

# Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programmer on Knowledge Regarding Organ Donation among the Nursing Students at Selected College of Rajkot

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## Abstract

Life starts from birth and end with the death of the individual. In Between the birth and death there are different stages of life, where a Person faces different diseases and its problems. Organ donation is the gracious act. It firmly believes that the organ is use of others and death is not the end, and it is another beginning. Organ is a structural part of a system of the body that is composed of tissues and cells that enable it to perform a particular function. In case, any of the organs of the human Body fails to carry out its normal function, It need surgical replacement of the organ by organ transplantation. For some organs, the donation can be given while the healthy person is alive, in other cases; the donation is made after death. Organ donation is done by both living and deceased donors.

The present Pre experimental one group pretest and posttest research design was conducted among nursing students to evaluate the effectiveness of Organ Donation. The researcher selected 60 samples based on non probity sampling technique. The results shown that the level of knowledge was improved after implementation of planned teaching, which indicates the planned teaching was effective. The researcher concluded that, the teaching aids will be helpful in improving knowledge among students as well as public. The researcher recommended that, the community education programme and personal behavior change education is required for bring awareness regarding organ donation.

**Keywords:** Organ Donation; Knowledge Nursing Students.

## INTRODUCTION

Organ donation is encouraged worldwide.<sup>1</sup> The government of different countries has different systems to encourage organ donation.

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Organ donations are legal as per the Indian law. The Transplantation of Human Organs Act (THOA), 1994 enacted by the government of India Permits organ donation and legalizes the concept of brain death. However, the demand for organs is still quite high as compared to their Supply. Effective steps must be taken to meet this ever-increasing Demand. It is sad how several people in different parts of the world die each year waiting for organ transplant.<sup>2</sup>

In India is the diabetes capital of the world. Diabetes is a big cause of kidney failure. Then, there is alcoholism and hepatitis, both of which often lead to liver failure.<sup>3</sup> We are genetically predisposed to heart Problems. These diseases have increased so much in the last 20 years that there is a huge

demand for organs like kidney, liver and heart. On the supply side, the awareness as well as donation of organs is low. So, there is a massive shortage of organs.<sup>4</sup>

Also, accident trauma is the third common cause of death. When I was working as a staff nurse, I used to handle accident cases almost every day. Organ donation from accident cases itself can increase the size of the supply of organs in a big way. With improved awareness, we can bridge the gap between demand and supply. Organ donation is indeed one of the humane acts, but not many People know about it and in addition there are various taboos associated with it. People who are uneducated or partly educated may not consider donating their organs. It therefore becomes the responsibility of those who are aware of such drives and can bring a positive change in our Society by transforming people's mindsets.<sup>5</sup>

Organ transplantation is one of the most spectacular endeavors till date. But there is a shortage for organs and low response to cadaver organ donation. Organ shortage is a universal problem. At least 10 patients die every day waiting for organs and every 10 minutes a new name is added to this waiting list. A recent data cited that 6 1.25 lakhs Indians died in road accidents last year, and less than 20000 of them donated their organs such as kidneys, liver, pancreas and heart for potential recipients. Thousands of patients die due to unavailability of organs.<sup>6</sup>

Main limit to organ transplantation is donor shortage. Seeing the number of driving license applicants every year, the procedure is a positive move in generating awareness among people and providing organ donor card. The pledge does not automatically authorize the government to harvest organs upon death of the donor, but also requires full consent of the family. Although the step is undoubtedly beneficial for the society, Organ donation can be improved by a well-organized and structured approach, learning from best practices is important.<sup>7</sup> As per statistics in 2018, 2 lakhs cornea donation are needed annually. However, only 50,000 corneas are donated. 3 out of 4 awaiting cornea donation remain visually impaired. 5,00,000 people are awaiting organ transplantation in India. By the end of the year most of them will die due to lack of organ available for transplantation. 21,000 kidneys required but 5,000 kidneys available. 5,000 hearts required but, only 70 hearts are available. 2,00,000 liver required but, 750 livers are available.<sup>8</sup>

## METHODOLOGY

To assess the level of knowledge regarding organ donation among the Nursing Students at selected college of Rajkot.

To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programmer by comparing the mean pre-test and post-test level of knowledge score among the nursing students at selected college of Rajkot.

To find out the association between the mean post-test level of knowledge score among the Nursing Students at selected college of Rajkot.

**Research Design:** Pre experimental Research design, one group pretest and post research design was adopted for this study.

**Research Study Setting:** The study was conducted in selected Nursing colleges at, Rajkot Gujarat.

**Population:** Nursing Students

**Sample:** The sample of the study comprised the Nursing Students at selected college of Rajkot.

**Sample Size:** The sample size of the study comprised of 60 Nursing Students.

**Sampling Technique:** Non-probability sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study.

## RESULTS

Regarding demographic variables of the samples, majority 26 (43.3%) of them were aged between 19-20 years, in gender majority 45(75%) of them were male, regarding religion 57(95%) were Hindu, in account of marital status 58(96.7%) of them were unmarried, in types of family majority of them 29(48.3%) were joint family, in occupation 28(46.7%) of them were self employed father, 50(83.3%) were home maker mother, in area of residency 35(58.3%) were rural, 43(71.7%) of them were got information through the mass media.

The Pre-test, 34(56.7%) had inadequate knowledge, 26(43.3%) had moderate knowledge and 0(0%) adequate knowledge regarding organ donation among the Nursing Students, where as in the post-test, 22 (33.33%) had adequate knowledge and 38 (63.33%) had moderate knowledge regarding organ donation among the Nursing Students (fig. 1).

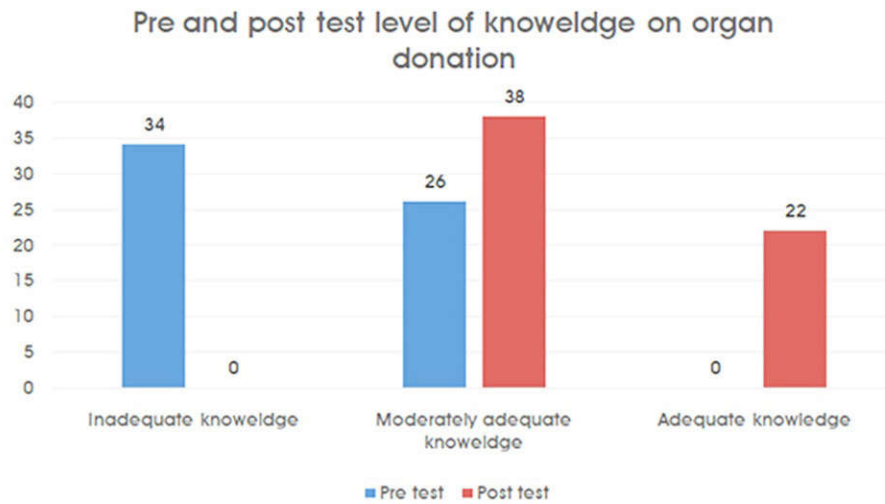


Fig. 1: Pre and Post-test level of knowledge

The pre-test mean score of knowledge regarding organ donation among the Nursing Students was  $1.43 \pm 0.500$  and the post-test mean score was  $3.00$

$\pm 0.000$ . The calculated paired 't' test value of  $t = 24.284$  was found to be statistically significant at p value.

Table 1: Paired 't' test comparison of pre and post-test scores regarding organ donation among the Nursing Students

Variable	Pre-test	Post-test	Mean difference	SD difference	't' value	p-value
	Mean $\pm$ SD	Mean $\pm$ SD				
Knowledge	$1.43 \pm 0.500$	$3.00 \pm 0.000$	-1.57	0.500	24.284 df=59	0.000**

The demographic variable education ( $\chi^2 = 3.747, p = 0.290$ ) had shown statistically significant association with level of knowledge regarding organ donation among the Nursing Students at p value.

## CONCLUSION

Organ donation is the key point in general population to securing by saving the life. According to the world health organization only around 0.01% of people in India donate their organ after death, result of this study clearly shows that the Planned Teaching Programme was increased the level of knowledge regarding organ donation among Nursing Student.

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