

# A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme On Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Legal Aspects Of Organ Donation Among Staff Nurses In Critical Care And Emergency Units In Selected North India Hospitals

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## Abstract

This paper talks about the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects of organ donation among staff nurses in critical care and emergency units in selected hospitals of Gwalior, MP. The objectives of the study were to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects of organ donation among staff nurses in critical care and emergency units, and to find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects of organ donation among staff nurses of critical care and emergency units and also to find out the association between knowledge and attitude with selected background variables. The research approach adopted for the study was evaluative approach and the research design adopted was pre-experimental, one group pre-test – post-test design. Structured questionnaire containing 25 items on knowledge and of 15 statements 5 point Likert scale on assessing attitude were used. The findings of the study revealed that the Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects of organ donation was effective and the post test knowledge and attitude score on legal aspects of organ donation was higher than the pretest score. There found a significant association in the knowledge and attitude with previous source of information.

**Keywords:** Structured teaching programme, knowledge, attitude, legal aspects of organ donation, staff nurses.

## INTRODUCTION

Life is a dynamic process. It starts from birth and ends with the death of the individuals. In between comes different stages of life with different diseases and its problems. Medical Science is expanding its horizons by leaps and bounds and edging towards newer successes by unveiling God's miraculous mystery. In case any of the organs of the human body fails of function, medical science can extend its functioning for some time, but when an end stage failure is reached, just like a machine whose parts are changed, the failed organ needs to be replaced. <sup>1</sup>

The concept of organ transplantation as a therapy for replacement of non- functioning organs began in India, originated in mythological medicine in the twelfth century B.C. Lord Ganesha, revered as a God of wisdom and vanquisher of obstacles, is an example of the very first xenograft performed by Lord Shiva using an elephant's head. This mythical timeline lasted up to second century B.C, when Sushruta, our ancient Indian surgeon introduced the surgical timeline of transplantation by using skin auto grafts for rhinoplasty. Several Greek, Italian and other surgeons from many other parts of the world followed suit. Their efforts provided a tremendous insight into the likely surgical problems to be encountered in organ transplantation. <sup>2</sup>

Organ Transplantation being a boon to medical industry as it has helped in saving the lives of those who would have died otherwise. The fact is medical advances in the field of transplant immunology, surgical management; organ donation

and organ preservation have made the transplantation of vital organs possible. Thus providing a viable approach to the management of diseases that cause irreversible organ failure.<sup>3</sup>

There is a great need for human organs for transplantation. In fact, the need far exceeds the supply of transplantable organs. This disparity and unethical practice of commercial dealings of organ transplantation has led to the formulation of various legislations, attempting to regulate the scarce resources (transplantable human organs) and to help establish an equitable system to allocate the organs where they can do the most good. Legal Aspects is concerned with the legal issues of organ donation processes per the Transplantation of Human Organ Act 1994.<sup>4</sup>

Despite India being the leading Asian country in organ transplantation organ shortage remains major problem in the country. The shortage in organ transplantation rate is seems to be due to lack of the knowledge of the technical growth in the field of medicine and legal proceedings among public. Many publications have demonstrated that the willingness of health care professionals to participate in the organ donation process can improve donation rate. Since Nurse are usually the first people among health care staff to recognize a patient as a potential donor ,they have an important role in the procurement of organ and tissue from cadaveric donors, especially critical care and emergency nurses must have a specific knowledge regarding the legal aspects of organ donation process.

## NEED FOR STUDY

Organ shortage is a Global problem but Asia lags behind much of rest of the world. The organ donation rate from dead bodies in India is estimated to be a minuscule 0.05per million [although India has among the world's highest number of death from road accidents] Hong Kong donation rates is less than 5 per million, while it is less 25 per million in the US.<sup>6</sup>

As of January 2011 over 110,000 people are waiting for a transplant. In 2010, there were 12,081 organ donors, resulting in 23,953 organ transplants. There are currently over 110, 00 people waiting for an organ donation. The largest group waiting is from 18-49 years of age .An average of 18 people die each day while on the waiting list for an organ donation. Organs and tissues from a single non-living donor can be used to benefit more than 50 people.<sup>7</sup>

The studies and surveys highlights that the nurses lacked confidence in approaching relatives for organ donation consent because of the lack of knowledge regarding legal aspects of organ donation. It was also apparent that a significant number of nurses could not identify the potential donor for organ donation. All this reviews and statistical information made the investigator to do a research in finding out the effectiveness of an educational programme covering organ donation and Legal Aspects of organ donation issues in enhancing nurse's knowledge and attitude towards the organ donation process and ultimately increase the number of potential donors.

## Objectives of study -

1. To assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects of organ donation among staff nurses.
2. To co-relate knowledge and attitude on legal aspects of organ donation among staff nurses.
3. To find the association between pre-test knowledge regarding legal aspects of organ donation and selected background variables.
4. To find the association between pretest attitude regarding legal aspects of organ donation and selected background variables.

## Hypotheses of Study -

Hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of statistical significance,

**H<sub>1</sub>**: There will be a significant difference in pretest and posttest mean score regarding the knowledge on legal aspects of organ donation among staff nurses.

**H<sub>2</sub>** There will be a significant difference in pretest and posttest mean attitude score regarding the legal aspects of organ donation among staff nurses.

**H<sub>3</sub>**: There will be significant co-relation between knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects of organ donation among staff nurses.

**H<sub>4</sub>**: There will be a significant association between pre-test score of knowledge regarding legal aspects of organ donation with the selected background variables.

**H<sub>5</sub>**: There will be a significant association between pre-test score of attitude regarding legal aspects of organ donation with the selected background variables.

## ASSUMPTIONS

The researcher assumes that

- Inadequate knowledge regarding organ donation process and legal aspects may reduce the confidence of staff nurses in approaching relatives for donation consent and clarifying the doubts of relatives.
- Knowledge regarding legal aspects of organ donation among staff nurses in critical care and emergency nurses may increase the organ donation statistics

- Education may enhance the knowledge of staff nurses.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Research approach

The research approach adopted for this study was evaluative approach. Pre- experimental design was selected for the study.

### Research design

The research design used in this study is pre - experimental design. It is a one group pretest and post test design and is a subtype of experimental design.

**Table 1:** Representation of Research Design Pre experimental one group pretest post test design

Group	Pre test	Intervention	Post test
Staff nurses of emergency and critical care units	O <sub>1</sub>	X	O <sub>2</sub>

### KEYS

O<sub>1</sub>- Administration of structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale to staff nurses of emergency and critical care units.

X - Administration of structured teaching programme on the same day.

O<sub>2</sub> – Administration of structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale after 7 days of administration of structured teaching programme.

### Variables -

- Independent variable- In this study the independent variable is Structured Teaching Programme on Legal aspects of organ donation.
- Dependent variable- The knowledge and attitude of staff nurse regarding legal aspects of organ donation is the dependent variables in this study.
- Demographic variables - The demographic variables in study are age, gender, religion, and qualification, present area of experience, no of years of experience, nurse's designation and previous source of information.

### Research setting

The study was conducted in Private hospitals of North India, Gwalior After obtaining permission the study was conducted on staff nurses of critical care and emergency units of Private hospitals of North India, Gwalior.

### Population

Target population was the staff nurses of critical care and emergency units. The accessible population of the present study comprised of staff nurses of critical care and emergency units in Private hospitals of North India, Gwalior.

### Sample and sample size

The sample for the present study consisted of 60 samples of staff nurses from critical care and emergency units of Private hospitals of North India, Gwalior

### Sampling technique:

In this study non probability, convenience sampling was used to select the samples.

## DATA COLLECTION METHOD AND TOOL

### Selection of the tool

A structured questionnaire and attitude scale was used to assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects of organ donation among staff nurses of critical care and emergency units which is prepared by the researcher.

### Development of the tool

Based on the objectives of the study, demographic profile, structured knowledge questionnaire & Attitude scale were prepared to assess the area, knowledge and attitude. After extensive and systematic review of literature the investigator developed this tool. The tool was divided into three –section 1, 2 and 3

### Section - 1 Demographic profile -

This section consist of 8 items pertinent to the staff nurses of critical care and emergency units ,age ,gender ,religion, qualification, present area of experience ,number of years of experience, nurses designation, and previous source of information.

### Section - B Knowledge of legal aspects of organ donation

This section consisted of 25 items regarding the legal aspects of organ donation. The items were developed as to cover

the following groups.

- 9 - General questions related to organ donation.
- 14 - Related to legal aspects of organ donation.
- 2- Related to nurses role in organ donation.

For each questionnaire, four options were given and only one correct answer for each correct answer the score was 1, if answer was wrong, the score was given as 0, the highest score was 25. Based on the marks gained by the staff nurses the knowledge of respondents was arbitrarily categorized in the following groups.

**Interpretation of knowledge scores**

SL No	Range of Marks	Category
1	0-5	Below average
2	6-10	Average
3	11-15	Good
4	16-20	Very good
5	21-25	Excellent

**Section 3 - Attitude scale**

This section consists of 15 statements to know the attitude of staff nurses regarding legal aspects of organ donation. Out of this, 7 statements stating positive attitude regarding legal aspects of organ donation and 8 stating negative attitude regarding legal aspects of organ donation.

Attitude of staff nurses regarding legal aspects of organ donation was measured in terms of attitude scores. Attitude was scored on a 5 point Likert scale where the scores were given as follows –

**Interpretation of Attitude Scores**

SL No	Range of Marks	Category
1	0-15	Poor
2	16-30	Average
3	31-45	Good
4	46-60	Very good

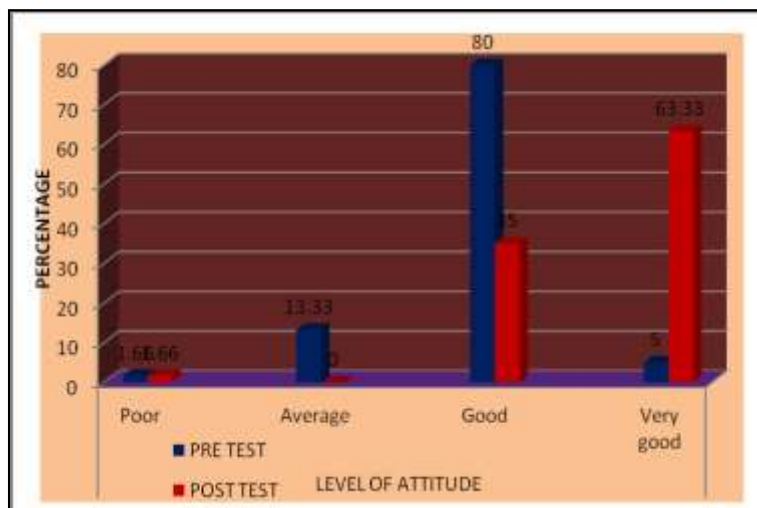
**RESULTS:**

**Table:1** Pretest and Posttest overall level of knowledge scores of staff nurses regarding legal aspects of organ donation

S. No	Level of Knowledge	Marks	Pretest		Post test	
			F	%	F	%
1	Below Average	0-5	2	3.33	0	0
2	Average	6-10	30	50	0	0
3	Good	11-15	25	41.67	0	0
4	Very good	16-20	3	5	28	46.67
5	Excellent	21-25	0	0	32	53.33
Total			n=60	100	n=60	100

**Table 1 :** The above table shows that most of the staff nurses i.e. 53 % (32 ) got excellent,46.67 % (58) got very good marks on posttest and in Pretest 50 % (30) got average score ,41.67 got good score ,5% (3) got very good score and 3.33% (2) got below average score.

**Pretest and Posttest overall level of Attitude scores of staff nurses regarding legal aspects of organ donation.**



The above graph shows that in Pre test most of the staff nurses i.e., 80 % (48) had good attitude , 13.333 % ( 8) had average attitude, 5 % ( 3 ) had very good attitude and 1.666 % ( 1 ) is having poor attitude and in Post test 63.33% (38) having very good attitude , 35% (21) having good attitude and 1.66 % (1) having poor attitude towards legal aspects of organ donation .

### Results of the study:

- The mean pre-test knowledge value of the group is (10.8), the SD is ( 2.87) and mean value of pre-test attitude score of the group is 36.6, the SD is 6.812 and the "r" value of groups pre-test knowledge and attitude is 0.228 .
- Association between pre-test knowledge score with age in years, gender, religion, qualification, no of years of experience, area of present experience, nurses designation and previous source of information of staff nurses of emergency and critical care units. The result shows that there is association between posttest knowledge and previous Source of information and there is no association between pre- test knowledge score and age in years, gender, religion, qualification, no of years of experience, area of present experience, nurse's designation.
- The findings were strongly supported by the studies on health care professionals in assessing the knowledge, attitude and practices regarding organ donation and organ transplantation. A survey conducted by Donor Action Foundation's Hospital in assessing Attitude and collect data from staff members in critical care units found out that nurses with more than 5 years of critical care experience were consistently more confident with donation- related tasks. Support rates for donation are high overall, and previous training is associated with improved attitudes and decreased educational needs. Educational efforts tailor-made for nurses should increase nurses' confidence levels when confronted with potential donors and their next of kin.

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