward organ donation (mean score  $4.2 \pm 0.54$ ). The greatest willingness for organ donation was concerning the kidney (88%) and heart (84%), followed by the liver (83.4%), pancreas (79.6%), cornea (67.8%) The purpose of donation was stated as lending help to others by 89% and progression of science by 40.2% of the participants. Attitude

and willingness had positive correlation with educational levels, age and educational courses. Study suggested that Iranian adolescents have a great attitude and willingness toward organ donation, which reflects favorable knowledge of transplantation.

Agaba EI, et al. (2008) has conducted research in order to assess the Willingness of Nigerian healthcare workers to donate kidneys. Self-administered questionnaires were randomly distributed to HCW evaluating their attitude towards living-related kidney donation. 502 responded (clinical medical students). Result of this study was 51%, physicians 31.7% and nurses 17.3%); 75.6% of respondents were willing to be living donors while 5.8% were against it, and 18.5% were undecided. Conclusion of this study the Nigerian HCW has a positive attitude toward kidney donation

### **Recommendation**

Following recommendations were made based on the study findings.

1. A similar study can be replicated on large samples to validate and generalize the findings.
2. A similar study can be conducted using other type of samples like architects, businessmen and within rural and urban general populations.
3. An experimental study can be carried out like implementation of awareness programs, developing Information booklet on organs donation, etc.

### **Conclusion**

The study concluded that healthcare professionals who participated in the study possess basic knowledge related to selected organ donation while

non-healthcare professionals majority (90%) of them had average knowledge, 10% of them had good knowledge and both the professional groups had positive attitude regarding selected organ donation.

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