

A Study to Assess the Effect of Video Assisted Teaching on Knowledge Regarding Organ Donation among Students in Selected Schools

Mr. P.S Edwin Anand¹, Ms.Babee²

ABSTRACT

Lack of awareness along with myths and misconceptions add to the low percentage of organ donation. Although college students are accustomed to idea of donating blood, organ donation after death continues to be a problem. The study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding organ donation was conducted with the objectives to assess the level of pre test & post test knowledge, to assess the effect of video assisted teaching on knowledge and to associate the pre test knowledge of video assisted teaching with selected demographic variables. A Quasi experimental with one group pre test post-test design was used to conduct the study with 50 students were selected by simple Random sampling technique. The results were the pre-test and post-test knowledge level of the samples. In pre-test out of 50 samples 33 (66%) having inadequate knowledge, 17(34%) having moderate adequate knowledge and 0(0%) member having adequate knowledge. In post-test out of 50 samples 0(0%) having inadequate knowledge,13(26%) having moderate adequate knowledge and 37(74%) members having adequate knowledge. The study concludes that the video assisted teaching programme was effective in providing knowledge on organ donation among school students.

Key words: Assess, Video Assisted Teaching, Knowledge, Organ Donation, Students.

Introduction

Worldwide, organ transplantation saves thousands of lives. The issue of organ donation is complex and multi-factorial, involving medical, legal, ethical, organizational, and social factors [1]. According to WHO; kidney transplants are carried out in 91 countries. Around 66,000 kidney donations, 21,000 liver donations and 6000 heart donations were transplanted globally in 2005.[2]

Organ shortages are a global problem, but Asia lags behind much of the rest of the world. Organ donation following brain stem death is infrequent in India. The current organ donation for cadaver in India is 0.08 per million while Spain tops the list with 35 per million [3].

There is a huge shortage of organs in India, and patients die while on the waiting list as they do not get an organ on time. Only 5% of all patients with end-stage kidney disease are successful in undergoing kidney transplantation.[4]

The current demand in the country for kidney transplants is 150, 000; liver, 200,000 and heart, 150, 000.[5] Human organ donation was legalized in India since 1994 through 'The transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994'. Even after 18 years, the country passed the Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994, only kidney donations by live donors are in vogue

Cadaver donations have still not picked up [6].

Lack of awareness along with myths and misconceptions add to the low percentage of organ donation. Although college students are accustomed to idea of donating blood, organ donation after death continues to be a problem. To bridge this gap in the states of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat. [7] Organ donation is when a person allows to be removed, legally, either by consent while the donor is alive or after death with the assent of the next of kin. Donation may be for research or more commonly healthy transplantable organs and tissue may be donated to be transplanted in to another person [8].

Common transplantation include of organs like kidneys, heart, liver, pancreas, intestines, lungs, bone marrow, skin and corneas. Some organs and tissues can be donated by living donor, such as a kidney or part of the liver but most donations occur after the donor has died [9].

Need for the Study

According to TOI 2015, almost 1.5 lakh people in India need a kidney. However only 3000 of them receive one. Only 1 out of 30 people who need a kidney one. 90% of people in the waiting list die without getting an organ. India's annual liver transplant requirement is 25000 but we manage only about 800. 70% liver transplants are taken care of by a liver donor but 30% are dependent on cadaver donations.

¹Principal, Ashwini College of Nursing, Cuttac

²Principal, Kalinga College of Nursing, Bhuvaneshwar

Objectives

- To assess the level of pre test & post test knowledge on organ donation among school students.
- To assess the effect of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding organ donation among school students.
- To associate the pre test knowledge of video assisted teaching with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H1: There will be significant difference between the level of knowledge and before and after intervention (pre test & post test) on organ donation among school students.

H2: There will be a significant association between the knowledge and on organ donation among school students will their selected demographic variables.

Methodology

Research Approach: The research approach for the study was Quantitative Approach.

Research Design: Quasi experimental with one group pre test post test design

Research Variables

Independent variable: video assisted teaching programme

Dependent variables: knowledge regarding organ donation

Population

Accessible Population: The accessible population in this study includes student selected school.

Target Population: The target population in this study includes student who are studying in school.

Sampling Technique: Simple Randomized Sampling technique. was used to select the sample.

Sample Size: 50 students who are studying in selected school Anjora.

Description of Tool

A structured questionnaire will be developed as a tool for data collection. It will consist of the following section.

Section A: It includes the demographic data such as age, educational status, religion, type of family, family monthly income, dietary pattern, age of menarche, menstrual flow.

Section B: Including 20 multiple-choice questions related to organ donation.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The result have been organized and presented in following part.

Section I: Analysis of pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding student.

Section II: Evaluation of the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding organ donation.

Section III: Association of the post-test knowledge level of organ donation with demographic variables.

Section –I

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Level of Pre-Test and Post-Test Knowledge

Level of Knowledge	Pre Test	Post Test
Adequate	0(0%)	37(74%)
Moderate adequate	17(34%)	13(26%)
Inadequate	33(66%)	0(0%)

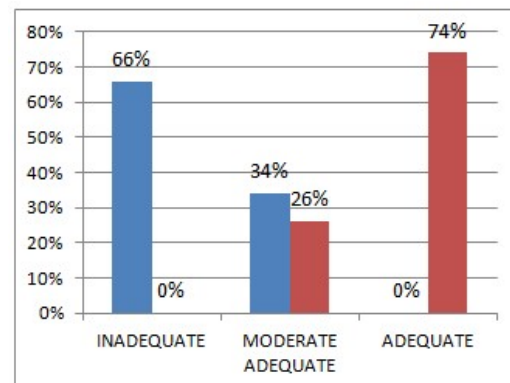


Figure 1: Comparison of distribution of knowledge scores in pre-test and post-test.

Table 1: Indicates the pre-test and post-test knowledge level of the samples. In pre-test out of 50 samples 33 (66%) having inadequate knowledge, 17(34%) having moderate adequate knowledge and 0(0%) member having adequate knowledge. In post-test out of 50 samples 0(0%) having inadequate knowledge, 13(26%) having moderate adequate knowledge and 37(74%) member having adequate knowledge.

Table 2: Mean and Standard Deviation Value of Pre-Test and Post-Test Knowledge

	Mean	SD
Pre-test	11.2	2.22
Post-test	16.02	1.79

Table:-2 Shows that the mean and standard deviation value of structure teaching programme

pre-test Mean 11.2, standard deviation 2.22 and post-test Mean 16.02, standard deviation 1.79.

Section II

Table 3: Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Organ Donation

Paired t value	Significance
23.8	P <0.05 HS

Table :3 shows that the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on organ donation was assessed by paired t test. The value of t is 23.8 at the level of t =0.05 level which is higher than the table value t =2 which shows highly significance

Section III

Level of association between pre-test knowledge and the Demographic variables of the sample where none of the Demographic variables such as age, sex/gender, current education status, religion, family income, are showing non- significant only Education shows significance at p<0.05

Level of association between post-test knowledge and the Demographic variables of the sample where none of the Demographic variables such as age, sex/gender, current education status, religion, family income, are showing non-significant only Education shows significance at p<0.05

Implementation

In this context, the health professionals, especially the nurse have a major role in providing information about organ donation which is one of the most cost effective weapons to reduce morbidity and mortality due to lack of knowledge.

Nursing Practice: Nursing is an art and a science. As a science, nursing is based upon a knowledge that is always changing with new discoveries and innovations. When nurse integrate the science and art of nursing into their practice, the quality of care provided to clients is at a level of excellence that benefits client in innumerable ways.

The finding of the present study emphasis the organ donation which can put into nursing practice in early identification of organ donation and a planned teaching programme can be used as a basis for educating them in prevention of this problem.

Nursing Education: Nursing may be defined as a dynamic, therapeutic and educative process in meeting health needs of the society. The present study emphasises that education on organ donation. In order to educate the school student, it is essential that nurse are component and have sound knowledge to improve the level of understanding

on organ donation, improve the level of understanding which can be reflects to the public through education.

Nursing Administration: Health administration plays a vital role in supervision and management of nursing profession. The nurse administrators can utilise the present tool for assessing the knowledge of school student and implement some preventive measures based on the findings of the study. Teaching modules, group discussion and periodical educational sessions can also be arranged for the school student.

Nursing Research: Research is a systematic attempt to obtain meaningful answer to phenomenon or events through the application of scientific procedure. It is an objective, impartial, empirical and logical analysis and recovering of controlled observations that may lead to the development of generalisations, principals of theories, resulting of some extent in prediction and control of events that may be the consequences or causes of specific phenomenon.

The finding of the present study can be utilised by nurse researchers to contribute to the profession to accumulate new knowledge regarding organ donation, can take professional accountability to educate and motivate the school student towards health promoting practice. The present study would help teachers to understand the level of knowledge regarding organ donation. The findings of the present study emphasis the organ donation which can be put into nursing practice in early identification of organ donation in school student and a video assisted teaching programme can be used as a basis for educating them

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