



Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Selected Organs Donation among Healthcare Professionals and Non-healthcare Professionals in Selected Areas at Pune

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Received: 13.07.2016

Edited : .22.07.2016

Accepted: 01.08.2016

Published: 15.09.2016



ABSTRACT

The present study highlights the need to “A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding selected organs donation among healthcare professionals and non-healthcare professionals in selected areas at Pune” 60 (30- healthcare professionals and 30 non healthcare professionals) samples were selected by convenience sampling technique. Data was collected using self structured questionnaire assessing the knowledge and likert attitude scale to assess the attitude. The data was analysed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Majority (90%) of the healthcare professionals had average knowledge, 10% of them had good knowledge. 100% of the healthcare professionals and non healthcare professionals had positive attitude.

KEYWORDS

Healthcare professionals, Non healthcare professionals

INTRODUCTION

Organ transplantation is the last resort for a person with a failing or diseased organ. In adults, it can be a result of a disease, such as cancer, or because of accumulated damage to the organ over time due to other conditions, such as heart disease, high blood pressure, or diabetes. In diabetes usually, other treatments are tried first, such as medications for the underlying disease, or changes in diet and lifestyle. There are lot of causes which induce the organs failure. In this condition organ transplantation is only the right option, for that adequacy of supply is needed which can be fulfilled by making the awareness in the society but this message can easily imparted by making healthcare professionals or non-healthcare professional people knowledgeable and positive attitude. For that we need to study the knowledge and attitude of professional peoples

As per the survey done in 2010, around 10 lakh Indians suffer from corneal blindness and are awaiting corneal transplantation. "Against the requirement of 1 lakh corneas, only 38,000 eyes are collected annually. About 1.5 lakh Indians suffer from kidney failure every year, where their survival largely depends on kidney transplant. However, only 5,000 undergo a transplant due to lack of available organs”.

OBJECTIVES

This study was undertaken:

1. To assess the knowledge of healthcare professionals regarding selected organ donation
2. To assess the knowledge of non-healthcare professionals regarding selected organ donation
3. To assess the attitude of healthcare professionals regarding selected organ donation



4. To assess the attitude of non-healthcare professionals regarding selected organ donation

5. To compare the knowledge and attitude regarding selected organ donation among healthcare professionals and non-healthcare professionals

6. To associate between the knowledge and attitude and the demographic variable of healthcare professionals and non-healthcare professionals.

METHODOLOGY

A descriptive survey approach was adopted using descriptive survey design. The study was April 2013 to April 2014, among healthcare professional associated hospitals at Pune and non-healthcare professionals associated IT companies, schools, and banks at Pune. A convenience sampling technique was used. The sample comprised 60 professionals (30 healthcare professionals and 30 non healthcare professionals). Questionnaire developed comprised of three parts, 6 item on samples characteristics, 16 item about knowledge and 10 items about attitude. The knowledge was classified as good, average and poor. And attitude was classified as positive attitude and negative attitude. The questionnaire was administered to all the

professionals for the study and who were willing to participate in the study

RESULTS

All (100%) of the healthcare professionals had good knowledge (Score 11-16). All (100%) healthcare professionals had positive attitude regarding selected organs donation.

Majority (90%) of the non-healthcare professionals had average knowledge (score 6-10) and (10%) of them had good knowledge (11-16).

Comparative findings showed that healthcare professionals are significantly having more knowledge as compared to non-healthcare professionals regarding selected organs donation, health professionals having higher attitude score than non-healthcare professionals. These findings correlate with other literature reviews which support the findings.

Comparison of knowledge of health care and non-healthcare professionals regarding selected organs donation

Knowledge	Healthcare professionals		Non Healthcare professionals	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Poor (Score 0-5)	0	0%	0	0%
Average (Score 6-10)	0	0%	27	90%
Good (Score 11-16)	30	100%	3	10%



Comparison of attitude of health care and non-healthcare professionals regarding selected organs donation:

Attitude	Healthcare professionals		Non Healthcare professionals	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Positive	30	100%	30	100%
Negative	0	0%	0	0%

Considering all, the p-values are large (greater than 0.05), there is no evidence against null hypothesis. None of the demographic variable was found to have significant association with demographic variables such as age, gender, Marital status, religion, and source of information, healthcare professionals and non-healthcare professionals with knowledge and attitude regarding selected organs donation.

DISCUSSION

The present study reveals that among healthcare professionals majority (100%) have good knowledge and positive attitude regarding selected organ donation. Among non-healthcare professionals majority (90%) had average knowledge and (10%) out of them had good knowledge. They had positive attitude regarding selected organ donation.

Thus healthcare professionals and non-healthcare professionals do play key role in imparting the general information and

positive attitude among the public regarding selected organs donation.

Demir, T.Selimen, D.Yildirim, M.Kucuk, H.F.(2011) conducted study on 'Knowledge and Attitudes toward Organ/Tissue Donation and Transplantation Among Healthcare professionals (HCP) Working in Organ Transplantation or Dialysis Units'. Questionnaire method was used in this study. Researcher included 309 HCP from 27 dialysis centers and eight organ transplantation centers in Istanbul. Results of this study were an organ donation card was completed among 77% of subjects, while 90% were identified as supporting transplantation. The main reasons identified for lack of donation were lack of confidence (59.7%), fear of procurement (31.5%). In conclusion, this study was targeting HCP in the first place and development of nationwide media and educational campaigns who can act as role models via their positive impact on the general public's attitudes toward organ donation.

Afshar R, Sanavi S, Rajabi MR ,(2012) have conducted study on Attitude and willingness of high school students toward organ donation. This study was performed to assess the attitude and willingness of high school adolescents regarding organ donation. 416 high school girls were participated. Data were collected by a questionnaire and included



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Acknowledgement

I express my deep sense of gratitude to the "GOD ALMIGHTY" for abiding grace, which made it all possible for me to complete the study.

I equally express my sense of gratitude to my research guide, Lt. Col. Shobha Naidu, Associate Professor, Symbiosis College of Nursing, Pune