

Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge & Attitude about Organ Donation among under Graduate Students at Selected Government Arts and Science Colleges in Thanjavur

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Abstract

Background: Organ transplantation has become an accepted means of treating end stage organ disease in recent years with acceptable patient and graft survival. While view of organ donation are positive there is a large gap between the number of registered donor compared to those awaiting organ donations on a global level. *Objectives:* To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on Knowledge & attitude about organ donation among under graduate students. *Design:* quasi experimental one group pretest post test design adopted for this study *Setting:* Government arts and science college, Thanjavur *Participants:* 50 under graduate students in kundhavai arts college fulfilling the inclusion criteria were selected by simple random sampling. *Methods:* A pre-test was conducted by using self administered questionnaire and attitude by attitude scale regarding organ donation. Immediately after pre-test Structure Teaching Programme was given and again post test was conducted to assess the effectiveness of Programme. Collected data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. *Results:* On analysis, the study revealed that level of knowledge is 3 members (6%) having adequate knowledge, 47 members (94%) having moderate knowledge in pre-test. 48 members (96%) having adequate knowledge, 2 members (4%) having moderate knowledge in post-test. level of attitude is 8 members (16%) have fair attitude, 42 members (84%) have good attitude in pre-test. 5 members (10%) have fair attitude, 45 members (90%) have good attitude post-test. This indicate the study was effective & it enhance Knowledge & attitude on organ donation among undergraduate students. The improvements was statistically tested by paired 't' test value and result found to be significant at $p > 2.02$ value. There was a statistically no significant association found between the post test scores of the sample with their demographic variables and there is statistical significance association between religion and attitude regarding organ donation. *Conclusion:* This study was effective and its enhance the knowledge & attitude about organ donation among under graduates students.

Keywords: Effectiveness; Structured Teaching Programme; Knowledge; Attitude; Organ Donation; Under Graduate Students.

Introduction

**"I Want to be remember for the life I gave
As well as the life I lived Be a hero be an organ donor"**

The Talmud.

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Life is a dynamic process. It start from birth and ends with the death of individual in between come difference stages of life with different disease and their attendant problem. Now a days it is possible to remove the organs like kidneys, heart, lungs and liver from one person and transfer them to another person.

Organ donation is the donation of biological tissue or an organ of the human body from a living or dead person to a living recipient in need of a transplantation.

Organ donation is where a person donates their organs for transplant. There are two types of organ donation living and deceased. Donated organs are

given to remove one who has damaged organs that need to be replaced. An organ transplant may save persons life or significantly improve their health and quality of life. In the 50 years since the first successful organ transplant thousands of recipients of a transplantation kidney , heart , pancreas liver or other solid organ in the united states and throughout the world have had their lives extended and their health enhanced as a result of organ transplantation.

Organ transplantation is unique among surgical procedures in that the procedure cannot take place without the donation of an organ or a partial organ from another person. As the demand of organ transplants for exceeds the current supply of available organs. Various effects are under way to determine how best to reduce the gap between supply and demand . In addition to refinement in hospital processes that might further enhance the system or provide incentives for more individuals or families to consent to organ donation.

Statement of the Problem

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on Knowledge & attitude about organ donation among the under graduate students studying in Kundhavai Naachiyar Govt Arts college for women , Thanjavur.

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge & attitude about organ donation among under graduate students.
- To assess effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude.
- To correlate relationship between the knowledge & attitude post test score about organ donation among under graduate students.
- To associate the post test score knowledge & attitude with their selected Demographic variables such as age, sex, domicile, source of information, religion etc.

Hypothesis

H₁: The mean post test knowledge score regarding organ donation will be significantly higher than the mean pre-test score of students who had structured teaching programme.

H₂:The mean post test attitude score regarding organ donation will be significantly higher than the mean pre-test score of students who had structured teaching programme.

H₃: There will be significant relationship between knowledge & attitude.

H₄: There will be significant association between certain demographic variables with post-test knowledge & attitude score an organ donation among under graduate students.

Purpose of the Study

Each day an average of 79 people receive organ transplants however an average of 22 people die each day waiting for transplants that can't take place because of the shortage of donated organs. More than 1,233,000 men women and children currents need life saving organ transplants. Still the awareness organ donation is low in India. So there is need to develop many sensitization programme to be planned and implement to create awareness and positive attitude towards organ donation. So this topic has been taken to create awareness to bachelor students to disseminate this idea to the society.

Methodology

Quasi experimental research design was used to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge & attitude about organ donation among the under graduate students. The 50 sample were selected by using simple random sampling method. Pre-test was conducted, after that intervention was given. The next day post-test was conducted. Self administered questionnaires were used.

Research Variables

Independent Variables: Structured Teaching Programme

Dependent variables: Knowledge and Attitude

Data Collection Instrument

Section-I

This consist of items related to demographic data of students which include age, parental education, domicile, source of information, religion, family size.

Section-II

This consist of a 20 structured knowledge question was used to assess the knowledge regarding organ donation. Each items have one correct answer.

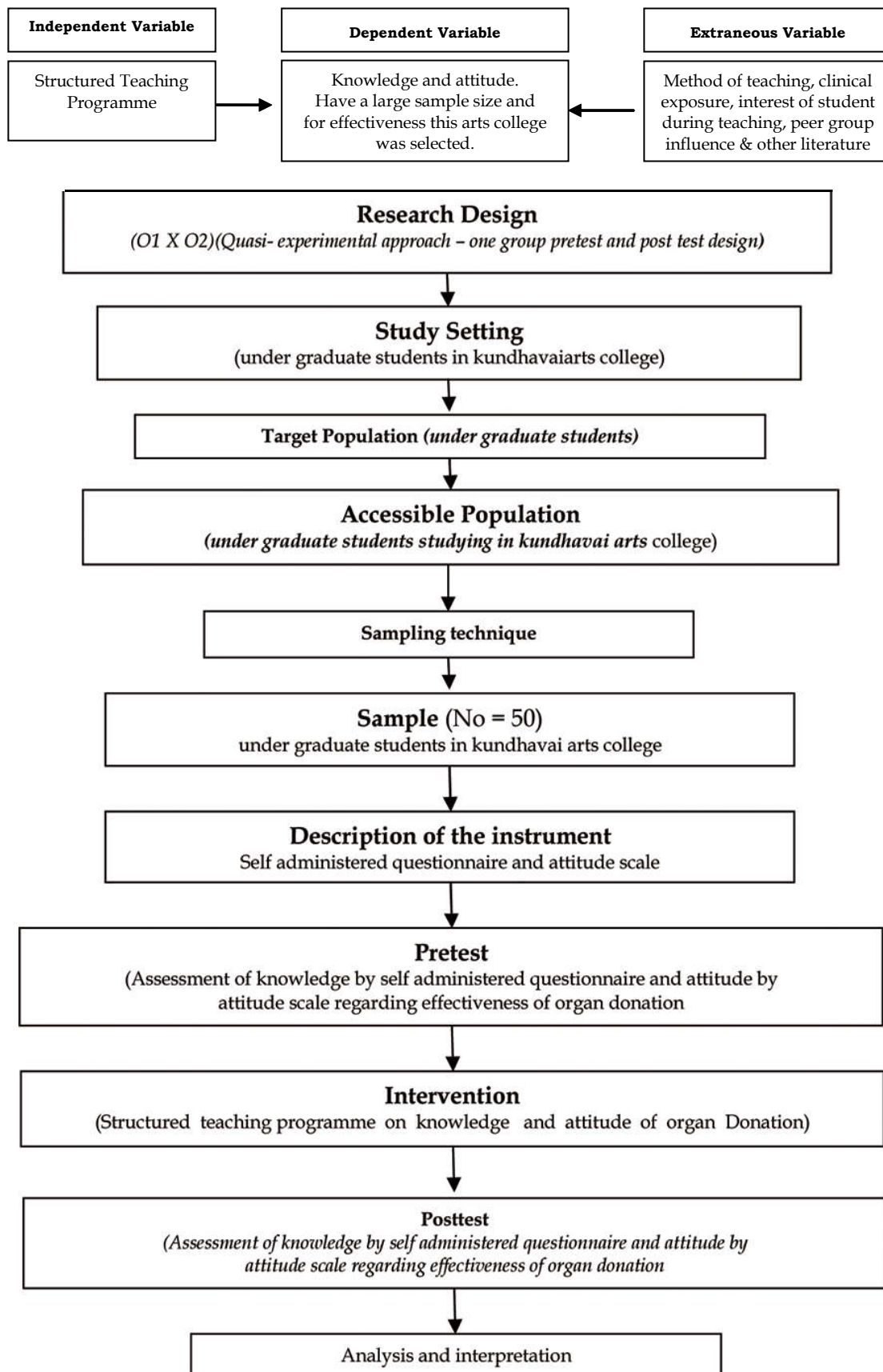


Fig. 1: Schematic representation of research design

Scoring pattern was '1' mark for correct answer and '0' mark for wrong answer.

scoring	Percentage	Level of knowledge
1-6	5% - 30%	In adequate knowledge
7-12	35% - 60%	Moderately adequate knowledge
13-20	65% - 100%	Adequate knowledge

Section III

It consist of 5 point scale. This scale has 10 statements out of 10 there are five for positive attitude & five for negative attitude scoring pattern for the attitude scale is given below :

- Strongly disagree-1
- Disagree-2
- Uncertain -3
- Agree-4
- Strongly agree-5

Data Collection and Analysis

Section- I

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables of Study Subjects

Regarding the age majority students were belongs to 50 (100%) students were (17-19 years). Regarding Religion majority of 49 (98%) students were Hindu and 1(2%) student is Christian. With respect to educational status Majority of 16 (32%) students parents qualified upto high school , 16 (32%) students parents qualified upto primary school , 8 (16%) students parents have no formal education, 7 (14%) students parents qualified upto higher secondary, 2 (4%) students parents qualified upto professional degree PG & degree and atleast 1 (2%) student parents are having graduates. Majority of students 40 (80%) were residing in rural and 10 (20%) students were residing in urban area. The family size 42 (84%) students belongs to nuclear family , 8 (16%) students belongs to a joint family .The source of information 40 (80%) students receive the information through TV , 7 (14%) students receive through magazines, 3 (6%) students receive from the health personnel.

Section- II

Distribution of level of knowledge and attitude on Organ donation in pre test and post test.

On analysis, the study revealed that level of knowledge is 3 members (6%) having adequate

knowledge, 47 members (94%) having moderate knowledge in pre-test . 48 members (96%) having adequate knowledge, 2 members (4%) having moderate knowledge in post-test .level of attitude is 8members (16%) have fair attitude, 42 members (84%) have good attitude in pre-test .5 members (10%) have fair attitude, 45 members (90%) have good attitude post-test. This indicate the study was effective& it enhance Knowledge & attitude on organ donation among undergraduate students.

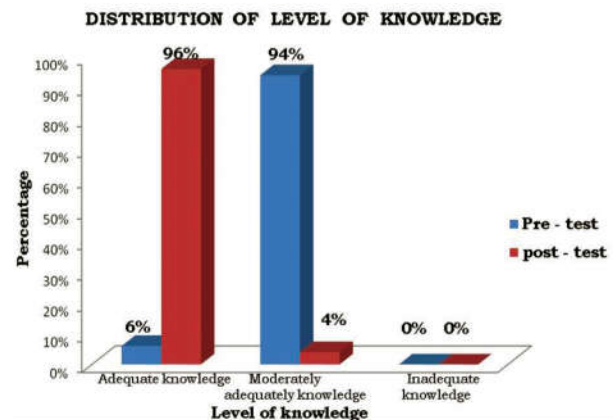


Fig. 2:

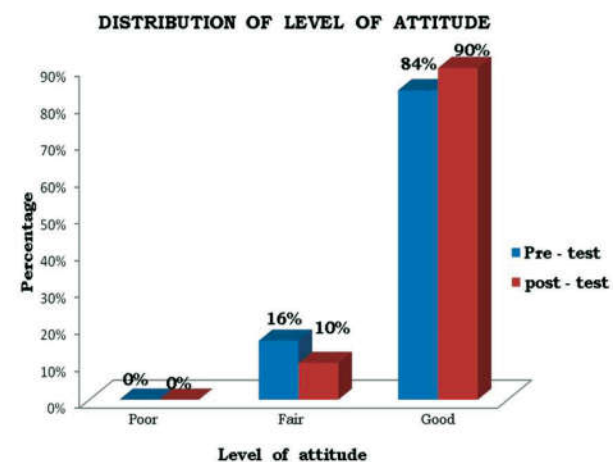


Fig. 3:

Section III

Effectiveness of structured teaching programmed on knowledge & attitude of organ donation.

Variable	Pre-Test		Post-Test		Mean Difference	T- Test	Inference
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD			
Knowledge	10.28	1.51	16.78	2.3	6.5	27.15	Significant
Attitude	35.5	3.6	37.46	4.42	1.96	6.161	Significant

Data presented in the table indicated significant higher knowledge score in post-test than pre-test . The t- test value in pre – test and post-test knowledge score was 27.15 . The t- test value in pre – test and post-test attitude score was 6.161. Hence the

hypothesis 2 is accepted.

Section-IV

Correlation between knowledge & attitude on organ donation.

Variables	r- Value	Correlation Coefficient
Knowledge & Attitude	0.23	Weak positive correlation

The data presented in this table showed that r-value 0.23 indicates a weak positive association between knowledge & attitude.

demographic variables and there is statistical significance association between religion and attitude regarding organ donation.

Hence the hypothesis 3 is accepted.

Nursing Implication

Section-V

Association between level of knowledge and demographic variables such as age, religion, parental education, domicile, family size, source of information.

The finding of the study has implication in different aspects of nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research by assessing the knowledge of under graduate’s students regarding organ donation.

chi-square value were calculated to association between the post test knowledge and attitude scores of effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme regarding organ donation with their selected demographic variables such as Age, Religion, Domicile , Parental education, Family size, Source of information. The value is non- significant.Hence the hypothesis 4 is rejected.

Nursing Service

Results

The study revealed that level of knowledge is 3 members (6%) having adequate knowledge, 47 members (94%) having moderate knowledge in pre- test . 48 members (96%) having adequate knowledge, 2 members (4%) having moderate knowledge in post- test. Level of attitude is 8 members (16%) have fair attitude, 42 members (84%) have good attitude in pre- test. 5 members (10%) have fair attitude, 45 members (90%) have good attitude post- test. This indicate the study was effective & it enhance Knowledge & attitude on organ donation among undergraduate students. The improvements was statistically tested by paired ‘t’ test value and result found to be significant at $p > 2.02$ value. There was a statistically no significant association found between the post test scores of the sample with their

The nurses are in the best position to give more about the organ donation. The nurses needs to takes up the responsible to create awareness regarding organ donation.

Nursing Education

The study has been proved that knowledge and attitude on organ donation among undergraduates students can improve their attitude to improve this knowledge to community our nursing personal need to be equipped and with adequate knowledge regarding the organ donation through their types of donation of organ, benefit, criteria, procurement process, donor evaluation criteria, organ allocation, registration, registries, caste of donor and recipient.

Nursing personal looking in various health setting should be given in service education to update their knowledge, attitude and abilities to identifying the learning needs of clients on organ donation and planning for appropriate intervention.

Nursing Administration

Organ donation is a growing needy problem more emphasis should be given to the condition. Cost

effective production of material used for teaching by nurses should be encouraged. Necessary administrative support like proper procedure counseling should be providing to conduct such activities.

Nursing Research

The finding for the study can be utilized to conduct. It is essential to identify at present level of knowledge of individual regarding organ donation to know the extent of information necessary to be given and disseminated.

This study motivates the other to conduct further studies on organ donation.

The study also brings about the fact that more studies need to be done at different setting which are culturally acceptable, better teaching strategies of education.

Recommendation

The finding of the study can be utilized to conduct.

A comparative study can be done to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on urban and rural area.

A similar study can be conducted in large scale sample.

The study can be done in the hospitals, schools and industrial settings.

Conclusion

This study was effective and its enhance the knowledge & attitude about organ donation among under graduates students.

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