Assess Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Hospital Protocol On Organ Donation Among Nusres At Selected Hospital In Udaipur, Raj.

BHUMIKA SHARMA [1], MR. IQBAL MOHD. SHEIKH [2].

[1]*(M.Sc. Nursing Govt. College Of Nursing, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India.)*
[2]*(HOD, MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING GOVT. COLLEGE OF NURSING, MBGH UDAIPUR Raj, India)*
Corresponding Author: Bhumika Sharma

Abstract: *A pre experimental study to assess effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding hospital protocol on organ donation among nusres. The sample consisting of 70 nurses. Nurses were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The tool comprised of structured self administered questionnaire. The post test was conducted after one week. The data obtained were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The mean score of post test knowledge 24.72 (%) was apparently higher than the mean score of pre test knowledge score 10.45 (%), suggesting that the structured teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge of the nurses regarding hospital protocol on organ donation. The mean difference 14.27 between pre test and post test knowledge score of the nurses was found to be significant.*
Key words: *hospital protocol on organ donation, nurses, pre experimental study.*

I. Introduction

Organ donation is a unique and extremely sensitive process that require specific knowledge and competencies. 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.[1] The transplantation of an organ from one body to another is known as the organ transplant. The person who gives the organ is called the donor while the one who receives is called the recipient. Organ transplant is done to replace the recipient's damaged organ with the working organ of the donor so that the recipient could function normally.[2] There are two types of organ donors, live and cadaver (brain dead person), which is further bifurcated into donors being related and unrelated. Nearest family members, parents, spouse and siblings come under related donors and the rest come under unrelated donors. A donation of organs such as liver, part of a liver, lungs, kidneys, heart, eyes etc. can all be transplanted from one person to another some from a living donor and some from a 'brain dead person'. Thus organ donation can help to improve another person's quality of life and at times gives a second chance at life in case of an organ failure. Eyes, kidneys, liver, lungs, pancreas, heart, intestinal organs etc, can be harvested from a brain dead (deceased donor).A living person can donate a kidney, or a part of the liver, lung, intestine or pancreas.[3]

As per data given by the Global Observatory on Donation and Transplantation, globally, there were around 1.2 lakh solid organs reported to be transplanted in 2015. This accounts for about 20.65 donations per million population. It was reported that there was an increase in trend of organ donation of about 5.8% since 2014. Yet, it was <10% of the global needs.[4] In India, a total of 7715 solid organ transplantations were done in 2015 equaling a rate of 5.9 donations per million population, trailing far behind the global trend. Certainly, with 1.3 billion population, India is also lagging behind with respect to deceased organ donation with a rate of <1 per million population. India falls second in the number of live donor transplants, next only to the USA, but stands nowhere in the list of deceased donor transplantation.[5] In 2018 Tamil Nadu Currently, is leading the cause of organ donation and is considered to be the best state in terms of organ donation. In the year 2017, the state had 176 cadaver donors who contributed 673 organs. From making declaration of brain death mandatory, setting up green corridors to implementing transplant guidelines to centralised waiting lists, Tamil Nadu took a number of steps that worked in its favour. Now Tamil Nadu crowded as best state in organ donation.[6]

II. Research Elaborations

Statement of the problem

Assess effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding hospital protocol on organ donation among nurses at selected hospital in Udaipur, Raj.

III. Objectives

1. To assess the pre test knowledge scores regarding hospital protocol on organ donation among nurses.

2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding hospital protocol on organ donation among nurses.

3. To find an association between the pre test knowledge scores with selected socio demographic variables.

IV. Hypothesis

H_1 There is a significant difference between pre and post test knowledge scores among nurses regarding hospital protocol on organ donation.

H_2 There is a significant association between pre test knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables.

V. Material and methods

Population - Nurses
Sample – Nurses at selelcted hospitals of Udaipur
Sample size- 70 nurses.
Setting- Maharana Bhopal Govt Hospital Udaipur.
The conceptual framework for the study was developed on the bases of Ludwing Von Bertanloffy's General system theory.

VI. Research design

The research design selected for the present study was a pre experimental one group pre-test post-test research design.

Table 1: Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test research design

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Group	Pre test	Intervention	Post test
Nurses	O_1	X	O_2
	Knowledge of nurses	Structured teaching programme regarding hospital protocol on organ donation	Knowledge of nurses

The interpretations of the symbol are as below:
O_1- Assessment of pre test knowledge by using structured knowledge questionnaire
O_2- Assessment of post test knowledge by using structured knowledge questionnaire X- Structured teaching programme regarding hospital protocol on organ donation.

Ethical consideration

After obtaining permission from ethical committee of RNT Medical College, prior permission was obtained from medical superintendent MBGH Udaipur (Raj.) India. Consent was taken from each participant who had participated in the study.

Description of the tool

The structured knowledge questionnaire consisted of two parts i.e. Part – I & II.
Part - I: consisted of 6 items on socio- demographic data such as Age in year, gender, education qualification, year of experience, area of work, source of information.
Part - II: consisted of 30 knowledge items. Each item was multiple choices in nature with 4 choices.

Level	Range
Adequate knowledge	>80 %
Moderately adequate knowledge	40-80 %

Inadequate knowledge	<40 %

An answer key was prepared for scoring answer to the structured knowledge questionnaire.

Data collection and data analysis

The data was presented under the following sections

Section-I: Description of socio-demographic variables of the respondents.

Section-II: Distribution of Respondents according pre-test and post-test level of knowledge score.

Section-III: Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding hospital protocol on organ donation.
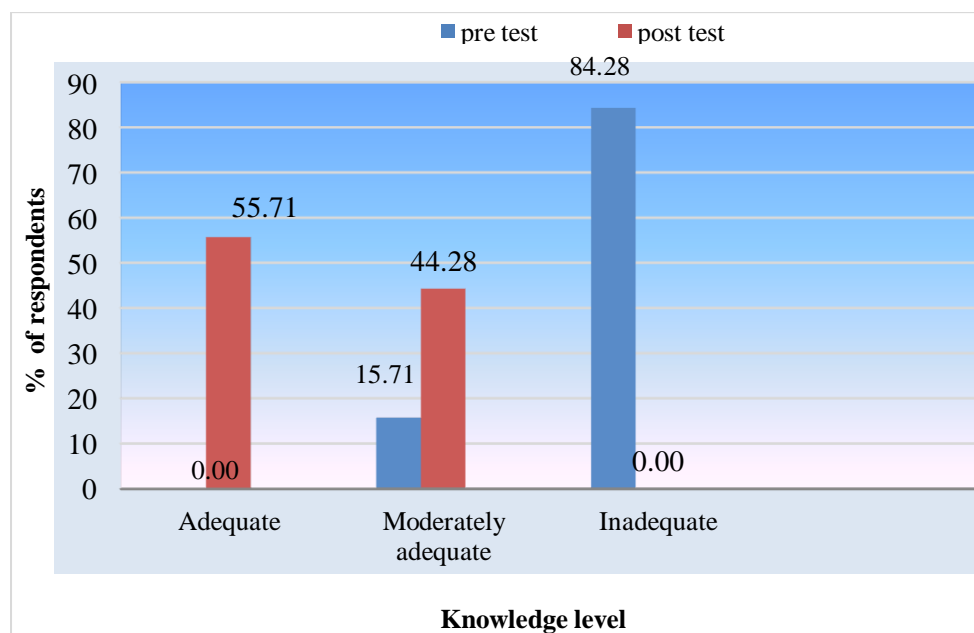
VII. Result

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage distribution of respondents to their level of knowledge score.

N=70

Level of knowledge	Score	Respondents			
		Pre-test		Post-test	
		frequency	Percent (%)	frequency	Percent (%)
Adequate knowledge	>80 %	00	0.00	39	55.71
Moderately adequate knowledge	40-80 %	11	15.71	31	44.28
Inadequate knowledge	<40 %	59	84.28	00	0.00
Total		70	100	70	100

Table 2: The result showed that, in pre test 84.28% respondents had inadequate knowledge, 15.71% had moderately adequate knowledge and none of the respondents had adequate knowledge whereas in post test 55.71% had adequate knowledge, 44.28% had moderately adequate knowledge and none of the respondents had inadequate knowledge.

Figure 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of respondents to their level of knowledge score.

SECTION: III

Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge Scores

The "t" value was computed to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding hospital protocol on organ donation among nurses.

The following research hypothesis was stated

H_1 : There is a significant difference between pre and post test knowledge scores among nurses regarding hospital protocol on organ donation.

H_2 : There is a significant association between pre test knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables.

Table 3: Area wise pre-test and post-test knowledge score   **N=70**

Area	Pre Test		Post Test	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Introduction & Concept	3.61	1.4	7.11	0.6
Eligibility and factor affecting organ donation	1.77	0.8	4.03	0.6
Hospital protocol	2.43	0.9	6.64	0.9
Legal and ethical aspects of organ donation	1.36	0.8	4.26	0.8
Role of nurse in organ donation	1.29	0.6	2.67	0.5

Table 3: The result showed that the mean and standard deviation of pre-test and post- test knowledge score on different areas of hospital protocol on organ donation. In the area of introduction and concept, and mean pre test knowledge score was 1.77 and post -test knowledge score was 4.03 in the area of eligibility and factor affecting organ donation, and mean pre test knowledge score was 2.43 and post test knowledge score was 6.64 in the area of hospital protocol, and mean pre test knowledge score was 1.36 and post test knowledge score was 4.26 in the area of legal and ethical aspects of organ donation, and mean pre test knowledge score was 1.29 and post test knowledge score was 2.67 in the area of role of nurse in organ donation. That revealed that is highest mean pre test knowledge score was 3.61 found in the area of introduction & concept whereas highest mean post test knowledge score 7.11 was found in the area of introduction & concept.

Table 4: Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge Scores.

Knowledge	N	Mean	SD	Enhancement	T	df	Inference
Pre Test	70	10.45	2.09	14.27	45.73	69	S
Post Test	70	24.72	1.77				

Table 4: The result showed that the mean post test knowledge scores 24.72 was greater than the mean pre test scores 10.45. The mean difference between pre test and post test scores was 14.27. The paired 't' value was 45.73 greater than the calculated value which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence research hypothesis H_1 was accepted. This indicated that the structured teaching program was found effective in increasing the knowledge regarding hospital protocol on organ donation among nurses.

Table 5: Association between Pre test Knowledge Scores with Selected Socio Demographic Variables
                                                                                                  N=70

S.N.	VARIABLES	Chi Square	df	Inference
1	Age in Years	2.75	3	NS
2	Gender	0.62	1	NS
3	Educational status	2.16	3	NS
4	Year of experience	0.65	3	NS
5	Area of work	3.15	3	NS
6	Source of information	7.74	4	NS

Table 5: There is a no significant association between pre test knowledge of respondents and demographic variables such as age in years ($\chi2$=2.75), Gender ($\chi2$=0.62), educational status ($\chi2$=2.16), Year of experience ($\chi2$=0.65), Area of work ($\chi2$=3.15), Source of information ($\chi2$=7.74) , were not found to be significant associated with pre-test knowledge score at 0.05. Hence research hypothesis H_2 stated that there is a significant association between the pre test knowledge scores with selected socio demographic variables was rejected in the study.

VIII. Conclusion

This study concluded that the knowledge of nurses regarding hospital protocol on organ donation before the administration of Structured teaching programme was inadequate. Structured teaching programme significantly increase the knowledge of nurses. Hence this kind of strategies can be used to increase knowledge and gives a second chance at in case of organ failure and reduce mortality rate in case of end stage disease.

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