

A Study to Assess Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Organ Donation among Health Professionals of Selected Colleges of Anand District- Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

The current study aims to assess knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among health professionals of selected colleges of Anand District. Life is too precious to be lost to an organ failure. But millions have lost their lives when a vital organ failed to function in their body. Health professionals who are more concerned related to educate students in health sectors so every health professional needs to know all aspects of organ donation process including legal aspects of organ donation to save precious lives from being lost before their time.

Many studies level of awareness among health care professionals on organ donation. In fact, the health care professionals demonstrated a general positive attitude towards donation and transplantation but when assessed on a more personal level, they were less keen on donating organs. None of the participants had complete knowledge as to who should authorize brain death as identified barriers of organ donation advancement include lack of knowledge, personal beliefs, and a negative attitude from health professionals. It was also observed that they were interested in knowing more about the subject of organ donation.

Keywords: Organ Donation, Health Professionals, Knowledge and Attitude.

Introduction

“A literature review is a body of text that aims to review the critical points of knowledge on a particular topic of research.”

—ANA, 2000

A review of literature is a description and analysis of the literature relevant to a particular field or topic. It provides an overview of what work already had been carried out, who are the key researchers who did that work, which of the questions are already answered regarding a particular area of research interest, what

methods and methodologies were used to answer the particular questions and what are the prevailing theories and hypotheses.

Swain S. Prog Transplant. Date of publication 2011. Clinical nurse educators are advanced practice nurses with preparation at the master's level or higher. Such nurses play an important role in organ procurement organizations. As leaders and members of the team, they provide structure and design to the training process. These educators oversee orientation of new employees, serve as mentors to preceptors, assess the learning needs of the organization, and provide ongoing training to veteran staff. Clinical nurse educators also contribute to continuous quality improvement for the organization and help to comply with regulatory standards. ⁽¹⁾

Poreddi, B V Katyayani, Sailaxmi Gandhi, Suresh Badamath, Rohini Thimmaiah, Date of publication 2016, Globally, there is an acute shortage of organs for transplantation. Health professionals play an important

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role in raising awareness, motivating, and subsequently increasing the organ donation rates. Research related to nursing students' attitudes toward organ donation is limited from India. We aimed to assess undergraduate nursing students' knowledge, attitudes, and willingness to donate organs. This was a cross-sectional descriptive study carried out among conveniently selected undergraduate nursing students ($n = 271$) using self-reported questionnaires. The mean score indicates that 66.7% of the participants had adequate level of knowledge [mean \pm standard deviation (SD), 7.34 ± 1.61] and 72.3% hold positive attitudes (mean \pm SD, 83.9 ± 1.01) toward organ donation. Statistically significant correlation ($r = 0.265$, $P < 0.001$) was observed between knowledge and attitudes of the participants toward organ donation. The findings suggest the need for revising the nursing curricula to prepare the future nurses' competent in encountering the issues related to organ donation and fostering.⁽²⁾

Bothamley J. Br J Theatre Nurs. Date of publication 1999. Organ harvesting is part of the practice of many perioperative nurses in general hospitals. Add to this the fact that organ harvesting often takes place outside 'normal' working hours, and that the staff providing facilities for donation are left with the body and the mess, it is evident that both the issue and the perioperative nurse's part in this practice require some special attention. This is the first of three excellent articles by Janet Bothamley, based on her wide ranging review of the literature covering theatre nurses' perceptions of organ retrieval. Consent and patients' rights, and brain stem death, will be dealt with in the subsequent articles.⁽³⁾

Maureen E. Bishop Date of publication 1994, Nurses today are caring for a wide array of patients that may include potential organ donors or organ transplant recipients. The purpose of this descriptive correlational study was to explore the knowledge nurses possess and the attitude they hold regarding organ donation, using Jean theory of human caring as the conceptual framework. convenience sample of approximately 200 registered nurses. The knowledge level had a mean score of 6.69 with a possible high of 11. This suggests that the knowledge level of the registered nurses regarding organ donation is insufficient. The registered nurses were found to have a positive attitude regarding the organ donation process and that their attitude would be influenced by increasing their knowledge of the organ donation process. This study suggests the need for further research into the effectiveness of current education programs for healthcare professionals regarding the organ donation.⁽⁴⁾

Funmi Ojawoniyi RN, BSc, MSc, Kevin Gormley PhD, RN, MSc, Date of publication 15 January 2018, Globally, there remains a perennial disequilibrium between organ donation and organ transplantation. Several factors account for this disequilibrium; however, as healthcare professionals are not only strategically positioned as the primary intermediaries between organ donors and transplant recipients, but also professionally situated as the implementers of organ donation and transplantation processes, they are often blamed for the global organ shortage.⁽⁵⁾

Aulisio MP, et al. Crit Care Med. Date of publication 2007 Taking values seriously: Ethical challenges in organ donation Last year, >28,000 people received organ transplants from >14,000 donors in the United States. Critical care professionals know the sad reality behind the statistical scarcity of organ supply. They must manage anxious patients and family members who may be waiting for an organ that never comes, triage patients into and out of the intensive care unit. Equally significant ethical challenges arise on the donor side, whether it is working through difficult end-of-life decisions, identifying when to call the organ procurement organization, caring for brain-dead patients, managing a candidate for donation after cardiac death, or caring for a living donor postoperatively. This article discusses some of the difficult ethical challenges raised by organ donation and transplantation for critical care professionals, focusing on end-of-life decision making, donation after cardiac death, and living organ donation.⁽⁶⁾

Taimur Salem Date of publication 2009 A study to assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding organ donation in a selected adult population in Pakistan. Convenience sampling was used to generate a sample of 440; 408 interviews were successfully completed and used for analysis. Data collection was carried out via a face to face interview based on a pre-tested questionnaire in selected public areas of Karachi, Pakistan. Data was analyzed using SPSS v.15 and associations were tested using the Pearson's Chi square test. Knowledge about organ donation was significantly associated with education ($p = 0.000$) and socioeconomic status ($p = 0.038$). 70/198 (35.3%) people expressed a high motivation to donate. Allowance of organ donation in religion was significantly associated with the motivation to donate ($p = 0.000$). Television emerged as the major source of information. Only 3.5% had themselves donated an organ; with only one person being an

actual kidney donor. Conclusion Better knowledge may ultimately translate into the act of donation. Effective measures should be taken to educate people with relevant information with the involvement of media, doctors and religious scholars.⁽⁷⁾

Terbonssen Date of publication 2015 a study to assess the influence of information campaigns on the specific knowledge and the willingness to donate organs. We conducted an online survey based on recruitment via Facebook groups, advertisements using the snowball effect, and on mailing lists of medical faculties in Germany. Besides the demographic data, the willingness to hold an organ donor card was investigated. Specific knowledge regarding transplantation was explored using five factual questions resulting in a specific knowledge score. We recruited a total of 2484 participants, of which 32.7% (300/917) had received information material. Mean age was 29.9 (SD 11.0, median 26.0). The specific knowledge score and the percentage of organ donor card holders showed a linear association ($P < .001$). The information campaign was not associated with a relevant increase in specific knowledge, but with an increased rate in organ donor card holders. This effect is most likely related to the feeling of being informed, together with an easy access to the organ donor card.⁽⁸⁾

Francisco Javier Mercado-Martinez Date of publication 2015 The purpose of this study was to review the empirical studies on health personnel's views towards organ donation and transplantation carried out in English, Portuguese and Spanish. The search was conducted in eight databases, and two search engines. Four groups of descriptors were used. The period covered was 1985 to 2013 was performed, prioritized the perspective of medical and nursing personnel over other actors, such as directors and organ donation coordinators. Health personnel's attitudes toward deceased organ donation was the most examined topic. In conclusion, a growing quantitative literature analyzes the perspective of physicians and nurses with regard to deceased organ donation and transplantation.⁽⁹⁾

Susan Morgan & Jenny Miller Date of publication 2007 a study to assess knowledge and attitude towards organ donation among premedical students. This is a cross sectional descriptive study in which a specially designed self-administered questionnaire to assess knowledge and attitude towards organ donation (OD) was used to perform a survey on a representative sample

of pre-medical students in a local high school whose major is biology science and medical students in Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University, Egypt. A total of 359 students completed the questionnaire. There is a significant relation between student knowledge and positive attitude towards OD ($P = 0.003$). Student's knowledge was significantly associated with seniority ($P = 0.0001$) and Christian religion ($P = 0.04$). There is lack of sufficient knowledge about the legal aspect criteria and details of organ donation process which directly contributing in reducing the positive attitude among Egyptian medical students. In a religiously and culturally accepted background, educational curriculum must focus on brainstem death is crucial for positive attitude from OD.⁽¹⁰⁾

Nisreen Feroz Al Date of publication 2013 To determine the knowledge and ethical perception regarding organ donation among medical students in Karachi- Pakistan. Data of this cross sectional study was collected by self-administered questionnaire from MBBS students of Ziauddin University from 2010 to 2011. Sample size of 158 (83 First years and 75 Fourth years) were selected by convenient sampling and those students who were present and gave consent were included in the study. The data was analyzed by SPSS version 20. A total of 158 participants from Ziauddin Medical University filled out the questionnaire out of which 83 (52.5%) were first years and 75 (47.5%) were fourth year medical students. Willingness to donate was significantly associated with knowledge of allowance of organ donation in religion ($P = 0$). Both 1st year and 4th year students are aware of Organ Donation, but there is a significant lack of knowledge regarding the topic.⁽¹¹⁾

Oluyombo, Date of publication 2013 A study To assess the knowledge and attitude of health workers toward organ donation in South-West Nigerian. a cross-sectional study conducted on 850 health care workers, self-administered questionnaires were used to obtain information from participants. Of 850 participants, 766 (90.1%) returned their completed questionnaires. The mean \pm SD age of participants was 36.7 ± 9.2 years. Majority (93.3%) of participants had heard of organ donation; 82.5% had desirable knowledge. Only 29.5% and 39.4% would be willing to donate and counsel potential organ donors, respectively; 36.5% would consider signing organ donation cards. Only 19.4% believed that organ transplantation is often effective and 63.4% believed they were permitted by their religion to

donate. There is disparity in knowledge of organ donation and willingness to donate among health care workers. Efforts should be intensified to give comprehensive and appropriate education to health care workers about organ donation to bridge this gap. ⁽¹²⁾

Joseph T. Altobelli Date of publication 2017 A descriptive correlational study to explore the knowledge nurses process and the attitude they hold regarding organ donation, using Jean Watson's theory of human caring as the conceptual framework. A convenience sample of approximately 200 registered nurses in 300-bed medical center, that does not have an organ transplant program was surveyed. The knowledge level had a mean score of 6.69 with a possible high of 11. This suggests that the knowledge level of the registered nurses regarding organ donation is insufficient. The registered nurses were found to have a positive attitude regarding would be influenced by increasing their knowledge of the organ donation process. This study suggested the need for further research into the effectiveness of current education program for healthcare professional regarding the organ donation process. future research should also focus on alternative education. ⁽¹³⁾

Mohadese Babaie,¹ Mahdi Hosseini,² Jalaeddin Hamissi Zahra Hamissi Author Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Nurses Regarding Organ Donation Published online 2015 Apr 3. doi: 10.5539/gjhs.v7n6p129 About 150 nurses recruited in this cross-sectional study randomly. After taking informed consent, questionnaires were filled. The data collection tool was a multipart questionnaire including demographic information, 18 questions about attitude and practice and 15 question about knowledge toward organ donation. The knowledge average scores were 50.60 ± 16.19 and 56.54 ± 17.48 for two groups ($p > 0.05$). The knowledge average scores between different age groups was significant ($p < 0.05$). There was a direct and significant relation between attitude and practice ($r = +0.33$, $p < 0.05$), attitude and Factors influencing attitude and practice ($r = 0.866$, $p < 0.05$), but the relation between attitude and knowledge was indirect and significant ($r = -0.183$, $p < 0.05$). Since the medical team are most important adviser for promote activities related to organ donation, it seems that educational curriculum and facilities should applied to enhance attitude and behavior favorable change of personnel towards this issue. ⁽¹⁴⁾

Conclusion

Majority of the study samples are lacked in the adequate knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among health professionals of selected colleges of Anand District.

Conflict of Interest: None

Source of Funding: No separate funding was received for this study.

Ethical Clearance: Permissions were obtained from College Head, Doctors of Respected hospitals of Anand district and consent was taken from participants.

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