Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Organ Donation Among Under Graduate Students

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ABSTRACT
According to National Organ and Tissue Transplantation Organization (NOTTO), 2017 statistical analysis showed that Gujarat was on 5th rank in organ donation in India. The main objective of the study was assessing the effectiveness of PTP on knowledge regarding organ donation among under graduate students. True experimental pre-test post-test control group design was adopted. 100 final year students selected from selected Arts and Commerce College by using simple random sampling technique. Data was collected between 15-2-2018 to 22-2-2018, by the tool which consist the selected socio demographic variables, self-administered structured knowledge questionnaire. The study findings depicted that there was a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test level of the knowledge score of experiment group than the control group. The calculated paired ‘t’ test value of knowledge score was 18.04, the calculated unpaired ‘t’ test value of knowledge score was 12.89, which was greater than tabulated value. So the given PTP was effective to enhance the knowledge of the undergraduate students. It also depicted that there was a significant association between pre-test knowledge score with their selected socio demographic variables like parents education, habitant and heard about organ donation. The study concluded that there was a need of different instructional strategies to enhance the awareness regarding organ donation in the community.

Key Words:
PTP, Organ, Donation, Graduate, Knowledge

Introduction
Life is a dynamic process. You were born with the ability to change someone’s life. We can’t help everyone but everyone can help someone. The gift of donated organ and tissue provides recipients with the opportunity to regain health and productive period of life. The medical advancement and technology has begun to save lives and the most miraculous achievement of modern medicine is organ transplantation which has the power to save the lives of the client. There is no age limit for organ donation. The donor has successfully procured organs from donors as young as a few days to adults in their 90s. A patient's medical history is more important than the age of the donor. If a person has a normal functioning organ and is in good health, then organ donation is certainly an option. New-born as well as senior citizens have been organ donors.

When you donate your organ you will save or give new life to the other person whom you will donate. After transplantation person can live for many years if no complication will found. The longest living kidney transplant is 34 years, longest surviving hear transplantation is 22 years, longest living liver transplant is 27 years and longest living lung transplant is 12 years. So by organ donation we can increase lifespan of the person whom the transplantation done successfully.
Need for the Study
Organ donation is legal by law because the Government of India has enacted "The Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994." Act No.42, which has allowed organ donation and legalized brain death. According to National Organ and Tissue Transplantation Organization (NOTTO) 2017 by statistical analysis in Gujarat organ donation status for 2014 were 80, in 2015 were 122, in 2016 were 136 and in 2017 were 242. According to the data provided by different reports mentioned it is clear that shortage of organ is a great threat to the medical field and while views of organ donation are positive there is a large gap between the numbers of registered donors compared to those awaiting organ donations on a global level. Lack of awareness along with myths and misconceptions add to the low percentage of organ donation. Young adults represent the future of the society and have a direct influence on family members and friends. A favorable knowledge of the young adults in this matter not only means a positive personnel attitude towards organ donation, but it can also be the determining factor for authorizing donation when faced with the death of a family member.

Statement of the problem
A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Planned Teaching Programme (PTP) On Knowledge Regarding Organ Donation Among Under Graduate Students In Selected Colleges Of Navsari In Gujarat State

Objectives of the study
1. To assess the socio-demographic variables of the undergraduate students.
2. To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among under graduate students studying in selected colleges of Navsari.
3. To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding organ donation in experimental group.
4. To compare the post-test knowledge score regarding organ donation among under graduate students studying in selected colleges of Navsari between experimental and control group.
5. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge scores with selected socio-demographic variables of under graduate students regarding organ donation.

Assumptions
1. Undergraduate students may not have adequate knowledge towards organ donation.
2. Planned Teaching Programme may not enhance the knowledge among the under graduate students towards organ donation.

Hypotheses:
H₀₁: There is no significant difference between pre-test knowledge score and post-test knowledge score of under graduate students of experimental group regarding organ donation.
H₀₂: There is no significant difference between pre-test knowledge score and post-test knowledge score of under graduate students of control group regarding organ donation.
H₀₃: There is no significant difference between post-test knowledge score of under graduate students between experimental and control group regarding organ donation.
H₀₄: There is no significant association between pre-test knowledge score with their selected socio demographic variables of under graduate students regarding organ donation studying in selected colleges of Navsari.

Conceptual framework
In the present study modified conceptual framework of Imogene King Goal attainment theory (1981) was adopted. King’s latest model of nursing incorporates three dynamic interaction systems: personal, interpersonal, and social, which lead to development of a theory of goal attainment.

Methodology
- Research Approach: Quantitative (Evaluative)
- Research Design: True experimental design
- Research method: Pre-test post-test control group method
- Research setting: Nar anlala College of Commerce and Management (experimental group) S.S Agrawal Commerce and Arts College (control group) at Navsari.
- Variables: Independent: PTP on Organ donation
  Dependent: Knowledge
- Research population: Under graduate student from arts and commerce stream from Gujarat state.
- Target population: Under graduate students for experimental group from Naranlala college of commerce and management and for control group S.S Agrawal commerce and arts college at Navsari
- Sample: Final year under graduate students from Naranlala college of commerce and management (experimental group) and of S.S Agrawal commerce and arts college (control group) at Navsari.
- Sample size: 100 (50- experimental 50- control)
- Sampling Technique: Probability sampling- Random sampling (lottery method).
Selection Criteria for Samples:
Inclusion criteria:
- Students who were willing to participate.
- from Arts and Commerce stream.
- who are studying in third year.
- who know to read and write Gujarati and English.
Exclusion criteria:
Students who are not present during the time of study.

Description of the tool
Section I: Performa for collecting socio demographic data which include age, gender, course of the study, religion, types of family, parents education, place of residence, have you heard about organ donation, sources of information.
Section II: Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding organ donation which comprises 30 questions related to knowledge regarding organ donation. Each right answer carries 1 mark and maximum score is 30 and minimum score is 0.

Results
Major findings of the study were as below:

Section 1: Socio-demographic variables
Most of the samples 48 (48%) were belonged to 21-22 year, 59 (59%) were female, 57 (57%) were from Commerce, 89 (89%) were Hindu, 61 (61%) were belonged to joint family, 57 (57%) were literate parents, 52 (52%) from urban, 54 (54%) had not heard about organ donation, 21 (21%) had resources was mass media.

Section 2: Knowledge regarding organ donation
Study findings showed that in pre-test majority of samples 35(70%) had average knowledge, 10 (20%) had poor knowledge and 5(10%) had good knowledge, where as in post-test majority of samples 43(86%) had average knowledge and 11(22%) had poor knowledge and no one had good knowledge.

Graph 2: Pyramid diagram showing difference between pre-test post-test knowledge score of control group regarding organ donation.

Table 1: Comparison of knowledge scores regarding organ donation between experimental and control group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge score</th>
<th>Pre test</th>
<th>Post test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 reveals that the post-test knowledge scores of experimental group was higher than the control group.

Table 2: Mean, Mean difference (d), Standard Error (SED), Standard Error of Mean Difference (SEMD) and paired ‘t’ values of knowledge scores in experimental group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge score</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mean difference</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>SEMD</th>
<th>Paired ‘t’ test value</th>
<th>df</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre test</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22.38</td>
<td>7.38</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>18.04</td>
<td>2.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post test</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calculated paired ‘t’ value 18.04 was greater than tabulated value 2.02 at 0.05 levels. Therefore, the PTP regarding organ donation was effective to improve the knowledge of samples in experimental group.

Table 3: Mean, Mean difference (d), Standard Error of Mean Difference (SEMD) and paired ‘t’ values of knowledge scores in control group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge score</th>
<th>Mean D</th>
<th>SEMD</th>
<th>Paired ‘t’ test value</th>
<th>df</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre test</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.22</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.60</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculated paired ‘t’ value 0.69 was lower than tabulated value 2.02 at 0.005 level of significance. This indicates that there was no significant difference pre-test and post-test knowledge score in control group.

Table 4: Mean difference, standard deviation of the mean difference and independent ‘t’ value of post-test knowledge scores between experimental and control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean difference (d)</th>
<th>SDp</th>
<th>SEMD</th>
<th>Unpaired ‘t’ values</th>
<th>Degree of freedom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.78</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>12.89</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculated unpaired ‘t’ value 12.89 was greater than tabulated value 1.98. Hence H03 was rejected. This indicates that the gain in knowledge score was statistically significant at 0.05 levels. Therefore, PTP regarding organ donation was effective to improve the knowledge of samples.

Discussion
The findings of the study supported by Mohan M.(2016) has revealed that post-test level of knowledge regarding the organ donation in experimental group that none of the students had inadequate knowledge, 15(37.5%) of the students had moderately adequate knowledge and 25(62.5%) of the students had adequate knowledge. Where as in the control group 27(67.5%) of the student had inadequate knowledge and 13(32.5%) of the students had moderately adequate knowledge and none of the students had adequate knowledge in the control group, which show that computer assisted instruction was effective to enhance the knowledge of the individual regarding organ donation in experimental group. The paired ‘t’ test value 19.86 at p<0.005 level of significance for knowledge in experimental group, whereas in control group and calculated paired ‘t’ test value 1.13. The knowledge calculated unpaired ‘t’ value 13.16 was greater than tabulated value 2.022, which indicate that Computer assisted instruction on organ donation was effective to improve the knowledge of the samples.

Nursing implications
The present study had certain Nursing implication towards the Nursing education, Nursing practice, nursing administration and Nursing research as follows.

Nursing Education
The Nursing curriculum includes the awareness regarding organ donation. As a Nurse practitioner she should know the organ donation requirement, organ donor rate, pre requisite for the organ donation and important things that convey the family members or patients for the organ donation, which increase the organ donor rate and increase the awareness regarding organ donation in the society.

Nursing Practice
Organ Donation is windfall to medical industry as it has helped in saving the lives of those who would have died otherwise. There is a great need for human organs for transplantation. Specially Medical Surgical Unit, ICU staffs are deal with critical patient so they can communicate and provide information regarding organ donation to the family members and patients which helpful for the society to decrease the death rate due to organ failure. As a Community Health Nurse she go for home visit and do the awareness by conducting health education regarding organ donation to the family members, adolescence and community people.

Nursing Administration
The Nursing administration should make necessary initiatives of:
• Collaborate with governing bodies to formulate standard policies and to emphasize the policies to the society.
• Organize the seminars, workshop, conferences regarding organ donation among the Nursing staffs and as well as in student Nurses.

Nursing Research
Nursing research can be focused on various factors of organ donation, which could help to assess the hindering factors for organ donation. It also focused on legal and ethical issues regarding organ donation, so it helpful for the staff nurse to communicate to the patients and relatives for clear the doubt and safety for the nurse. Disseminates the findings of the research through conferences, seminars and publishing in the journals. Future research needs to examine the impact of financial incentives on rates of deceased and living donors.

Recommendations
• Similar study can be under taken a large sample to generalize the findings.
• A comparative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation between rural and urban population.
• A comparative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation between Medical and Non-Medical students.
• An exploratory study can be conducted to assess the misconceptions regarding organ donation.

Limitation
This study was not generalized because of limited geographical area and limited sample size that was 100 only.

Conclusion
The main objective of the study was to assess the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme regarding organ donation on knowledge among undergraduate students at selected colleges of Navsari in Gujarat state. The statistical analysis revealed that there was a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test level of the knowledge score of experiment group than the control group, thus indicated the given PTP regarding organ donation was effective. So different instructional media can be used to enhance the knowledge of the people. However much awareness is taking regarding organ donation in the society and therefore various strategies must be initiated to address the issue.

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