

## Organ Donation

K. Venugopal

---

### Abstract

This chapter deals with the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, operational definitions of the study, assumptions, hypotheses and the conceptual framework. *Problem Statement:* "A study to assess the effectiveness of structural teaching program on the level of knowledge regarding organ donation among first year nursing students in MINS college, Latur"

**Keywords:** Research on Organ Donation.

### Introduction

"Without the organ donors, there is no story, no hope, no transplant. But when There is an organ donor, life spring From death, Sorrow turn to hope and a Terrible loss become a gift "

- UNOS (*United Network for Organ Sharing*)

Organ donation is a noble act in which the body organs are transferred from one body to another. In most cases, the donor chooses to donate his body organs after his death. The purpose of body organ donation is to help someone in need of the donated organs. There are instances when few individuals lose their vital body organs due to some ailments. In such cases, organs are transmitted to the patient's body if the replacement for the failed body organ is available.

Body organ donation can save human life. Needless to say, saving human life is one of the most righteous acts that one can ever consider in his/her lifetime. Organ donation makes it possible for an individual to get involved in this selfless act of saving human life. Your eyes can make a person see the world and certain organs can make a person breathe and so on.

**Author's Affiliations:** Lecturer, MINS College, Latur, Maharashtra 413512, India.

**Corresponding Author:** K. Venugopal, Lecturer, MINS College, Latur, Maharashtra 413512, India.

**E-mail:** kallurivenu104@gmail.com

**Recived on 24.08.2018, Accepted on 17.09.2018**

While there are plenty of compelling reasons to donate organs, one of the reasons is self-satisfaction. The fact that you are involved in such a noble act is something that is worth appreciation. Being aware of the notion that your organ donation can save a life can make you feel good about yourself.

A study by Stark, Reiley, Osiecki, and Cook (1984) suggested that positive attitudes of health professionals influenced the families toward organ donation. Bidigare and Oermann (1991) suggested that the nurse possessing positive attitudes and greater knowledge will be better able to provide comfort and support the donor's family in the decision-making process.

The purpose of this study was to explore the knowledge nurses possess and the attitudes they hold regarding organ donation.

### Need For Study

"Don't take your organs to heaven with you. Heaven knows we need them here."

In the present study, an attempt had been made to probe this issue from the fresh students in nursing field because through them the message can reach the public through their direct contact with people in the out-patient department, admission wards and medical camps.

The first living organ donor in a successful transplant was Ronald Lee Herrick (1931-2010), who donated a kidney to his identical twin brothers in 1954. The lead surgeon, Joseph Murray donor, won the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine 2010 for advances in organ transplantation.

The youngest organ donor was a baby with anencephaly, born in 2015, WHO lived for only 100 minutes and donated his kidneys to an adult with renal failure. The oldest known organ donor was a 107-year old Scottish woman, whose corneas were donated after her death in 2016. The oldest known organ donor for an internal organ was a 92 -year-old Texan, whose family choose to donate his liver after he died of a brain hemorrhage.

In the year 2000 through the efforts of an NGO called MOHAN Foundation state of Tamil Nadu started an organ sharing network between a few hospitals. This NGO also set up similar sharing network in the state of Andhra Pradesh and these two states were at the forefront of deceased donation and transplantation program for many years. As a result, retrieval of 1033 organs and tissues were facilitated in these two states by the NGO.

The small success of Tamil Nadu model has been possible due to the coming together of both government and private hospitals, NGOs and the State Health department. Most of the deceased donation programs have been developed in southern states of India. The various such programs are as follows-

- Andhra Pradesh - Jeevandan program
- Karnataka - Zonal Coordination Committee of Karnataka for Transplantation
- Kerala - Mrithasanjeevani - The Kerala Network for Organ Sharing
- Maharashtra - Zonal Transplant Coordination Center in Mumbai
- Tamil Nadu - Cadaver Transplant Program.

#### *Problem Statement*

"A study to assess the effectiveness of structural teaching program on the level of knowledge regarding organ donation among first year nursing students in MINS College, Latur"

#### *Objectives*

1. To assess the level of knowledge on organ donation among first year basic Bsc nursing students before structured teaching module.
2. To find the effectiveness of structured teaching module regarding organ donation among first year basic Bsc nursing student (Experimental and control group) after post test.
3. To find the association between the post test level of knowledge on organ donation among first year basic Bsc nursing students (Experimental and control group)

#### *Operational Definitions*

*Assess:* It refers to estimate the quality of attitude and knowledge of first year Basic Bsc students in MINS College Latur.

*Effectiveness:* It refers to desired changes brought about by the structured teaching programme on the knowledge and attitude of first year Basic Bsc students regarding organ donation in selected college.

*Structured Teaching Program:* It refers system of planned instruction desired to impart information in order to gain knowledge regarding organ donation of first year Basic Bsc students in MINS college Latur.

*Organ Donation:* It refers to removal of specific tissues of the human body from a person who has recently died or from a living donor, for the purpose of transplanting them into other persons.

*First Year Basic Bsc Students:* It refers to the children who are studying first year Basic Bsc students with the age group of 17 - 19 years.

*Mins College Latur:* It refers adolescent those who are studying first year Basic Bsc students with the age group of 17 - 19 years.

#### *Hypotheses*

$H_1$ : There is a significant change between pre-test and post-test knowledge levels of the patients after structural teaching program(treatment).

$H_2$ : There is a significant association between pre-test knowledge on organ donation and selected demographical variables.

#### **Methodology**

##### *Research Approach*

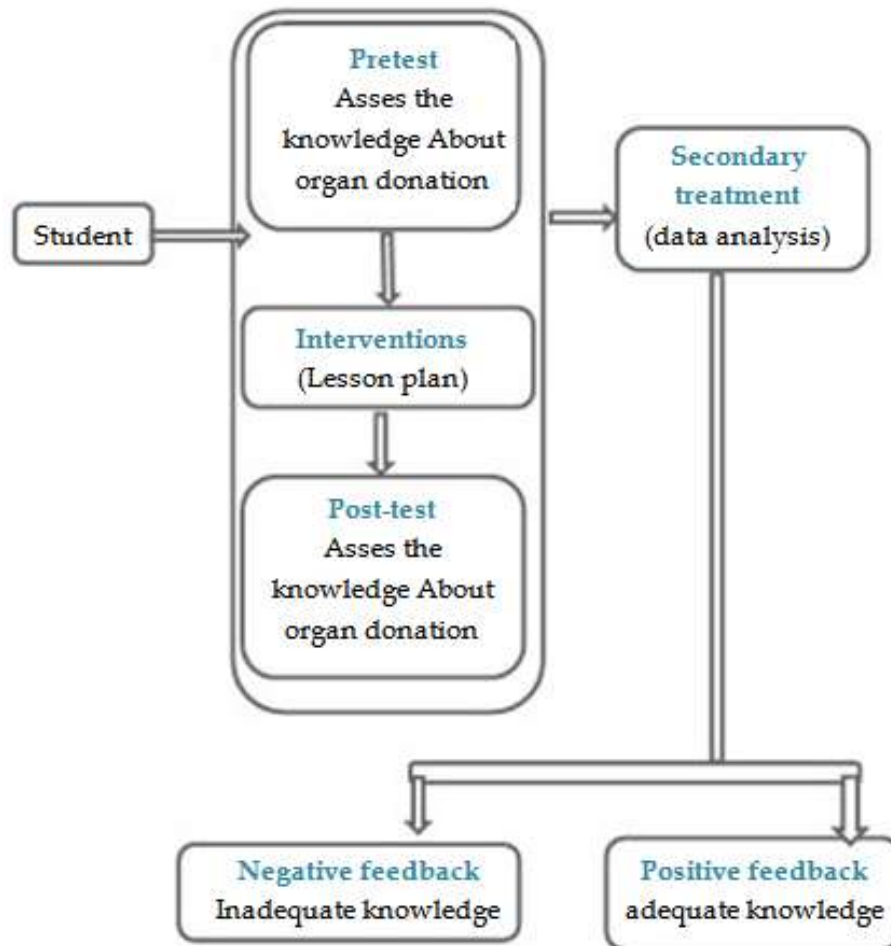
In this present study experimental research approach was found to be suitable to evaluate the level of knowledge regarding organ donation among first year nursing students.

##### *Research Design*

In this study the quasi-experimental research design was used to answer the hypothesis and to find the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable.

E	$O_1$	x	$O_2$
C	$O_1$	-	$O_2$

Conceptual Frame Work:



*Research Setting*

The setting is the location where a study is conducted. For the present study the setting was at MINS College of Nursing, Latur. The selection of the area was done on the basis of:

Level of knowledge	Pre-test score			Post-test score		
	Mean	SD	Mean %	Mean	SD	Mean %
Adequate	16.3	0.74	81.66	17.72	0.91	88.6
Moderate	12.85	1.16	64.28	13.66	0.47	68.33
Inadequate	8.4	0.48	42	0	0	0

- Geographical proximity
- Feasibility of conducting study
- Availability of sample

**Variable**

*Independent variable*

Independent variable is the variable that stands alive and is not dependent on another. It is the cause

of the action. In this study it referred to Lesson plan.

*Dependent variable*

Dependent variable is the effect of the action of the independent variable and cannot exist by itself. In the present study it referred to the knowledge regarding organ donation among first year nursing students.

*Demographic variable*

In this present study it referred to the selected variables such as age in years, gender, religion, educational, family income, type of diet, weight.

*Population*

Population is an entire set of individuals having common observable characteristics. Population refers to the aggregate or totality of all objects, subjects or members that conform to a set of specification. In the present study the population comprised of first year nursing students.

**Sample and Sampling Technique**

*Sample size*

Sample refers to a subset of population that is selected to participate in a particular study. Sampling refers to the process of selecting a portion of population to represent the entire population. The sample of the study consisted of 50 first year nursing students experimental group consisting of 25 and control group having 25 samples.

*Sampling technique*

Sampling technique is the process of selecting a group of people or other elements with which to conduct a study. For selecting the sample of the present study, non-probability purposive sampling technique was used.

*Assessment of Knowledge on Organ Donation among First Year Nursing Students after Implementation of STP*

**Results**

*Comparison Score Between Pretest and Posttest in Experimental Group*

The data compares the score of adequate knowledge in pretest and posttest in experimental group, which is having mean is 16.03, SD is 0.74 and mean percentage is 81.66% in pretest. In posttest

mean is 17.72 SD is 0.91 and mean percentage is 88.06%.

The data of moderate knowledge in pretest and posttest in experimental group, which is having mean is 12.85, SD is 1.16 and mean percentage is 64.28% in pretest. In posttest mean is 13.66 SD is 0.47 and mean percentage is 68.33%.

The data of inadequate knowledge in pretest and posttest in experimental group, which is having mean 8.4, SD 0.48 and mean % 42% in pretest. In posttest mean is 0 SD is 0 and mean percentage is 0%.

*Findings, Discussion, Summary, Limitations, Implications and Recommendations*

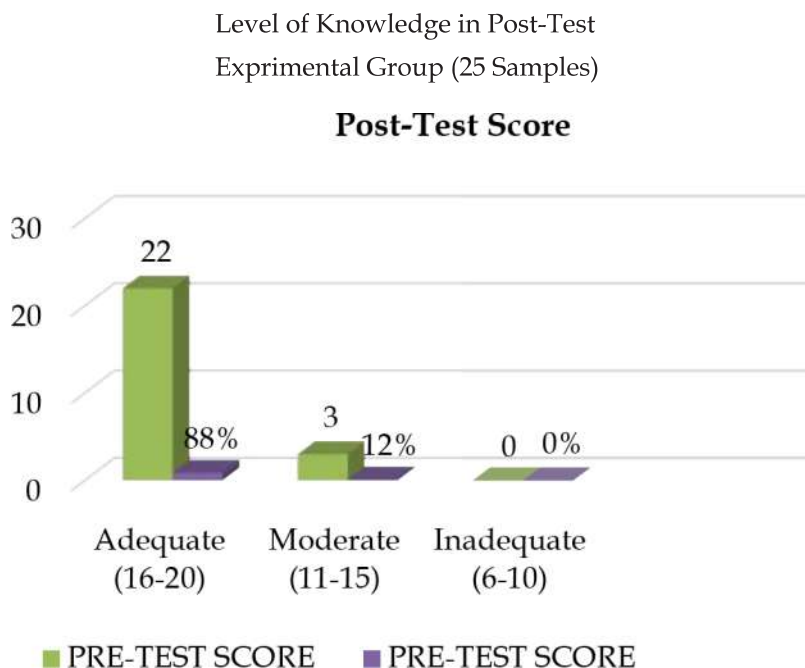
This chapter presents a summary of the study undertaken, including the conclusion from the findings, implications of study and recommendations for future research in field.

*Major Findings of Study*

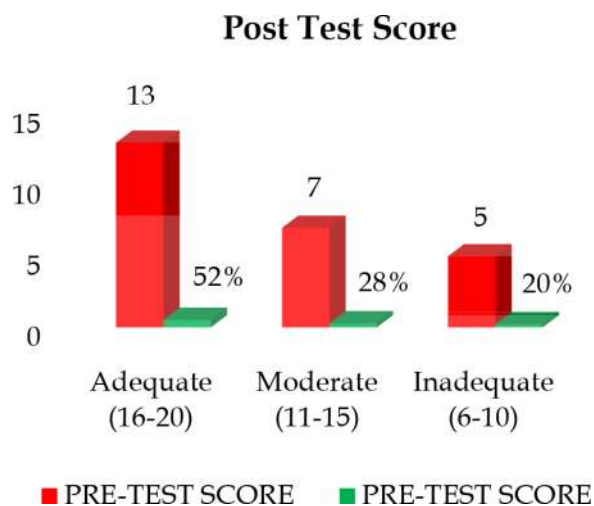
The following are major findings of study-

*Section 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics-*

Findings of section 1 shows that in samples 46% of the students were from 18-19 years of age group, 22% of them were 20-21 and 10% of age, 22-23. Among samples 56% were male and 46% were female students.



## Level of Knowledge in Post-Test



Majority of sample, 98% were Hindu and 2% were Muslim, 09 of students belongs to family income up-to 1 Lakh, 16 having family income 1lakh to 2 Lakh and 10 from 2 Lakh to 3 Lakh, 15 students had family income more than 4 lakh. In all samples 60% students are vegetarian and 40% students had mixed diet.

*Section 2:* Findings related to level of knowledge about organ donation in experimental and control group before and after structured teaching program.

Findings of section 2<sup>nd</sup> shows level of knowledge of students in both experimental and control group. 20% of students in experimental group has inadequate knowledge, 56% has moderate, and 24% has adequate knowledge.

In students of control group 20% has inadequate knowledge, 32% has moderate and 48% has adequate knowledge regarding organ donation.

The post test score of control group shows that 20% students has inadequate knowledge, 28% has moderate, and 52% has adequate knowledge. The mark increase in post test score of experimental group is seen as 0% students has inadequate knowledge, 12% has moderate, and 88% of students has adequate knowledge, which indicates that structured teaching program is effective in increasing knowledge level of samples related to organ donation.

The mean score obtained by the samples of experimental group pretest phase was 16.33 and post test phase it has increased to 17.72, which is more. In control group pretest mean is 16.50 and

posttest mean is 17.38, which doesn't have large difference.

Also calculated 't' Value is..... and corresponding p value is..... since p value is less than 0.05, null hypothesis is rejected research hypothesis accepted.

*Section 3:-* findings related to relationship between knowledge and selected demographic variables.

*Section 4:-* Findings of section 4 shows that there is no any association between age and level of knowledge of participants, as it reveals that an increase in age wouldn't lead to increase in level of knowledge. The gender also does not show significant difference in level of knowledge

### Conclusion

The conclusion drawn from the findings of study are as follows:-

The t test done to find effect of structured teaching program on knowledge among first year BSC nursing students of MINS College LATUR related to organ donation, revealed that there is highly significant gain in knowledge of students in posttest who had been supplemented with structured teaching programme on organ donation.

The correlation finding was done to find relationship of increase in knowledge level with demographic variables, by using calculating 'p' value. Educating students on organ donation by use of structured teaching programme has shown a significant effect in improving their knowledge.

### Reference

1. Sudhir Gota. Unforgiving Indian Roads, Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities. Trends In Nursing Administration And Education. A Publication Of Holistic Nursing & Health Society, 2008 Jul-Dec;2(1):51-53.
2. Sudhir & Sameera. Bangalore: Silicon City or Black City?, Secon Pvt. Ltd.
3. H.M. Swami, S. Puri. Indian Journal of Community Medicine: Road safety Awareness and Practices among School Chandigarh. 2006 Jul-Sep;31(2):199-200.
4. Dines Mohan, Henry Ford. National Medical Journal of India, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, 2004;17(2):63-66.
5. Saxena A. Cancer chemotherapy and its die effect management, The Nursing Journal of India, 2006 May;46(5):109-10.

6. Catherine T. Self-instruction module and cardiac angiography. *The Nursing Journal of India*, 2005 June;46(6):132-3.
  7. Nilambar Jha, D.K. Srinivasa. Epidemiological Study of Road Traffic Accident Cases: A Study From South India. *Indian Journal of Community Medicine*, 2004 Jan-Mar;29(1):20-24.
-