



A study to assess the effectiveness of PTP on knowledge regarding organ donation among allied health students

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Abstract

Introduction: Organ and tissue donation is considered as ultimate humanitarian act of service for mankind. Transplant can save or transform the life of a person. Many study results supported, well- directed educational interventions are required to sensitize young adults about organ donation.

Objectives: To determine the level of knowledge regarding organ donation. To find the effectiveness of planned teaching program on organ donation among allied health science students in terms of gain in mean post-test knowledge score. To find out association between the knowledge regarding organ donation with selected demographic variables.

Methodology: An evaluative approach was used for this study. A quasi experimental one group pre-test post-test design was adopted for this study. 60 allied health science students were selected using simple random sampling method from a selected allied health science institution at Mangalore. Baseline performa and structured knowledge questionnaire tools used and the data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The result of the study showed that, the mean post-test knowledge score obtained (13.30) was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (8.73). The computed 't' value 9.86 ($t_{59} = 2.02$), $P < 0.05$ showed that there was a significant difference in the pre-test post-test knowledge score. There was no significant association between mean knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

Conclusion: Findings of the study showed that, planned teaching programme facilitates allied health students to gain more knowledge regarding organ donation. It can be concluded that planned teaching programme is an effective strategy for providing information and to improve knowledge of allied health science students regarding organ donation.

Keywords: PTP, Organ donation, effectiveness

Introduction

Organ donation is the procedure in which a person voluntary donates an organ of his body to another person. Moreover, it is a process of allowing the removal of one's organ for its transplanting in other person. In addition, organ donation can legally take place by consent of the donors when he is alive. Common transplantation includes heart, kidney, intestine, liver, pancreas, bone marrow, bones, skin and cornea [1].

Organ donation enhances the quality of life of patients with end-stage organ failure. But all patients with end-stage organ failure have not got the opportunity between due to lack of donated organs. There is imbalance between the supply and demand of organ donated, leading to loss of many lives. The donation of the organ is progressively increased over the decades and found excellent results in children than elderly patients. There is improvement in the results due to innovations and improvements in the peri-operative management [2].

Although India has carried out the second largest number of transplants in the world in 2019 [after United States, if fall behind the western nations like Spain [35.1pmp] United States and United Kingdom in national donation with a donation of only 0.65 per million population [2019] due to its key population. In accordance to World Health Organization, only around 0.01% of people in India donate their organs after death. Some of the reasons behind such poor performance are lack of public awareness, religious for superstitious beliefs among people, strict laws [3].

Objectives of the study

1. To determine the level of knowledge regarding organ donation before and after the planned teaching programme has been measured by structured knowledge questionnaire.
2. To find effectiveness of planned teaching programme on organ donation among allied health science students in terms of gain in mean post-test knowledge score.
3. To find out association between the knowledge regarding organ donation with selected baseline variables.

Methodology

An evaluative approach and a quasi experimental one group pre-test post-test design was adopted for the study. The setting was a selected Allied health science Institution at Mangalore. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 60 Allied health science students based on inclusion criteria. Demographic performa consisted of 5 items and structured knowledge questionnaire consist of 20 items. The resulting knowledge score were categorised as poor knowledge (<50%), average knowledge score (51-75%) and good knowledge score (76-100%). Validity of the tool was established. Permission obtained from the concerned management of the Allied health Institute to conduct study. Informed consent was obtained from Allied health students for data collection. After collection of baseline data and

knowledge level of students, planned teaching program implemented. Post test was conducted on the 7th day by using the same structured knowledge questionnaire.

Results

1. Description of baseline variables

Majority of Allied health science students (71.7%) belongs to the age group of 18-20 years, (23%) belongs to 21-23 and (5%) belongs to above 23years of age. (13.7%) of Allied health students are Christian, (56.7%) are Hindu and

(11.7%) are Muslims. Majority (80%) of the Allied health students are from nuclear family, and other (20%) are from joint family. Most of the students (60%) are residing in rural area, and (70%) of source of information regarding organ donation from internet.

2. Knowledge regarding organ donation.

In the pre test majority (76.7%) had poor knowledge where as in post test (45.0%) came to average and (36.7%) came to good level of knowledge.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre - test and post – test knowledge score n=60

Grading			Percentage	Range of score	Pre-Test	Post test
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0 – 50	0-10	46	76.7%	11	18.3%
Average	51 – 75 %	11-15	13	21.70%	27	45.0%
Good	76-100%	16-20	01	01.7%	22	36.7%

Maximum Score = 20

Table 2: Difference between mean pre-test and post-test knowledge scores. n=60

Area	Range	Mean ± SD	Mean%	Mean difference
Pre-test	4-15	8.73±2.24	43.65	4.57
Post-test	7-19	13.30±2.94	66.5	

Maximum score =20

3. Effectiveness of planned teaching programme in terms of knowledge score.

The mean post-test knowledge score (13.30) is higher than the pre-test knowledge score (8.73). The computed ‘t’ value ($t_{59} = 9.86$) was higher than the table value ($t_{59} = 2.02$; $P < 0.05$). Hence, it can be inferred that planned teaching programme is highly effective in improving knowledge among allied health science students.

Table 3: paired ‘t’ test to find out the difference in mean pre-test and mean post-test knowledge score. n = 60

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean difference	t’ Value
Pre-test	8.73	2.24	4.57	9.86
Post-test	13.30	2.94		

Maximum score = 20; $t_{(59)} = 2.02$ at $P < 0.05$.

4. Association between pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

The chi- square value was computed to find association between mean pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as age in years, religion, type of family, areas of residence and source of information. The calculated chi-square value was less than table value (3.84) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence it was inferred that there was no significant association between the mean pre-test knowledge score and selected baseline variables.

Discussion

Majority of allied health science students (71.7%) were belonging to the age group of 18-20 years and (23.3%) were belonging to 21-23 years and rest of the samples (5.0%) belonging to the age group above 23 years. Most of the students (56.7%) were Hindus, (13.6%) belongs to Christian religion, (11.7%) were Muslims (80%) samples are from nuclear family, (70%) were residents of rural area and (70%) had intermediate related to organ donation from internet. variables.

The present study findings showed that the mean post-test knowledge score (66.5) was higher than mean pre-test knowledge score (43.65) suggesting. This PTP helped in improvising the knowledge of allied health sciences students regarding organ donation. The findings of study consisted with other study which showed that in the pre- test 13% people has good knowledge, which increased in post-test as 57%. This indicates that PTP helps in improving the knowledge. The study conducted at Mangalore among 60 allied health sciences student showed that planned teaching programme is effective in increasing knowledge among allied health sciences student.

The findings showed that a significant increase in post- test knowledge score and computed ‘t’ value (9.86) ($t_{59} = 2.02$ $p < 0.05$) which showed significant difference between the pre -test and post - test knowledge regarding organ donation. The findings of this study are consistent with another study which was conducted among college students at Chennai. The results showed that the mean post-test knowledge score (12.05) was higher than the pre-test knowledge score (7.08). The paired ‘t’ value was (7.63) which shows high significant $p < 0.05$. It shows the effectiveness of planned teaching programme [4].

There was no significant association between mean pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

Conclusion

PTP is an effective strategy for increasing knowledge among allied health science students regarding organ donation. Studies conducted earlier have showed that PTP is helpful in increasing the knowledge of the participants.

Conflicts of interest

None

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