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A study to assess the effectiveness of cognitive edification program on knowledge regarding organ donation among students of selected colleges

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Abstract

Organ donation/ gift is a one-of-a-kind social movement that impacts the conveyance of medical care to extensive variety of patients. Transplantation is the treatment of decision that further develops future and personal satisfaction. What's more, transplantation adds to lessening medical services use. The gift and transplantation framework addresses a perplexing practice and is subject to individual mentalities, social designs, social practices and strict convictions. Advances in immunology and surgical techniques are transforming organ transplant is an important therapeutical option. Organ gift is the gift of living tissue or organ of the human body, from a living or dead individual to a living recipient needing a transfer.

Objective: The aim of this pilot study assesses the effectiveness of cognitive edification program to improve knowledge among students of selected colleges toward organ donation.

Methods: Students completed a self-administered questionnaire after a cognitive edification programme. Non-medical students completed the same questionnaire at their study centre. The questionnaire included a test that was used to assess knowledge about organ donation. After completing pre-test then organized cognitive edification program regarding organ donation to improve the knowledge and enhance the number of organ donor for the benefit of the men kind. Then ask same questions to participant as the form of post-test and at the end calculate the pre-test and post test score to find out the level of knowledge on organ donation and also to assess the effectiveness of cognitive edification program

Results: The Participants are 30 college going students in the first-second year of B. Ed & D. Ed responded with majority, 26.67% (8) of sample are 27-32 Years of age. Assessment of the level of pre-test knowledge among students depicts that, majority of respondents (55.67%) had poor knowledge scores, (36.00%) had average knowledge scores, (05.00%) had good knowledge and (03.33%) had excellent knowledge scores. The finding of the study in post-test are majority of respondents (43.33%) had good knowledge, (39.00%) had excellent knowledge, (12.67%) had average knowledge and (05.00%) had poor knowledge of students.

Conclusion: This study shows that students of selected colleges have knowledge on organ donation and they express their interest towards organ donation after attending cognitive edification program.

Keywords: Cognitive edification program, knowledge, organ donation, students of selected colleges

Introduction

Organ donation is the process when a person allows an organ of their own to be removed and transplanted to another person legally, either by consent while the giver is alive or dead with the consent of the following of family members. Gift might be for exploration or all the more for the most part, sound transplantable organ and tissues might be given to be relocated into various person. Typical transplantations integrate kidneys, heart, liver, pancreas, absorption lots, lungs, bones, bone marrow, skin and corneas. A couple of organs and tissues can be given by living donors, similar to a kidney or a piece of the liver, some part of the pancreas, part of the lungs or some portion of stomach related framework, yet most gift occur after the provider has passed on.

Organ gift is the gift of living tissue or organ of the human body, from a living or dead individual to a living recipient needing a transfer. Brain-dead and dead donors. A living donor can donate his/ her one kidney, a segment of liver, a portion of pancreas and intestine and even a lobe of lung.

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After cardiac death, as blood circulation stops, the solid organs become unusable for transplantation. So, solid organs like heart, lung liver, pancreas and kidney can be donated by brain-dead donors as blood still meet peoples in these organs at the time of rescue. But tissues like corneas, bone, skin and heart valves can be donated within first 24 hrs of cardiac decease.

Experts say that the organs from one donor can save or help as many as 50 people.

Materials and methods

The study was a pilot study, work was done in small size of sample. A study was Pre-Experimental one group pretest post-test design. Convenient purposive sampling technique used to collect relevant data. The aim of the study was to calculate the knowledge regarding organ donation among students of selected colleges. 30 number of students of college were participate in this study. The tool was administered should helpful to collect the information or gathered the data on demographic variables and knowledge on organ donation was measured by organizing cognitive edification program among students of selected colleges.

The reliability of the tool was measured by using the instrument was estimated by test-retest method by using Karl Pearson coefficient correlation. The reliability value of the instrument was 0.75, which depict tool is highly significant.

Result and Discussion

From all the participant the majority 26.67% of sample are 27-32 Years of age, Males 62.27% in the sample, 59.33% are Hindu, 52.00% of sample are belonging to rural area, 80.67% of samples are married, 33.33% of sample are having Biology Subject, 66.00% of sample are known about organ donation, 62.00% of sample were attend seminar/campaign on organ donation. 83.33% of sample were donate own organ and 70.00% of sample were donate relative's organ.

The knowledge score was categorized as: Poor knowledge score is 0-08, average score is 09-16, good score is 17-24 and excellent score is 25-32. The result of pre-test knowledge among students depicts that, majority of respondents (55.67%) had poor knowledge scores, (36.00%) had average knowledge scores, (05.00%) had good knowledge and (03.33%) had excellent knowledge scores. The finding of the study in post-test are majority of respondents (43.33%) had good knowledge, (39.00%) had excellent knowledge, (12.67%) had average knowledge and (05.00%) had poor knowledge of students

Limitation

This study was a pilot project done within small limited college going students to enhance their knowledge regarding organ donation. Those students who are present at the time of data collection, shows interest to participate in this study and understand English language. Conclusion

Organ donation is a huge public health concern worldwide. The biggest advantage to organ donation is, it saves lives that would otherwise be lost. A single organ donor has the chance to save the lives or improve the quality of life for several people. Groups of organ contributors might have the option to compare with the beneficiaries of them cherished one's organs, which might give them the feeling that some great emerged from misfortune, especially assuming the

benefactor were exceptionally youthful. It gives the feeling that all life is holy and one beneficiary isn't more significant than another. When the organs are donated to the persons belong to different religion, indirectly it helps the community to grow in love, affection, tenderness, humanity, etc. So, the organ donation should be encouraged and the people should be motivated to donate their organ donation should be encouraged and the people should be motivated to donate their organs by conducting periodical educational programmes regarding organ donation. We can conclude that were a statistically significant in gaining knowledge on organ donation among college students. Thus, the intervention "Cognitive Edification Program" was effective.

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