

Assess the Knowledge and Attitude on Organ Donation among the Employees of a Tertiary Care Multispecialty Health Care Setting

Swarnalata Patro¹, D Maryline Flinsi²

¹Clinical Instructor, Nursing, Apollo Hospitals, Bhubaneswar, India

²Principal, Apollo school of Nursing, Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, New Delhi, India

Corresponding Author: Ms. Swarnalata Patro, Clinical Instructor

Abstract: Organ transplantation has been found to be the sole possible treatment in most of the chronic illness & organ failure. It'd be possible to avoid wasting thousands of lives by organ donation. It's been found that the difficulty of organ donation involves lots of medical, legal, ethical, organizational and social factors. Although the shortage of organs has been found to be a world problem, the case in Asia is way worse. The most reasons behind the low percentage of organ donation in India are lack of awareness, improper infrastructure facilities, myths and misconceptions regarding organ donation. The demand for organ transplantation worldwide has risen exponentially within the last twenty years because of the increasing incidences of non-communicable illnesses, especially diabetes, hypertension, and obesity. Since these metabolic disorders are found to be related to multiple organ failure, organ transplantation is recognized as a life-saving procedure for patients with potentially terminal illnesses. However, long waiting lists for organ transplantation mean that a lot of patients with end-stage organ failure will die before they even receive a donated organ. The aim of the study was to assess the employees' knowledge & attitude on organ donation which is able to be help to avoid wasting more number of lives further the problems of long waiting lists of patients will receive a donated organ. **Methodology:** This study was non-experimental study conducted at Apollo Hospitals, Bhubaneswar with 104 employees to assess the knowledge and attitude on organ donation through a self-administered structured cross-sectional questionnaire. The participants were from the different departments of the hospital. (Dialysis technicians, Radiology technician, Physiotherapist, Critical care & Emergency technicians, Nurses of emergency, ward & critical cares, Front line managers, CSSD, MRD were selected using simple random sampling). **Results:** Out of 104 participants, most of nursing faculty (70.80%) & technicians (Dialysis & ICUs/ER) who were closely in patient care had good knowledge (20.83%) on organ donation than the other employees of different department. Majority of the employees had average knowledge (29.80%) about organ donation; however there is a scope to improve the knowledge (24.03%) as per the total study population. The questionnaire completion rate was 100%. About 37.50% of the study population was agreeable to donating organs after death and 62.50% were undecided. The factors that positively influenced their willingness to donate organs after death were favourable attitude. **Conclusion:** Healthcare professionals should take a stuffed with life role in clarifying any myths and doubts of individual regarding organ donation. However, the most of the participants had knowledge about organ donation; willingness to donate was found to be limited. Knowledge of the healthcare professionals regarding organ donation becomes the motivation for interaction between general population & healthcare professionals. More general awareness of organ donation & regular workshops/surveys involving the healthcare professionals will slowly awaken more & more positive attitude towards organ donation.

Keyword: knowledge, Attitude, Organ donation, End-stage organ failure, Transplantation

1.Introduction

The demand for organ transplantation worldwide has risen exponentially within the last twenty years thanks to the increasing incidences of non-communicable illnesses, especially diabetes, hypertension, and obesity. Since these metabolic disorders are found to be related to multiple organ failure, organ transplantation is recognized as a life-saving procedure for patients with potentially terminal illnesses. However, long waiting lists for organ transplantation mean that several patients with end-stage organ failure will die before they even receive a donated organ. The aim of the study was to assess the employees' knowledge & attitude on organ donation which is able to be help to save lots of more number of lives furthermore the problems of long waiting lists of patients will receive a donated organ. Organ transplantation is that the only available treatment in many chronic illnesses. & organ failure. Worldwide, organ transplantation saves thousands of lives [1]. Organ donation is complex and multi-factorial which involving medical, legal, ethical, organizational, and social factors [2]. Countries round the

world have reported that people's attitude towards organ donation is influenced by factors like knowledge, education, and year of experience [3]. Undoubtedly, the demand far outstrips the supply of organs and nobody can escape the cruel reality. Awareness on organ donation is therefore the sole reply of this depressing scenario. The more potential donors there are, the more the likelihood of organs becoming available to avoid wasting lives. Organ shortages are a world problem, but Asia lags behind much of the remainder of the planet. There's a large shortage of organs in India, and patients die while on the roll as they are doing not get an organ on time [4].

2.Material and Methods

- **Research approach:** Quantitative research approach.
- **Research design:** Non-experimental research design
- **Research Variable used:** Knowledge & attitude of the employees of different department.

{(Dialysis, Radiology, Physiotherapy, Critical care units, Wards, Emergency, and OT), Age, Gender, Education

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status of the employees, years of service (more than 1year))

- **Data collection method:** Self-administered structured cross sectional questionnaires.

Section A-Demographic Data

Section B-Knowledge of employees on organ donation

Section C-Attitude of employees on organ donation

- **Settings of the study:** Apollo Hospitals, Bhubaneswar
- **Duration of the study:** 3months (December 2021 to February 2022)
- **Target population:** Employees of Apollo Hospitals, Bhubaneswar working in different departments (Dialysis, Radiology, Physiotherapy, Critical care units, Wards, Emergency, and OT)
- **Sample:** 104 employees of different departments.
- **Sample Size:** Expected sample size is 104.
- **Sampling Method:** Simple Random Sampling

- **Inclusion criteria:** Dialysis technicians, Radiology technician, Physiotherapist, Critical care technicians, Nurses of emergency & critical care, Front line managers.

- **Exclusion criteria:** New joiners (>1year) supportive staff (security, gardeners, F&B staff)

- **Tool used for data collection:** Cross sectional question based (Self-administered questionnaire)

- **Data analysis:** Descriptive & inferential statistics.

3.Result

The data from December 2021 to February 2022 has been reviewed. The questionnaire analysis was divided into three sections. The section-A focused on the Demographic characteristics of the 104 respondents. Nurses (62.5%) and technicians comprised 22.1% and 6.73% physiotherapy & others 8.65% respectively.

Table 1: Section A-Demographic Data of Study Population

N=104 Employees

A. Demographic Data	No.	Percentage (%)
Age		
a.18yrs-30yrs	64	61.54%
b.31yrs-45yrs	35	33.65%
c.46yrs-60yrs	5	4.81%
Gender		
a. Male	17	16.35%
b. Female	87	83.65%
Educational status		
a. Under Graduate	14	13.46%
b. Graduate	36	34.62%
c. Post graduate	13	12.50%
d. Professional	41	39.42%
Department		
a. Nursing	65	62.50%
b. Technician	23	22.11%
c. Physiotherapy	7	6.73%
d. Others	9	8.65%
Designation		
a. Nursing	65	62.5%
b. Paramedics	23	22.11%
c. Executive	7	6.73%
d. Others	9	8.65%
Year of experience		
a. >1yr-5yrs	61	59%
b.6yrs-10yrs	17	16.34%
c.11yrs-15yrs	17	16.34%
d. >15yrs	9	9%

The data given in the Table-1 describes the demographic variables of total 104 number of employees participated in this study.

Table 2: Section B-Knowledge of Employees on Organ Donation N=104 Employees

B. Knowledge of Employees On Organ Donation		
Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Poor Knowledge	25	24.03%
Average knowledge	31	29.80%
Good knowledge	48	46.15%

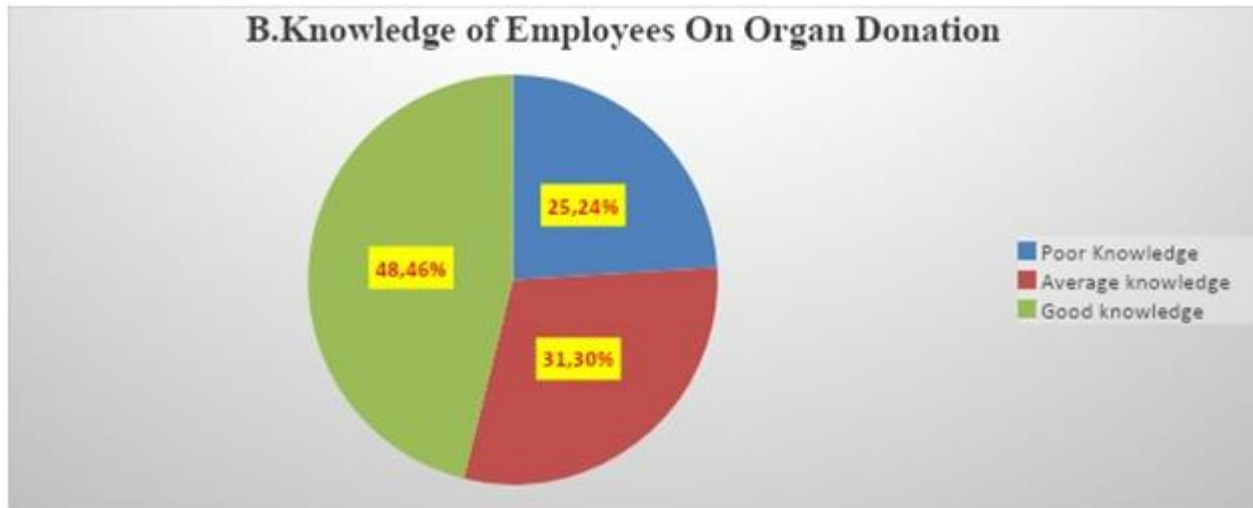


Figure 1

Table 3: Section B-Knowledge of Employees on Organ Donation (Individual variables in percentage)

	Good knowledge (48) & in %	Average knowledge (31) & in %	Poor knowledge (25) & in %
Nurses (65)	(34) 70.8%	(17) 54.83%	(14) 56%
Total			
Technicians (23)			
Dialysis (9)	(6) 12.5%	(3) 9.67%	(0) 0%
Radiology (5)	(1) 2.08%	(3) 9.67%	(1) 4%
Laboratories (3)	(0) 0%	(0) 0%	(3) 12%
ICU/ER (6)	(4) 8.33%	(2) 6.45%	(0) 0%
Physiotherapy (7)	(2) 4.16%	(4) 12.90%	(1) 4%
Others (9)			
MRD (2)			
CSSD (2)	(0) 0%	(0) 0%	(2) 8%
Frontline	(0) 0%	(1) 3.22%	(1) 4%
Managers (5)	(1) 2.08%	(1) 3.22%	(3) 12%

The data presented in Table 2 & Table 3 & Figure-1 describe that total 104 employees' knowledge on organ donation, out of which 46.15% has good knowledge, 29.80% has average knowledge & 24.03% has poor knowledge as well Table-3 describes the individual percentage & scope of improvement of knowledge.

Table 4: Section C-Attitudes of Employees on Organ donation N=104 Employees

C. Attitude of Employee On Organ Donation		
Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Negative attitude	65	62.50%
Positive attitude	39	37.50%

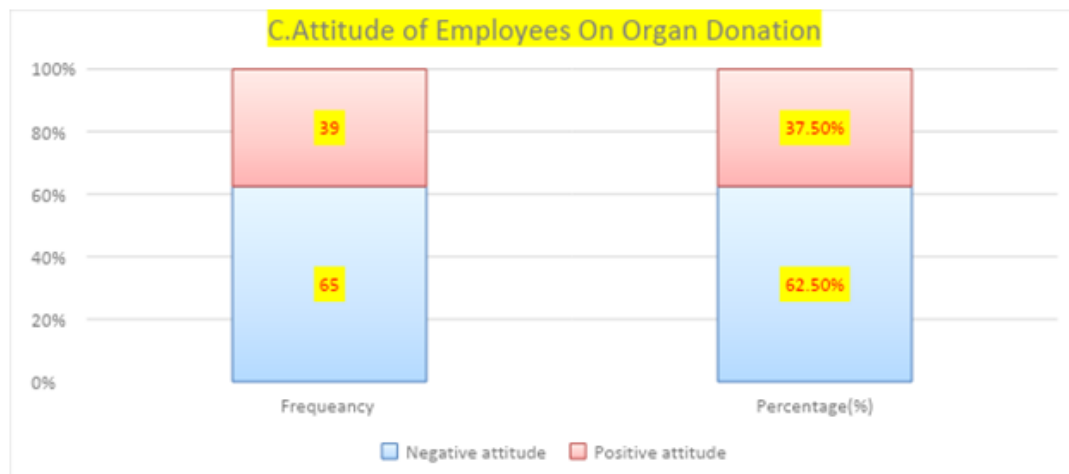


Figure 2

Table 5: Section C-Attitudes of Employees on Organ donation (Individual Variables in Percentage)

N=104	Total Positive attitude (39) in %	Total Negative attitude (65) in %
Nurses (Total 65, out of 54-Female & 11 male)	(29) 74.35%	(36) 55.38%
Total Technicians (Total 23, out of 8-Female & 15 Male) Dialysis (9) Radiology (5) Laboratories (3) ICU/ER (6)	(5) 12.82% (0) 0% (0) 0% (3) 7.69%	(4) 0.61% (5) 7.69% (3) 4.61% (3) 4.61%
Physiotherapy (7)	(1) 5.12%	(6) 9.23%
Others (9) MRD (Total no.2, out of 1Male & 1 Female) CSSD (2-Male, 0-Female) Frontline Managers (Total no.5, out of 2 Male & 3 Female)	(0) 0% (0) 0% (1) 2.56%	(2) 3.07% (2) 3.07% (4) 0.61%

Table 3 & Figure 2 describes the attitude of employees on organ donation, out of which 62.5% has negative attitude & 37.5% employees has positive attitude & Table-4 describes the individual attitude on organ donation.

4. Discussion

The data was collected by self-administered structured cross sectional questionnaires & it was divided into three sections of Section-A (Demographic data), Section-B (Knowledge of employees on organ donation) & Section-C (Attitude of organ donation). In Section-A, describes the details of participants from different departments & 83.65% were female employees & majority of age group in between 18yrs-30yrs (61.54%).

Section-B, the data was analyzed & got to know that nurses (70.80%) & technicians of ICUs/ER, Dialysis (8.33+12.5=20.83%) who were closely in patient care had good knowledge whereas the technicians of Radiology (9.67%) & Physiotherapy had an average knowledge (12.90%). The other departments like MRD (8%), CSSD (4%), and Technicians of Laboratories (12%), frontline managers (12%) had poor knowledge.

In Section-C, the data was analyzed & found that the attitude was positive (12.82+7.69=20.51%) to learn & adapt to knowledge of organ with majority of the technicians working in clinical field (Dialysis & ICUs/ER). But there was no enthusiasm to learn in frontline managers, CSSD, MRD (0.61+3.07+3.07=6.75%). Female workers in frontline managers CSSD, MRD & others were found to be more adaptive & eager.

5. Conclusion

This study found out that even though employees know about organ donation, willingness for organ donation is less. In countries like India, there is a significant demand for organ donation. In spite of huge population, organ donation is very limited. It can be concluded that there is need to educate people about organ donation and registration for organ donation. This can't be accomplished through electronic media alone, but health care professionals must intervene to clear all misbeliefs and doubts of people about organ donation and regarding its importance. Psychological impact on organ failure &

the scope of organ donation is not perceptible by the technicians of CSSD, MRD & Frontline managers.

Continuous education and awareness can result in the desired outcome & it will be help to save more number of lives as well the issues of long waiting lists of patients will receive a donated organ.

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Authors Profile



Ms. Swarnalata Patro, Clinical Instructor, Apollo Hospitals, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India



Ms. D Maryline Flinsi, Principal, Apollo school of Nursing, Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, New Delhi, India