



**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH SCIENCE & MANAGEMENT**  
**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE ATTITUDE OF NURSING STUDENTS TOWARDS ORGAN DONATION IN A SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE CHALAKUDY**  
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### **Abstract**

This study was conducted to assess the attitude of 4<sup>th</sup> year Bsc nursing students towards organ donation in a selected nursing college at chalakudy. The objectives were to assess the attitude of 4<sup>th</sup> year Bsc nursing students towards organ donation, to find out the relationship between the attitude towards organ donation and selected socio-demographic variables. Non-experimental descriptive design and non-probability convenient sampling technique were used. Data was collected by structured self-administrative 4 point scale. The result reveals that the selected samples of students are in between the age group of 21-24 years. All samples were females. The majority of samples had favourable attitude towards organ donation, ie, 92.5%. Only 7.5% samples had moderately favourable attitude and there was no unfavourable attitude.

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### **Introduction**

Organ and tissue dysfunction and failure cause high mortality rates around the world. Tissue and organ donation is an established, cost-effective, lifesaving treatment for patients with organ failure. However there is a large gap between the need for and supply of donor organs.

Unofficial statistics from India indicate that there are nearly 300 deaths everyday due to organ failure. That is more than 1 lakh deaths per year. India needs organ donors. One of the reasons for the donor shortage in this country is the myths and misconceptions clouding the issue, particularly among those who have not personally encountered transplant recipient or family of donors.

The transplantation of human organs act, 1994 heralded a significant change in the organ donation and transplantation scene in India. Many of the states adopted it, but hardly any focused work done towards furthering the decreased organ donation programme.

Muslims donors agree to donate organ after death immediately without storing it in organ banks. The current organ donation per million for cadaver in India is 0.05 per million a recent survey conducted by times of India, 30<sup>th</sup> July 2013.

In India, every year 5 lakh people die because of non-availability of organ. 2 lakh people die of liver diseases. 50,000 people die from heart disease. 1,50,000 people await a kidney transplant but only 5,000 get one. 10 lakh people suffer from corneal blindness and await transplant.

On average ,

- ❖ Over 3000 new patients are added to the kidney waiting list each month.
- ❖ 13 people die each day while waiting for a lifesaving kidney transplant.
- ❖ Every 14 minutes someone is added to the kidney transplant list.
- ❖ In 2014, 4761 patients died while waiting for a kidney transplant list.

### **Statement of the Problem**

A study to assess the attitude Nursing students towards organ donation in a selected Nursing College Chalakudy.

### **Objectives**

- To assess the attitude of 4<sup>th</sup> year Bsc nursing students towards organ donation
- To find out the relationship between the attitude towards organ donation and selected socio-demographic variables



## Research Methodology

### Research Approach

Quantitative research approach is used for the present study.

### Research Design

The research design adapted for study was non-experimental descriptive design.

### Variables

Demographic variables (age, religion, type of family, area of living, course, history of organ donation and organ reception) is used for the study.

### Setting of the Study

The study is conducted in the St.James College Of Nursing, Chalakudy..

### Population

The population in the study comprised of the students from the St. James College Of Nursing, Chalakudy.

### Sample

In this study, sample subject comprised of 40, 4<sup>th</sup> year Bsc nursing students from St.James College Of Nursing.

### Sampling Technique

Non-probability convenient sampling technique is used by the investigator in this study.

### Sampling Criteria

#### Inclusion criteria:-

- Undergraduate nursing students: age-between 20-25 years.
- Students who are willing to participate in this study.

**Exclusion criteria:-** Students who are not available at the time of study.

### Data Collection Procedure

This study was conducted after obtaining the formal consent from the principal of St.James College of Nursing. The data collection was done on 19-8-2016. Samples were selected by using non-probability convenient sampling technique. The data was collected from 40, 4<sup>th</sup> year Bsc nursing students of St.James College Of Nursing, Chalakudy. The investigators provided the self-administrative questionnaire to the students. The filled questionnaires were collected after 20 minutes. The students were co-operative and investigators expressed their gratitude for their co-operation.

### Data analysis and interpretation

- **Section 1: Demographic Variables.**

Figure 1: Distribution of nursing students according to religion.

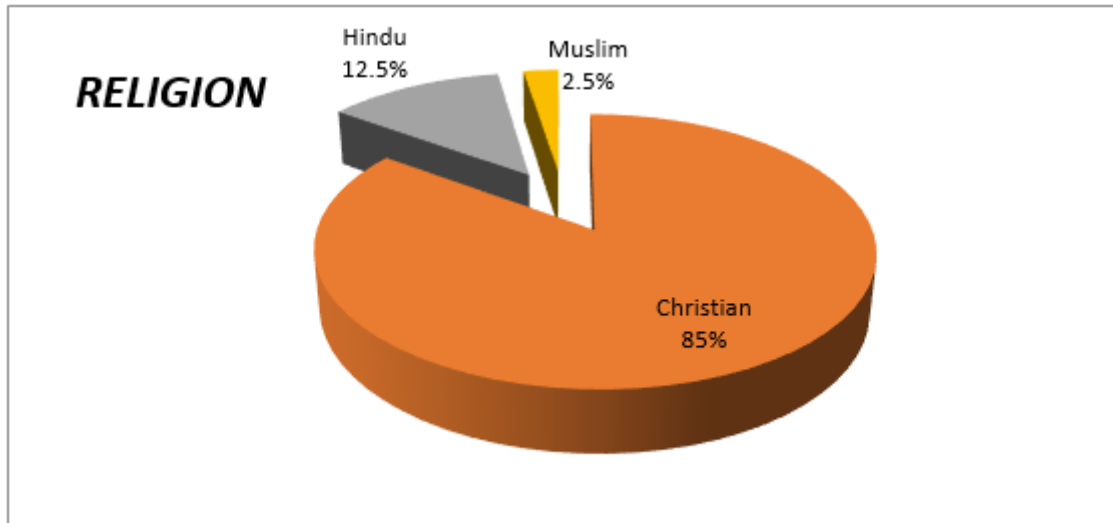


Figure.1. depicts that majority of the samples were Christians -34(85%), Hindus were 5(12.5%) and only 1(2.5%) were Muslim.

Figure 2: Distribution of nursing students according to area of living.

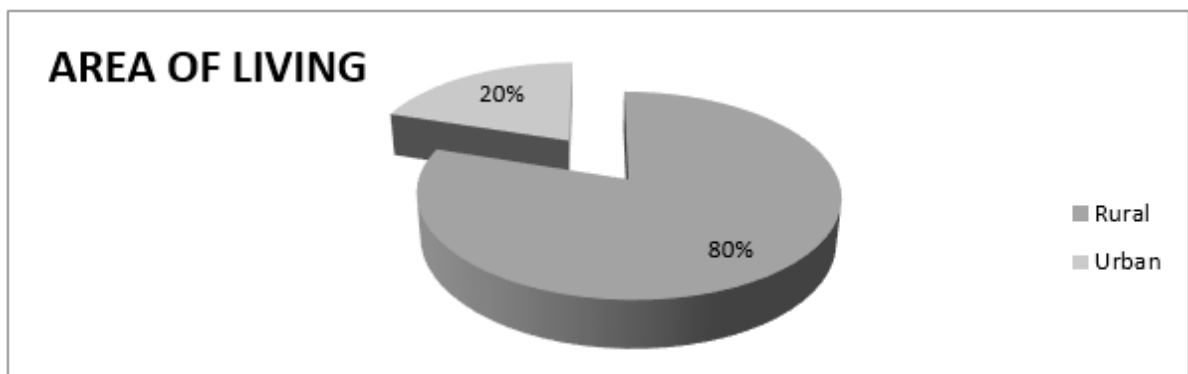


Figure .2. shows that 32 (80%) of the samples were belongs to rural and 8 (20%) of the samples were belongs to urban area.

Figure 3: Distribution of nursing students according to type of family

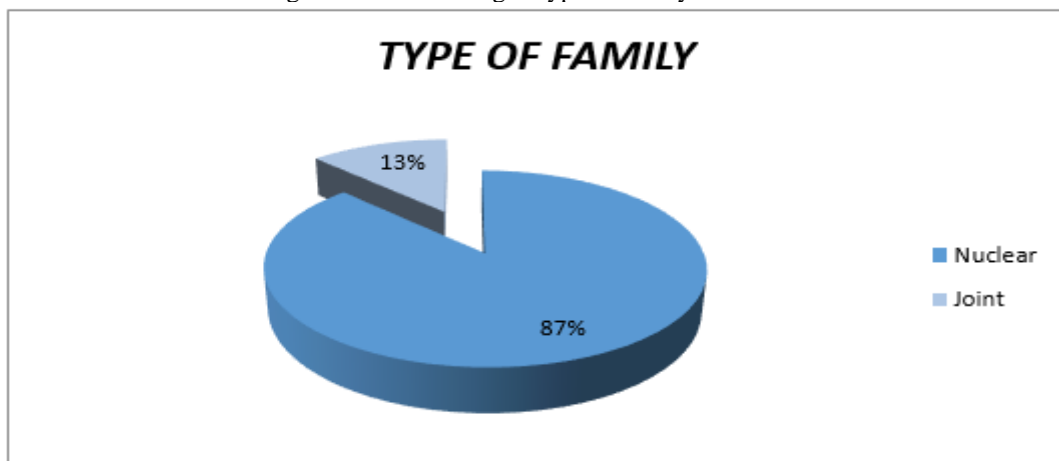


Figure.3. shows that most of the samples were belongs to nuclear family 35 (87.5%) and only 5 (12.5%) were belongs to joint family.



➤ Section 2 : Attitude of students towards organ donation

Table .1 : distribution of students based on the attitude towards organ donation. N=40

LEVEL OF OF ATTITUDE	RANGE	MEAN	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Favourable (81-120)	(84-109)	92.67	37	92.5%
Moderately favourable (41-80)	(70-80)	74.33	3	7.5%
Unfavourable (0-40)	0	0	0	0

Table .1. portrays that majority of samples had favorable attitude 37(92.5%). 3(7.5%) of samples had moderately favorable attitude and there was no samples with unfavorable attitudes. The mean score of favorable attitude is 92.67 and for moderately favorable attitude is 74.33.

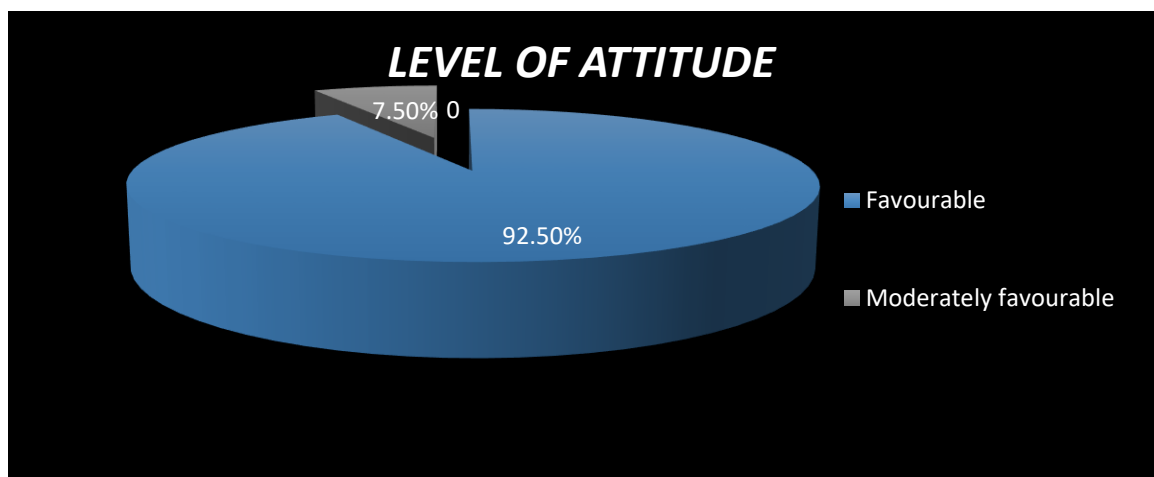


Figure 4

Table .2. : mean of attitude towards organ donation based on the individual items on the 4 point likert scale .

ITEM NUMBER	TOTAL SCORE	PERCENTAGE	RANK ORDER
1.	137	85.62%	10
2.	150	93.75%	5
3.	154	96.25%	2
4.	64	40%	26
5.	152	95%	3
6.	156	97.5%	1
7.	128	80%	14
8.	141	88.1%	8
9.	125	78.12%	15
10.	149	93.12%	6
11.	124	77.5%	16
12.	137	85.62%	10
13.	131	81.87%	13



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14.	97	60.62%	24
15.	112	70%	20
16.	88	55%	25
17.	109	68.12%	22
18.	122	76.25%	17
19.	132	82.5%	12
20.	108	67.5%	23
21.	116	72.5%	18
22.	132	82.5%	12
23.	146	91.25%	7
24.	110	68.75%	21
25.	151	94.37%	4
26.	137	85.625	10
27.	133	83.12%	11
28.	115	71.87%	19
29.	53	33.12%	27
30.	139	86.87%	9

Table.2. shows that the higher score is obtained for the statement no.6, the statement was “it is important for a person’s body to have all it’s part when it is buried”.ie, 30 samples disagree this statement . Following the second rank obtained for the statement no. 3, the statement was “I have a cultural belief that my body should be kept intact after death.” ie, 37 samples disagree this statement. And the lowest score is for the statement no. 29.,the statement was “I want to donate organ if I am getting money in spite of that”. ie , 33 samples disagree this statement. Following the second lowest rank obtained for the statement no.4 ,the statement was “ I have fear of surgical procedures.” ie, 25 samples disagree this statement.

**Table.3: mean and standard deviation of different aspects of attitude towards organ donation .n=40**

ASPECTS	MAXIMUM SCORE	MEAN	MEAN PERCENTAGE	STANDARD DEVIATION
1)General attitude towards organ donation .	36	28.75	79.86%	3.329
2)Myths and facts about organ donation.	52	41.97	80.71%	5.41



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3)Psychological aspects.	32	24.77	77.4%	2.598
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Table.3. presents that the highest mean percentage is for the myths and facts aspect regarding attitude of students towards organ donation, for that the mean percentage is 80.71% with the standard deviation of 5.41. the psychological aspect regarding organ donation showed the lowest mean percentage of 77.4% with the standard deviation of 2.598.

➤ **Section 3 : Association of attitude towards organ donation with the socio-demographic variables.**

**Table. 5 : Association of attitude towards organ donation with soico- demographic variables.**

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.	ATTITUDE		CHI-SQUARE VALUE	TABLE VALUE
	FAVOURABLE	MODERATELY FAVOURABLE		
<b>RELIGION</b>				
Christian	31	3	0.57	5.99
Hindu	5	0		
Muslim	1	0		
<b>AREA OF LIVING</b>				
Urban	8	0	0.81	3.84
Rural	29	3		
<b>TYPE OF FAMILY</b>				
Nuclear	3	2	8.65	3.84
joint	34	1		

**\*Statistically Significant At 0.05 Level.**

Above table shows that there is significant association between the attitude of students and organ donation. Significant association was found between the attitude and type of family ie, the chi-square value (8.65) seems to be higher than the table value (3.84). More favourable attitude is seen among joint family (34) than nuclear family (3). The table also reveals that no association between attitude and religion and area of living.

**Major findings of the study**

Socio-Demographic Characteristics Of The Sample : It was observed that, the selected samples of students are in between the age group of 21-24 years. All samples were females among the samples 85% belongs to Christian and 12.5% were in Hindu religion, 2.5% were in Muslim religion. Among the 40 samples majority 32 (80%) were living in the rural area and only 8 (20%) were in the urban area. Majority 35 (87.5%) were belongs to nuclear family.

The study showed that the majority of samples had favorable attitude (92.5%) towards organ donation. Only (75%) samples had moderately favourable attitude and there was no unfavorable attitude.

Mean of attitude towards organ donation based on individual items shows that the higher score is obtained for the statement no.6, the statement was “it is important for a person’s body to have all It’s part when it is buried”.ie, 38 samples disagree this statement. Following the second rank obtained for the statement no.3, the statement was “I have a cultural belief that my body should be kept intact after death”.ie,37 samples disagree this statement. The lowest score is for the statement no.29 and the statement was “I want to donate organ if I am getting money in spite of that.”Ie, 33 samples disagree this statement. The 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest rank obtained for the statement no.4—“I have fear of surgical procedures.”Ie, 25 samples disagree this statement.

The attitude of college students regarding different aspects towards organ donation showed that they are more promoting the protection and health of a person. Still the college students are showing a favorable attitude towards organ donation.



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Based on the level of attitude 92.5% are having favourable attitude towards organ donation and 7.5% have moderately favorable attitude towards organ donation.

The chi-square value identified that there is significant association with socio-demographic variable and attitude towards organ donation. The type of family ( $8.65 > 3.84$ ) the attitude towards organ donation which shows that joint family are having greater attitude towards organ donation but there is lesser significant association identified in religion ( $0.57 > 5.99$ ) and area of living ( $0.81 > 3.84$ ) regarding attitude towards organ donation.

### Conclusion

This study helped to gain awareness about the level of attitude towards organ donation. The study shows that 92.5% have good attitude towards organ donation.

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