

The Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Organ Donation and Organ Transplantation

*Dr. Sher Singh Morodiya**

Faculty, Government College of Nursing, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India
Nursing Superintendent, Sawai Man Singh Hospital (Sawai Man Singh Medical College), Jaipur,
Rajasthan, India

ABSTRACT

Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, is one of the largest hospitals of the country. This government hospital is staffed with 700 doctors, 1770 nurses, and paramedical and technical staff with 2282 beds in 72 wards. The construction of the hospital building began in 1934 and opened in 1936 as a city dispensary. The hospital is named after Sawai Man Singh II, the then King of Jaipur. It has many specialty and super-specialty departments. Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, started live kidney transplant in 1994, and now cornea, skin and liver are being transplanted. Organ donation is one of the greatest advances of modern science that has given many patients a renewed lease of life. Nursing staff can play a very significant role to motivate the relatives for organ donation. It may only be possible if they themselves have required knowledge and positive attitude regarding organ donation and organ transplant.

In Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, there are 12 ICUs. In these ICUs, more than 200 nursing staff are working. Organ donation and organ transplant are important issues in the present scenario. Nursing staff of ICUs can play a very significant role to motivate the relatives for organ donation. The researcher is working in the above-said hospital as the nursing superintendent; it was felt that there is a need to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation and organ transplantation among nursing staff working in ICUs in Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan. So this study was done. It was a descriptive survey. The aim was to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation and organ transplantation among nursing staff working in ICUs in Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan. The population was nursing staff working in ICUs in Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan. The sample size was 150 and sampling technique was purposive sampling. The knowledge was assessed by structured questionnaire and attitude was assessed by Likert scale. The nursing staff have good knowledge, i.e. 89 (59.34%), 50(33.33%) have very good knowledge, and 11 (7.33%) have average knowledge. 141 (94%) of the nursing staff have positive attitude and 9 (6%) of the nursing staff have negative attitude regarding organ donation and organ transplantation.

Keywords: attitude, dental, directed tissue donation, health personnel, India, knowledge, organ transplantation, students, tissue and organ procurement

***Corresponding Author**

E-mail: shersinghmorodiya@rediffmail.com

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, is one of the largest hospitals of the country. This

government hospital is staffed with 700 doctors, 1770 nurses, and paramedical and technical staff with 2282 beds in 72 wards. The construction of the hospital building

began in 1934 and opened in 1936 as a city dispensary. The hospital is named after Sawai Man Singh II, then King of Jaipur. It has many specialty and super-specialty departments. The hospital is the parental hospital for Sawai Man Singh Medical College, School of Nursing, and College of Nursing attached with this hospital. It provides practical training to the students of these institutes.

Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, started live kidney transplant in 1994, and now cornea, skin and liver are being transplanted. Organ donation is one of the greatest advances of modern science that has given many patients a renewed lease of life. Organ donation is the removal of tissues or organ from the human body, from a living or dead person, for the purpose of organ transplantation as a treatment. Nursing staff can play a very significant role to motivate the relatives for organ donation. It may only be possible if they themselves have required knowledge and positive attitude regarding organ donation and organ transplant.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Since year 2002, OPD, IPD, accident/emergency patients are increasing continuously. Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan, is the most populated hospital of the country with 575 average patients in IPD per day, 7780 average patients in OPD per day and 854 average patients in accident/ emergency per day.

In Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, there are 12 ICUs. In these ICUs, more than 200 nursing staff is working. Organ donation and organ transplant are important issues in the present scenario. Nursing staff of ICUs can play a very significant role to motivate the relatives for organ donation. The researcher is working in the above-said hospital as the nursing superintendent,

which is a middle-level management/administrative post. During the posting in Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, it was felt that there is a need to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation and organ transplantation among nursing staff working in ICUs in Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan, so that some work may be done on the issue.

METHODOLOGY

Research approach—survey approach

Research design—descriptive.

Objectives

- (1) To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation and organ transplantation among nursing staff working in ICUs in Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- (2) To assess the attitude regarding organ donation and organ transplantation among nursing staff working in ICUs in Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Population: Nursing staff working in ICUs in Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Setting of study: Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Sample size: 150.

Sampling technique: Purposive sampling.

Data collection tools and techniques: Structured questionnaire, attitude Likert scale, paper-and-pencil method.

Research Findings

Objective 1

To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation and organ transplantation among nursing staff working in ICUs of Sawai Man Singh Hospital Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Table 1. Characteristics of sample. N = 150

S. No.	Characteristics		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age of respondents			
	1.1	Up to 30 years	42	28
	1.2	31–40 years	69	46
	1.3	41–50 years	21	14
	1.4	More than 50 years	18	12
2.	Gender			
	2.1	Male	97	64.67
	2.2	Female	53	35.33
3.	Designation			
	3.1	Nurse Grade I	23	15.33
	3.2	Nurse Grade II	127	84.67
4.	Qualification			
	4.1	M.Sc. Nursing	1	0.66
	4.2	B.Sc. Nursing/Post basic nursing	15	10
	4.3	General Nursing/General Nursing and Midwifery	134	89.34
5.	Work Experience			
	5.1	1–10 years	102	68
	5.2	11–20 years	20	13.34
	5.3	21–30 years	17	11.33
	5.4	More than 30 years	11	7.33
6.	Source of information about organ donation and organ transplantation			
	6.1	Journals/magazines/books	54	36
	6.2	Internet/social media/mass media	51	34
	6.3	Friends/family members	15	10
	6.4	Seminar/conferences/training on organ donation and organ transplantation	30	20
7.	Have you registered yourself for organ donation			
	7.1	Yes	3	2
	7.2	No	147	98

Table 2. Mean median and standard deviation of knowledge score regarding organ donation and organ transplantation (N = 150).

Variable	Maximum scores	Minimum scores	Mean	Median	Standard deviation
Knowledge on organ donation and organ transplant	11	22	18.24	19	1.58

Table 3. Frequency and percentage distribution of subjects as their knowledge regarding organ donation and organ transplantation (N= 150).

S. No.	Levels of knowledge	Scores	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Poor	0–9	0	0
2.	Average	10–13	11	7.33
3.	Good	14–19	89	59.34
4.	Very Good	20–25	50	33.33

Objective 2

To assess the attitude regarding organ donation and organ transplantation among nursing staff working in ICUs of Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Table 4. Frequency and Percentage distribution of subjects as their attitude regarding organ donation and organ transplantation (N= 150).

S. no	Attitude	Scores	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Negative	20–60	9	6
2.	Positive	61–100	141	94

DISCUSSIONS

The findings of this study explain that 59.34% of study subjects had good knowledge and 33.33% had very good knowledge; with respect to attitude towards organ donation and organ transplantation, it was found that 94% study subjects had positive attitude, whereas only 6% had negative attitude (Table 1 to 3).

Bharambe et al. [1] taken up a study to assess the knowledge and attitude of 1st, 2nd and 3rd year medical students about organ donation. Medical students had a high level of awareness regarding eye, liver, heart and kidney donations, and it was found to be 92.4%, 87%, 87% and 97.8%, respectively, and had a positive attitude towards organ donation. It was similar to the present study.

Adithyan et al. [2] conducted a study on knowledge and attitude about organ donation among medical students in Kerala. The data showed that a majority of the students had adequate knowledge about organ donation, but it is not translated into their willingness for donation – both cadaverous and live. The present study is similar in respect of knowledge but different in attitude.

Alex et al. [3] revealed that the current level of knowledge of medical students on

organ donation and transplantation was inadequate and the attitude was poor. The present study is contrast to this study.

The findings of the present study are contrast to the findings of the previous study conducted by Kurian and Nair [4]. A descriptive study on 60 staff nurses selected by convenient sampling using a structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation shows that the majority (90%) of the sample subjects have inadequate knowledge and only 10% have adequate knowledge. But the majority (78.33%) of samples have favorable attitude, whereas 21.66% show unfavorable attitude towards organ donation.

Chakradhar et al. [5] conducted a study to assess knowledge, attitude and practice regarding organ donation among Indian dental students. The study explains that there is a moderate level of knowledge and low levels of positive attitude and practice habits among studied dental students against organ donation and transplantation. This study results are similar with the present study.

CONCLUSIONS

As conclusion of the study, it can be said that the majority of the study population, i.e. nursing staff, have good knowledge, i.e. 89 (59.34%); 50(33.33%) have very good knowledge; and 11 (7.33%) of the nursing staff have average knowledge regarding organ donation and organ transplantation. In regard of attitude, 141 (94%) of the nursing staff have positive attitude, whereas 9 (6%) of the nursing staff have negative attitude regarding organ donation and organ transplantation (Table 4).

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON RESEARCH STUDY

In the present study, the majority of the nursing staff have good knowledge, i.e. 89

(59.34%) and 141 (94%) of the nursing staff have positive attitude regarding organ donation and organ transplantation, but in spite of having good knowledge and positive attitude, only 3 nursing staff registered themselves for organ donation. Other nursing staff should be motivated for self-registration and other people also. A similar study may be done on large population.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, my deepest gratitude to our Medical Superintendent, Dr. (Prof.) D.S. Meena and Medical Officer-in-Charge (Nursing), Dr. (Prof.) Manish Agrawal for inspiring and permitting the study. I am extremely thankful to those who take part in this study. I am grateful to Sh. Gauri Shankar Sharma, Sh. Bhanwar Singh, Sh. Gulab Chand Kuldeep, Sh. Radhey Shyam Dayama, Sh. Ram Chandra Verma, Sh. Sh.Ishwar Khinchi and all who co-operated in this study.

REFERENCES

[1] Bharambe VK, Rathod H, Angadi K. Knowledge and attitude regarding

organ donation among medical students. *BANTAO J.* 2016; 14(1): 34–40p. doi: 10.1515/bj-2016-0008.

[2] Adithyan GS, Mariappan M, Nayana KB. A study on knowledge and attitude about organ donation among medical students in Kerala. *Ind J Transp.* 2017; 11: 133–137p.

[3] Alex P, Kiran KG, Baisil S, Badiger S. Knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation and transplantation among medical students of a medical college in South India. *Int J Community Med Public Health.* 2017; 4(9): 3449–3454p. doi: 10.18203/2394-6040.ijcmph20173860.

[4] Kurian RN, Nair H. Knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among staff nurses. *Int J Nurs Midwif Res.* 2016; 3(4): 51–54p.

[5] Chakradhar K, Doshi D, Srikanth Reddy B, Kulkarni S, Padma Reddy M, Sruthi Reddy S. Knowledge, Attitude and practice regarding organ donation among Indian dental students. *Int J Organ Transplant Med.* 2016; 7(1): 28–35p.