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**Assess the knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among young Adults- A Review Literature**

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**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Donating organs is still not very widespread in India. Ignorance and ignorance are the main causes of India's organ shortage. India currently has a cadaver organ donation rate of 0.08 per million. Approximately 0.01 percent of Indians give their organs after they pass away, according to the WHO. At 0.5 donors per million, India has one of the lowest rates of organ donation globally. **Methodology:** This study conducted a comprehensive literature review to examine organ donation knowledge and attitudes. The literature search utilized PubMed, Google Scholar, and MEDLINE databases, focusing on articles published after 2015 to ensure relevance and up-to-date information. The search, which included terms such as "organ donation knowledge and attitude," covered all works available until March 2022. Studies were included if they provided accessible organ donation data and were sourced from the specified databases. Articles were excluded if they were brief or duplicates. The objective was to facilitate easy identification of relevant literature, supporting the subject of organ donation, and to aid future research endeavors. **Results:** The study's conclusions showed that 86 (46.73%) young adults had a good level of knowledge, 76 (41.30%) had an average level, and only 22 (11.9%) had a poor level of knowledge. There were 60 young individuals (46.19.5%) who had the most positive opinion toward organ donation, 103 (42.39%) who had a positive view, and 21 (11.41%) who had a negative perspective. The relationship between knowledge and attitude toward organ donation was found by correlation. The findings indicate



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a positive association ( $r=0.783$ ) between attitudes and knowledge about organ donation. In conclusion, it is thought that nearly young adults have varying degrees of good, average, and bad knowledge. The majority of young individuals had a very positive view on organ donation. It suggests that along with increase in knowledge there is an increase of attitude towards Organ Donation.

**Keywords:** Assess, Knowledge, Attitude, Organ Donation, young Adults.

### Introduction:

Organ donation is the process by which a person voluntarily gives permission for the legal removal of one of their own organs, with their agreement or the consent of their family, in order to save the life of someone who needs that specific organ.<sup>1</sup>

Organ donation is a complicated issue that involves organizational, social, legal, ethical, and medical aspects. Organ shortage is a problem on a global scale, but India lags behind the developed nations.<sup>2</sup>

In contrast to western nations, where between 70 and 80 percent of people give their organs at death, just 0.01 percent of Indians, according to the WHO, donate their organs after they pass away. India has one of the lowest rates of organ donation worldwide, with 0.5 donors per million people—much lower than the over 30 donors per million in several western countries<sup>4</sup>

Karnataka is quickly catching up when it comes to cadaveric organ donation, with this year's donations already surpassing the total from last year. In the first half of 2022, 72 donations were recorded, compared to 70 in 2021<sup>5</sup>

The number of organ transplants has steadily climbed over the past 20 years, and while they produce outstanding results in children and adolescents, they are made more difficult by the rising proportion of older transplant patients who also have co-morbid conditions.<sup>6</sup>

One method for accelerating organ transplants and saving lives is the green corridor concept. In this system, the traffic division works together to move a critical organ from point A to point B in less than 60–70% of the customary time. A "**green corridor**" is a designated path where all traffic signals between the hospital where an organ is taken and the hospital where it will be transplanted are manually controlled and are green.<sup>7</sup>



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As a result of the Union health ministry's recommendation that state health departments provide "monetary prizes" for organ donation, the topic of "organs for money" has gained attention. According to the guidelines, the donor's family will receive anything from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 5 lakh annually for five years, while the hospital responsible for organ retrieval will receive Rs 50,000.<sup>8</sup>

**Index terms:** *Assess, Knowledge, Attitude, Organ Donation, young Adults.*

### **Design:**

A Literature Review

### **Material and method:**

The literature was searched using PubMed, Google Scholar, and the MEDLINE database; studies were only included if organ donation data were accessible.

### **Objectives:**

This study's goal was to thoroughly review the literature in order to:

1. Make it easy to find the reviews of the literature.
2. It is pertinent to the study's subject and will be helpful for my upcoming investigations.

### **Inclusive and Exclusive Criteria:**

#### **Inclusive:**

- Reviews published after 2015 have been chosen for review.
- Research chosen from Google Scholar, MEDLINE, and PubMed.
- The entire organ donation article.

#### **Exclusive:**

- The brief article is no longer available.
- Duplicate articles were eliminated.

### **Method:**

#### **Data and source data:**

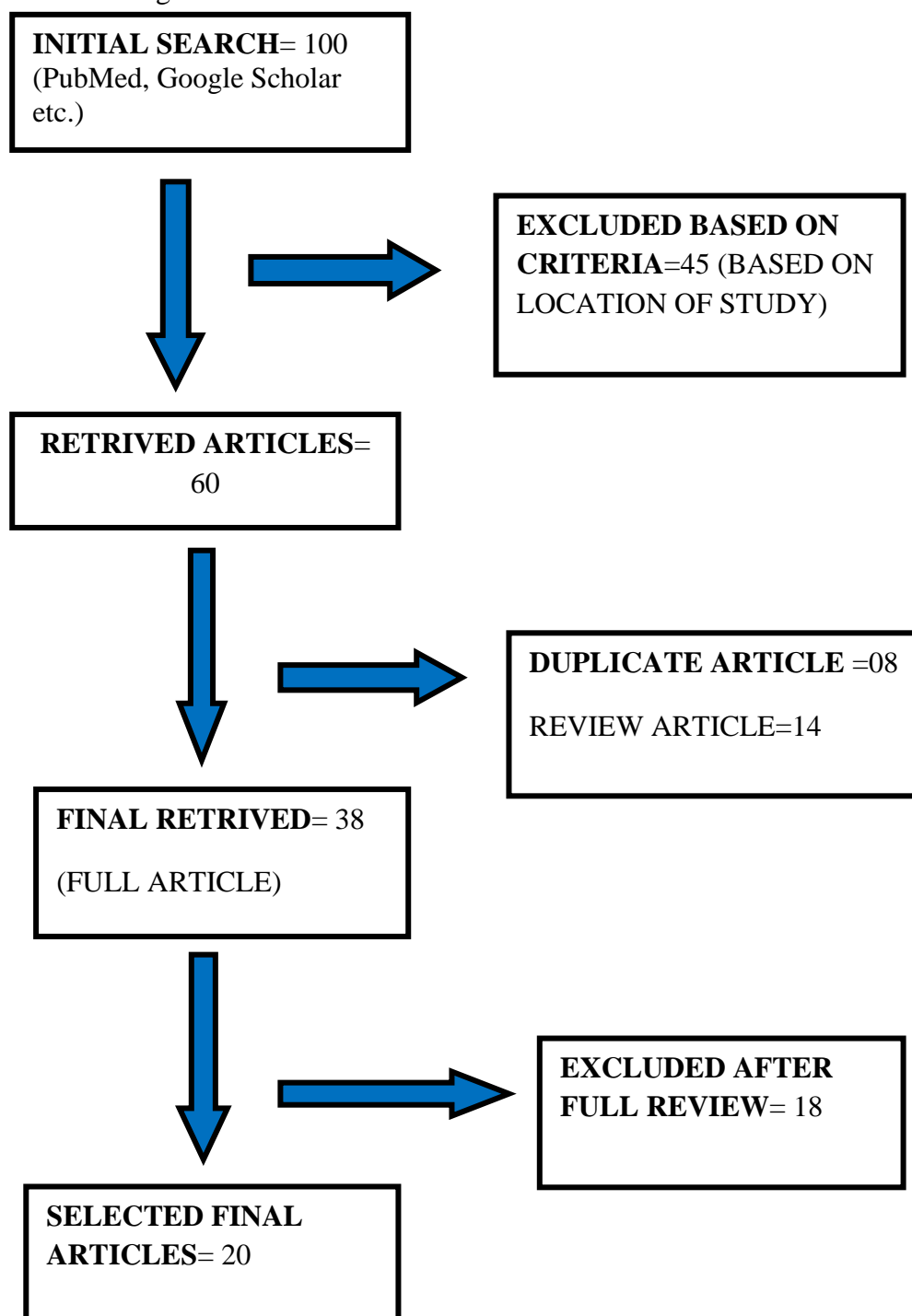
#### **Literature search:**



The following electronic bibliographic databases were searched for literature reviews: MEDLINE, Google Scholar, and PubMed. The search yielded all works published up until March 2022. Search terms: organ donation knowledge and attitude.

**Figure: 1 Flow Chart**

Study Selection Progress:





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Study no	Author detail with year of publication	Region of study	Study design	Study sample	Period	Gender	Major findings
1	Shohreh Kolagari, Javad Bayei, Vahid Asodeh et al (2022)	Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran,	cross-sectional study	1078 undergraduate students.	January to June 2019	1078 undergraduate students.	The study's findings were the pupils' average age was $22.24 \pm 5.16$ years. The results showed that, on average, students' views on organ donation and transplantation were 48.558.11 and 8.481.71, respectively, as well as their understanding of these topics. Additionally, the mean scores of married, female, and/or organ donor card holders were considerably higher ( $P=0.001$ , $P=0.001$ , and $P=0.001$ , respectively). 98.3% and 98.4% of the pupils, respectively, of the total had heard about organ donation and transplantation. 47.1% of respondents stated that TV shows were their main source of information on organ donation and transplantation. Although most students (73.8%) said they would be willing to donate their organs, most of them (67.5%) did not know how to obtain an organ donor card. and just 9.6% of them were



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							volunteer organ donors with organ donor cards. <sup>10</sup>
2	Puneet mishra, sumit malhotra, nitika Sharma et al (2021)	Selected rural area of Faridabad, Haryana.	community based cross- sectional study	1050 adults in a rural area of district Faridabad	27 August 201 7 to 2021	1050 adults	The study's conclusions show that 80% of participants knew about organ donation. Of them, 40% or so had heard of brain death. Of those who took part in the survey, 71.5 percent stated they would donate an organ under any circumstances. All told, 94.6% of participants said that access to special facilities should be available to organ donors and their families. There were significantly higher levels of awareness among men and those with education beyond the primary level. <sup>11</sup>
3	Mahteme Bekele, Wubshet Jote, Tigist Workneh, et al (2021)	Tertiary Hopsital in Ethiopia	cross- sectional study	414 patient companions participated	March 1 <sup>st</sup> to Mat 31 <sup>st</sup> 2019	252 were males.	The study's findings were 414 patient companions in all took part in the research. The sample consisted of 252 men, or 60.9% of the total, with a mean age of 35 years and 13 months. Of those who took the study, 44 (10.6%) are well-informed about organ donation. (95% CI: 1.036, 4.368; AOR=2.127) There was a considerable correlation between increased knowledge



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							and masculine gender. about the poll respondents, 219 (52.9%) had a favorable opinion about donating Individuals who had completed secondary school had a higher likelihood of harboring disapproval towards organ donation (AOR =0.498, 95% CI: 0.290, 0.857). <sup>12</sup>
4	Amanuel Girma , Abay Mulu , Alemayehu Shimeka et al (2021)	Gondar, Northwest Ethiopia.	cross- sectional study	382 randomly selected health professionals in Gondar	2020 to March 2021	382 health professionals	The study's conclusions showed that 74.6% of medical professionals stated they would be willing to donate an organ, and 79.1% of them supported the practice. Following covariate adjustment, those who work as laboratory technologists and physicians, respectively, were 3.2 and 11.9 times more likely to have a positive attitude about organ donation. <sup>13</sup>
5	Maryam Janatolmakan, Ali Soroush, Roghayeh Nouri (2020)	Kermanshah , Iran	descriptive- analytical study	185 nurses working in ICU, CCU, and emergency wards	May to July 2019	185 nurses working in ICU, CCU, and emergency wards	The results of the study showed that nurses' average knowledge received an 8.9 out of 1.4 score. There was a strong correlation (P 0.001) between nurses' awareness of donation, their religious beliefs, and possessing an organ donor card The average attitude among nurses was 7.8 2.2 out of 8. It



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							has been demonstrated that nurses' views toward organ donation are correlated with the variables "carrying a donation card and marriage". The performance rating of a nurse ranged from 0.4 to 0.7 out of 3. The performance of nurses and possessing a donation card were very positively correlated (P 0.001). The best indicator of nurses' success was knowledge (P 0.01). <sup>14</sup>
6	Hatan Mortada, Nawal Mashni Alharbi, Marya Abdullah Alsuhaibani et al (2020)	Different hospitals all around the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.	Cross-sectional study.	241 participants	2018 to 2020	241 participants, 130 were female. In addition, 110 of them were medical residents.	Thirty-one (53.9%) of the 241 participants in this study were female. Furthermore, 110 of them (or 45.6%) were residents in medicine. Furthermore, 224 participants (92.9%) were aware with the concept of organ donation. At 55.2%, the general level of knowledge is high. As to the survey, 62.2% of individuals have only given organs to members of their close family. <sup>15</sup>
7	Jeremy YC Teoh, Becky SY Lau, Nikki Y Far (2020)	Hong Kong.	Cross-sectional study.	1000 Hong Kong Chinese residents		1000 Hong Kong Chinese residents	53.8% of those surveyed replied. Respondents who were 61 years of age or older (43.6%), between the ages of 51 and 60 (24%) or female (68.3%) made up the majority of the sample. Of those surveyed,



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							31.3% stated they would be willing to donate their organs after death, while 25.4% answered they would not. Out of those who were willing to donate their organs after passing away, only 34.2% had registered with the Centralized Organ Donor Registry (CODR). 52.2% of those who were willing to donate organs after death but had not yet registered on CODR did so for lack of motivation, followed by hectic schedules (47-8%), laziness (37-8%), and forgetfulness (20.4%). <sup>16</sup>
8	Ibrahim Altraif, Nourah Altuwaijri, Lamia Aldhban et al (2020)	King Abdulaziz Medical City, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.	cross-sectional study	376 medical staff and outpatients	Nov 2020	238 heard about SCOT, of whom 124 were males.	Medical professionals had better attitudes toward and understanding of organ donation (P 0.05). Between 1996 and 2017, the proportion of people who allowed their family to donate their organs fell from 51.22 to 30.4%, despite an increase in the number of people aware that organ donation is supported by Islam. <sup>17</sup>
9	Farah Khalid, Abdullah Bin Khalid, Danish	Karachi, Pakistan.	cross-sectional study	420 people were approached.	December 2015 to	It so occurred that over half of the	According to the study's findings, 77.5% of the population was between the ages of 18 and 27. More than half (51.1%) of the



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	Muneeb et al (2019)				December 2016	responders were female and students, respectively.	responses came from students and women, respectively. Our findings show that the general population (25.8%) did not have enough understanding. Opinions on organ donation were largely positive (75.2%). A common source of information was television (27%). Of those surveyed, 29.90% were aware that someone might donate a "kidney". 43.80% of survey participants were unaware that their religion permitted organ donation. The majority (57.2%) supported encouraging organ donation. <sup>18</sup>
10	Hania Hasan, Arhama Zehra, Lubna Riaz, et al (2019)	universities of Karachi, Pakistan.	cross-sectional study	undergraduate medical and non-medical students from various universities of Karachi	29 August 2019	450 students were sent online	The study's conclusions showed that while 88.7% of students were aware that organ donation is possible, only 34.6% of them were ready to do so, and just 0.6% had actually given an organ. Higher knowledge scores were associated with being a woman and going to a medical school. Most students said that their motivation to donate an organ would be "to save lives" (51.7%), but their demotivation would be "religion" (27.6%). <sup>19</sup>



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11	Meena Jain, Nisha Rani Yadav, Ankur Sharma, et al (2019)	Institute of dental studies in the National Capital Region of India (NCR)	Cross- sectional study	168 participants, including interns, postgraduate students, and faculty members.	15 <sup>th</sup> july 2018 to 2019	168 participants, including interns, postgraduate students, and faculty members.	The study's conclusions show that, at the end of the educational session, the study participants' mean attitude score was 3.4 and their mean knowledge score was 9.6. There was no discernible relationship between age or gender and the readiness to sign an organ card. A statistically significant difference was found ( $P = 0.006$ ) between the knowledge scores of men and women, and $P = 0.0238.16$ was found between the attitude ratings of the education group. <sup>20</sup>
12	Nirmala M, Leena J, Reena RCJ et al (2019)	Selected College, Coimbatore.	Quasi experimental, one group pretest posttest design	225 young adults		225 young adults	By contrasting the pre- and post-test outcomes, the study's findings showed how beneficial STP is. With a 't' value of 4.4170 significant at $p 0.001$ , the 't' test revealed a significant difference between the pretest knowledge score (8.472.65) and post-test knowledge score (9.893.54). A pre-test result indicating optimism was found in 98.22% of the samples. <sup>21</sup>
13	Raktim Pratim Tamuli, Smritimala	Premiere educational institutes at	Cross- sectional study	360 individual,un dergraduates	January 2019	180 participants were	The data reveal that 79.17% (285) of participants knew about organ donation, however only three families out of all



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	Sarmah, and Bishwajeet Saikia (2019)	Guwahati. North-East India		and postgraduates		undergraduate students and 180 participants were faculties having postgraduate degree	participants had donated an organ in the preceding five years. Twelve people, or 3.33%, have chosen to be organ donors. 12.5% of research participants believed that certain religious beliefs could prevent certain local populations from either obtaining or donating organs. A majority of the survey participants, comprising 186 individuals (51.67%), held the belief that a deficiency in public knowledge is a contributing cause to the low rates of organ donation. <sup>22</sup>
14	Naina Sam, R Ganesh, V Indrapriyadars hini, et al. (2018)	Thiruvallur and Chennai City, India.	Cross-sectional study	486 undergraduate students belonging to medical, dental, engineering, and arts and science.	2017 to March 2018	183 were males and 303 were females.	The results of the investigation indicated In all, 486 students participated in the study; 183 (37.3%) of them were men and 303 (62.3%) were women. 31 respondents (6.4%) had never heard of the term "OD," compared to 455 (94%) who had. Of the students, 261 (54%) were aware of the "organ transplantation act," whereas 225 (46%) were not. Of the pupils, 240 (or 49.4%) were aware of the risks connected to OD. 329 students, or 68% of the total, thought that laws were required to regulate the OD process. It was



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						discovered that 169 students, or 35% of the sample, were aware of the human donor card. Sixty-eight (63.4%) people said they would like to be a part of any OD group. <sup>23</sup>
15	F. K. Janahi, A. Al Rais, M. Al Rukhaimi et al. (2018)	UAE residents	Cross sectional survey	900 UAE residents	293 were women and 202 were men	Knowledge scores ranged from 4.42 (SD: 1.54) on average. Of those who knew about organ donation and transplantation, fewer than 198 (or 40%) possessed reliable information about these topics. The final calculated mean belief score was 56.56 (SD = 6.39). Participants' attitudes toward organ donation and transplantation scored 14.7. <sup>24</sup>
16	Samata Srinivasula, Adepu Srilatha, and Suhas Kulkarni (2018)	Hyderabad.		112 dental house surgeon students	112 dental house surgeon students	The results of the investigation indicated When asked about their knowledge at baseline, post-intervention, and follow-up, the respondents' answers indicated notable shifts in several key domains. Over half of the research participants expressed support for the donation of organs. Subjects who pledged or registered to donate an organ saw a significant rise in percentages (before: 14.3%, after intervention: 50%, and at follow-up: 60.7%; P 0.05). There was a



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							noticeable rise when the mean knowledge, attitude, and practice scores at the 2-week follow-up and post-intervention were compared to the baseline values. Female participants and those who practiced Hinduism demonstrated good behavior, attitude, and knowledge. <sup>25</sup>
17	F Fontana, M Massari, L Giovannini et al (2017)	University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy		749 students in which 406 Medical Students and 343 Nursing students	Nov 2017	406 Medical Students and 343 Nursing students	The study found that just 21.9% of NS students and 24.9% of MS students had registered as donors, despite the fact that 95% of students supported organ donation. Among the children, one-fourth said that their families had argued. MS seemed more comfortable among the donation personnel. Just 40% of students knew the definition of "donate after brain death," despite the fact that 60% of them were familiar with the term overall. Students in NS and MS thought they had learnt enough in class; only 27.1% and 15.3%, respectively. <sup>26</sup>
18	K. Chakradhar, * D. Doshi, B. Srikanth	Panineeya Institute of Dental	cross-sectional study	298 undergraduate dental students	2014 to Feb 2016		The investigation's findings were Women reported higher mean-standard deviation scores for practice (0.910.8) and knowledge



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	Reddy, et al (2016)	Sciences and Hospital, Hyderabad, India.					(8.221.51) than men did, but men reported higher mean-standard deviation scores for attitude (8.551.56) (p0.001). Dental students in their second year scored better than those in their third year in terms of knowledge (8.551.56) and practice (1.020.44), but in terms of mean attitude score (1.731.17), third year students considerably outperformed second year students (p=0.02). Christians, Jains, and Atheists greatly surpassed Hindus and Muslims in terms of knowledge, attitude, and practice habits (p 0.001). The mean knowledge, attitude, and practice habits all correlated favorably. <sup>27</sup>
19	KL Balajee, N Ramachandra, L Subitha (2016)	Selected Rural village of Puducherry,	Community based cross sectional study	360 people living in 4 villages of Puducherry.	12 Jan 2017	360 people	The study's conclusion was 91% (290/317) of the 317 participants agreed that everyone in good health had the right to give their organs, and 87% (275/317) agreed that no money may be accepted in exchange for an organ. Of the participants, 70% (223/317) expressed a willingness to donate their organs when they passed away. The most common reason cited by participants (57 percent, 25 out of 44) for



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							not donating their organs was rejection by family. <sup>28</sup>
20	Kaur Ramandeep, Begum Nilavansa S., Kaur Amritpal (2015)	Selected Colleges of Jalandhar, Punjab.	Quasi experimental design	100 young adults from DAV College and Lyallpur Khalsa College of Jalandhar	Jan to march 2015	100 young adults	The experimental group's mean knowledge scores before the test were 12.52, while the control groups were 12.60. The experimental group's mean knowledge scores after the exam were 19.14, while the control groups were 13.62. The pre-test mean attitude score for the experimental group was 35.88, whereas the control group's score was 35.82. The post-test mean attitude score for the experimental group was 42.56, compared to 36.86 for the control group. It was found that the experimental group's mean knowledge and attitude scores significantly outperformed those of the control group. <sup>29</sup>



## **Result and discussion**

The study's result showed that 86 (46.73%) young adults had a good level of knowledge, 76 (41.30%) had an average level, and only 22 (11.9%) had a poor level of knowledge. There were 60 young individuals (46.19.5%) who had the most positive opinion toward organ donation, 103 (42.39%) who had a positive view, and 21 (11.41%) who had a negative perspective. The relationship between knowledge and attitude toward organ donation was found by correlation.

## **Conclusion**

The literature study states that the participants indicated a significant need for education, ambivalent attitudes on donation, and a lack of knowledge; increased awareness could help increase the donation rate. Since most schools do not offer organ donation instruction expressly, there is an urgent need for an integrated curriculum that emphasizes interpersonal communication and incorporates useful elements.

## **Implication to nursing practice**

Nursing care encompasses preventive, promotional, curative, and rehabilitative services. A lot of new actions are being taken by nurses to raise awareness. It would help individuals in need and raise the donation rate.

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