

A Study to Determine the Knowledge, Preparedness and Commitment Regarding Organ Donation among the Youths of Hubli, Karnataka

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Abstract:-

➤ *Background:*

Organ donation is providing an organ and tissue to replace someone's organ who needs a transplant. Organ Transplantation is one of the biggest achievements of modern era and can save or largely embark the lives of other people. Donation may be for research or, more commonly, healthy transplantable organs and tissues may be donated and transplanted into another person.

➤ *Objectives:*

1) To assess the level of knowledge regarding organ donation among the youths of Hubballi. 2) To determine the preparedness for organ donation among the youths of Hubballi. 3) To identify the commitment towards organ donation among the youth of Hubballi. 4) To find out a correlation between knowledge, preparedness and commitment regarding organ donation among the youths of Hubballi. 5) To find out an association between knowledge, preparedness and commitment of rural adults with their selected socio-demographic variables.

➤ *Methodology:*

A descriptive approach was used to conduct study with descriptive survey research design. The study was conducted among 300 youths of selected areas of Hubballi. Sample was selected using Probability; stratified random sampling technique. Data was collected by structured knowledge questionnaire. Data analysis was done using descriptive and inferential statistics.

➤ *Results:*

Overall result of the study revealed that 240(80%) of participants were having average knowledge, 30(10%) each of participants were having poor and good knowledge regarding organ donation. As come to preparedness that 240(80%) of participants were moderately prepared, 50(16.7%) participants were weakly prepared and 10(3.3%) of participant was strongly prepared for organ donation. There was less of commitment was observed in assessment among the subjects. The correlation between knowledge and preparedness scores of participants regarding organ donation is negative and found no significant at $p < 0.05$ levels. There is no association between knowledge of

participants regarding organ donation and their socio demographic variables.

➤ *Conclusion:*

Majority of samples were having inadequate knowledge, poorly prepared themselves for organ donation and less of commitment was observed in assessment.

Keywords:- Organ donation, Knowledge, Preparedness, Commitment.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Organ donation is when an individual allows organs of their own to be taken off and transplanted to terminally ill or irreversible organ failure person, by rule, either by written consent while the donor is alive or dead with the assent of the next of kin. Organ donation is providing an organ and tissue to replace someone's organ who needs a transplant. Organ Transplantation is one of the biggest achievement of modern era and can save or largely embark the lives of other people. Donation may be for research or, more commonly, healthy transplantable organs and tissues may be donated and transplanted into another person.

The common transplantations includes kidneys, heart, liver, pancreas, intestine, lungs, bones, bonemarrow, skin, and corneas. Some organs and tissues can be donated by living donors, such as a kidney or part of the liver, part of the pancreas, part of the lungs or part of the intestines.¹

Every year organ donation day is observed on 13th of August. Due to lack of adequate knowledge, there are wrong conception, myths and anxiety in peoples about organ donation. To inspire normal human beings to oath to donate organs after death, and to increase the awareness about the significance of organ donation is the aim of this day. In India every year about:500,000 people die because of non-availability of organs, 200,000 people die due to liver disease, and 50,000 people die because of heart disease. Moreover, 150,000 people awaiting a kidney transplant but only 5,000 get among them. ²

A deceased donor can generally donate the Organs & Tissues with the age limit of:

Kidneys, liver:	- 70 years,
Heart, lungs:	- 50 years,
Pancreas, Intestine:	- 60-65 years,
Corneas, skin:	- 100years,
Heart valves:	- 50years ,
Bone:	- 70 years.

The organ of the donor can be transplanted to the patient who it needs immediately. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has urged people all of communities to come forth and generously donate organs to help the noble cause of saving precious lives. The Ministry had launched the 6th World and first ever Indian Organ Donation Day and Organ Donation Congress 2010 in New Delhi. NOTTO (National Organ Tissue Transplant Organization) is celebrating 6th Indian Organ Donation Day on 27th November 2015. On this day Union Health Ministry has appealed to its officials to take the pledge to donate their organs, thereby saving thousands of lives. **(NHP, November 2015)**

A study on knowledge, attitude and practices about organ donation among college students in Chennai, Tamil Nadu revealed that though all the participants were aware of the term organ donation, knowledge about different aspects was low. 86.1% were not aware of legislation. 75% of respondents were in favor of organ donation, but only about 2% were registered for organ donation.

The importance of organ donation has been highlighted by the Prime Minister in his 'Mann Ki Baat' radio programme in October and November 2015. "As a result, a very large number of calls/queries are being received by NOTTO from all over the country. Average number of visitors visiting NOTTO website everyday has increased from 665 before Mann Ki Baat on October 25, 2015 to 1,407, and similarly, average number of calls being received has increased from 22 to 61 per day.

By going through above literature and need for the study, the researcher felt the necessity to conduct a study among the youths to assess the level of knowledge, preparedness and commitment towards organ donation.

❖ *Objectives :*

The objectives of the study are:

- 1) To assess the level of knowledge regarding organ donation among the youths of Hubballi
- 2) To determine the preparedness for organ donation among the youths of Hubballi.
- 3) To identify the commitment towards organ donation among the youth of Hubballi.
- 4) To find out a correlation between knowledge, preparedness and commitment regarding organ donation among the youths of Hubballi.

- 5) To find out an association between knowledge, preparedness and commitment of rural adults with their selected socio-demographic variables.

II. METHODOLOGY

Research approach : Descriptive research approach.

Research design : Descriptive Survey Design

❖ *Variables under Study:*

➤ **Variables :** Knowledge, preparedness and commitment regarding organ donation among the youths.

Setting of the study : The study will be conducted at selected areas of Hubballi.

Population : The population in the present study comprises of youths residing in the selected areas of hubballi.

Sample : In the present study the sample is the youths of selected areas of Hubballi.

Sample Size : 100

Sampling Technique : Probability: Stratified random sampling.

Inclusion criteria: Adults

1. residing at selected areas of Hubballi.
2. who are willing to participate in study.
3. who available at the time of data collection
4. who are at the age from 18 to 40 years
5. who able to understand Kannada and English.

Exclusion criteria: Adults

1. who are not present during the time of data collection.
2. who are not willing to participate in study.

❖ *Tools and Techniques:*

The following tools are intended to use for data collection;

- Part-I : Information on demographic variables of respondents.
- Part-II: - Structured Questionnaire to assess knowledge.
- Structured Interview Schedule to assess preparedness and commitment.

❖ *Ethical consideration:*

Research proposal will be approved by Ethical committee. Prior permission will be taken by concerned authority. Informed written consent will be taken from each selected sample.

III. RESULTS**Table No. 1 : Frequency and percentage distribution of participants according to their Socio demographic variables
N=300**

Sl. No	Demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Age (in yrs)		
	a) 18-25	40	13.3
	b) 26-30	130	46.7
	c) 31-35	70	23.3
	d) 36 - 40	50	16.7
2.	Gender		
	a) Male	180	60
	b) Female	120	40
3.	Religion		
	a) Hindu	210	70
	b) Muslim	50	16.7
	c) Christian	40	13.3
	d) Other	00	00
4.	Educational Status		
	a) No formal education	00	00
	b) Primary school	20	6.7
	c) High school	60	20
	d) PUC	100	33.3
	e) Degree and above	120	40
5.	Family Income (Rs/Month)		
	a) Upto 10,000	20	6.7
	b) 10,001 – 20,000	90	30
	c) 20,001 – 30,000	140	46.7
	d) More than 30,000	50	16.7
6	Area of Residence		
	a) Urban	250	83.3
	b) Rural	50	16.7
7	Marital status		
	a) Married	130	43.3
	b) Unmarried	170	56.7
	c) Divorced	00	00
8	Type of family		
	a) Nuclear	200	66.7
	b) Joint	90	30
	c) Extended	10	3.3
9	Occupational Status		
	a) Unemployed	90	30
	b) Student	110	36.7
	c) Self employed	50	16.7
	d) Private / Govt. Service	50	16.7
10	Previous knowledge regarding organ donation		
	a) Yes	190	63.3
	b) No	110	36.7
11	History of organ donation in family		
	a) Yes	40	13.3
	b) No	260	86.7

11.1	History of organ donation in family		
	a. Yes	40	13.3%
	If yes, specify.....		
	• Eye donation	33	82.5%
	• Kidney donation	2	5%
	• Skin donation	2	5%
	• Pancreas, Intestine	1	2.5%
	• Heart valves	2	5%
	• Bone	0	0
	• Heart, Lung	0	0

- The data presented in table 4.1 reveals the age of participants in years, it shows that, majority 130(46.7%) of participants were in the age group of 26-30 years, 70 (23.3%) of participants were in the age group of 31-35 years, 50(16.7%) of participants were in the age group of 36-40 years and remaining 40(13.3%) of participants were in the age group of 18-25 years.
- It reveals that majority 180(60%) participants were males and remaining 120 (40%) of participants were females.
- It reveals that, majority 210(70%) of participants were belonged to Hindu religion, 50(16.7%) of participants were belonged to Muslim religion and remaining 40(13.3%) of participants were belonged to Christian religion.
- It shows that, majority 120(40%) of participants were had degree and above education, 100(33.3%) of participants were had PUC education, 60(20%) were had High school education and remaining 20(6.7%) of participants were had Primary school education.
- Majority 140(46.7%) of participants were had 20,001 to 30,000 family income per month, 90(30%) of participants were had 10,001-20,000 family income per month, 50(16.7%) of participants were had more that 30,000 income per month and remaining 20(6.7%) of participants were had up to 10,000 family income per month.
- Majority 250 (83.3%) of participants were living in urban area and remaining 50(16.7%) of participants were living in the rural areas of Hubballi.
- majority 170(56.7%) of participants were unmarried and remaining 130(43.3%) of participants were married.
- majority 200(66.7%) of participants were living in nuclear family, 90(30%) of participants were living in joint family and remaining 10(3.3%) of participants were living in extended family.
- majority 110(36.7%) of participants were students in different institutions, 90(30%) of participants were unemployed and 50(16.7%) each of participants were self employed and doing private or government services.
- majority 190(63.3%) of participants were had knowledge regarding organ donation and remaining 110(36.7%) of participants were not had knowledge regarding organ donation.
- majority 260(86.7%) of participants were not had history of organ donation in family and remaining 40(13.3%) of participants were had the history of organ donation in family.
- Among the participants 40(13.3%) who said yes for history of organ donation in family, majority 33(82.5%) of participants were had the history of eye donation in family, 2(5%) each of the participants were had history of kidney donation, skin donation and heart valve donation in the family and remaining 1(2.5%) of participant was had the history of pancreas donation in the family.

Description of mean, median, mode, standard deviation and range pre test and post test knowledge scores of participants regarding organ donation

Table No. 2 Aspect wise distribution of knowledge scores
n = 300

No	Knowledge Aspects	Statements	Mean	Median	Mode	SD	Range
A	Knowledge regarding organ donation	16	9.56	9.50	9	1.63	7
B	Kidney transplantation	5	2.63	3	3	0.80	3
C	Liver transplantation	5	2.73	3	3	0.58	2
D	Eye donation	7	3.60	4	3	0.72	3
E	Other organ donation	7	2.96	3	3	0.80	3
Combined		40	21.50	22	22	2.37	9

Table no. 2 reveals the Aspect wise mean pre-test knowledge score of participants regarding organ donation.

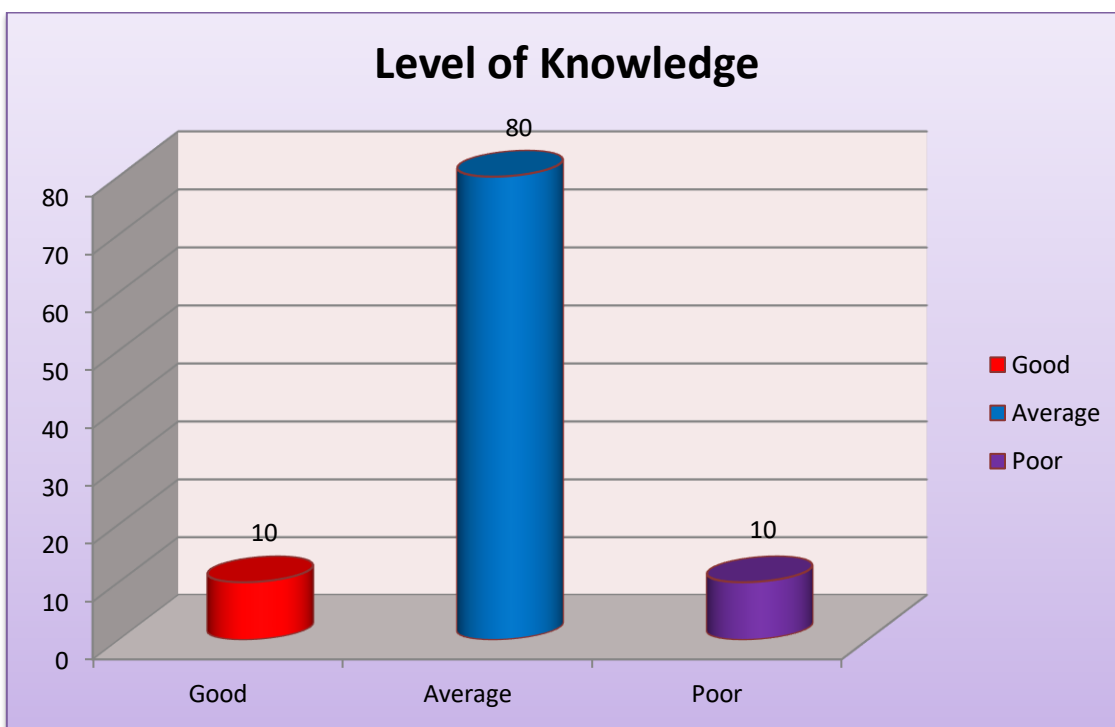
- In the first aspect of knowledge scale, awareness regarding organ donation, mean was 9.56, median was 9.50; mode was 9 with standard deviation 1.63 and range score of 7.
- In the second aspect of knowledge scale, awareness regarding kidney transplantation mean was 2.63, median was 3, mode was 3 with standard deviation 0.80 and range score of 3.
- In the third aspect of knowledge scale, awareness regarding liver transplantation mean was 2.73, median was 3, mode was 3 with standard deviation 0.58 and range score of 2.
- In the fourth aspect of knowledge scale, awareness regarding eye donation, mean was 3.60, median was 4, mode was 3 with standard deviation 0.72 and range score of 3.
- In the fifth aspect of knowledge scale, awareness regarding other organ donation, mean was 2.96, median was 3, mode was 3 with standard deviation 0.80 and range score of 3.
- Overall knowledge scale score mean was 21.50, median was 22, mode was 22, standard deviation 2.37 and range score was 9.

Description of findings related to level of knowledge during pretest and post test

Table No. 3 : Frequency and Percentage distribution of respondents according to level of knowledge regarding organ donation

n=300		
Level of knowledge		
Pre test scores		
Poor	Average	Good
f (%)	f (%)	f (%)
30(10)	240 (80)	30 (10)

The data presented in the Table no. 3 shows that, 240(80%) of participants were having average knowledge, 30(10%) each of participants were having poor and good knowledge regarding organ donation.



Graph 1 : Bar diagram showing distribution of respondents according to level of knowledge regarding organ donation

Description of mean, median, mode, standard deviation and range preparedness scores of participants regarding organ donation

**Table No. 4 : Distribution of preparedness scores of Subjects
n = 300**

Aspects	Statements	Mean	Median	Mode	SD	Range
Preparedness	15.23	15.50	16	3.62	13	15.23

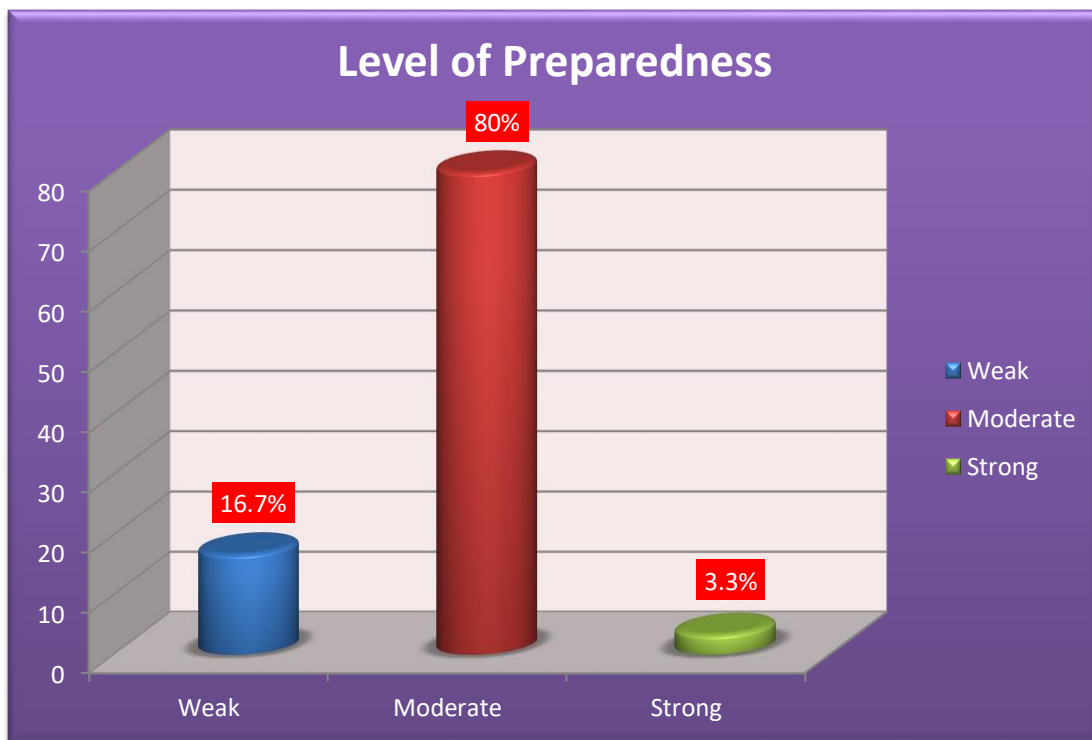
Table no. 4 reveals mean preparedness scores of participants regarding organ donation was 15.23, median was 15.50, mode was 16 with standard deviation 3.62 and range score of 13.

Description of findings related to level of preparedness

Table no. 5 : Frequency and Percentage distribution of respondents according to level of preparedness regarding organ donation

n=300		
Level of preparedness		
Weak	Moderate	Strong
f (%)	f(%)	f(%)
50(16.7)	240 (80)	10 (3.3)

The data presented in the **Table no. 5** shows that, 240(80%) of participants were moderately prepared, 50(16.7%) participants were weakly prepared and 10(3.3%) of participant was strongly prepared for organ donation.



Graph 2 : Bar diagram showing distribution of respondents according to level of preparedness regarding organ donation

Description of findings related to Correlation level of knowledge and preparedness**Table no. 6 : Correlation coefficient of level of knowledge and Preparedness scores****n =300**

SCORE	GROUPS	
	Mean score	Correlation coefficient
Knowledge score	21.50	-0.03
Preparedness score	15.23	

The Table no. 6 shows that the correlation between knowledge and preparedness scores of participants regarding organ donation is negative and found no significant at $p < 0.05$ levels.

➤ *Description of findings related to commitment of participants regarding organ donation*

To find out the commitment of participants regarding organ donation, the data is tabulated in master sheet and item wise analysis is done. The item wise description of commitment is scale is as follows-

Table 4.58 Item wise analysis of commitment scores of participants**N =300**

Item No	Items	Scores	
		f	%
		1.	I help many needy people by donating my organs
2.	I donated blood many times	130	43.3
3.	I register myself for organ donation	80	26.6
4.	I promote organ donation of my family members and society	90	30
5.	If situation arise, I will authorize removal of organ from my family member	110	36.66
6.	I involve myself in campaigns related to organ donation	120	40

➤ **Description of finding related to association between knowledge of participants regarding organ donation and their socio demographic variables.**

The calculated chi square value for association between levels of knowledge of participants is found to be significant statistically at 0.05 levels for socio demographic variables like age, gender, religion, family income, area of residence, marital status, type of family, previous knowledge regarding organ donation, previous history regarding organ donation in family and sources of information regarding organ donation and is not found statistically significant for the variables like educational status, occupational status and history of organ transplantation in the family. Therefore, the findings partially support the hypothesis H₃, inferring that participant's level of knowledge is significantly associated with some of the socio demographic variables.

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion drawn on from the present study includes the following-

- Majority of samples were having inadequate knowledge, poorly prepared themselves for organ donation and less of commitment was observed in assessment.
- Their was no significant relationship found between knowledge and preparedness level of the respondents regarding organ donation
- There was significant association found between level of knowledge, preparedness and few selected socio demographic variables of the participants.

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