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A study to assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among patients admitted in NMCH, Nellore

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Abstract

Background: Organ donation is the gift of an individual to help someone who needs a transplant organ transplantation has greatly improved the grim outlook of patients suffering from end stage organ failure. "When we donate life, we give someone more than restored health and wellbeing, we give them hope for a better tomorrow". The gift of donated organ and tissue provides recipients with the Opportunity to regain health and productive lives. The donor's family also views their loved one's gift of donated organs and tissue as a source of comfort during a time of intense sorrow.

Aim: The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among patients.

Objectives: 1. To assess the level of knowledge among patients regarding organ donation.

2. To associate the level of knowledge regarding organ donation among patients with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology: 100 Patients admitted in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore were selected by using Non-probability convenience sampling technique method.

Results: Regarding the level of knowledge among patients, 25(25%) had poor knowledge, 72(72%) had average knowledge and 3(3%) had good knowledge regarding organ donation.

Keywords: Knowledge, organ donation, patients

Introduction

Organ donation is the gift of an individual to help someone who needs a transplant organ transplantation has greatly improved the grim outlook of patients suffering from end stage organ failure. "When we donate life, we give someone more than restored health and wellbeing, we give them hope for a better tomorrow". The gift of donated organ and tissue provides recipients with the opportunity to regain health and productive lives. The donor's family also views their loved one's gift of donated organs and tissue as a source of comfort during a time of intense sorrow [1].

The transplantation of human organs from one into another is a major miracle of modern medicine. These transplants give life to patients who would surely die without such procedures. The health revolution must carry the potent advances in our scientific frame work of knowledge to the people and places where they care make the differences between life and death. Only then the healthy environment can see its sunrise. Nations cannot leave their next generations facing the world with only last generation's skills. Education is the admission ticket to a changing world to the best chance for good health one such thing is organ donation which plays an essential role in modern medicine [2].

Life is a dynamic process. It starts from birth and ends into death in between comes different stages of life with different disease and problems. The medical advancement and technology has begun to save lives and the most miraculous achievement of modern medicine is organ transplantation which has the power to save the lives of the clients [3].

Organs (or) tissues are removed and put into another person's body replacing the organ may be the only treatment of choice for a patient who is chronically ill such as ESRD tumors of heart. Lung and liver etc., live donor's transplants are available alternative for patients in need of new organs who however depend entirely on the generosity of donor's and their families who are willing to make their life saving gift to recipient who are usually between 18-60 years organ transplantation helps patient to lead an active and normal life. He may live for another 5 to 8 years after transplantation [4].

The transplantation of human act was enacted in 1994 the donors were opened for unrelated the liver and heart transplantation also but till now only about 1457 kidneys.

35 hearts and liver transplantations have been done at any point of time there is a huge waiting list for kidney, Heart and liver transplant this shows the magnitude of the patients and potential of curing people. There are three different ways of donating an organ. There are known as: Donation after brain stem death, Donation after cardiac death & live organ donation [5].

Need for the study

The studies show that 2.2 million people die under circumstances that make them medically eligible to be either organ donors (or) tissue donors. The gift of organ and tissue by donation are a vital means of transplantation without the gracious decision of the donors (or) donor family to give the “gift of life” by donation. There would be not post transplantation miracles [6].

As per April 2018, there were more than 98,000 people on waiting lists for organs. The waiting period for 53.2% of these people added to transplant waiting list was longer than one year on an average about 106 people are added to an organ waiting list every day and 18 people die each day waiting for an organ [7].

Today in this modern world the incidence of organ failure is increasing due to various reasons. The quality of life should be improved for those individuals with organ failure who can manage through organ transplantation. Though the field of organ transplantation has grown enormously the recipient waiting list is so high due to organ shortage [8].

Between April 1 2011 and March 31, 2012 3,960 organ transplants were carried out in the UK thanks to the generosity of 2,143 donors. However there are always significantly more people waiting for an organ transplant than there are suitable donors for example in November 2012, more than 7,593 people were still waiting for transplants [9].

There is a particular need for more people of African, African-Caribbean and South Asian Ethnicities to join the organ donor register this is because donation rates among these ethnic groups are low. Black people are three times more likely to develop kidney failure than the general population and need for donated organs in Asian communities is three to four times higher than in the general population. There is no age limit to becoming a donor, a person's physical condition, not age is the deciding factor specialist health care professionals decide in each case which organs and tissue are suitable organs and tissue from people in their 70s and 80s are transplanted successfully [10].

Statement of the problem

A study to assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among patients admitted in NMCH, Nellore.

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding organ donation among patients.
- To associate the level of knowledge regarding organ donation among patients with their selected demographic variables.

Delimitations

- Patients admitted in Narayana Medical College and

hospital.

- Patients willing to participate in the study.
- The sample size of 100.

Methodology

Research approach

A quantitative approach was adopted to determine the research study.

Research design

The present study was conducted by using descriptive research design

Setting of the study

The study was conducted at Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.

Target population

The patients who are all admitted in Medical College Hospital, Nellore.

Accessible population

The accessible population for the present study was patients admitted in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore and who fulfilled the inclusion criteria.

Sample size

The samples consist of 100 patients.

Sampling technique

Non-probability convenience sampling technique was adapted for the study.

Criteria for sampling selection

Inclusion criteria

- Patients admitted in NMCH, Nellore.
- Patients includes both males & females.

Exclusion criteria

- Patients who were not present during the time of data collection.
- Patients those who were not willing to participate in the study.

Description of the tool

Part-I: Socio demographic variables. It includes like Age, Sex, Education, Occupation, Residence, Religion and Source of knowledge.

Part-II: It deals with structured questionnaire formulated to assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among patients in NMCH, Nellore.

Data analysis and discussion

Table 1: Frequency distribution of level of knowledge on organ donation among patients. (N=100)

Level of Knowledge	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Poor knowledge	25	25
Average knowledge	72	72
Good knowledge	3	3

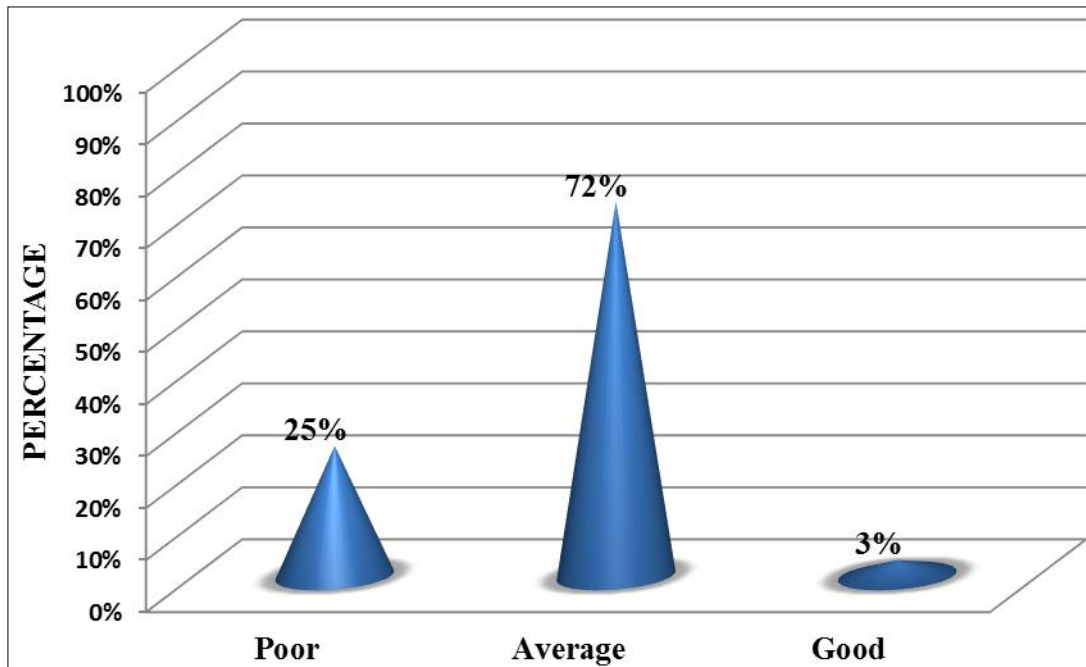


Fig 1: Percentage distribution of level of knowledge on organ donation among patients.

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation of knowledge score on organ donation among patients. (N=100)

Level of knowledge	Mean	SD
Patients	13.67	4.6315

Table 3: Association between demographic variables and level of knowledge among patients. (N=100)

S. No	Demographic variables	Poor		Average		Good		Chi square
		No	%	No	%	No	%	
Education								
1.	a) Illiterate	2	2%	8	8%	-	-	X ² =32.421 df=6 T=12.592 Significant
	b) Primary education	7	7%	13	13%	-	-	
	c) Secondary education	10	10%	35	35%	-	-	
	d) Intermediate	6	6%	16	16%	3	3%	
Residence								
2.	a) Rural	14	14%	39	39%	2	2%	X ² =19.9 df=2 T=5.901 Significant
	b) Urban	11	11%	33	33%	1	1%	
Religion								
3.	a) Hindu	13	13%	34	34%	2	2%	X ² =13.4 df=6 T=12.592 Significant
	b) Christian	8	8%	9	9%	1	1%	
	c) Muslim	4	4%	9	9%	-	-	
Source of knowledge								
4.	a) Media	11	11%	30	30%	1	1%	X ² =27.52 df=6 T=12.592 Significant
	b) Books and journals	7	7%	20	20%	1	1%	
	c) Personal experience	7	7%	15	15%	-	-	
	d) Others	-	-	7	7%	1	1%	

Major findings of the study

- Regarding the level of knowledge among patients, 25 (25%) had poor knowledge, 72 (72%) had average knowledge and 3 (3%) had good knowledge regarding organ donation.
- The mean knowledge score of patients was 13.67 and standard deviation was 4.6315.
- Regarding association with demographic variables, education residence, religion and source of knowledge had significant association with level of knowledge at P< 0.05 level.

Conclusion

The study concluded that most of the patients, (72%) had average knowledge regarding organ donation.

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