

Effectiveness of Instructive Booklet Knowledge About Organ Donation among GNM Nurses Working at Selected PHCs of Pune

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Abstract

Background: At the point when an individual permits their very own organ to be evacuated and relocated to someone else, legitimately, either by assent while the benefactor is alive or dead intends to organ gift. To comprehend Organ Donation, it is first basic to comprehend organ Transplantation. An exchange is a clinical technique where one individual's broken organ or tissue is supplanted by that of a solid individual; in this way re-establish its capacity. The organ gift and transplantation framework endeavour to respect the endowment of gave organs by completely utilizing those organs to spare or improve the greatness of the lives of relocate beneficiaries.

Objectives: 1. To assess the knowledge about organ donation among GNM nurses working at selected PHCs of Pune, 2. To evaluate the effectiveness of instructive booklet on knowledge about organ donation, amongst GNM nurses working at certain PHCs of Pune.

Methodology: Study is quantitative-one group pre-test post-test design. Collected information by self-structured questionnaire by purposive sampling method. The questionnaire had two sections, to gather information regarding demographic variables, knowledge on organ donation.

Result: Assessed the knowledge regarding organ donation and result were found as: 56.4% of the GNM nurses had poor knowledge and 43.6% of them had average knowledge. In posttest, 14.5% of the GNM nurses had poor knowledge, 25.5% of them middling information and 60% of them had superior understanding on the subject of organ endowment.

Conclusion: Study revealed that instructive booklet is effective to increase the knowledge on organ donation among GNM nurses.

Key Words: Organ Donation, knowledge, informative leaflet, GNM nurses.

Background

Yearly musings of lives are lost in India from heart and liver disappointment since transplantation of unpaired organs like heart, liver and pancreas is either troublesome or outlandish from living contributors. This is just conceivable for an enormous scope if these organs are accessible from corpse benefactors.¹

While passing removes you, your organ can remain and spare another life. The requirement for organ gift is rarely more noteworthy. In India the greater part a million Indians are evaluated to be in require of an organ relocate.¹

In any case, not exactly a thousand transfers from expired givers are played out every year an extraordinarily little and insignificant number contrasted with the figures far and wide. A portion of these individuals will locate a

living giver who will give an organ to them. The rest will most likely die hanging tight for an organ.²

The organ gift and transplantation framework endeavours to respect the blessing of gave organs by completely utilizing those organs to aggregate the nature of the lives of relocate beneficiaries. Because of advances accomplished through fundamental and clinical examination in the course of recent decades, organ transplantation has become the ideal treatment for some, end-stage organ-explicit sicknesses.²

Advance in clinical science have made transplantation of essential human organ potential a great many individuals in India lose then lives on the grounds that the givers are not accessible in satisfactory numbers. In excess of one lakh fifty thousand individuals are determined to have end point kidney illness consistently in India.³

Subsequently basic activity is required on a few fronts if the intense inadequacy of human organs in India must be met. Readiness ought to be expanded about the advantages of organ gifts through the methods for mass correspondence and odd notions among individuals ought to be battled by the method of strict orders.⁴

Objective

1. To assess the knowledge about organ donation among GNM nurses working at selected PHCs of Pune.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of instructive booklet on knowledge about organ donation, amongst GNM nurses working at certain PHCs of Pune

Methodology

Design of the study is quasi- experimental research. A total 55 participants were selected for the study to find out the effectiveness of instructive booklet knowledge about organ donation among GNM nurses working at selected PHCs of Pune. The data of this study were collected by self-structured questionnaire by purposive sampling method. The questionnaire had two sections, to gather information regarding demographic variables, knowledge on organ donation.

Analysis and Interpretation

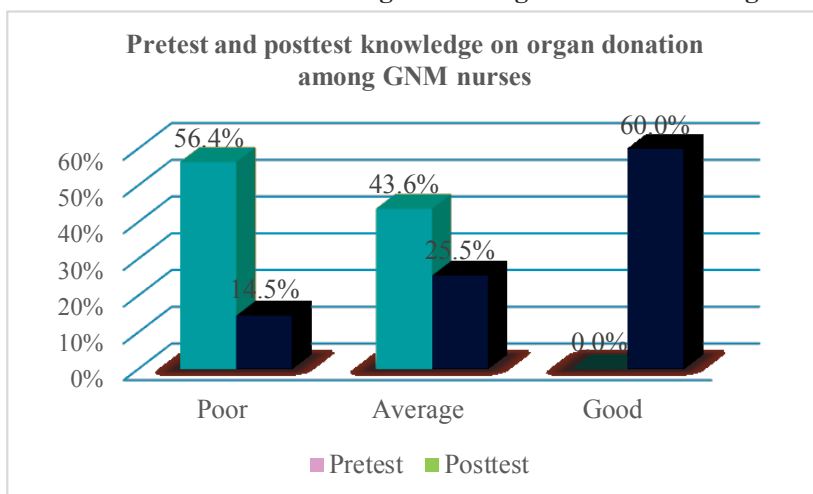
In this study demographic data was described like, 17 (30.9%) samples in the age group of 20 to 30 years, 26 (47.28%) samples in the age group of 31 to 40 years and 12 (21.82%) samples in the age group of 41 to 50 years.

Regarding gender all GNM nurses was females. Regarding religion, 33 (60%) were Hindu, 15 (27.27%) were in other religion, 04 (7.28%) were Christian, 03 (5.45%) were Muslim.

Regarding year of experience 23 (41.82%) were having less than 2 years working experience, 19 (34.54%) were having less than 2.1 to 5 years working experience and 13 (23.4%) were having more than 5.1 years working experience.

Before administering instructive booklet of organ donation 56.4% of the GNM nurses had poor knowledge and 43.6% of them had average knowledge.

Effect of instructive booklet knowledge about organ donation among GNM nurses



At baseline, 56.4% of the GNM nurses had poor knowledge and 43.6% of them had average knowledge. In posttest, 14.5% of the GNM nurses had poor knowledge, 25.5% of them middling information and 60% of them had superior understanding on the subject of organ endowment. This shows that after administering instructive booklet, there is remarkable improvement in the knowledge of the GNM nurses regarding organ donation.

Paired t-test for the effect of instructive booklet on knowledge about organ donation among GNM nurses

N=55

	Mean	SD
Pretest	7.9	2.3
Posttest	17.2	5.0

Researcher applied paired t-test for the effect of instructive booklet knowledge about organ donation among GNM nurses. Average knowledge score in pre-test was 7.9 which increased to 17.2 in post-test. T-value 14.7 with 54 degrees of freedom. Subsequent p-value was small and order of 0.00 its less than 0.05, the null hypothesis abandoned. Instructive booklet was considerable effective in improving the knowledge of the GNM nurses regarding organ donation.

Discussion

The post-test knowledge, 14.5% of the GNM nurses had poor knowledge, 25.5% of them middling information and 60% of them had superior understanding on the subject of organ endowment. Same investigation got contrasted and these examination which was distributed in 2017, Apoorva Sindhu and et. al has directed the investigation to evaluate the information on clinical understudies with respect to organ gift in a chose school of western Maharashtra and the outcomes indicated that 87% of the understudies had right information in regards to cerebrum passing happening after street car crash. Fifty-four percent (54.45%) of the understudies didn't know that an individual experiencing irresistible infection can't give organs. 61% of the understudies didn't know that a National Network for organ gift exists in their city. 48.5% of understudies didn't have a clue how

to enroll oneself as organ giver. The aftereffects of the examination uncovered that there exists an information hole among the clinical understudies in regards to organ gift and there is a critical requirement for tending to this information hole which help in improving the organ gift rate in our nation.⁵

So as to discover the critical distinction between the mean of pre-test and post-test information scores of the GNM attendants in regards to organ gift, combined 't'-test was registered. Normal information score in pre-test was 7.9 which expanded to 17.2 in post-test. T-esteem for this test was 14.7 with 54 degrees of opportunity. Comparing p-esteem was little and request of 0.000 (under 0.05), the invalid speculation is dismissed. Informational booklet was critical compelling in improving the information on the GNM medical attendants with respect to organ gift. Same investigation got contrasted and these examination which was distributed in April (2015) S. Pauline Sheela Priya and et. all subsequent to dissecting the information they found that there was noteworthy (p< 0.001) improvement in post-tests information scores. The information improvement mean score was 6.2 with the 't' esteem 17.2 which shows the viability of organized educating program.⁶

Conclusion

The instructive booklet was found to be very effective in improving the knowledge among GNM nurses regarding organ donation. The knowledge regarding organ donation was improved by education, as it is found that post-test score is higher than pre-test score. Being a nursing profession it's our responsibility to try to make each citizen of India aware of organ donation by organizing various means of health education programme.

Conflict of Interest – Nil

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Ethical Clearance – Obtained from Institutional Research Committee of Symbiosis College of Nursing

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