

**“PILOT PROJECT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPUTER FOCUSED LEARNING  
ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE AMONG ORGAN DONATION”**

**Sonal Patel<sup>1</sup>, Sirin A. Raj<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Ravindra H. N.<sup>3</sup>**

**Author information:**

<sup>1</sup>M.Sc. Nursing, Assistant professor, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Piparia, Dist: Vadodara, Gujarat, India.

<sup>2</sup>Postgraduate Nursing student, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing (Critical Care Nursing), Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Piparia, Dist: Vadodara, Gujarat, India.

sirinraj15@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup>Principal, HOD of Medical Surgical Nursing, Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Piparia, Dist: Vadodara, Gujarat, India

**Corresponding Author**

**Mrs. Sonal Patel.**

Assistant Professor,

Sumandeep Nursing College,

Sumandeep Vidyapeeth deemed to be University,

Piparia, Waghodia, Vadodara.

Gujarat-391760

E-mail: sonalpatel6409@gmail.com

Contact: 8758366678

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Organ shortage is the grave risk facing in the medical field of organ transplantation now. 5 lakh Indian people die yearly due to lack numbers of organs. It is basically vital to have an adequate knowledge and correct attitude towards organ donation among health care professionals (HCPs) for inspiration and motivation to people for donating organ. **Aim:** Assess the reliability of self-developed tool on knowledge and attitude toward organ donation

among Health Care Professionals in Gujarat, India. **Method:** Study has organized in a tertiary care hospital in Piparia, Gujarat in India, with acquiring permission of ethical committee. Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design was used among 25 HCPs, selected by using stratified proportionate random probability sampling technique. A self-designed questionnaire on knowledge & 5 item attitude scale was drawn up and given to HCPs. The reliability was investigated by using split half method Spearman Brown Prophecy formula reliability test. **Result:** The majority of HCPs were age group between 29-32 years, 68% were male, 19 (76%) were Hindu, 16 (64%) stays in urban town area, 44% have 3-5.11 years of working experience and 14 (56%) had exposure on organ donation programme. All participants were had average knowledge score and majority of HCPs 21 (84%) have moderate attitude on organ donation. The reliability of the self-developed tool was  $r=0.84$ . **Discussion and conclusion:** The tool was found reliable ( $r=0.84$ ). There is demand of improvement of knowledge and attitude of HCPs.

**Key words:** Computer focused learning, Organ Donation, Health care professional

## **INTRODUCTION**

Donation of organ is a process of surgical intervention; of performing an organ or tissue removal procedure from donor to needy person who needs organ transplant.<sup>1</sup> Organ donation provides lives to thousands of UK's citizens every year by donating their kidneys and part of liver to their close relative, friend or unknown person.<sup>2</sup> The organs can be donated by following a brain death, systematic circulatory death and living organ donation to close once. Living donor most commonly donate kidney. A kidney donor can live normal life with one kidney also.<sup>3</sup>

Kidneys, liver, heart, pancreas, intestines, lungs, bone marrow, bones, skin, and cornea are the organs and tissues can be donated by organ donor. Mostly organs were given to recipient from a deceased person.<sup>4</sup> Organ transplantation is unique process in partial to other surgical intervention, this procedure can be taken forward after donation of an organ from donor. Since 1988, about 391,000 organs have been transplanted, with approximately 81.6 percent of the transplanted organs coming from deceased donors. In 2005, 7,599 deceased donors provided 23,239 transplanted organs in the United States, and there were 6,894 living donors (OPTN, 2006).<sup>5</sup>

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS:**

One group pre-test post-test design of pre experimental approach were used to conduct pilot study, population were HCPs, accessible sample of population involves HCPs from tertiary care hospital available and interested during the course of pilot study. The pilot project was completed in tertiary care hospital at Piparia, India.

Stratified proportionate random probability sampling technique using power analysis to select the suitable sample size over the accessible population, 25 HCPs had selected in pilot project. The samples of pilot study were consists; Doctors, Dentists, Physiotherapists, Pharmacists, Staff nurses, Administrative staff and Technical employees of tertiary care hospital.

Self-designed knowledge questionnaires were provided to accessible selected sample to assess reliability of tool and check the knowledge among organ donation of HCPs. And five point attitude scale was given with 22 statements as another tool. Consent has been taken from all participants. The employees were assured for confidentiality, participants were given an adequate time to complete their responses.

The validity of the instrument was observed by skilled and experienced experts, the reliability was investigated among 25 health care professionals by using split half method Spearman Brown Prophecy formula reliability test. The pilot project held down from 14/10/2019 to 23/10/2019 in Dhiraj hospital, Vadodara.

## **RESULT:**

The majority of HCPs 10 (40%) age group between 29-32 years and minimum participants 3 (12%) from group of  $\geq 33$  years. Male participants were 17 (68%) which is more than the female HCPs, 19 (76%) were Hindu, 16 (64%) stays in urban town area. The 11 (44%) HCPs have 3-5.11 years of working experience and 14 (56%) had exposure on organ donation programme.

**TABLE 1: Frequency and percentage distribution on knowledge and attitude of organ donation** **n=25**

SR. NO	KNOWLEDGE LEVEL	PRE-TEST	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Average $\leq 12$	25	100 %
2	Good 13-19	0	0
3	Excellent $\geq 20$	0	0
Total		25	100%
SR. NO	ATTITUDE LEVEL	PRE-TEST	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Poor ( $\leq 50\%$ )	00	0
2	Moderate (51-75%)	21	84%
3	Good ( $\geq 76\%$ )	4	16%
TOTAL		25	100%

Table gives information that; pre-test knowledgescores on organ donation all participants having average knowledge and majority of HCPs 21 (84%) have moderate attitude on organ donation.

The reliability of the self-developed tool was  $r=0.84$ ; indicates that the tool was reliable for the research study.

## DISCUSSION

The majority of HCPs were age group between 29-32 years, 68% were male, 19 (76%) were Hindu, 16 (64%) stays in urban town area, 44% have 3-5.11 years of working experience and 14 (56%) had exposure on organ donation programme. All participants were had average knowledge score and majority of HCPs 21 (84%) have moderate attitude on organ donation. The reliability of the self-developed tool was  $r=0.84$  using split half method Spearman Brown Prophecy formula reliability test; it shows that, the tool was found reliable. There is demand of improvement of knowledge and attitude of HCPs.

Discussing about previous studies; by Paul S., Som TK (2019) on KAP among organ donation; majority sample were not aware about present law in India about organ donation.<sup>6</sup> A cross sectional research conducted by Vincent BP (2019) on knowledge, attitude, and perception on organ donation in the India. Semi-structured self-administered knowledge questionnaire used to assess knowledge in which less than half of the participants were aware on brain death and organ

donation law.<sup>7</sup> RCT done by Bai Y. (2019) on Online Computer Assisted Learning on student's Education, it shows positive impact in the attitudes towards learning and education through computer mode.<sup>8</sup> A cross-sectional research by K. Chakradhar (2016) on KAP on organ donation among dental students in India, researcher concluded there was a positive correlation between knowledge, attitude, and practice.<sup>9</sup>

## **CONCLUSION**

This article depicts that, there is clearly need of improvement in the knowledge of health care professionals and should develop positive attitude on the organ donation in aspects to promote organ donation.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Author has no any conflict of interest.

**SOURCE OF FUNDING:** The pilot project supported by own expenses.

**ETHICAL CONSIDERATION:** Ethical approval and clearance for present project was taken from the SVIEC.

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