

“A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding organ Donation among Students of Selected Colleges of Jodhpur, Rajasthan with a view to Develop an Informational Pamphlet.”

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ABSTRACT :

Introduction: Youth cover more population and increasing knowledge regarding organ donation can increase awareness among them. The study aim is to increase the knowledge regarding organ donation among population so the mortality due to shortage of organs can decrease.

Material & methods: non experimental descriptive research design was used. Total 150 students of graduation, post graduation and Ph. D. scholars was selected by convenience sampling technique from selected colleges of Jodhpur district of Rajasthan. Data collected by structured knowledge questionnaire and analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: statistically there was a highly significant association ($\chi^2=18.97$) was found between knowledge with age and ($\chi^2=18.01$) was found between knowledge with monthly family income at 0.05 & 0.01 level of significance.

Conclusion : the findings of the study revealed that more than half of the students had average knowledge regarding organ donation but further knowledge regarding organ donation is still needed in this area to decrease organ shortage

KEY WORDS- Assess, knowledge, organ donation, students, informational pamphlet.

INTRODUCTION:

Nationally, with a population of 1.2 billion people, the statistic stands at 0.08 persons as organ donors per million populations (PMP). This is an incredibly small and insignificant number compared to the statistics around the world.³ Researcher go through the various studies and found that knowledge of people regarding organ donation is less. According to U.S. Government Information on Organ Donation and Transplantation 116000+ current number of men, women and children on the national transplant waiting list as of August 2017. 33611 transplants were performed in 2016. 20 people die each day waiting for a transplant. Every 10 minutes another person is added to the waiting list.⁴ Recently organ donation rate is lower than required rate in India. Different states have different rate of organ donation.⁵

MATERIAL & METHOD:

The aim of the present study was to find out the level of knowledge among students regarding Organ Donation. A quantitative research approach with non experimental descriptive research design were adopted for present study. The data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire from 150 students.

Samples were selected by using convenience sampling technique from selected colleges of Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

RESULTS:

Table no-1 shows that majority of students i.e. highest percentage 47.33% of the sample belongs to undergraduate students, 46.67% belongs to the science stream, highest percentage 32 % of the sample belongs to the age group of 18-20 years, 80% of the samples belong to the Hindu religion, 52.67% of the samples earn more than 20000 Rs./month, 52% of samples belong to the urban area and 48% of the samples belongs to the rural area. 58% of the samples obtained information from mass media, 21.33% of the sample obtain samples from friends/peer/ family, 12.67% of the samples obtain information from health workers and 8% of the samples obtained information from other sources of information. The analysis reveals that most of the students (68%) had average knowledge regarding organ donation. Overall knowledge regarding organ donation in students was 62.94% with total mean 18.37 and standard deviation is 7.47. There was a highly significant association ($\chi^2=18.97$) was found between knowledge with age and ($\chi^2=18.01$) was found between knowledge with monthly family income.

Table No. 1- Frequency and percentage distribution of students

Demographic Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Education Qualification	Under graduate	71	47.33
	Post graduate	56	37.33
	Ph. D	23	15.33
STREAM	Science	70	46.67
	Arts/Humanities	54	36
	Commerce	20	13.33
	Others	6	4
AGE	18-20	48	32
	21-23	45	30
	24-26	22	14.67
	27 & Above	34	23.33
RELIGION	Hindu	120	80
	Muslim	12	8
	Christian	10	6.67
	Other	8	5.33
MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME	Less than 5000	8	5.33
	5001-10000	25	16.67
	10001-20000	38	25.33
	More than 20000	79	52.67
Place of Residence	Rural	72	48
	Urban	78	52
SOURCE OF INFORMATION	Mass media	87	58
	Health workers	19	12.67
	Friends/peer/family	32	21.33
	Other	12	8

Table No. 2- Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge of students regarding organ donation

S. No.	Level of knowledge	% score	Marks	No. of Students	Percentage of Students
1	Poor	Up to 50%	Up to 15	30	20
2	Average	51%-75%	16-22	102	68
3	Good	> 75%	>22	18	12

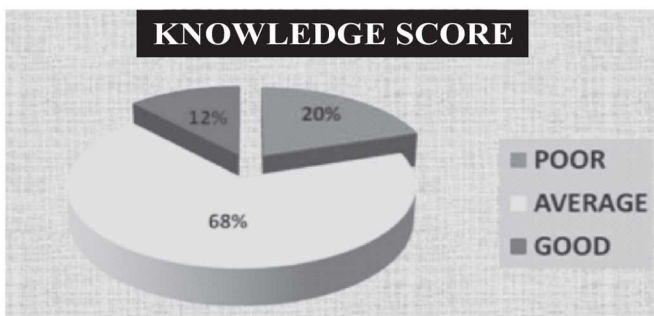


Figure No 1- Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge of students regarding organ donation. Table -2 and figure-1 shows that out of 150 students 102 (68%) had average knowledge, and 30 (20%) had good level of knowledge and 18 (12%) of students had poor level of knowledge regarding organ donation.

Association between the level of knowledge and selected socio-demographic variables as age and monthly family income of the students were found to be highly significant at the level of $p < 0.05$ except the variables i.e.

education qualification, stream, religion, place of residence, place of residence and source of information were statistically not significant.

DISCUSSION:

In India 200000 people need a new kidney every year and 100000 need a new liver, but only 2 to 3 percent of the demand for new organs is met.” Said Vij, head of the Organ Retrieval Banking Organization (ORBO) at All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS).⁶

The level of knowledge of students shows that 20% of them had poor knowledge and 68% of students had average knowledge and remaining 12% of students had good knowledge regarding Organ donation.

The findings are supported with a study conducted in Faridkot, Punjab found that 15.3% students have poor knowledge, 60% students have average knowledge and 18.7% students have good knowledge.

CONCLUSION:

The overall findings of the study revealed that more than half of the students had average knowledge regarding organ donation whereas 20% had poor knowledge and 12% had good knowledge. A highly significant association was found between knowledge with age and monthly family income. Hence it is concluded that although organ donation knowledge average in students but further knowledge regarding organ donation is still needed in this area. The researcher here emphasizes that more research is needed to improve the knowledge and motivation.

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