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A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Organ Transplantation.

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INTRODUCTION :

The standard medical treatment for end-stage organ failure is organ transplantation. Human organs are desperately needed in India because there is a severe paucity of them available for transplantation. Every year, accidents result in approximately 1.5 lakh brain deaths.¹ Additional causes of brain death, such as brain tumours and subarachnoid haemorrhages, can raise the total. Every year, 2 lakh kidneys, 50,000 hearts, and 50,000 livers are required for transplantation. In comparison to affluent nations, India has a lower rate of organ donation (0.34 per 100,000 people).² Despite public education and encouragement on organ donation, there remains a scarcity of donors. Organ transplantation is associated with a number of obstacles related to culture, ethics, and religion, despite the fact that it has opened up new avenues of hope for patients to survive.³ The main causes of this are false beliefs and ignorance about organ donation. Family members' attitudes and level of knowledge play a significant part in raising the percentage of organ donation.⁴ Prior research on the variables influencing the decision to donate one's organs has also emphasised the significance of social norms, knowledge, values, and attitudes regarding donation.

The results of the study will highlight relatives' concerns or misunderstandings about organ donation, as well as their existing level of knowledge and any gaps in it. The intensive care unit (ICU) may offer a more suitable setting for duties linked to organ donation, and it serves as the initial point of contact for donor families during the organ donation process. Early detection of a possible organ donor may help with prompt referral, which is important for patients who are fast losing their lives.⁶ Legislation may not have the same immediate impact as determining the reasons that influence a relative's decision and providing critical care and transplant experts with access to this knowledge.

Background:

The positive attitude of nursing students toward organ donation will affect the number of transplantations to be performed in the future. This study was conducted to determine the knowledge of the students on organ donation and the effect of the relevant training on their knowledge. Knowledge regarding organ donation was assessed based on three domains. It included whether they have heard about organ donation or not, knowledge regarding eligibility status for organ donation, and knowledge regarding the place of registration for organ donation. Participants who were able to answer correctly for all the three domains were considered to have adequate knowledge regarding organ donation.⁶ UNOS maintains the national Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN). Through the UNOS Organ Center, organ donors are matched to waiting recipients 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Objectives:

1. To assess the knowledge and attitude of nursing students regarding to organ transportation among selected college.
2. To associated the knowledge score with selected demographic variable
3. To associated the attitude score with selected demographic variables.
4. **Study Design:** Descriptive research design
5. **Population:** G.N.M 2ND year nursing students
6. **Setting of the study:** selected area Shalinitai Meghe College of Nursing Salod (Hirapur) Wardha.
7. **Sample Size:** 60 G.N.M 2ND year nursing students.

8. **Material:** organ transplantation among nursing students from selected college with their demographic variable.

9. **Hypothesis:**

Null Hypothesis H0: There is no significant association between knowledge and attitude score regarding organ transplantation among second year GNM nursing students and their demographic variables.

Alternative Hypothesis H1: There is significant association between knowledge and attitude score regarding organ transplantation among second year GNM nursing students and their demographic variables.

SECTION A

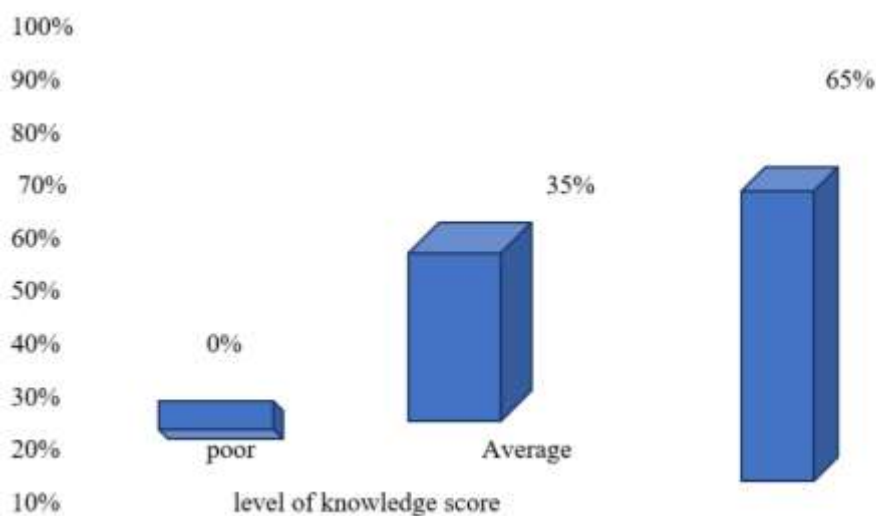
This section deals with percentage wise distribution of GNM second year nursing students with regards to their demographic characteristics. A convenient sample of 60 subjects was drawn from the study population, who were from selected nursing college of the city. The data obtained to describe the sample characteristics including age, gender, type of family, religion and residential are a respectively.

Table 1: Percentage wise distribution of GNM second year students according to their demographic characteristics. n=60

Demographic Variables	No.of students	Percentage(%)
Age in years		
17-20yrs	13	21.7
21-25yrs	46	76.7
>25yrs	01	1.7
Gender		
male	20	33.3
female	40	66.7
transgender	0	0
Type of family		
Nuclear	48	80.0
joint	12	20.0
Extended	0	0
Religion		
Hindu	39	65.0
Muslim	06	10.0
Christian	01	1.7
Buddhist	14	23.3
Residential area		
Arban	25	41.7
Rural	35	58.3

Graph 1:

Percentage wise distribution of GNM second year Students according to their age in years



Result:

In this study 15% nursing students had knowledge and attitude about organ transplantation and knowledge during teaching 34.48% from teacher , 25.52% of them had from the clinical posting ,11% from mass media ,14% from roll play organized to aware the community people.

Conclusion:

On the basis of finding of the study to asses the knowledge and attitude regarding organ transplantation in G.N.M 2nd year student in selected nursing college 35% of second year GNM nursing students had average and 65% of them had good level of knowledge score.

Key words: Attitude, college students, knowledge, organ donation

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