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A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding organ donation among final year diploma nursing (GNM) students in a selected college of nursing at Udupi

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Abstract

Background: Organ donation is the process of a person donating organs for transplant. These are given to someone with damaged organs that need to be replaced. Organ transplantation is the most preferred treatment for many of the end-stage organ disease as it increases life expectancy. Besides long-term survival benefits, organ donation also improves quality of life in many circumstances.

Methodology: The research design adopted for this study was pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design. Sixty final year diploma nursing (GNM) students were selected by convenience sampling technique. The tool used for data collection was a structured knowledge questionnaire. As an intervention, administration of planned teaching programme regarding organ donation was given.

Result: The study revealed that pre-test only very few students (16.7%) had good knowledge, 36.7% had average knowledge and 46.6% had poor knowledge. In the post test all the students 100% had good knowledge. Data presented in Table 2 and Figure ranged from 6-18 and the mean score was 12.7 with 2.77. In the post ranged from 20-25 and the mean score was much higher (23.0 ± 1.72) than the pre score. The mean difference was 10.3. The obtained 't' value ($t_{59} = 24.52$) is higher than the table value ($t_{59} = 2.00$, $p \leq 0.05$). The findings are highly significant and it can be inferred that planned teaching programme regarding organ donation was highly effective in improving the knowledge of final year GNM students.

Keywords: Effectiveness, knowledge level, organ donation, planned teaching programme

Introduction

Organ donation is one of the most social and noble cause in the world. It is the greatest and biggest charity one can do. It is simple, does not need any efforts or money and can give us inner peace and happiness. Thousands of patients may die because there are not enough donated organs to meet the demand. The main factor limiting organ donation is that less than half of the families of potential donors' consent for donation. Each year, thousands of people die while waiting for a transplant, because no suitable donor can be found for them^[1].

Organ donation is the donation of biological tissue or an organ of the human body, from a living or dead person to a living recipient in need of a transplantation. An individual can donate heart, kidneys, intestines, lungs, liver and pancreas. Organs like corneas, skin, bones and tendons, heart valves and bone marrow can be donated in cases of natural death. Organ donation can also be done while the donor is alive. In this case, donor can donate organs and tissues like one kidney, one lung, one liver, part of the intestines, pancreas, blood, skin, blood stem cells and bone marrow. The person at age of 18 to 60 years can donate organs, if donor is below 18 with the consent from parents. Apart from that donor should not be suffering from HIV, heart diseases and cancer^[1].

Today there are more than 1,21,000 men, women, and children on the national organ transplantation waiting list. These numbers remain high because although medical advances have increased the success rate of using organ transplantation to treat a number of life-threatening diseases, there hasn't been a corresponding increase in the efforts by doctors and their patients to become more informed about the need for donated organs, or to openly address the issues and concern patient may have about donating.

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A lot of people find organ donation a difficult subject to discuss, a bit like talking about death or making a will. In India every year nearly 3 5,00,000 people die because of non-availability of organs, 2,00,000 people die of liver disease, 50,000 people die from heart disease, 1,50,000 people await a kidney transplant but only 5,000 get one. It has been found that 1,000,000 people suffer from corneal blindness and await transplant. Nationally, with a population of 1.2 billion people, the statistic stands at 0.08 persons as organ donors per million populations (PMP). This is an incredibly small and insignificant number compared to the statistics around the world [3, 4, 5].

Thus, it is clear that the primary hindrance to the organ transplantation program in India is the shortage of donor organs. There is an urgent need to identify the reasons for this wide gap between number of patients who are in need of transplantation and the availability of organs for transplantation in India [2].

While lack of awareness and negative attitude toward organ donation could be possible reasons for the gap between the need and availability of organs. Lack of awareness about the concept of brain death, religious attitudes, superstition related to rebirth, fear of misuse of organs, health risks due to organ donation, and lack of consensus among family members have been identified as potential barriers for successful implementation of organ donation program in India. Organ donation is emerging as a topic of public health importance as a result of ever-increasing gap between the need and actual status of donation. This inequity is prevailing not only in India but also among the developed countries. Major reason for the existing inequity can be attributed to lack of awareness regarding organ donation among the general population. In the current study, we have found that even among those who were aware about the organ donation, practice of registration was poor. This might be because the health professionals acted as a source of information for less the 10% of the study population. Involvement of health professionals plays a vital role in developing the trust and motivating the community to register for organ donation [2].

Medical and nursing students can spread their knowledge to the patients, family members and community and thus they can create awareness about organ donation. A number of studies have clearly established that the teaching regarding organ donation on nursing students and other medical professionals will increase the knowledge and they will become a part of organ donation. Very few studies were done to assess the knowledge level regarding organ

Results

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to pre-test and post-test knowledge level n=60

Grading	Range	Percentage	Pre-test		Post-test	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0-12	<49	28	46.6	-	-
Average	13-15	50-60	22	36.7	-	-
Good	16-25	61-100	10	16.7	60	100

Maximum score=25

It is evident from Table 1 and Figure 1 that in the pre-test only very few Students (16.7%) had good knowledge, 36.7% had average knowledge and 46.6% had Poor knowledge. In the post-test

donation in India, especially among nursing students [6].

Objectives of the study

1. To determine the knowledge level regarding organ donation among final year GNM. Nursing students by using a structured knowledge questionnaire.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge level regarding organ donation in terms of gain in the mean post-test knowledge score.

Hypothesis: The hypothesis will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H1: The mean post-test knowledge scores of final year GNM. Nursing students regarding organ donation will be significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score.

Research design: Pre-experimental one group pre-test post test

Research approach: Evaluative research approach

Setting: Selected nursing colleges Udupi

Sample size: 60 final year Diploma nursing (GNM) students

Sampling technique: Convenient sampling technique

Tool for data collection

Section I: Knowledge level of students before and after the planned teaching

Section II: Effectiveness of planned teaching on organ donation in terms of gain in post-test knowledge score.

Method of data collection

The data was collected personally by the investigator with due permission from the concerned authorities and informed consent was obtained from the participants in a consent form. Institutional ethics committee approval was obtained. Final year GNM nursing students were the one to whom the information booklet was administered in the nursing college. Post-test was conducted on the eighth day using the same structured knowledge questionnaire. The collected data was analysed through descriptive and inferential statistics.

all the students (100%) had good knowledge. The Findings show that Planned teaching has helped the students to improve the knowledge regarding organ donation.

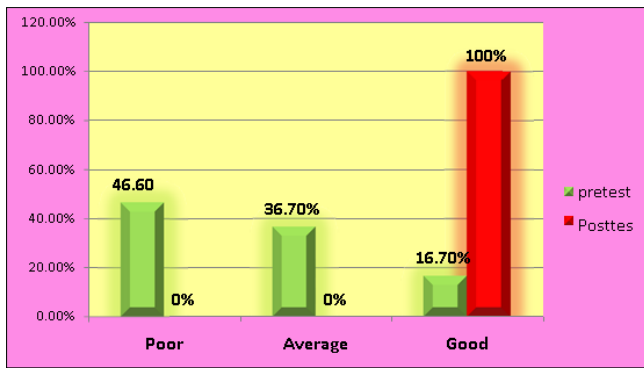


Fig 1: Bar diagram showing distribution of sample according to their level of knowledge

Table 2: Range, mean, mean percentage scores, SD, and mean difference of pre and post-test knowledge score n=60

Area	Range	Mean	SD	Mean percentage	Mean difference
Pre-test	6-18			12.7	2.77
Post-test	20-25			23.0	1.72
Maximum score=25					

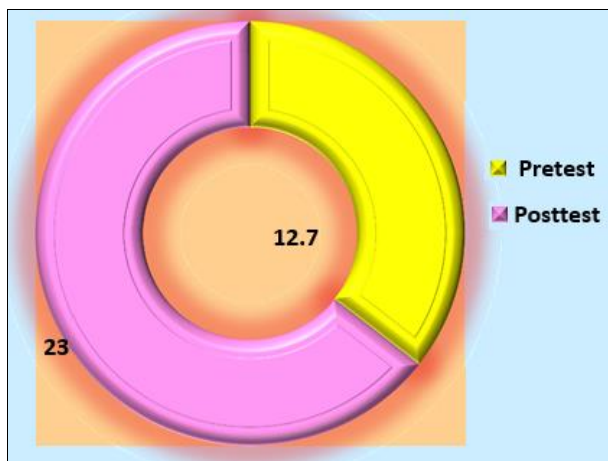


Fig 2: Doughnut diagram showing the mean pre-test and post-test knowledge score

Data presented in Table 2 and Figure 2 shows that in the pre-test the score.

Ranged from 6-18 and the mean score was 12.7 with 2.77. In the post-test the score.

Ranged from 20-25 and the mean score was much higher (23.0±1.72) than the pre-test score. The mean difference was 10.3.

Table 3: Cumulative frequency of pre-test post-test knowledge score n=60

Variable score	Pre-test		Post-test	
	Frequency	Cumulative frequency	Frequency	Cumulative frequency
6-9	4	4	0	
10-13	33	37	0	
14-17	21	58	0	
18-21	2	60	13	13
22-25			47	60

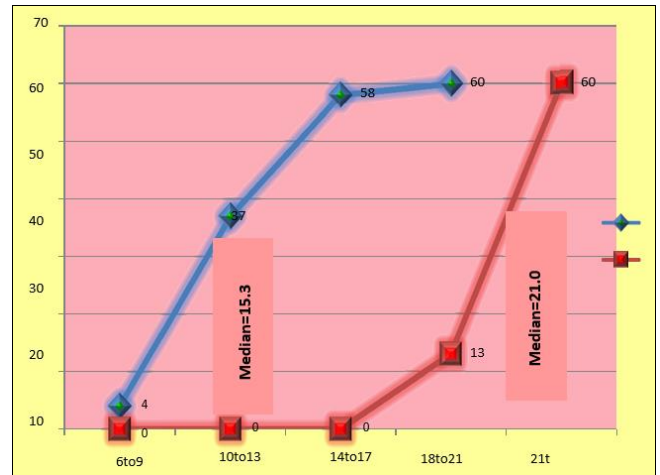


Fig 3: Ogive showing the cumulative frequency distribution of pre and post-test knowledge score

Data presented in Table 3 and Figure 3 shows that the post-test ogive lies to the right of the pre-test Ogive over the entire range. This shows that planned teaching programme was useful in improving the knowledge of the students regarding organ donation. The median value in the pre-test was 15.3 and that of the post-test was 21.0. This shows that the knowledge score was in the post-test was higher than that of the pre-test.

Section II: Effectiveness of planned teaching on organ donation in terms of gain in post-test knowledge score

To test the effectiveness of planned teaching in terms of gain in post-test knowledge score the following null hypothesis was formulated:

H₁: The mean post-test knowledge score of final year GNM nursing students regarding organ donation is significantly higher than their mean pre-test knowledge at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 4: Comparison of pre-test post-test knowledge score n=60

Variable	Mean score	SD	SE	Mean difference in score	Mean percentage gain	't' value
Pre test	12.7	2.77	0.42	10.3	41.2	24.52
Post test	23.0	1.72				

$t_{59}=2.00$ $p \leq 0.05$ Significant

Data presented in Table 4 shows that the obtained 't' value ($t_{59}=24.52$) is higher than the table value ($t_{59}=2.00$, $p \leq 0.05$). The findings are highly significant and it can be inferred that planned teaching programme regarding organ donation was highly effective in improving the knowledge of students regarding organ donation. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted.

Findings of the study revealed that PTP was effective in improving the knowledge of students regarding organ donation. It was evident from gain in mean post-test knowledge score. The obtained 't' value ($t_{59}=24.52$) was higher than the table value ($t_{59}=2.00$) at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be concluded that PTP was effective.

Conclusion

Organ and tissue donation is a life-saving and life-transforming medical process. It is most social and noble cause in the world. It is important that everyone discovers the facts about organ and tissue donation, decides whether to become a donor and discusses their decision with their family and public. One organ and tissue donor can save the lives of up to 8 people and significantly improve the lives of many more. People who need an organ transplant are usually very ill or dying, because one or more of their own organs is failing. They range from babies and children through to older people. People needing a tissue transplant can be of any age. In some cases, tissue transplantation can save lives. More often, it greatly improves the recipient's life. Nurses who are knowledgeable in organ donation can help many of them to regain their normal life.

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How to Cite This Article

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