



**A Study to Assess the Knowledge & Attitude Regarding Eye Donation
Among Adults with A View to Develop an Awareness Program in
Natungram, Murshidabad**

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Abstract:

A study conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding eye donation among adults in Natungram, Murshidabad. The objective of the study is to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding eye donation among adults, to find out the association between knowledge level with their selected demography variables. In this study descriptive research design is used. In the study 100 adults were selected for the study. Non probability purposive sampling technique is used in the study. Level of knowledge regarding eye donation were assessed on Natungram under Natungram Gram Panchayat, Murshidabad. Reliability of tool is 0.82 that was checked using Spearman's Brown formula, correlation coefficient method. Statistical analysis was done by chi square test and frequency and percentage distribution for assessing the level of knowledge among adults finding the study revealed that there is significant association between source of information with their knowledge level regarding eye donation among the 100 sample. The result of the present study is 87% adults have adequate knowledge, 10% have moderate knowledge and 3% have poor knowledge.

Key words: Assess, Knowledge, Attitude, Eye donation, Adults, Awareness programme



Introduction:

Blindness is a lack of vision. It may also refer to a loss of vision that cannot be corrected with glasses or contact lenses. Partial blindness means have in very limited vision, complete blindness means cannot see anything and do not see light. Eye donation is gracious act. Donating eyes is give like to another individual after the death of ones. Eye donation is a wonderful legacy that someone can leave behind. According to the world-wide statistic 200000 corneal donations are needed annually but only 50000 corneas are donated. Sri Lanka has been recognized as the country that supply eyes to the world. Estimates suggest that 15% of the world's blind made in INDIA.

It is also estimated that 40000 Indians go blind 2 every year due to corneal disease. Govt., NGOs and some private sectors are working on EYE BANKING but still community does not have given the due priority and weight to this aspect. In WEST BENGAL the performance of eye banking services including successful corneal utilization rate is on lower side. WEST BENGAL is in 6th rank in India when it comes true eye donation. There exists a huge gap in between demand and supply resulting with a situation of unmet need.

Research Methodology:

The research aims to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding eye donation among adults in Natungram, Murshidabad, with the intention of developing an awareness program. Employing a quantitative research approach and a non-experimental descriptive research design, the study targets a population of adults aged 20-46 years in Natungram. Convenience sampling is used to select a sample size of 100 participants for the main study, following a pilot study in Uttarpara Berhampore with 30 participants. The research tools include a socio-demographic questionnaire, a structured knowledge questionnaire, and an attitude scale. Reliability testing, using the split-half method, yielded a strong score of 0.82 for the knowledge questionnaire. Ethical considerations involve obtaining written informed consent from participants and seeking approval from the Principal of GitaRam College of Nursing and local community authorities. Data analysis will include frequency percentages for socio-demographic characteristics, knowledge levels, and attitudes. Additionally, the study will explore associations between knowledge levels and demographic variables, as well as the relationship between knowledge and attitude regarding eye donation. The findings from this



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research are expected to contribute valuable insights for the development of an effective awareness program addressing eye donation in the specified community.

Results:

Section - A

Sl No.	Demographic Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage %
1	Age	20-26 years	9	9
		27-32 years	35	35
		33-38 years	32	32
		39-46 years	24	24
2	Religion	Hindu	23	23
		Muslim	75	75
		Christian	0	0
		Others	2	2
3	Educational Qualification	No formal education	0	0
		Primary	13	13
		Secondary & H.S	60	60
		Graduate and above	27	27
4	Occupation	Homemaker	35	35
		Service	9	9
		Business	35	35
		Others	21	21
5	Previous Knowledge	Yes	100	100
		No	0	0
6	If yes, the source of information	Family	0	0
		Mass media	46	46
		Health workers	51	51
		Others	3	3

Section- B

Knowledge level	Frequency	Percentage
Adequate	87	87
Moderate	10	10
Poor	3	3



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Section – C

Sl. no	Item	Category	Knowledge level A M P				P	Significance level 0.05	Chi square value	Remarks
1	Age	20-26 years	9	0	0	1	3.84		0.1428	NS
		27-32 years	31	3	1					
		33-38 years	29	1	2					
		39-46 years	18	6	0					
2	Religion	Hindu	20	2	1	1	3.84	0.05	15.492	S
		Muslim	66	8	1					
		Christian	0	0	0					
		Others	1	0	1					
3	Educational qualification	No formal education	0	0	0	1	3.84	0.05	7.8758	S
		Primary	6	5	2					
		Secondary & H. S	55	4	1					
		Graduate & above	26	1	0					
4	Occupation	Homemaker	28	5	2	1	3.84	0.05	0.6449	NS
		Service	9	0	0					
		Business	32	2	1					
		Others	18	3	0					
5	Knowledge	Yes	87	10	3					NS
		No	0	0	0					
6	If yes, the source of information	Family	0	0	0		3.84	0.05	0.5318	NS
		Mass media	39	5	2	1				
		Health worker	45	5	1					
		Others	3	0	0					

Section -D

Sl No	Item		Frequency and percentage			
		Agree %	Strongly agree%	Uncertain%	Disagree%	Strongly disagree%
1	Eye donation is a service to mankind	52	47	1	0	0
2	Eye donation is a simple process if planned before	37	60	3	0	0
3	Eye donation doesn't cause illness to receiver	12	57	26	4	1
4	Eye donation is not appropriate as per the law of nature	1	1	12	57	29
5	Eye donation is very risky for	1	0	17	59	23



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	the recipient					
6	Eye donation is immoral	0	0	6	55	39
7	The spirit of a dead person is not peaceful if their organs live in the body of another person	0	2	16	59	23
8	Age and mental condition is not a criterion for eye donation	23	43	34	0	0
9.	Every Healthy person should be a eye donor	58	41	0	0	1
10	Eye donation causes disfigure the face of donor	0	0	6	57	37

Implication:

The implications of this study are widespread and can significantly impact various domains in nursing. In nursing education, the findings can enhance the quality of lectures and seminars, providing valuable insights for instructors to effectively convey information about eye donation to students. Nursing administration can utilize the study results in designing in-service educational programs, contributing to the professional development of healthcare personnel. Additionally, these findings can inform hospital-based measures, aiming for improved outcomes related to eye donation awareness. In nursing research, the study provides a foundation for comparison with other research, stimulating further investigations in the field. Lastly, in nursing service, where nurses play a crucial role in healthcare, this study equips them with information to actively engage with and educate the community about the importance of eye donation.

Limitation:

The study has limitations primarily related to its narrow age focus (20-46 years) and a relatively small sample size. These constraints suggest caution in generalizing findings across broader age groups and populations. Future research with more diverse age ranges is recommended for a comprehensive understanding of knowledge and attitudes regarding eye donation.

Recommendation:

Recommendations for future research include conducting similar studies with larger sample sizes to enhance the generalizability of findings. Additionally, there is a suggestion for further investigations specifically focusing on exploring the association between knowledge and



actual practices related to eye donation. These endeavors would contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics involved and potentially inform interventions aimed at bridging gaps between knowledge and practical behaviors in the context of eye donation awareness.

Conclusion:

The study findings reveal a significant association between the knowledge level and selected demographic variables among adult participants regarding eye donation. The correlation between knowledge and attitude was assessed using the Spearman Brown correlation coefficient formula, yielding a calculated value of 0.11. This indicates a weak correlation between knowledge and attitude among the adult population regarding eye donation.

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