

## Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Organ Donation among Nursing Students in Selected Colleges of Gujarat

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### Abstract

**Introduction:** Donating an organ can save a patient's life if they have end-stage organ failure. When it comes to raising awareness and influencing public opinion around organ donation, nursing students are essential. However, myths and information gaps persist.

**Methodology:** A quantitative cross-sectional study was conducted among 100 nursing students from selected colleges of Gujarat using a structured questionnaire to assess knowledge and attitude. Convenience sampling technique was used. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Results:** The study revealed that 70% of students had moderate knowledge, 20% good knowledge, and 10% poor knowledge. Regarding attitude, 65% showed a positive attitude, while 35% had a neutral or negative attitude. A significant association was found between knowledge and attitude ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Even though the majority of students have a favorable outlook and a moderate level of understanding, more educational initiatives are required to raise awareness of organ donation.

**Keywords:** Organ Donation, Knowledge, Attitude, Nursing Students, Transplantation

### INTRODUCTION

The procedure of obtaining organs or tissues from a donor and transplanting them into a recipient in order to preserve or enhance life is known as organ donation. It is among the most important developments in contemporary medicine.<sup>1</sup>

Patients awaiting transplants are dying at a higher rate due to the acute lack of organ donors worldwide. The disparity between organ supply and demand is still extremely

large in nations like India.<sup>2</sup>

Nursing students play a crucial role in increasing public awareness of organ donation as future medical

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professionals. Their expertise and disposition have a big impact on how the community views them.<sup>3</sup>

Major obstacles to organ donation include ignorance, myths, cultural norms, and religious misunderstandings. These elements frequently cause people to be reluctant to give their organs.<sup>4</sup>

Healthcare students' views on organ donation have been demonstrated to improve with educational interventions and awareness campaigns.<sup>5</sup>

Understanding the level of knowledge and attitude among nursing students is essential to design effective educational strategies and improve organ donation rates.<sup>6</sup>

End-stage organ failure can be effectively treated with organ transplantation. The availability and demand for donor organs, however, differ significantly.<sup>7</sup>

For individuals with end-stage diseases, organ transplantation is thought to be a life-saving procedure. Nurses' expertise and demeanor can have a favorable impact on patients' and family members' readiness to consent to organ donation and, consequently, organ donation rates. To determine the crucial ability of nursing students to assess their own understanding about brain death, donation, and transplantation by using a survey to examine scientific knowledge, attitudes, and predispositions associated with these subjects.<sup>8</sup>

China's current organ donation rate is much lower than both the actual demand and the global average. In order to promote and advance social and public welfare initiatives, nursing students are essential. The main objectives of this study are to assess nursing students' knowledge, attitudes, willingness to donate their organs, and attitudes toward dying, as well as to look into the function that attitude plays as a mediator in the relationship between knowledge and willingness. The secondary seeks to pinpoint variables that could affect the willingness.<sup>9</sup>

The most effective treatment for terminal and permanent organ failure is organ transplantation. However, it is anticipated that fewer than 10% of the world's need is met via solid organ transplants.<sup>10</sup>

It is clear that corneal transplants have a high success rate. However, due in large part to donor reluctance, there are currently not enough corneal grafts available to meet demand. given their vital role in healthcare

advocacy and education going forward. There has not been much research on Jordanian nursing students' perspectives on corneal donation, so it's critical to identify and eliminate any obstacles.<sup>11</sup>

Donating an organ is seen as a great deed. The primary healthcare professionals in this field in the future will be medical and nursing students. Therefore, their understanding, perspective, and attitude on organ donation are crucial for future advancements in this sector.<sup>12</sup>

### Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among nursing students
2. To assess the attitude towards organ donation
3. To determine the relationship between knowledge and attitude
4. To find association between demographic variables and knowledge

### Hypothesis

- **H<sub>0</sub>**: There is no significant relationship between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation
- **H<sub>1</sub>**: There is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation

## METHODOLOGY

The general research design and techniques used to carry out the study are explained in this section. It contains information about the population, sample, sampling strategy, study approach, setting, data collection tools, and data processing processes.

### Research Approach

Quantitative

### Research Design

Cross-sectional descriptive study

### Setting

Selected nursing colleges in Gujarat

### Sample Size

100 nursing students

### Sampling Technique

Convenience sampling

### Inclusion Criteria

- B.Sc. Nursing students

- Willing to participate

**Exclusion Criteria**

- Students absent during data collection

**Tool**

- Section A: Demographic variables
- Section B: Knowledge questionnaire
- Section C: Attitude Likert scale

**Validity & Reliability**

- Content validated by experts
- Reliability (Cronbach's alpha)=0.81

**Data Collection Procedure**

- Institutional permission obtained
- Informed consent taken
- Data collected through structured questionnaire

**Ethical Consideration**

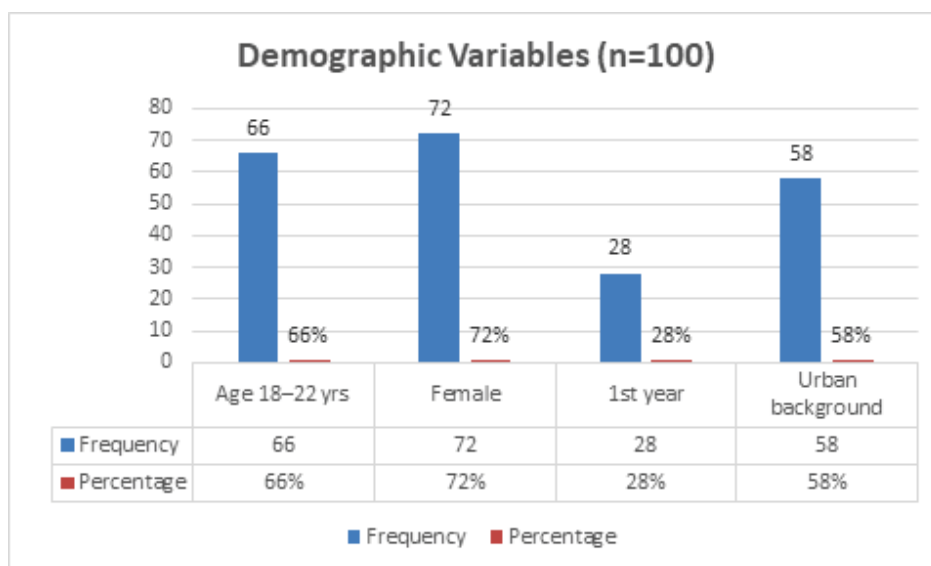
- Confidentiality maintained
- Participation voluntary

**RESULTS**

Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze and display the gathered data in line with the goals of the study. Starting with the distribution of participant demographic factors, the results are arranged under the following sections.

**Table 1: Demographic Variables (n=100)**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Age 18–22 yrs	66	66%
Female	72	72%
1st year	28	28%
Urban background	58	58%



**Figure 01: Demographic Variables**

**Table 2: Knowledge Level**

Level	Frequency	Percentage
Good	20	20%
Moderate	70	70%
Poor	10	10%

**Table 3: Attitude Level**

Level	Frequency	Percentage
Positive	65	65%
Neutral	25	25%
Negative	10	10%

**Table 4: Relationship Between Knowledge and Attitude**

Knowledge Level	Positive Attitude	Negative Attitude
Good	18	2
Moderate	40	30
Poor	7	3

**Chi-square test:** Significant ( $p < 0.05$ )

### Result Summary

- Majority (70%) had moderate knowledge
- 65% showed positive attitude
- Better knowledge → better attitude
- Significant relationship found between knowledge and attitude

### DISCUSSION

The findings of the study indicate that most nursing students possess moderate knowledge regarding organ donation, which is consistent with previous research studies. However, a smaller proportion demonstrated comprehensive understanding.

The study also revealed that a majority of students had a positive attitude toward organ donation, which is encouraging for future healthcare promotion. However, the presence of neutral and negative attitudes suggests the need for further awareness programs.

The significant association between knowledge and attitude indicates that improving knowledge can lead to more favorable attitudes toward organ donation.

### CONCLUSION

The study concludes that nursing students have moderate knowledge and generally positive attitudes

regarding organ donation. However, educational interventions are necessary to enhance knowledge and address misconceptions.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Conduct awareness programs on organ donation
- Include organ donation topics in nursing curriculum
- Organize workshops and seminars
- Promote organ donation campaigns in colleges
- Further studies with larger sample size

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**Conflict of Interest :** None.

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