

# Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Organ Donation among Adult Population at Kalyanpuri, East District, Delhi

Pooja Rani

Lecturer, Shri Mata Vaishno Devi College of Nursing,  
Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University (Kakryal), Katra, Jammu and Kashmir

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** While death takes you away, your organs can stay and save another life. Organ transplantation is enabling to enhance the quality of life of patients with end-stage organ failure. However, all patients suffering from end-stage organ failure do not have the equal opportunity for organ transplantation because of lack of donated organs. **Aim:** Objective of the study was to assess and co-relate the knowledge and attitude of adults regarding organ donation at Kalyanpuri, East District, Delhi. **Methods:** Community based cross-sectional study was conducted during January to February 2020 with 200 samples selected by random sampling technique. Data was collected by administering self structured questionnaire regarding organ donation. **Result:** Result concluded that majority of adults 173 (86.5%) had inadequate knowledge with unfavourable attitude 182 (91%) regarding organ donation. Only 27 (13.5%) adults were having adequate knowledge with favourable attitude 18 (9%) about organ donation. Positive correlation was found between knowledge and attitude ( $r=0.472$ ) regarding organ donation among adults in the community. **Conclusion:** Majority of population is not aware of organ donation and having unfavourable attitude regarding same. Researcher concluded that knowledge and attitude are positively correlated with each other regarding organ donation in the community.

**KEYWORDS:** Knowledge, Attitude, Organ Donation, Organ Transplantation

## INTRODUCTION

“Organ Donation- A Gift of Life”. Organ donation is the gift of an individual to help someone who needs a transplant organ. Organ transplantation is one of the great advances in modern medicine. Unfortunately, the need for organ donors is much greater than the number of people who actually donate.

Organ Donation Day is observed every year on 13<sup>th</sup> of August. Organ Donation is donating a donor's organs like heart, liver, kidneys, intestines, lungs, and pancreas, after the donor dies, for the purpose of transplanting them into another person who is in need of an organ.<sup>6</sup> According to a survey In India every year about: 500,000 people die because of non-availability of organs, 200,000 people die due to liver disease, and 50,000 people die because of heart disease. Moreover, 150,000 people await a kidney transplant but only 5,000 get among them.<sup>10</sup> The organ donor can play a big role in saving others' life.

Organ donations are legal by Indian law. The Indian government enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs Act (THOA), 1994, which allows organ donation, and legalized the concept of 'brain death'.<sup>10</sup> Donor can be living or deceased. Living Donor is any person not less than 18 years of age, who voluntarily authorizes the removal of any of his organ and/or tissue, during his or her lifetime Deceased Donor is anyone, regardless of age, race or gender

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can become an organ and tissue donor after his or her Death (Brainstem/Cardiac).<sup>10</sup> More than 155 million people in India have registered as organ donors, but only about 3 in 1,000 can actually become donors when they die.<sup>3</sup>

India has a fairly well developed corneal donation programme. Most of the transplants done in India are living related or unrelated transplants. A total of 845 organs were retrieved from 310 multi-organ donors resulting in a national organ donation rate of 0.26 per million population in 2013.<sup>8</sup>

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

A community based cross sectional study was conducted from January to February 2020 among adult population residing at Kalyanpuri, East District, Delhi. A total of 200 samples were selected by random sampling technique. Data was collected by administering self-structured questionnaire regarding demographic variables, knowledge of organ donation and attitude scale statements. Score was allotted to each question based on the response. Subjects who secured  $\geq 60\%$  were considered as having adequate knowledge, and those with  $< 60\%$  were considered as having inadequate knowledge towards organ donation. The score of the attitude was based on 3 points Likert scale, in which the score of 1 to 3 was given from strongly agree to disagree. Analysis was done by using descriptive measures (frequency and

percentage, Mean and Standard deviation) and Correlation of knowledge and attitude scores was calculated using Pearson's correlation method.

## RESULT

Out of 200 participants, 62 (31%) were males and 138 (69%) were females. Majority of adults 179 (89.5%) were Hindu in the age group of 26-35 years 97 (48.5%). Out of 200 adults, 71 (35.5%) were educated till primary. Majority of the adults 79 (39.5%) were housewife (Table 1). Most common source of information about organ donation was found to be television 128 (64%) followed by internet/

social sites 52 (26%), other source 11 (5.5%) and friends/relatives 09 (4.5%) respectively (Figure 1). In the present study, majority of adults 173 (86.5%) had inadequate knowledge with unfavourable attitude 182 (91%) regarding organ donation. Only 27 (13.5%) adults were having adequate knowledge with favourable attitude 18 (9%) about organ donation (Table 2). The mean score for knowledge was 4.56 with SD  $\pm 1.01$  and the mean score for attitude was 11.98 with SD  $\pm 0.53$  which shows positive correlation between knowledge and attitude having correlation coefficient of  $r = 0.472$  regarding organ donation among adults in the community. (Table 3)

**Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of adults according to demographic variables**

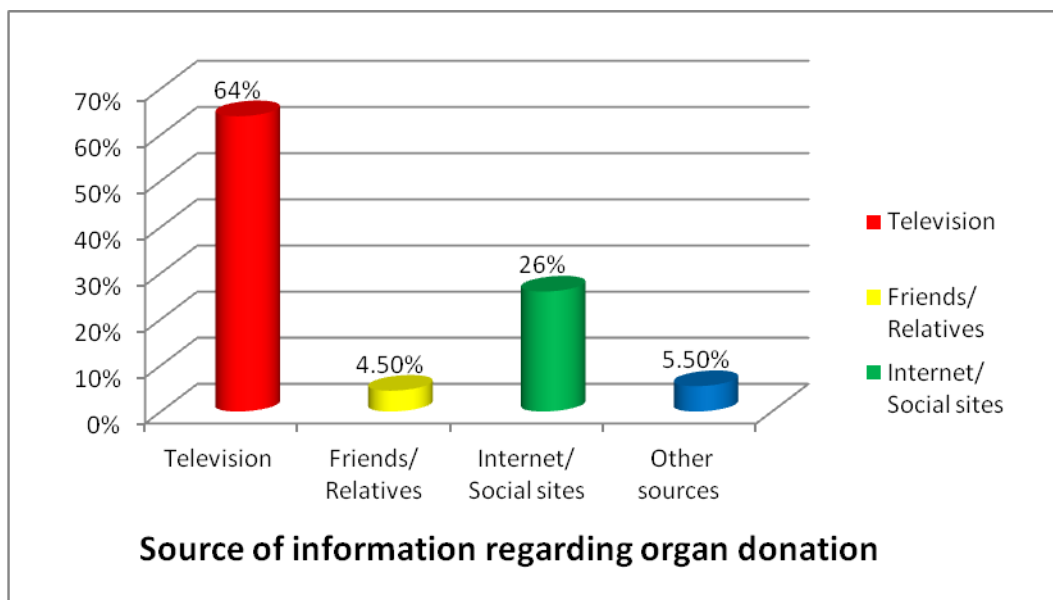
Demographic variables		N	%
Age	18-25 yrs	53	26.5
	26-35 yrs	97	48.5
	36-45 yrs	38	19
	>45 yrs	12	6
Gender	Male	62	31
	Female	138	69
Education	Primary	71	35.5
	Matriculate	60	30
	Intermediate	47	23.5
	Graduate	22	11
Occupation	Private job	56	28
	Govt. job	15	7.5
	Self working	50	25
	Housewife	79	39.5
Religion	Hindu	179	89.5
	Muslim	11	5.5
	Christian	02	01
	Others	08	4
Source of information	Television	128	64
	Friends / Relatives	09	4.5
	Internet/ Social sites	52	26
	Other source	11	5.5

**Table 2: Distribution of overall knowledge and attitude scores of adults in percentage**

S. No.	Parameters	N	%
1.	Knowledge scores	Inadequate	173 86.5
		Adequate	27 13.5
2.	Attitude scores	Unfavourable	182 91
		Favourable	18 9

**Table 3: Co-relation between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adults in community**

Aspect	Maximum score	Range score	Mean	SD	Correlation
Knowledge	10	5	4.56	1.01	0.472
Attitude	15	3	11.98	0.53	



**Figure 1: Source of information regarding organ donation.**

## DISCUSSION

A cross-sectional study was undertaken to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adult population at Kalyanpuri, East District, Delhi, from January to February 2020. The data was collected using self structured questionnaire from 200 study subjects which were selected by random sampling technique to assess their knowledge regarding organ donation. The data collected was analyzed by using inferential statistics and correlation of knowledge and attitude scores was calculated using Pearson's correlation method. In the present study, majority of adults 173 (86.5%) had inadequate knowledge with unfavourable attitude 182 (91%) regarding organ donation. Only 27 (13.5%) adults were having adequate knowledge with favourable attitude 18 (9%) about organ donation. The researcher found positive correlation between knowledge and attitude of adults regarding organ donation ( $r=0.472$ ).

## CONCLUSION

Organ transplantation is one of the great advances in modern medicine. Unfortunately, the need for organ donors is much greater than the number of people who actually donate. From the present study researcher concluded that majority of population is not aware of organ donation and having unfavourable attitude regarding same. Researcher concluded that knowledge and attitude are positively correlated with each other regarding organ donation in the community. Efficient measures should be taken to educate the general population with relevant information with the involvement of media, health personnel, non-governmental organizations like GYOF (Gift your organ foundation) and MOHAN foundation and religious scholars.

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