

Assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding organ donation among the adults

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Abstract

Background: Organ donation is a boon to medical industry as it is helping in saving the human lives. There is a great need for human organs for transplantation. In fact, the need for exceeds the supply of transplantable organs. There are several reasons for the shortage of organs. Perhaps the most common reason is that people are hesitant to donate organs because they don't have adequate knowledge regarding it. In other hand people don't wishes to donate his or her organs may be due to the false beliefs surrounding organ donation.

Materials and Methods: The pre experimental one group pretest –posttest method was used. A total 100 sample were included in a study who met the sampling criteria and probability simple random sampling used. The researcher used self-structured questionnaire collect the data.

Results: Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyses the data. Analysis shown that 13% of people has good knowledge in pretest which increased in posttest 57%.

Conclusion: The planned teaching program is effective to increase the knowledge on organ donation among adults.

Keywords: planned teaching programme, knowledge, organ donation, adults

1. Introduction

In 1994, the government of India passed the transplantation of Human organs Act legalized the concept of brain death and for the first time facilitated organ procurement from heart beating, brain dead donors. However this concept has not caught on well in India for want of public education and awareness, due to the widening gap between the demand and supply. Thousands of lives are lost in India annually from heart, liver and kidney failure.. There are over 1.5 lakh people in need of kidneys in the country, over one lakh need liver and nearly 50,000 need heart transplant. To create awareness among adults help to improve organ donation ultimately it helps needy population so the researcher felt a need to conduct the present study.

2. Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation before and after planned teaching programme.
2. To determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge.
3. To associate the findings with selected demographic variables.

3. Materials and Methods

Quantitative research approach and pre-experimental design (one group pretest-posttest design) was adopted for this present study.

Variable

- **Independent variable:** Planned teaching programme on knowledge of organ donation.

- **Dependent variable:** Knowledge of organ donation.

Setting of the study: the selected community areas of the pune city.

Population: The population selected for the study was adult's pune city.

Sample: The sample of the study was adult residing in pune city.

Sampling criteria: Inclusion criteria: adults

Sample size: 100

Sampling technique: Probability sample technique. Simple random sampling was used for the selection of samples.

Tool: it consists of two sections.

Section 1: Demographic data. (age, sex, religion, type of family, educational status)

Section 2: Self structured questionnaire on knowledge on organ donation

Validity

In present study the content validity of the tool was done experts from the field of nursing. Few suggestions were given by the experts and it was incorporated in the study tool.

Reliability

The reliability was calculated using test –retest method on 10 sample value obtained was $r=0.74$ the tool was found reliable.

Procedure of data collection

- Permission from the institution.
- Permission taken from authority.
- Written consent from the sample.
- The investigator assures the subjects about confidentiality of the data.

- The investigators then administer the questionnaire to assess the knowledge about organ donation and asked them to tick what they felt appropriate.
- The duration was 15-20 minutes for each participant for data collection.
- After pre test the planned teaching programme conducted

to subjects

- After 7 days post test conducted to the subjects.
- Pilot conducted on 10 samples and the study and tool were found feasible.
- Main data was collected from 10th February 2017 and 9th March 2017

4. Finding of the study

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Subject (N=100)

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1]	Age In Years		
A)	18 To 30 Yrs	21	21%
B)	31 To 40 Yrs	32	32%
C)	41 To 50 Yrs	32	32%
D)	51 To 60 Yrs	15	15%
2]	Gender		
A)	Male	34	34%
B)	Female	66	66%
3]	Religion		
A)	Hindu	84	84%
B)	Christian	4	4%
C)	Muslim	3	3%
D)	Others	9	9%
4]	Educational Status		
A)	Primary	0	0%
B)	Secondary	11	11%
C)	Higher Secondary	23	23%
D)	Other	66	66%
5]	Type Of Family		
A)	Nuclear Family	59	59%
B)	Join Family	39	39%
C)	Extended Family	2	2%
6]	Have You Attend Any Organ Donation Programme?		
A)	Yes	34	34%
B)	No	66	66%

Table 1 show that 32% of samples are of 31-40 and 41-50yrs age group.66% of samples are female. 84% of sample are of Hindu religion. 66% of samples are educated in other category. 59% of samples are of nuclear family and 66% of samples have not attended any organ donation programme.

Figure 1: shows the knowledge score, samples 13%of people have good knowledge and 83% of people have average knowledge and 4% of people have poor knowledge regarding organ donation before intervention.

Section: B

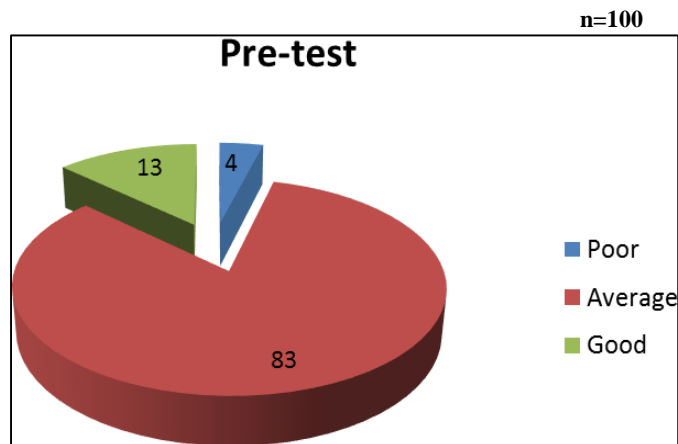


Fig 1: Knowledge Level of the Sample Before intervention.

Section: C

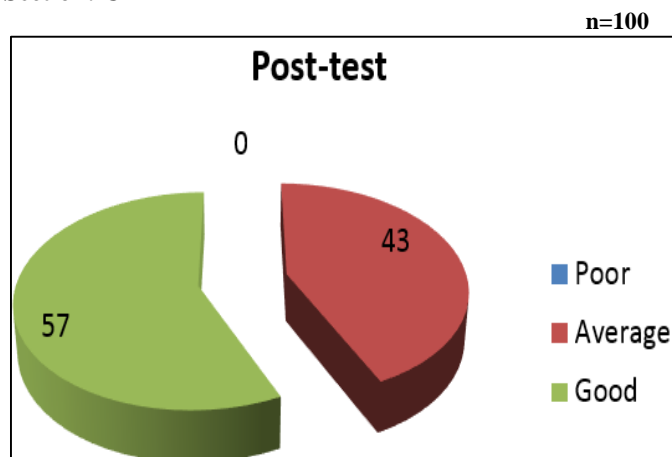


Fig 2: Knowledge Level of the Sample after Intervention

Figure 2: shows the knowledge score, samples 57% of people have good knowledge and 43% of people have average

knowledge and none of people have poor knowledge regarding organ donation before intervention.

Section: D

Table 3: Effectiveness of the Intervention

	Mean	Standard deviation	'Z' test
Pre-test	8.54	1.816979	10.4957
Post-test	10.69	0.906709	

n=100

Section: E

Table 4: Association of the findings with demographic variable

Sr No.	Demographic data	df	Chi-square (calculate)	Chi-square (table)	P value
1	Age	6	13.07	12.59	0.04*
2	Gender	2	5.99	1.69	0.42
3	Religion	6	29.89	12.59	0.00*
4	Educational status	6	4.30	12.59	0.63
5	Type of family	4	14.23	9.48	0.00*
6	Have you attended Any programme	2	2.29	5.99	0.31

n=100

As P value is less than 0.05 age, religion and type of family are statistically show association with the findings.

5. Conclusion

The present research results show that the planned teaching program is effective to improve the knowledge among adults like this education programmers' or awareness program among people will help to improve motivate the people for organ donation.

6. References

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