

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICE OF ORGAN DONATION
AMONG THE RESIDENTS OF RAJASTHAN**

Dissertation Submitted to



The IIHMR University, Jaipur
for the partial fulfillment of the award of the degree of
Master of Business Administration (MBA)

in

MBA in Rural Management

by

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Under the Supervision and Guidance of

Dr. Ratna Verma

2022

DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that this dissertation titled ***Knowledge, attitude, and practice of organ donation among the residents of Rajasthan***, is the bonafide record of my original research work. I declare that it has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any degree or diploma. Information derived from the published or unpublished work of others has been duly acknowledged in the text.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Divyesh', is positioned above a horizontal line.

Mr. Divyesh Dineshbhai Markana

Place: Jaipur

Date: 28th June. 2022

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation titled ***Knowledge, attitude, and practice of organ donation among the residents of Rajasthan*** is a record of the research work undertaken by Mr. Divyesh Dineshbhai Markana in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MBA (Rural Management) from the IIHMR University, Jaipur under my guidance and supervision and his approach to the research study has been sincere, scientific, and analytical.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Organ shortage is a huge public health concern worldwide. Spain tops the list of organ donation rates with 35.3 per million population, and India lags far behind with 0.26ppm. NOTO and MOHAN Foundation have planned strategies to improve the numbers by creating awareness and capacity building. For that, there is a great need to assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among the population. **Objective:** The main objective of this study is to identify the knowledge, attitude, and practices of organ donation in the state of Rajasthan. **Research methodology:** A questioner based cross-sectional study was conducted from April to June 2022 among the percipient's age group of more than 18. A structured questionnaire will be used for the data collection and collected data will be analyzed using Microsoft Excel. **Results:** The composition of the study participants is male (42%) and female (56%). Almost 94% of the participants have heard about organ donation and the main source is television 66%. Out of the 54%, people need more information about becoming a donor. Around 76% of the participants have an idea about brain death but only 30% of the participants know that brain-dead people are truly dead. Practice regarding registration of organ donation seems to be very low only 4% have registered as an organ donor. **Conclusion:** Around half of the study population had adequate knowledge about organ donation but one-third of participants say that it is against their religion not to be a donor. Half of the participants had a positive attitude towards organ donation but only 4% registered for organ donation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am deeply grateful to Dr. Sunil Shroff (Managing Trustee, MOHAN Foundation) and the management of MOHAN Foundation for providing me an opportunity to be a part of this organization.

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Respected Ma'am, thank you for being there and providing me with your advice, without which it would have been difficult to complete this dissertation. Thank you for your positive criticism, valuable insights, and expert guidance. I hope I don't disappoint you.

To Family and Friends,

Thank you to all my friends and family members for being there and motivating me to complete this work. Thank you for your support.

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Divyesh Dineshbhai Markana

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LIST OF ACRONYMS & KEYWORDS

THOA:	Transplantation of Human Organs
NTORC:	Non-Transplant Organ Retrieval Centre
RNOS:	Rajasthan Network for Organ Sharing
NOTTO:	National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization
SEM:	Socio Ecological Model

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICE OF ORGAN DONATION
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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

Organ donation is the procedure of transferring healthy tissues or organs from one person to another who is suffering from end-stage organ failure. The former is referred to as the donor, while the latter is referred to as the recipient. Multi-organ donation might happen when a patient is deemed brain dead. In India, the rules of organ donation and transplantation are regulated by the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act (THOA) 1994. This law permits both live and deceased individuals to donate their organs. It also made the idea of BRAIN DEATH lawful. Many revisions have been introduced since then, the most recent being the THOA 2014.

1.1 Brain Death and Organ Donation

Technically it means the death of the Brain Stem, it occurs when the brain is fully dies. it is an irreversible process, that leads to the end of all brain activity. Brain activity stop when brain had a serval injury. It can happen after any road accident, due to stroke, and head injury. As we know that human brain has two parts: The Cortex and the Brain Stem. The Cortes is a larger part stored in the skull, used to depict the brain visually. And the Brain Steam is a component that joins the spinal and cortex. Cortex swell up when a person has a head injury by any reasons.

At that time brain experience higher pressure then the heart pressure, means that time heart is unable to pump blood to the brain. It leads to shortage of blood to the brain causes brain stop, happened due to lack of oxygen in the brain.

Here, the process of organ retrieval and transplantation after the brain death is crucial. At that time brain, the dead person is kept on a ventilator, but the heart may continue to beat for 2-3 days, and it keeps organs alive such as the liver, and kidney for this period. Next, those organs can be removed for donation surgically. The next of kin or family will be asked if they want to donate his/her organs. If they say yes, then the process happens. This is called the deceased donation for transplantation is known as cadaver transplantation. In THOA Act 1994 declared brain death is legal for organ donation.

1.2 Organ Donation Status in India

With a population of about 1.38 billion people, India's rate of deceased organ donation is only 0.86 per million, which is one the lowest in the world. Spain is at the top having 46.9 per million followed by the USA at 31.96 per million.

- Every year, 200,000 corneal donations are required. But only 50,000 donated in India.
- Every year 500,000 people need organs for transplantation. But at the end, many of them die due to shortage of organs available for transplantation.
- 200,001 Kidneys are required but only 1684 are available.
- 50,000 hearts are required but 339 are available.

- 50,000 livers are required but 708 are available.

Source: Organ Donation Facts and Figures in India - ORGAN India (13)

Organ donation can play a huge role in saving these lives. A deceased donor can save up to 9 lives, giving them a second chance at life.

The Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994 was introduced by the government in 1994 to govern the rules concerning organ donation and transplantation in India. The main principle goal of this act is to control the removal, storage, and transplantation of human organs to prohibit commercial organ deals.

1.3 NOTTO

NOTTO is a national agency called National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization under MOHFW's Directorate General of Health Services. The national Human Organ and tissue removal and storage network is a selection of this institution, which is established in 2011 because of the amendment to the THOA. The main mission of NOTO is to coordinate and administer the purchase and distribution of organs and tissues, as well as to maintain a national registry of organ and tissue donation and transplantation.

1.4 Organ Donation and status of other states in India

States include Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Delhi, Gujarat, Telangana, Andhra-Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, and Kerala have active deceased organ donations. But out of those states' Tamil Nadu shows huge progress in the last few years. Tamil Nadu produces approximately seven to eight deceased donors per month, equating to 1.2 per million people in the state per year. It is low by worldwide standards, but it is 10 times higher than India's overall rate.

1.5 Organ Donation in Rajasthan

Organ donation started in 2015 before it is new for the state of Rajasthan. In 2015, the government of Rajasthan started the deceased organ donation program like Tamil Nadu. For that Mohan Foundation, A unit of Jaipur Citizen Forum is working closely with the government of Rajasthan to spread awareness about organ donation. It is started by the setting up of RNOS, is web-based organ transplantation registry. Since 2015, 54 deceased organ donations have taken place, which saves the lives of 154 people.

To increase those numbers, MFJCF is conducting various awareness campaigns and programs in government offices, schools, public places, and corporates.

This study aims to plan a road map for the state of Rajasthan to increase the current organ donation rate by studying various aspects of organ donation and by identifying the barriers to organ

donation. Also, help was taken by the MFJCF to design the questionnaire and to give meaningful insights into the overall research work.

CHAPTER- 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

B. Vincent, G. Kumar, S. Parameswaran, and S. Kar et.al (2019): A well-recognized study was done to understand the what are the barriers faced by the stakeholders in the deceased organ donation. For that, they have used the SEM model. It is a socio-ecological model, that helps to understand the socio-ecological barriers. This described the behavior of individuals, communities, organizations, and interpersonal. They have identified the barriers such as religion, gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, attitude, and knowledge, and, they have identified some of the organizational level barriers that influence the people for the organ donation. (1)

A. Srivastava, A. Mani et.al (2018): have done a study on what are the challenges and promises faced by the deceased organ donation and transplantation in India. In the context of India, religious and cultural beliefs influence the decision of deceased donation. Lack of faith in the healthcare industry, awareness, superstitions, lack of effective communication between a healthcare professional and donor family, the lack of trust in organizational support, and negative reviews by the media are the most important reasons for the refusing family members their consent for the organ donation of their relatives. (2)

K Annadurai, G. Mani, R. Danasekaran et.al (2015): they have studied the roadmap for organ donation for Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has a donation rate of 1.8 per million in population, which is 7 times higher than the national average. The reason behind that is the government of Tamil Nadu had passed some the orders to promote organ donation, which include a compulsory declaration of brain deaths, proper counseling, cadaver transplant, and many more. They have also introduced a toll-free helpline number for organ donation. It can be possible through strong political commitment, knowledge, and a positive attitude toward organ donation of the public, a well-established program, and public-private partnership. (3)

G. Sarveswaran, M. Nesan, Y. Krishnamoorthi, Y. Arivarasan, and J. Ramaakrishna et.al (2018): This study was done at the urban Puducherry among the adult population to check the knowledge, attitude, and practice of organ donation. They have highlighted that less than only 1/3rd of the study population knows about organ donation. Those who are from the middle socioeconomic status have more knowledge about organ donation but out of them, only 6 have registered for organ donation. (4)

RP. Tamuli, S. Sarmah, B. Saikia et.al (2019): have done a study on undergraduates and post-graduates' students who live in northeast India, to check knowledge, awareness, and attitude about the organ donation. They find that lack of infrastructure, dearth of facilitating organizations, and higher cost of transplantation are the reason for the poor state of organ donation. Some educated students still believe that the eye and kidney are the only organs that can be donated. It indicates poor knowledge about organ donation. (5)

S. Shroff et.al (2009): Dr. Shroff highlighted that the THO act is passed 15 years back, but it did not help to promote organ donation. There is a wider gap between the number of organs which is

available, and the number of patients has joined the waiting list. In India, there is a potential for deceased organ donation because India has more accidents due to bad road condition and this pool has not to be tapped yet. (6)

CHAPTER- 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The data was collected based on the parameters such as age, gender, the highest level of education, religion, occupation, and many more. Also, Secondary data is used to compare the various dimensions of Organ Donation.

3.1 Research Design:

This study was set up on google forms and given to those having a spot with an age of more than 18 years to evaluate the information about organ donation. As per the United Nations people's prospects, the age limit is selected having a sign of youth.

3.2 Universe of Study

The universe of study is the people who are 18 years of age and residents of Rajasthan.

3.3 Study Period

The study covers the duration of March 2022 to June 2022.

3.4 Research Question

What are the barriers to organ donation and transplantation in Rajasthan?

3.5 Research Objective

1. To identify the barriers to organ donation in Rajasthan.
2. To investigate and evaluate the various aspects of organ donation.
3. To develop a strategy to increasing the rate of organ donation in Rajasthan.

3.6 Sample Design and Methodology

A descriptive cross-sectional, convenience sampling technique is used for the assessment. The study is conducted in Jaipur for 3 months. For sampling, non-probability sampling was used. A structured questionnaire was circulated, and responses were collected. A total of 100 responses were collected.

3.7 Data Analysis

The collected data has been analyzed using Microsoft Excel. Tables, Bar charts, graphs, averages, percentages, etc. were used to depict the analyzed data.

3.8 Limitation of Study

One of the study's limitations is the limited sample size, but some important findings can be used for further investigation.

CHAPTER- 4

RESULTS

4.1 Data Analysis

There is a total of 100 responses collected based on the different parameters such as age, gender, education, marital status, religion, and occupation. The below table shows the different characteristics of the respondents.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of respondents

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Frequency (n) (n=100)	Percentage (%)
1	Age		
	18-30	57	57%
	31-60	42	42%
	60 and above	1	1%
2	Gender		
	Male	42	42%
	Female	56	56%
	Prefer to say no	2	2%
3	Education Level		
	Attended school, did completed	4	4%
	Completed school	16	16%
	Completed college, graduate	55	55%
	Post-graduate or Higher	25	25%
4	Marital Status		
	Single	63	63%
	Married	35	35%
	Prefer not to say	2	2%
5	Religion		
	Hindu	70	70%
	Muslim	14	14%
	Christian	3	3%
	Jain	7	7%
	Prefer not to say	6	6%
6	Occupation		
	Employed	40	40%
	Homemaker	25	25%
	Student	27	27%
	Retired	0	0%
	Un-employed	8	8%
	Prefer not to say	0	0%

The gathered information was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The information was analyzed by the Microsoft Excel platform, such as the number and rate of the gathered information.

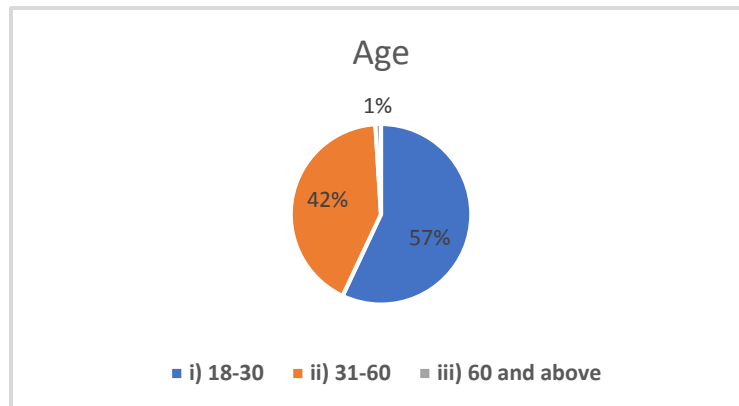


Figure 1: Pie chart representing age distribution of the respondents

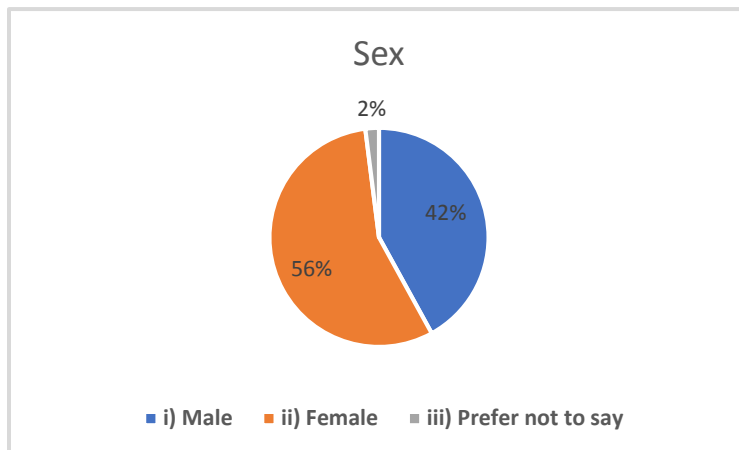


Figure 2: Pie chart representing gender/sex distribution of the respondents

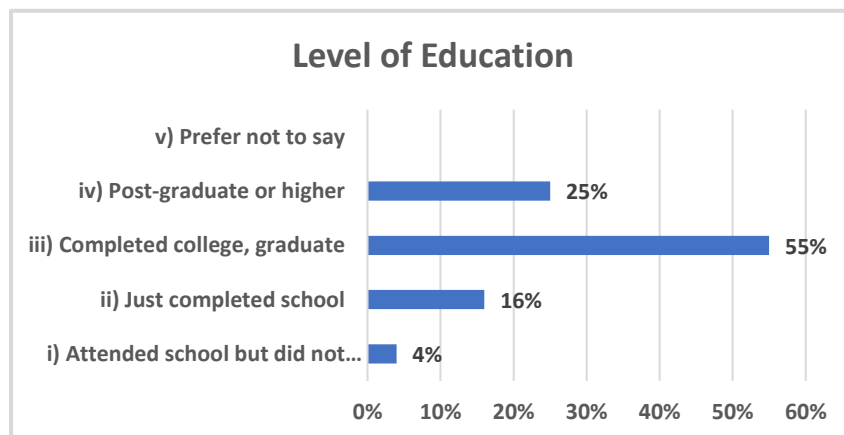


Figure 3: Bar chart representing the level of education of the respondents

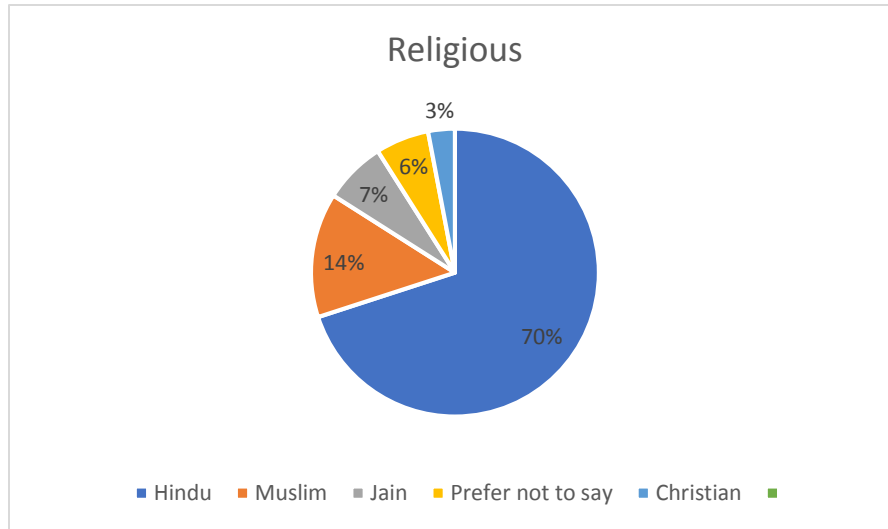


Figure 4: Pie chart representing the religious distribution of the respondents

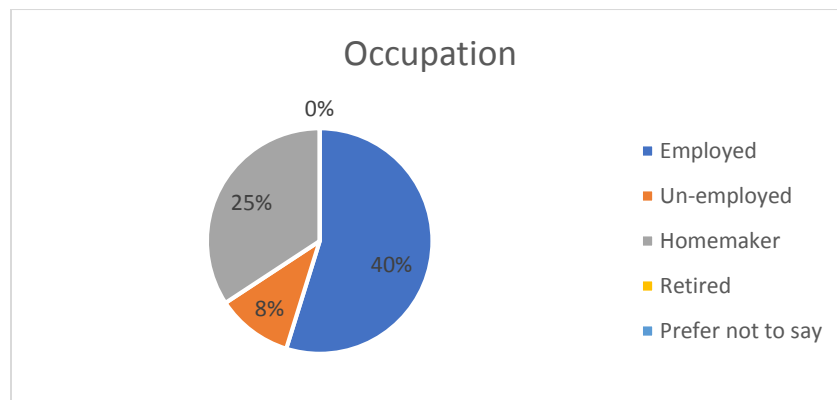


Figure 5: Pie chart representing the occupation of the respondents

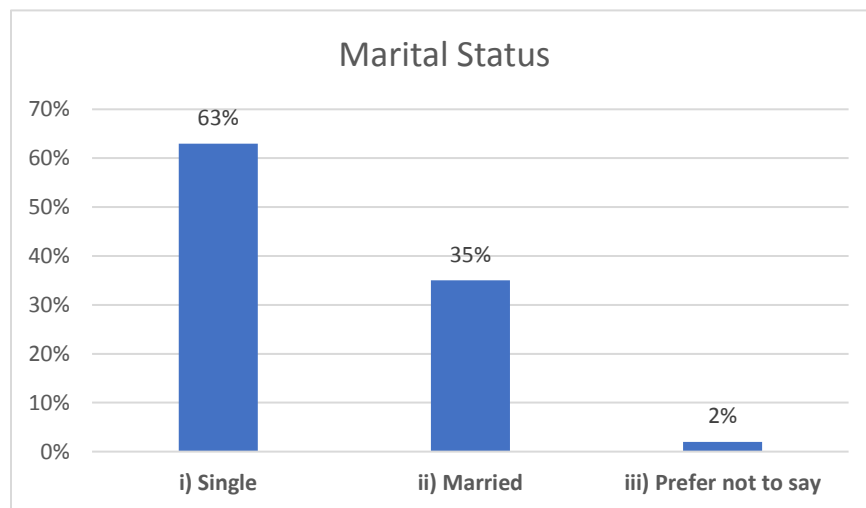


Figure 6: bar chart representing the marital status of the respondents

The questionnaire was divided into 6 sections according to assess the various parameters of the study. It helps us to identify the what are barriers that affect organ donation in the state of Rajasthan. This is summarized the below,

4.2 Attitude towards brain death and organ donation as a barrier.

Out of 100 responses, 6 have never heard about organ donation and organ transplantation. 94 people knew the meaning of organ donation and transplantation. Most people heard about organ donation through television, followed by online sources such as social media, then newspapers, family or friends, and doctors.

Table 2: Awareness of Organ Donation and Brain Death

Sr. No.	Questions	Frequency (n) (n=100)	Percentage (%)
1	Have you heard about Organ Donation and Organ Transplantation?		
	Yes	94	94%
	No	6	6%
2	If yes, which of the following source you have heard about organ donation and transplantation?		
	From Doctor	51	51%
	Online Sources	60	60%
	On Radio	10	10%
	Family/Friends	54	54%
	On Newspapers	59	59%
	On Television	66	66%

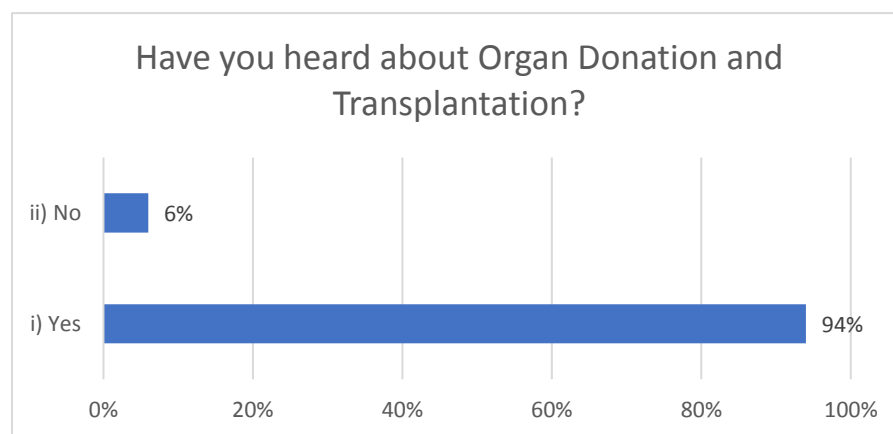


Figure 7: Bar chart representing the response of organ donation and transplantation

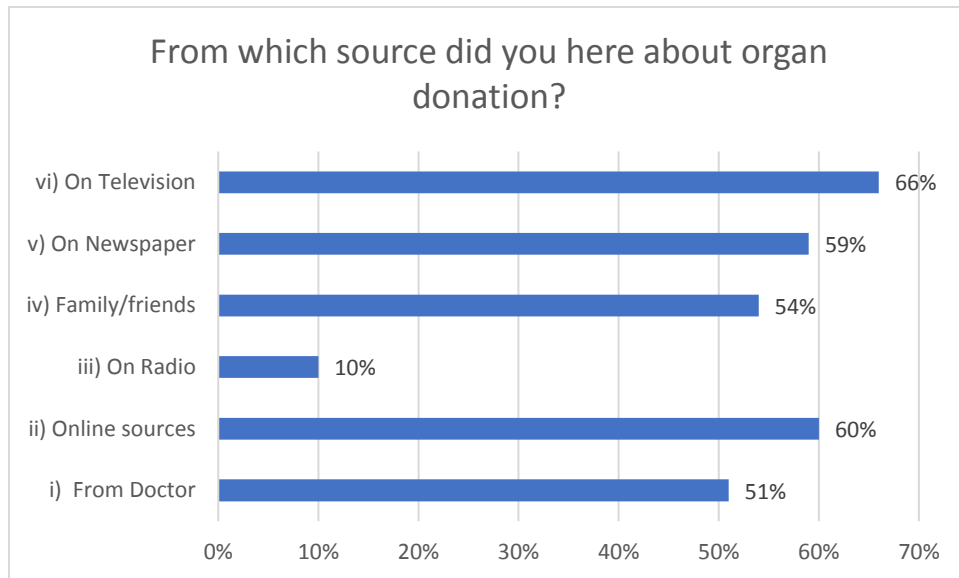


Figure 8: Bar chart representing response on the source of organ donation

4.3 Awareness of the legality and Brain Death

When participants asked about the what are organs can be donated, 65 percent of participants were aware that organs can be donated both during life and after death, while 8 percent were unaware. Only 76 percent were aware of brain death, and only 24 percent were aware that a brain-dead person was truly dead. Only 30% of the participants were aware that brain death is legal in India.

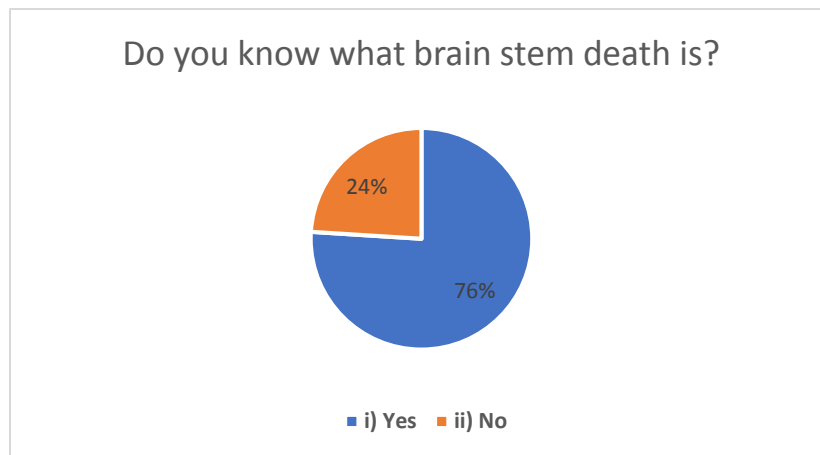


Figure 9: Pie chart representing the response on what is brain death

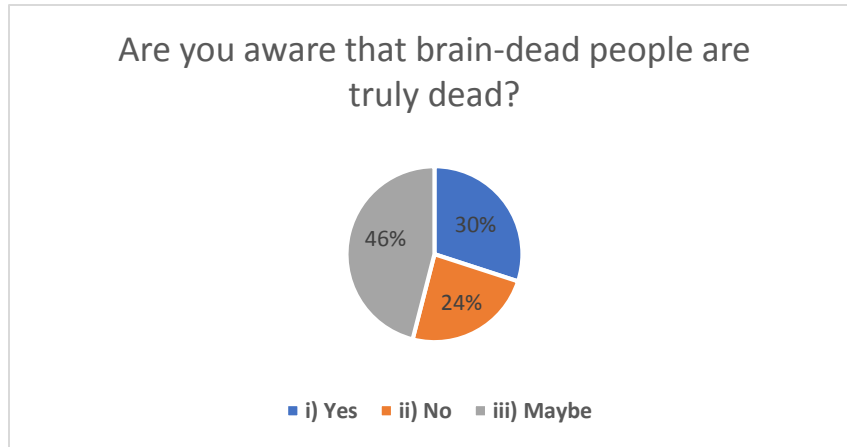


Figure 10: Pie chart representing the response to the question “are you aware that brain-dead people are truly dead”.

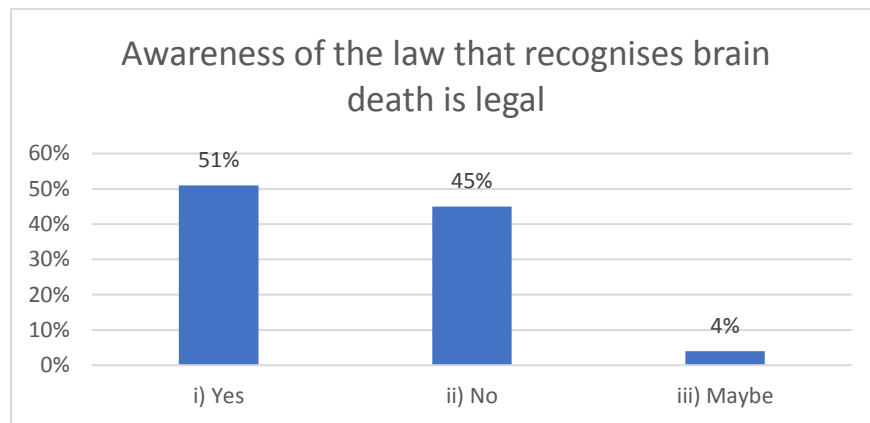


Figure 11: Bar chart representing the response to the questions on “awareness of the law that recognizes brain death is legal.

4.4 Assessing the level of organ donation

In this section, we have asked participants what they mean by organ donation, when it is donated, and what the organs can be donated. Which is summarized in the below table.

Table 3: Questions assessing the level of knowledge of the participant about organ donation

Sr. No.	Questions	Frequency (n) (n=100)	Percentage (%)
1	What do you mean by Organ Donation?		
	cadaver means the removal of the tissues from a human body.	8	8%
	living donor means the removal of the tissues from a human body.	0	0%

	the removal of the tissues of the human body for transplantation to another person	24	24%
	All the above	68	68%
2	Do you know when you can donate your organs?		
	During life	14	14%
	After the death	30	30%
	Both	65	65%
	Don't know	8	8%
3	What organs are eligible for donation, in your opinion?		
	Bone marrow	55	55%
	Lungs	41	41%
	Skin	25	25%
	Eyes	100	100%
	Kidney	68	68%
	Heart	56	56%
	Liver	62	62%

100 out of 68 people know that organ donation means transferring organs from one person to another who is suffering from end-stage organ failure.

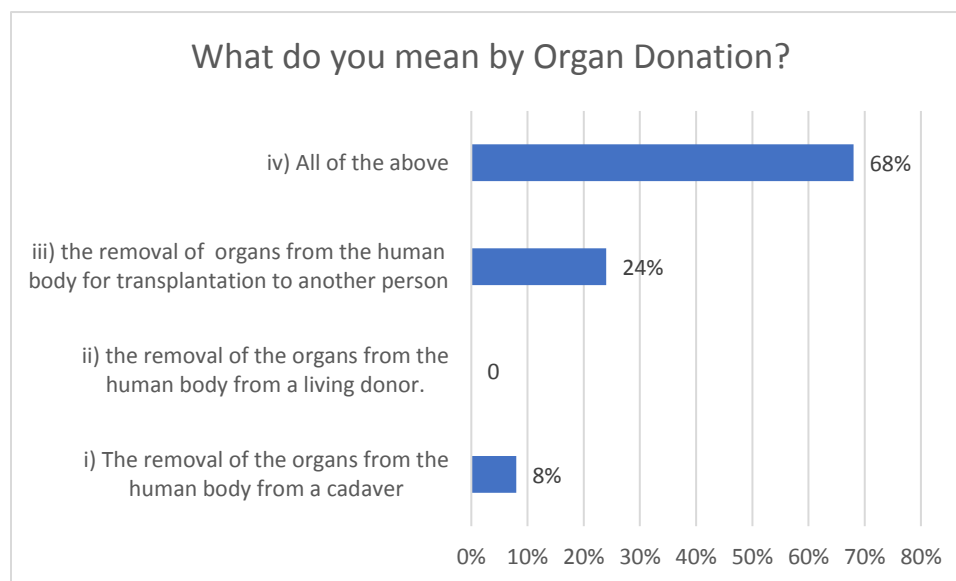


Figure 12: Bar graph representing the response to organ donation

100 out of the 65 participants know when the organs can be donated. Only 8 participants have no idea when an organ can be transplanted and donated.



Figure 13: Bar chart representing the response on when an organ can be donated.

What organs are eligible for donation? For this question, 7 options were given in the form of checkboxes. From the response, the highest percentage was shown by the Eyes, 100 Respondents checked on it which shows the knowledge of eye donation. The second highest response was shown by the kidney, 68 respondents checked on it which shows kidney can be donated. 3rd and 4th highest percentages were shown by the liver and kidney followed by the bone marrow, lungs, and skin.

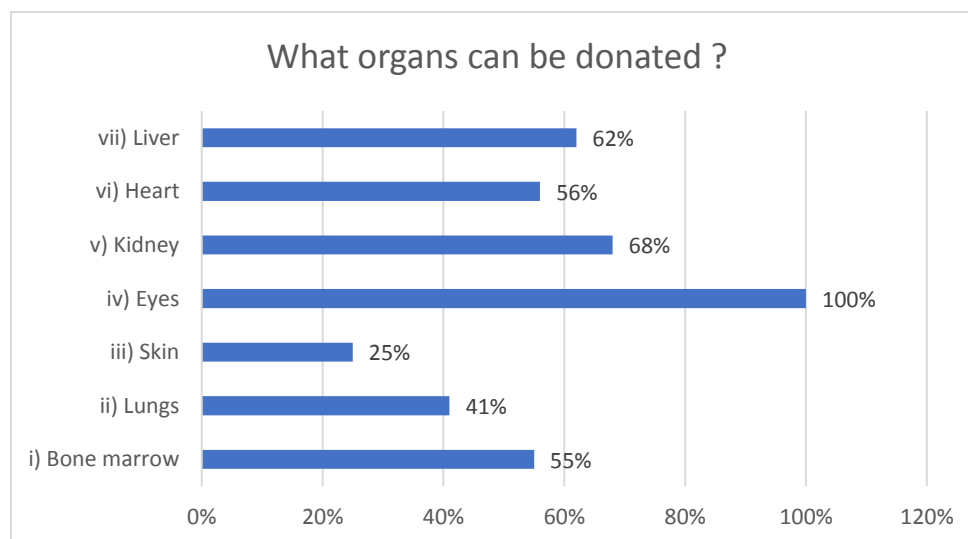


Figure 14: Bar chart representing the response on what organ can be donated

4.5 Assessing the commitment of individuals toward the organ donation

In this section, we have tried to check individual commitment toward organ donation and transplantation. Around 58% of the participant's responses are positive to donate the organs of their loved one as a next of kin. Only 18% of the respondents say no. when we have asked to

become an organ donor, only 10% of the participants say that they want to donate organs irrespective of circumstances. Around 54% of participants say that they need more information before becoming a donor and 16% say that would never donate. 100 out of only 4% of people are organ donors, which means they have donated the organs to a loved one. Also, we have asked the participants, should organ donation be promoted, 53% said that it should be promoted, 40% say no and 7% were not sure.

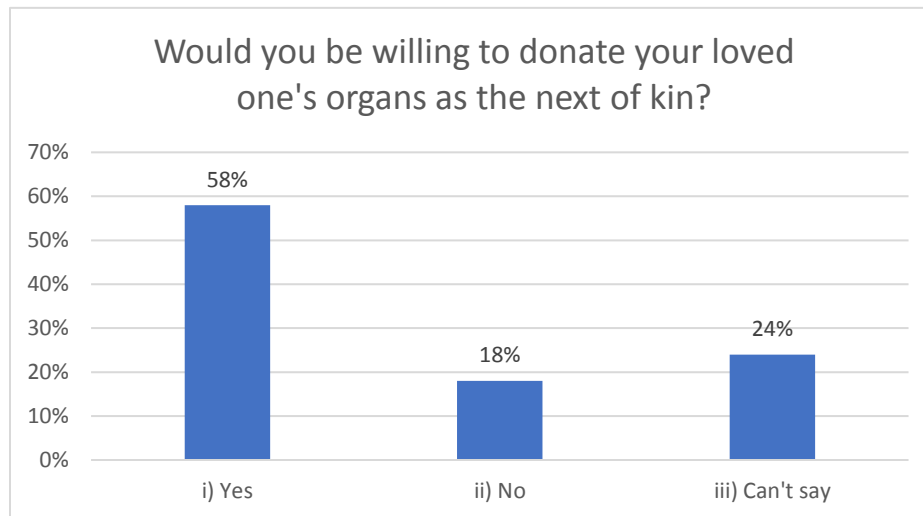


Figure 15: Bar chart representing the willingness to donate organs to their loved ones

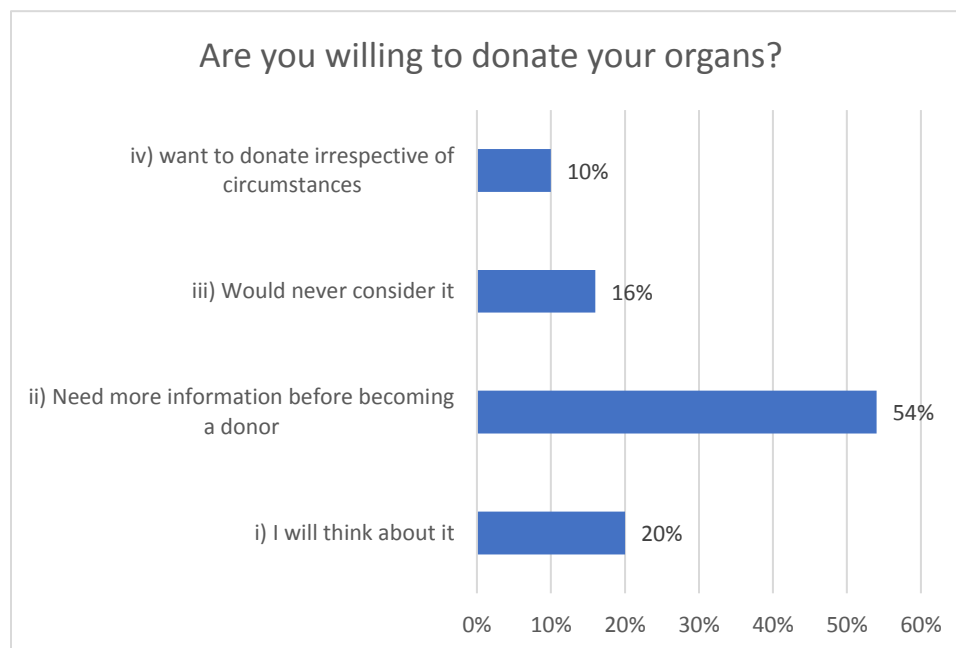


Figure 16: Bar chart representing the willingness toward organ donation

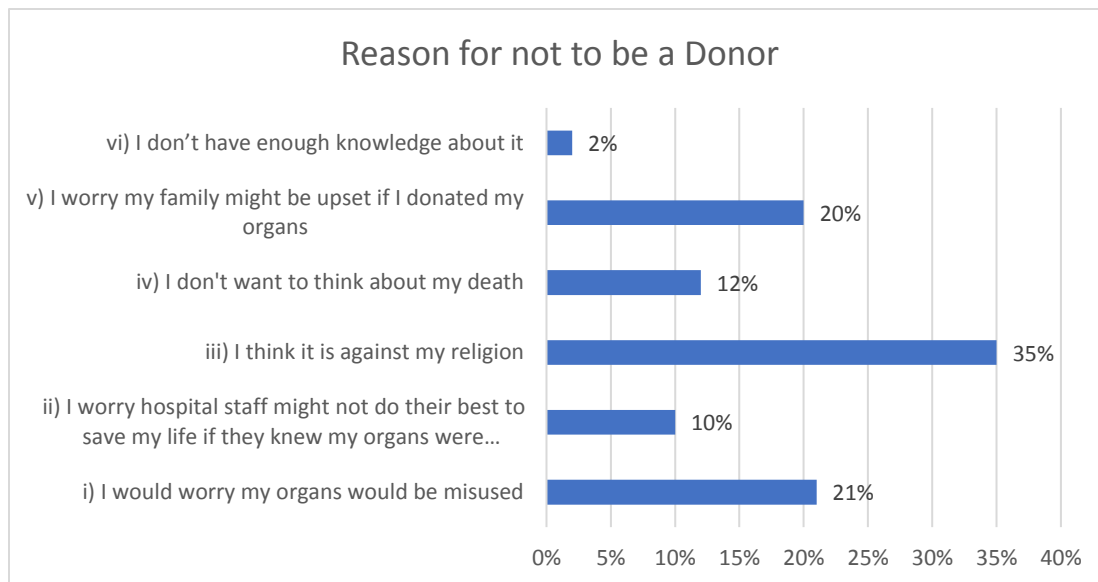


Figure 17: Bar chart representing the reason for not being a donor

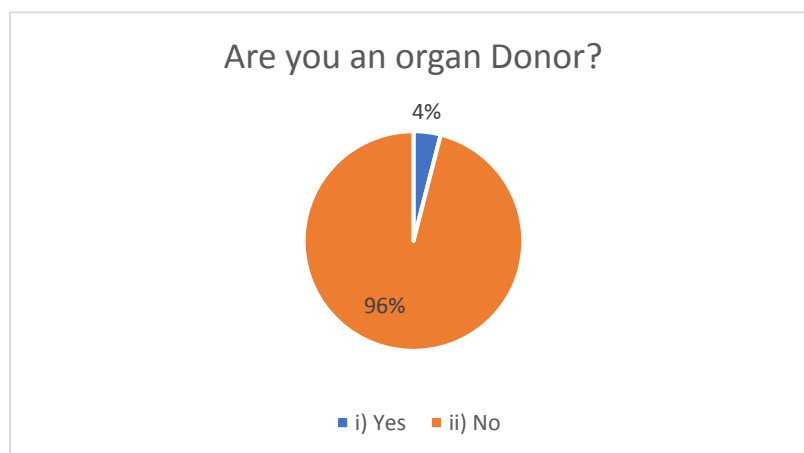


Figure 18: Pie chart representing the organ donor

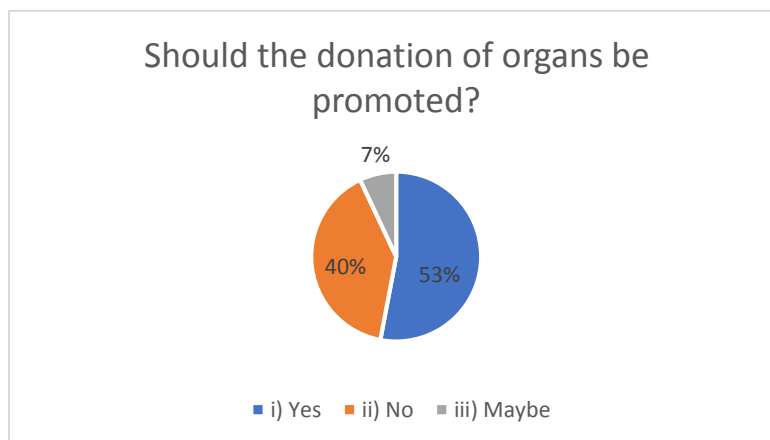


Figure 19: Bar chart representing the response to “should organ donation can be promoted”

4.6 Assessing the knowledge about the organ donor card

78% of the participants have no idea about the organ donor card. Only 22% of the participants knew about the organ donor card and all of them are happy to kept an organ donor card and introduce as an organ donor.

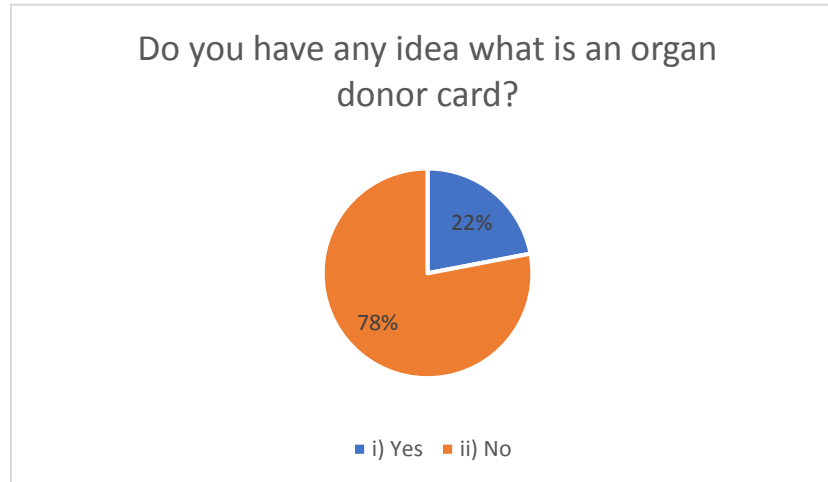


Figure 20: Bar chart representing the response to the organ donor card

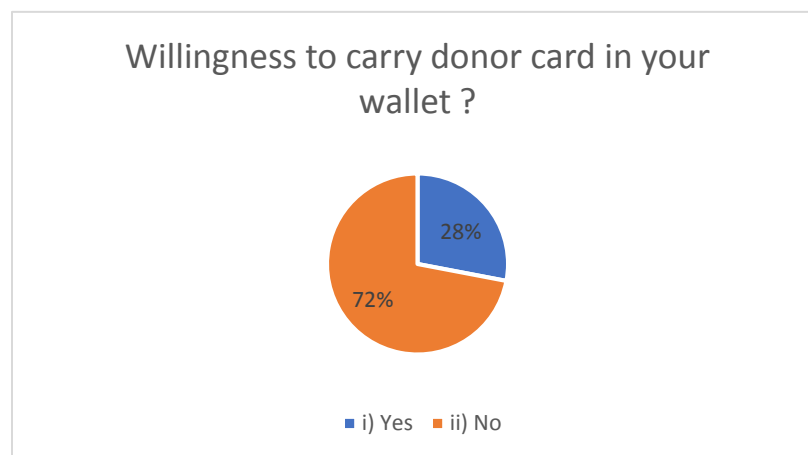


Figure 21: Bar chart representing the response willingness to carry a donor card

4.7 Gaps Identification

This study revealed several significant gaps, which are as follows:

- The study highlighted that only 94% of the participants have heard about organ donation and organ transplantation.
- Only 51% of the participants were aware that brain death is legal in India for organ donation.
- 100 out of 76% of the participants were aware that the concept of brain death, rest have no idea about this concept.

- Only 65% of participants have an idea when we can donate our organs.
- The study highlighted that 54% of the participants need more information about organ donation before becoming an organ donor. It means there is a lack of knowledge about organ donation.
- The study also highlighted that 35% of the participants say that organ donation is against our religions.
- Only 22% of the participants had an idea of an organ donor card.

4.8 Strategy to improve the organ donation in the state of Rajasthan

The study indicates that there is some awareness regarding organ donation and transplantation in Jaipur, Rajasthan. The following steps can be taken to raise the organ donation rates in Rajasthan:

- By increasing medical team education in transplant coordination
- By Collaborating with regional or Local NGOs that support the same cause and by increasing government involvement in promoting organ donation and transplantation.
- Also, it can be done by sensitizing hospitals, Schools, Colleges, government offices, and corporate offices.
- After the declaration of brain death by the hospital, standard operating procedures from the government should be followed by hospitals and police officers.
- By increasing community outreach programs for organ donation awareness, as a result of increased donation rates.
- Also, by increasing awareness through social media platforms.

CHAPTER-5

DISCUSSION

From the above cross-sections study on organ donation was reported that 94% of the participants have heard about the organ donation from the television(66%), online sources such as social media (66%) followed by the newspapers (59%), family/friends/ (54%) and from doctors only 51%. But out of them, only 4% are organ donors.

Also, some of them have adequate knowledge about organ donation and are in the age group of 30-60 years, educated up to higher studies, and belong to the Hindu religion. But the reality is that 76% of the participants know what brain death is. But only 30% of the participants know that brain-dead people are truly dead. Knowledge about organ donation is found to be good. 65% of the participants are aware that when an organ can be donated.

The study highlighted that 51% of the participants know that there is also a law that recognized brain death as legal. Also, participants have a piece of less knowledge about what organs can be donated such as Eyes (100%) followed by Kidney (68%), liver (62%), Heart (56%), Bone marrow (55%), Lungs (41%), and Skin (25%).

We have also assessed the commitment of the individuals toward organ donation. More than half of the participants have a positive response to donating their organs to a loved one as a next of kin. But only 10% of the participants say that they want to donate organs irrespective of the circumstances.

The practice of organ donation registration was found to be very poor. Only 4% of the participants have registered for organ donation. The main reason is the lack of knowledge about the importance of the registration for organ donation.

Around 22% of participants knew about the organ donor card and all of them are willing to carry a donor card.

The study highlighted that participants know about organ donation, but they have not fully knowledgeable about the same. 54% of the participants say that they need more information about organ donation before becoming an organ donor.

The study also highlighted that half of the study participants had a positive attitude towards organ donation.

It can be changed by the proper involvement of young professionals that create trust and motivate the public to register for organ donation. There are also some misconceptions and social-cultural beliefs related to organ donation that needs to be solved by promoting organ donation through awareness campaigns.

CHAPTER-6

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following actions can be taken in Rajasthan to increase the existing rates of organ donation:

- According to the finding of the study, it is important to educate young people about the importance of organ donation. That leads to a change in society.
- As we know that it is the era of social media. If we can collaborate with the media to spread awareness about the importance of organ donation, it can reach a larger number of publics that leads to help in saving the lives of many people.
- By collaborating all the stakeholders such as governmental, corporate, and regional and local NGOs to promote organ donation.
- By sensitizing the hospital staff, schools, colleges, government offices, and corporates through organ donation awareness drives.

CHAPTER-7

CONCLUSION

From the above study it can be concluded that with help of all the stakeholders, the state's organ donation and transplantation rate can be rising. Also, studies indicate that most people are aware of organ donation, but they do not have complete knowledge. It can be increased by sensitizing the hospital staff, schools, colleges, government offices, and corporates through organ donation awareness drives. By focusing on those, the rate of organ donation is increasing. For other factors, more study is required, but major findings can be used for the same.

CHAPTER-8

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CHAPTER-9

ANNEXURE

- 1) All the personal information collected will be kept confidential and it will be disclosed only with your permission. Do you grant your permission?
 - i) Yes
 - ii) No
 - 2) What is your Email id?

 - 3) what is your gender identity?
 - i) Male
 - ii) Female
 - iii) Prefer not to say
 - 4) What is your Age, in completed years?
 - i) 18-30
 - ii) 31-60
 - iii) 60 and above
 - 5) What is your highest level of education?
 - i) Attended school but did not complete
 - ii) Just completed school
 - iii) Completed college, graduate
 - iv) Post-graduate or higher
 - v) Prefer not to say
 - 6) What religious family do you belong to?
 - i) Hindu
 - ii) Muslim
 - iii) Christian
 - iv) Jain
 - v) Prefer not to say
 - 7) What is your marital status?
 - i) Single
 - ii) Married
 - iii) Prefer not to say
 - 8) What is your Occupation?
 - i) Employed
 - ii) Homemaker
 - iii) Student
 - iv) Retired
 - v) Un-employed
 - vi) Prefer not to say
 - 9) Have you heard about Organ Donation and Organ Transplantation?
 - i) Yes
-

- ii) No
 - iii) (if not, their form terminates here)
- 10) What do you mean by Organ Donation?
- i) The removal of the tissues of the human body from a cadaver
 - ii) the removal of the tissues of the human body from a living donor.
 - iii) the removal of the tissues of the human body for transplantation to another person
 - iv) All of the above
- 11) Do you know when you can donate your organs?
- i) During life
 - ii) After the death
 - iii) Both
 - iv) Don't know
- 12) What organs are eligible for donation, in your opinion? (can select more than one)
- i) Bone marrow
 - ii) Lungs
 - iii) Skin
 - iv) Eyes
 - v) Kidney
 - vi) Heart
 - vii) Liver
 - viii) Others pls specify_____
- 13) Which of the following sources did you hear about organ donation? (can select more than one)
- i) Doctor
 - ii) Online sources
 - iii) Radio
 - iv) Family/friends
 - v) Newspaper
 - vi) Television
 - vii) Others pls specify_____
- 14) Do you know what brain stem death is?
- i) Yes
 - ii) No
- 15) Are you aware that brain-dead people are truly dead?
- i) Yes
 - ii) No
 - iii) Maybe
- 16) Are you aware that in India, a parliamentary law recognizes brain death as a form of death, allowing organs such as kidneys, hearts, livers, and lungs to be donated to deserving patients?
- i) Yes
 - ii) No
 - iii) Maybe

- 17) Would you be willing to donate your loved one's organs as the next of kin?
- i) Yes
 - ii) No
 - iii) Can't say
- 18) Are you willing to donate your organs?
- i) I will think about it
 - ii) Need more information before becoming a donor
 - iii) Would never consider it
 - iv) want to donate irrespective of circumstances
- 19) If no, why?
- i) I would worry my organs would be misused
 - ii) I worry hospital staff might not do their best to save my life if they knew my organs were available for a donation
 - iii) I think organ donation is against my religion
 - iv) I don't want to think about my death
 - v) I worry my family might be upset if I donated my organs
 - vi) I don't have enough knowledge about it
- 20) Are you an organ donor?
- i) Yes
 - ii) No
- 21) Should the donation of organs be promoted?
- i) Yes
 - ii) No
 - iii) Maybe
- 22) Do you know what is an organ donor card?
- i) Yes
 - ii) No
- 23) If yes, are you willing to carry an organ donor card and express your desire for organ donation after your death?
- i) Yes
 - ii) No