



Research Article

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Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Level of Knowledge and Attitude regarding Organ Donation among Young Adults in Selected College, Coimbatore

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Abstract

Organ donation is the process of donating organs or biological tissue to a living recipient, who is in need of a transplant. Young adults, the future of the community need to be aware of organ donation. The Objective of the study is to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme (STP) on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among young adults. **Methodology:** A Quasi experimental, one group pre test post test design was used. Purposive sampling was used to select 225 young adults in selected college, Coimbatore. The data was collected using structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire regarding organ donation. **Results:** The effectiveness of STP was determined by comparing the pre test and post test scores. The 't' test showed a significant difference between the pretest knowledge score (8.47 ± 2.65) and post test knowledge score (9.89 ± 3.54) with 't' value of 4.4170 significant at $p < 0.001$. 98.22% had favorable attitude in the Pre test Scores. The Structured Teaching Programme was effective in increasing the knowledge on organ donation among young adults in selected college.

Keywords: organ donation, young adults, knowledge and Attitude.

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 donor is alive or dead with the assent of the next of kin. India has about 1, 40,368,937 road traffic accidents annually of which 67 percent could be potential brain dead victims from severe head injuries. In 2014, 155 deceased organ donors gave new life to more than 500 people in Tamil Nadu. This was the highest number of such donations the state saw since the cadaver transplant programme was initiated in 2008. The number of transplants done annually has been gradually raising. Currently around 5,000 kidneys, 1000 livers and around 15 hearts are transplanted annually (NOTTO, 2015) [1].

Statement of the Problem

Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Level of Knowledge and Attitude regarding Organ Donation among Young Adults in Selected College, Coimbatore.

Objectives

- Identify the level of knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among young adults
- Assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding organ donation
- Find the association between the level of knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among young adults and their demographic variables.

MATERIALS & METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted by using quasi experimental, one group pre test post test design. Purposive sampling was used to select 225 young adults in selected college, Coimbatore.

The data was collected using structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire regarding organ donation. Pretest assessment of Knowledge and attitude on organ donation was done using the questionnaires. Structured teaching program was done using Powerpoint presentation. The post test assessment was done after 7 days after STP using the same questionnaire

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

Table 4.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of young adults in Selected Colleges according to demographic profile (N=225)

S. No	Demographic data	Number of Samples	Percentage (%)
1.	Age		
	18 years	42	18.66
	19 years	46	20.44
	20 years	34	15.11
	21 years	2	0.88
	22 years	1	0.44
2.	Gender		
	Male	111	61.77
	Female	73	38.22
3.	Course		
	B.COM CA	92	40.88
	B.COM PA	42	18.66
	B.COM FT	42	18.66
	B.COM RM	49	21.77

Table 4.1 shows that majority of the subjects were 19 years old (N=46, 20.44). Majority of them were male (61.77%).

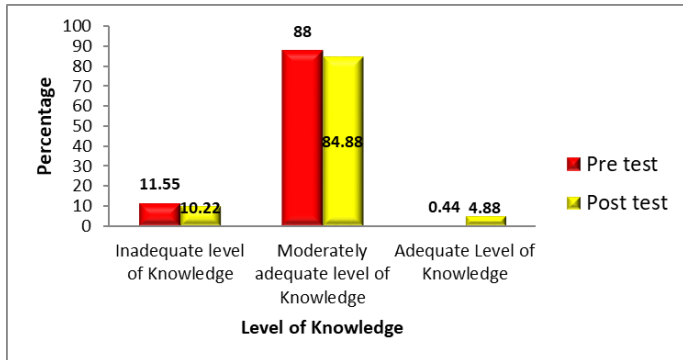


Figure 1.1: Bar diagram showing Assessment pre-test and post-test scores of Level of Knowledge regarding Organ Donation

Table 1 shows that in pretest assessment of knowledge regarding organ donation 198 (88%) subjects had moderately adequate knowledge, 26 (11.55%) subjects had inadequate knowledge and 1 subject had adequate knowledge. The post test assessment of knowledge showed that 11(4.88%) subjects had adequate knowledge, 191(84.88%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 23(10.22%) had inadequate knowledge.

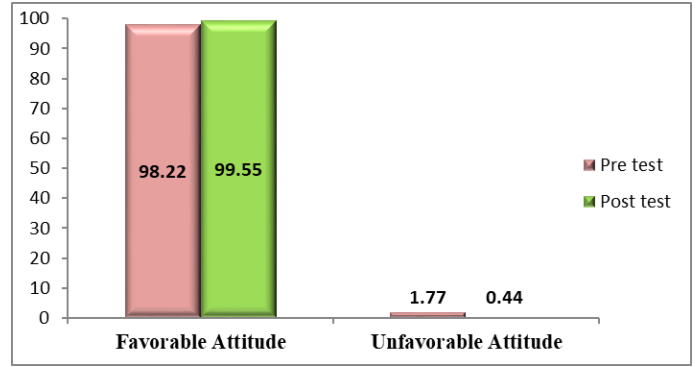


Figure 1.2: Bar diagram showing Assessment pre-test and post-test scores of Level of Attitude regarding Organ Donation

Figure 1.2 shows that in pretest 221(98.22%) subjects had favorable attitude and 4(1.77%) had unfavorable attitude towards organ donation. The post test assessment of attitude revealed that 224(99.55%) subjects had favorable attitude and 1 subject had unfavorable attitude towards organ donation.

Table 1: Effectiveness of Structured teaching Programme on Level of Knowledge regarding Organ Donation among Young Adults using Paired ‘t’ test. (N=225)

No	Groups	Mean ± SD	‘t’ value	Table value
1	Pre test Level of Knowledge	8.47 ± 2.65	4.4170**	3.131
2	Post test Level of Knowledge	9.89 ± 3.54		

Note: statistically significant -**p<0.001

Table 1 shows that post test knowledge score Mean = 9.89 ± SD=3.54 had increased than the pretest score Mean & SD (8.47 ± 2.65). The calculated ‘t’ value is 4.4170 which is more than the table value 3.131 and significant at p<0.001.

Table 2: Effectiveness of Structured teaching Programme on Level of Attitude regarding Organ Donation among Young Adults using Paired ‘t’ test. (N=225)

No	Groups	Mean ± SD	‘t’ value	Table value
1	Pre test Level of Attitude	73.76 ± 7.70	0.1805 (NS)	3.340
2	Post test Level of Attitude	73.62 ± 8.86		

Note: NS – Not Significant

Table 2 shows that post test mean score of attitude towards organ donation was Mean & SD (73.62 ± 8.86) which was almost equal to pretest scores Mean & SD (73.76 ± 7.70) with no statistical significance.

Table 3: Association between gender and on Level of Knowledge regarding Organ Donation among Young Adults using chi square. (N=225)

No	Demographic variables	Less than Mean score (< 10)	More than Score (> 10.1)	Calculated χ^2 Value	Table χ^2 Value
1.	Male	88	60	13.22*	3.84
2.	Female	24	48		

Note: statistically significant -**p<0.05

Table 3 shows that, there was a statistically significant association between gender and knowledge regarding organ donation ($\chi^2 = 13.22$, p<0.05).

Table 4: Association between gender and on Level of Attitude regarding Organ Donation among Young Adults using chi square. (N=225)

No Demographic variables	Less than Mean score (< 50)	More than score (> 50.1)	Calculated χ^2 Value	Table χ^2 Value
1. Male	1	151	1.62 (NS)	3.84
2. Female	2	71		

Note: NS – Not Significant

Table 4 shows that there was no significant association between attitude and demographic variables.

DISCUSSION

The pretest assessment of knowledge regarding organ donation showed that 198 (88%) subjects had moderately adequate knowledge, 26 (11.55%) subjects had inadequate knowledge and 1 subject had adequate knowledge. The mean knowledge score was 8.47 ± 2.65 . The pretest assessment of attitude showed that 221(98.22%) subjects had favorable attitude and 4(1.77%) had unfavorable attitude towards organ donation. The mean attitude score was 73.7 ± 7.70 . The study findings are corresponding to the study findings of Sander (2004) [4] 86% had adequate knowledge and 96% had favorable attitude in the community.

The post test assessment of knowledge showed that 11(4.88%) subjects had adequate knowledge, 191(84.88%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 23(10.22%) had inadequate knowledge.

The study revealed that post test knowledge score Mean & SD (9.89 ± 3.54) had increased than the pretest score Mean & SD (8.47 ± 2.65). The calculated t' value is 4.4170 which is more than the table value 3.131 and significant at $p < 0.001$. The post test assessment of attitude revealed that 224(99.55%) subjects had favorable attitude and 1 subject had unfavorable attitude towards organ donation. The study revealed that post test mean score of attitude towards organ donation was Mean & SD (73.62 ± 8.86) which was almost equal to pretest scores M & SD (73.76 ± 7.70) with no statistical significance. Since 98.22% had favorable attitude in the pretest, there was only 1.33% increase in post test which did not impact the attitude scores. The findings are supported by study findings of Kaur *et al.*, (2015) [5] and Cardenas *et al.*, (2010) [6] in which structured teaching program increased the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation.

The results showed that there was a statistically significant association between gender and knowledge regarding organ donation ($\chi^2 = 13.22$, $p < 0.05$). There was no significant association between attitude and demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

The study conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program showed that post test knowledge score Mean = $9.89 \pm SD=3.54$ had increased than the pretest score Mean & SD (8.47 ± 2.6) which was statistically significant ($t=4.4170$, $p < 0.001$). The post test mean score of attitude towards organ donation was Mean & SD (73.62 ± 8.86) which was almost equal to pretest scores Mean & SD (73.76 ± 7.70) with no statistical significance. The Structured Teaching Programme was effective in increasing the knowledge and attitude on organ donation among young adults in selected college.

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