

*Original Research Article*

# Effectiveness of Awareness Programme on Knowledge, Attitude and Belief Regarding Organ Donation among the Community People of Pune Region

Dr. Rahul B. Pandit<sup>1</sup>, Ms. Apoorva Wankhede<sup>2</sup>, Ms. Vaishali Todsam<sup>3</sup>, Ms. Smita Vairagde<sup>4</sup>, Ms. Divya Tayade<sup>5</sup>, Mr. Mayur Vibhute<sup>6</sup>

## Abstract

Organ and tissue donation is a life saving and life transforming medical process where organs and tissues are removed from a donor and transplanted into someone who is very ill or dying from organ failure. The aim of this study was to assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Belief regarding Organ Donation among the Community people of Pune region. A descriptive evaluative research approach was used with one group pre-test post-test design to evaluate the effectiveness of the Awareness Program on knowledge, attitude and belief among community people regarding Organ Donation. A sample size comprising 50 community people were selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique and structured knowledge questionnaire and Attitude scale and belief scale on organ donation was used for data collection. Majority 26 % of the samples were in the age group of 15-25 years and 36 – 45 years of age respectively. 58 % of samples were male. The mean knowledge score regarding Organ Donation among Community people were 8.10 in pre test whereas 13.24 in post test. The mean attitude score regarding Organ Donation among Community people were 13.60 in pre test whereas 14.64 in post test. The mean belief score regarding Organ Donation among Community people was 11.04 in pre test whereas 11.60 in post test. The study result showed that the awareness program was an effective teaching strategy in increasing the knowledge, Attitude and Belief of the community people on organ donation. There was a positive correlation between knowledge and attitude of the community people.

**Keywords:** Organ Donation, Community People, Knowledge, Attitude, Belief.

## 1 Introduction

Organ and tissue donation is a life saving and life transforming medical process where organs and/or tissues are removed from a donor and transplanted into someone who is very ill or dying from organ failure. Tissue donation also provides the opportunity to improve the quality of life for an individual [1].

Organ donation means that a person pledges during his lifetime that after death, organs from his/her body can be used for transplantation to help terminally ill patients and giving them a new lease of life [2].

A study was conducted by K Balajee and etal. On awareness and attitude towards organ donation in rural Puduchery India The study was conducted among 360 people living in four villages of Puduchery face to face interviews were carried out using pretested questionnaire, which include the shows socio demographic data.

This study shows that there is a high level of awareness about organ donation among rural people and most of the participants are willing to donate their organs [3].

A study conducted by Mahboob Pouraghaei and etal. on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among relatives of patient refers to the emergency department. The questionnaire includes the demographic data as well as status of knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation. The study revealed that 73.1% of participants agreed with organ donation. The organ causes of disagreements were dissatisfaction of other relatives and religious beliefs. 62.0% of the studied people had positive view regarding organ donation and 34.2% of them well informed about. The most important causative factors for poor knowledge in this context were male gender and self employed occupation. In addition, poor knowledge and self employed job were two factors associated with inappropriate attitude toward organ donation [4].

A study conducted by KK Manojan and etal. on knowledge and attitude towards organ donation in rural Kerala. Knowledge gap and misunderstandings about Organ Donations have generated fear and mistrust in people's mind thereby preventing them

*Research Guide, College of Nursing, BJGMC & SGH, Pune<sup>1</sup>  
Nursing Students, College of Nursing, BJGMC & SGH, Pune<sup>2-6</sup>  
Email: rahul\_music@yahoo.com*

from coming forward. The study was conducted in rural setting of the Kerala among about 18 years age population to assess the knowledge and attitude to organ donation. Interviews were conducted using a semi-structured questionnaire. Majority 97% of the participants has heard about organ donation but only 53 % had a good knowledge. 48% had poor attitude toward being an organ Donor. 50% thought that live organ donation can cause severe health problems [5].

**2 Objectives**

1. To assess the knowledge of the community people regarding organ donation.
2. To assess the Attitude and Belief of the community people regarding organ donation.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of awareness programme on knowledge, attitude and belief among the community people regarding organ donation.
4. To correlate the knowledge, attitude and beliefs among the community people.

**3 Hypothesis**

**H1:** There will be significant difference between the pre test and post test knowledge, attitude and belief of community people regarding organ donation.

**4 Methodology**

A descriptive evaluative research approach was used with one group pre-test post-test design to evaluate the effectiveness of the Awareness Programme on Organ Donation. The study was conducted in selected urban and rural areas of Pune region. The sample composed of 50 community people in Pune region. The sampling technique used in this study was non probability convenience method of sampling. A structured knowledge questionnaire and Attitude scale and belief scale on organ donation was used for data collection.

Awareness Programme on “Organ Donation” was developed by the investigators. The content validity of the tool was established by twelve experts against the criteria checklist based on suggestions of the experts the final draft of tool and Awareness Programme was prepared. Reliability of the tool was tested by using split half method and intra class correlation. The questionnaire and rating scale was found to be reliable. A pilot study was conducted on a small sample of five community people.

In the data gathering process, a pre test was administered first to assess knowledge, attitude and belief of the samples. On first day Awareness Programme was implemented. On the seventh day post test was administered using the same

questionnaire and rating scale assess knowledge, attitude and belief after Awareness Programme.

The data collected was analyzed in terms of frequency, percentages, paired ‘t’ test and co-efficient of correlation and presented in the form of table and graph.

**5 Results**

**Table 1:** Percentage wise distribution of Community people according to their demographic characteristics N=50

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	No. of Community people	Percentages
1.	<b>Age (years)</b>		
	15 – 25 years	13	26
	26 – 35 years	10	20
	36 – 45 years	13	26
	Above 46 years	14	28
2.	<b>Gender</b>		
	Male	29	58
	Female	21	42
3.	<b>Religion</b>		
	Hindu	37	74
	Muslim	0	0
	Buddhist	8	16
	Christian	3	6
	Other	2	4
4.	<b>Educational Status</b>		
	Illiterate	4	8
	Primary	3	6
	Secondary	22	44
	Higher Secondary	20	40
	Graduation and above	1	2
5	<b>Employment Status</b>		
	Unemployed	3	4
	Employee	12	24
	Retired	2	4
	House wife	17	34
	Business owner	8	16
	Student	8	16
6	<b>Marital Status</b>		
	Unmarried	10	20
	Married	38	56
	Divorcee	1	2
	Widow	1	2
7	<b>Residence Area</b>		
	Urban	25	50
	Rural	25	50

The participants included in the study were majority 26 % of the samples were in the age group of 15-25 years and 36 – 45 years of age respectively. 58 % of samples were male. Highest percentages 74 % of samples were Hindu. 44 % of samples were completed secondary education and 40 % of samples were completed higher secondary education. 34 % of samples were housewife. 56 % of samples were married, 20 % of samples were unmarried. 50 % of samples were residing at urban and rural respectively.

**Table 2:** Significance of knowledge score regarding organ donation before and after Awareness Programme. N=50

Overall	Mean	Standard deviation	t-value	p-value
Pre-Test	8.10	4.03	9.54	0.000 p<0.05
Post-Test	13.24	2.43		

The mean knowledge score regarding Organ Donation among Community people were 8.10 in pre test whereas 13.24 in post test. The knowledge score of the sample shows marked improvement after Awareness Programme. From the above table 2, it is evident that the calculated 't' value is greater than the table value of 't' at 0.05 levels This indicates that Awareness Programme is effective in improving the knowledge of the community people. Hence **H<sub>1</sub> is accepted.**

**Table 3:** Significance of attitude score regarding organ donation before and after Awareness Programme N=50

Overall	Mean	Standard deviation	t-value	p-value
Pre-Test	13.60	4.02	2.34	0.02 S,p<0.05
Post-Test	14.64	3.08		

The mean attitude score regarding Organ Donation among Community people were 13.60 in pre test whereas 14.64 in post test. From the above table 3, it is evident that the calculated 't' value is greater than the table value of 't' at 0.05 levels this indicates that Awareness Programme is effective in improving the attitude of the community people. Hence **H<sub>1</sub> accepted.**

**Table 4:** Significance of belief score regarding organ donation before and after Awareness Programme. N=50

Overall	Mean	Standard deviation	t-value	p-value
Pre- Test	11.04	3.83	1.11	0.27 NS,p<0.05
Post- Test	11.60	2.82		

The mean belief score regarding Organ Donation among Community people was 11.04 in pre test whereas 11.60 in post test. The belief score of the sample shows there was no any marked improvement after giving Awareness programme. From the above table 4, it is evident that the calculated 't' value is less than the table value of 't' at 0.05 levels. This indicates that Awareness programme is not effective in improving the belief of the community people.

The coefficient of correlation between knowledge and attitude was found using Pearson's correlation coefficient. The correlation coefficient (r=0.38) for post test is significant (p-value=0.006) at 5% level of significance.

The coefficient of correlation between knowledge and belief was found using Pearson's correlation coefficient. The correlation coefficient (r=0.09) for post test is not significant (p-value=0.49) at 5% level of significance.

#### 4 Recommendations

The present study recommends the following.

1. A comparative study can be done in large sample between two different Areas.
2. A pre experimental study can be conducted to assess the knowledge attitude and belief of Organ Donation among community people.
3. A similar study can be replicated with a control group and on a larger population.
4. A survey to assess the knowledge, attitude and beliefs can be undertaken.

#### 5 Conclusion

The study was conducted to assess the knowledge attitude and belief regarding Organ Donation among community people of Pune region. The result of this study shows that the most of the community people was having good knowledge and positive attitude and belief after administration of Awareness Programme regarding Organ Donation. This study will help the nurse to develop appropriate teaching material to improve knowledge attitude and belief of community people regarding Organ Donation.

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