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VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING (VAT) TO ASSESS ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG THE ADULTS

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ABSTRACT

Life is a dynamic process. It starts from birth and ends at death. In between, different stages of life come with different diseases and problems. The medical advancement and technology has begun to save lives and the most miraculous achievement of modern medicine is organ transplantation which has the power to save the lives of the client. The objective of the study was to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching (VAT) on Organ donation among the adults in the selected community. The design adopted was pre-experimental research design. Knowledge was assessed using a structured questionnaire and Likert Scale was used to assess the alertness or attitude of the adults regarding organ donation. Questionnaire was completed by 80 adults. The pretest study reveals that the samples had moderate knowledge and attitude towards organ donation. The mean Post-test Knowledge and attitude of adults was increased after administering VAT on organ donation. The application of VAT among adults was found to be effective in improving knowledge and positive attitude toward organ donation. When compared between the pre-test and post test, it was found that the post test scores of subjects were higher than that of the pre-test knowledge and attitude score.

INTRODUCTION

Organ and tissue donation is a modern medical miracle, through which hundreds of lives are saved each year. For organ donors and their families, it is a chance to give life, a chance to help others. For recipients it is a new life [1]. Modern medicine and improved surgical techniques have increased survival rates for recipients, but the need for organs remains greater than ever and the national waiting list is increasing each day. The

Transplantation of Human Act was enacted in 1994. At any point of time there is a huge waiting list for kidney, heart and liver transplantation. Also the number of people requiring life saving transplants continues to rise faster than the number of available donors. Approximately 300 new transplant candidates are added to the waiting list each month adding to the critical shortage of organs [2-5].

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BACKGROUND

The Need for Organ Donation despite the number of transplants, there are still not enough donor organs to fill the needs of those who require them. As on



Oct. 19, 2005, more than 89,790 people were on the waiting list for a suitable donor organ. More than 12,700 people wait five or more years to get a matching organ. Experts with Donate Life, a government-sponsored educational organization, estimated that 17 people die every day because they are unable to get a donor organ in time [6].

Despite life-saving organ transplantation becoming popular in other states, there is a huge shortage of organs. The gap between the number of organs donated and the number of people waiting for a transplant is increasing. Right now, more than 10,000 people need an organ transplant and every year around 1,000 people die while waiting. On the other hand to decide whether to give life to someone else after death is something very personal and it is important that everyone makes their own decision [7].

The researcher, in this field experienced and noticed a big gap between knowledge and attitude among the Community. Researcher personal experience in community shows that, many people died due to the lack of organs for transplantation. The above statistics shows that people have very less knowledge regarding Organ donation. To provide the education among the general public, adults need to gain adequate knowledge regarding organ donation [8-10].

Thus a need is felt to increase an awareness and education among the general public adults by planning a video assisted teaching on organ donation. In future they will get to know about the benefits of organ donation and also give education to their relative about organ donation. The need to provide awareness was done by planning a video assisted teaching on organ donation among adults to enhance the knowledge and to have favourable attitude towards organ donation.

Keeping the above view in mind, we felt to undertake this study among adults who have a key function in asking for potential organ donors. As a part of health care providers, nurses are expected to come forward to motivate themselves and public for organ donation. Moreover with the evidence of literatures, lack of knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among adults invites planned video assisted teaching programmed to be conducted [11-13].

METHODS

Design

A pre-experimental research design: one group-pre testpost test design was used and the sample was selected with a convenience sampling technique. The sample includes 80 adults in the selected community.

Development of Tools

A structured knowledge questionnaire and Likert

scale was developed to assess the knowledge and attitude on organ donation. The questionnaire and Likert scale was prepared by reviewing the related literature, consulting with subject expert and based on investigator's personal experience. Data collection tools are used to observe or measure the key variable in the research problem.

The task of defining the research variable and selecting or developing appropriate methods for collecting data are amongst the most challenging work in hand of a researcher. With high quality data collection method, the accuracy and robustness of the conclusions are always subjected to challenge. The most important and crucial aspect of the questions under study was that data collection relies on the instruments. The present study aimed at assessing the effectiveness of Video assisted teaching (VAT) on knowledge and Attitude regarding Organ donation among the adults in selected community area.

Tool

Data collection tools are the instruments used by the investigator to observe or measure the key variable in the research problem. In this study the tool consisted of:

Section A

Structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the demographic data of adult persons such as age, sex, educational status etc. in selected community.

Section B

Structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge among the adult persons regarding organ donation.

Section C

Likert scale to assess the alertness or attitude among the adults regarding organ donation.

Ethical considerations

The study was approved by the ethical committee of the institution and permission was taken from chief medical officer. An Informed consent was also obtained from the respondents after proper explanation about the purpose, usefulness of the study and assurance given about the confidentiality of their responses. Participation were on voluntary basis and they would have withdrawn themselves from study at any time.

Research procedure

In this study population consist of adult's age group between above 20 years to 60 years and whose were presents at the time of data collection, those lives in selected community area . Non probability convenient



sampling technique was adopted to select the subjects. Non probability convenient sampling technique proceeds on the belief that a researcher's handpick the subject according to the researcher's convenience. The sample was selected within the following predetermined criteria:- Living in Selected area, Willing to participate in the study, Present during data collection and Knows to read and write Hindi or English.

RESULTS

The age distribution found to be 40% (32) adults was in the both age group of between 21-30 years and adults of 31-40 years. 10% (08) adults were in the both age group of between 41-50 years and 51-60 years. The maximum participant in the research study were from the age group of 21-30 and 31-40 years.

It shows that 80 % (64) of adults were Male while the remaining 20% (16) of adults were Female who participant in the study.

In religion distributions of adults who have participate in the study, the entire adult's 100 % (80) participant in the research study belongs to Hindu religion and none of the adults belong to Christian, Muslim or other religions.

Regarding educational status, 17.50% (14) adults have undergone high school standard education, 13.75% (11) adult belonged to standard of higher secondary education and 41.25% (33) adults were under graduate and 27.50% (22) adults were post graduate. The maximum participants in the research study were from the post graduate and under graduates.

The occupation of adults shows that 10% (08) adults are from Govt. sector, 40% (32) adults works in

private sector, none of the adults were businessman and 50% (40) adults were unemployed. The maximum participants in the research study were unemployed.

The Family income of adults shows that 40% (32) adults had a family income of Rs.4000-5000, 10% (08) of the adults family had a income of Rs.5001-10000, 40% (32) of the adults had family income of Rs.10001-15000 and 10% (08) adults family income is of 15001 and above.

The study shows that 70% (56) adults had previous knowledge regarding organ donation and 30% (24) adults did not had any previous knowledge on organ donation.

We observed Source of information distribution of adults regarding organ donation, it was found that 03.37% (03) adults got information through the seminar, 10% (08) adults got information from their friends and family, 17.50% (14) the adults got information from Health personals and 50% (40) adults got information from Mass media. The maximum source of information is found to be the mass media.

Before VAT about 90 % (72) of adults had moderate knowledge, whereas 10 % (08) of adults had adequate knowledge. Knowledge scores of adults were inadequate before the administration of VAT on Organ donation. The VAT helped them to update their knowledge on Organ donation.

The Post-test findings of the study revealed that shows that 20% (16) adults had moderate knowledge and 80% (64) adults had adequate knowledge after VAT regarding organ donation.

Table 1. Enhancement pre and post-test mean, standard deviation and t- value on VAT among adults regarding organ donation N=80

Parameter	Mean	S.D	Range	Mean%	t-value	P value
Pre-test	17.35	5.28	28-05	61.75	3.49*	S P<0.05
Post-test	22.60	1.55	24-19	80.71		
Enhancement	5.25	3.73	-----	18.96		

Before VAT, 60 % (48) of adults had average attitude, whereas 40 % (32) of adults had favorable attitude. After VAT 30 % (24) of adults had moderately favorable attitude, whereas 70 % (42) of adults had favorable attitude.

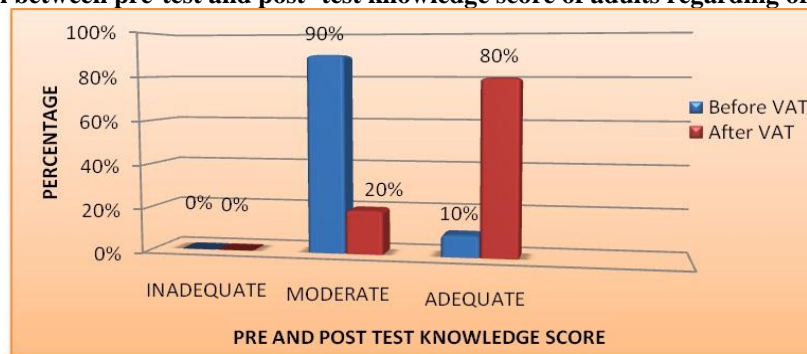
Table 2. Enhancement Mean, SD and t value of pre-test and post-test attitude score among adults regarding organ donation N=80

S.no.	Aspects of Attitude	Max Score	pre-test		Post test		Enhancement (VAT)		t' Value
			Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
1.	Attitude	60	36.6 (61%)	3.51	50.1 (83.1%)	6.56	13.5 (22.1%)	3.05	5.65*

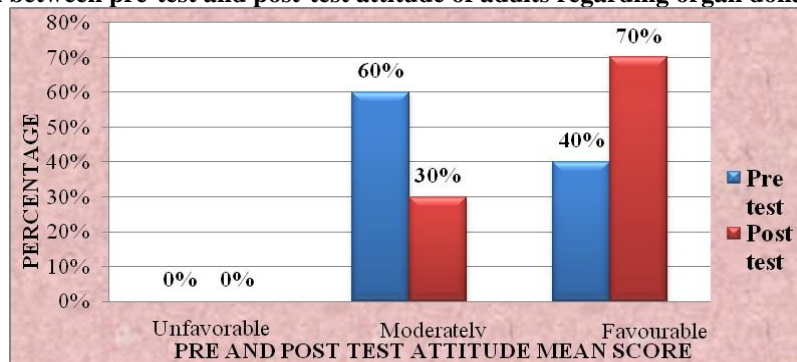
donation N=80

Table 2 shows that there is a high gain in attitude scores related to organ donation as post-test attitude scores were higher than pre-test scores. t' value was significantly higher than the p value (overall t value=5.65* which is greater than P value). This is statically evidenced that there is a significant difference between pre- test and post-test attitude score of adults regarding organ donation.



Graph 1. Comparison between pre-test and post- test knowledge score of adults regarding organ donation.

The mean pre-test knowledge score was 17.35 (61.85%) and the mean post-test knowledge score was 22.60 (80.71%). Mean difference score was 5.25 (18.96%). Standard deviation of pre-test is ± 5.28 for post-test is ± 1.55 . The paired mean difference on knowledge regarding organ donation before and after VAT was found to be 3.49* and it was statistically significant at 0.05 (i.e. $P < 0.05$).

Graph 2. Comparison between pre-test and post-test attitude of adults regarding organ donation.

The total post-test mean attitude score was higher by 50.1 (83.1%) with a standard deviation of ± 6.56 when compared with pre-test mean attitude score which was 36.6 (61%) with a standard deviation of ± 3.51 . The post-test enhanced mean score was 13.5 with a paired value 5.65* which was found statistically significant at 0.05 at 5% level (i.e. $P < 0.05$).

DISCUSSION

Before VAT about 90 % (72) of adults had moderate knowledge, whereas 10 % (08) of adults had adequate knowledge. Knowledge scores of adults were inadequate before the administration of VAT regarding organ donation. The VAT helped them to update their knowledge on Organ donation. Before VAT about 60 % (48) of adults had average attitude, whereas 40 % (32) of adults had favorable attitude. The VAT helped them to update their attitude on Organ donation. The Post-test findings of the study revealed that 20% (16) adults had moderate knowledge and 80% (64) adults had adequate knowledge after VAT regarding organ donation. After VAT 30 % (24) of adults had moderately favorable attitude, whereas 70 % (42) of adults had favorable attitude. The mean pre-test knowledge score was 17.35 (61.85%) and the mean post-test knowledge score was 22.60 (80.71%). Mean difference score was 5.25 (18.96%) which was statistically significant at 0.05 (i.e. $P < 0.05$). Standard deviation of pre-test is ± 5.28 for post-

test is ± 1.55 .

The mean pre-test attitude score was 36.6 (61%) and the mean post-test attitude score was 50.1 (83.1%). Mean difference score was 13.5 (22.1%) which was statistically significant at 0.05 (i.e. $P < 0.05$). Standard deviation of pre-test was ± 3.51 and for post-test was ± 6.56 . The pre-test scores t' value was significantly higher than the p value (overall t value = 5.65* which is greater than $P < 0.05$). The mean post-test knowledge of sample significantly increased after administration of VAT which indicate that the video assisted teaching was effective in increasing knowledge and attitude among adults regarding organ donation. The rank Co-relation before VAT between knowledge and attitude of adults regarding organ donation. The result of $rK = -.1122$. It indicates a Negative co-relation between knowledge & attitude of adults regarding organ donation. The rank Co-relation after VAT between knowledge and attitude of adults regarding organ donation. The result of $rK = .294$. It



indicates a Positive co-relation between knowledge & attitude of adults regarding organ .The Chi square (χ^2) value of educational status was found to be 11.3535S* which was significantly higher than the p value ($P>0.05$) at 5 % level. It shows that there was an Association of pre-test knowledge of adults with the selected demographic variables with respect to Educational status.

LIMITATIONS

The study is limited to the adults who is residing in selected community. The study period is limited to 4 weeks of duration for data collection. In inclusive criteria the sample are those who were willing to participate in the study. Sample size was limited to 80 adults. The study design was limited to pre experimental one group pre-test post-test research design.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the findings of the study “A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching (VAT) on knowledge and attitude regarding Organ donation among the adults in selected community area” the below said conclusions was drawn. The application of VAT among adults was found to be effective in improving knowledge and positive attitude toward organ donation. In pretest the samples had moderate knowledge and attitude towards organ donation. A video assisted teaching has been planned and implemented.and again a posttest was done. When compared between the pre-test and post test , it was found that the post test scores of subjects were higher than that of the pre-test knowledge and attitude score. The implications are given on various aspects like Nursing practice, Nursing Education, Nursing Administration, and Nursing Research and also gives an insight to further studies. Hence the administration of VAT on knowledge and attitude towards organ donation was found effective in improving knowledge and positive attitude among adults.

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PRACTICE IMPLICATION

The VAT means video assisted teaching, a technique that can be used in where the video is used to enhance as well as to promote the teaching. The video assisted teaching was used to improve the knowledge and positive attitude toward the organ donation which is very beneficial for the nursing students.

Different teaching modalities such as lecture, in service education, panel discussion etc. is also useful in improving the knowledge among the health care provider for staff nurses and students regarding organ donation.

The nursing curriculum can also be given importance to health teaching aspect and use of various procedures to improve nursing care. This study indeed can serve as a basis in planning specific areas that upgrade the nurses skills. The curriculum of nursing education should enable the nurses to equip themselves with the knowledge of clients. VAT proves its effectiveness in improving knowledge and positive attitude toward the organ donation.

Necessary administrative supports should also be provided for the development of such educational materials, the nursing personnel's motivation to devote their time for learning new procedures.

STATEMENT OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL RIGHTS

All procedures performed in human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional research committee and with the 1964Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. This article does not contain any studies with animals performed by any of the authors.

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Nil

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No interest



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