



MOHAN
FOUNDATION

IIHMR UNIVERSITY



ORGAN & TISSUE
DONATION PROJECT
A Unit of Jaipur Citizen Forum

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Organ Donation Among The Residents of Rajasthan

Submitted by: Mr. Divyesh Dineshbhai Markana

Guided by: Dr. Ratna Verma

Content

1.Introduction

2.Research Question

3.Objectives of the study

4.Literature review

5.Methodology

6.Results

7.Discussion

8.Recommendation

9.Conclusion

10. References

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.
- Donor, recipient and Brain death
- A deceased donor can save up to 9 lives, giving them a second chance at life.
- Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act (THOA)-1994
- 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.
- The Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994 was introduced by the Parliament in 1994 to govern the rules concerning organ donation and transplantation in India.
- Role of National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO)

-
- 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 7 to 8 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.
 - In Rajasthan, 45 deceased organ donations have taken place, which saves the lives of 154 people.

Literature review

- In 2019 B. Vincent done a study 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.
- In 2018 A. Srivastava 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 organizational support, and negative propaganda by the media are the most important reasons for the refusing family members their consent for the organ donation of their relatives.

Literature review

- In 2015, K Annadurai 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.
- Also in 2018, G. Sarveswaran, done a study 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.

Literature review

- In 2019, RP. Tamuli done a study on undergraduates and postgraduates' 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.
- And in 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 16 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 road traffic accidents, and this pool is yet to be tapped.

Research question

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

Research Objectives

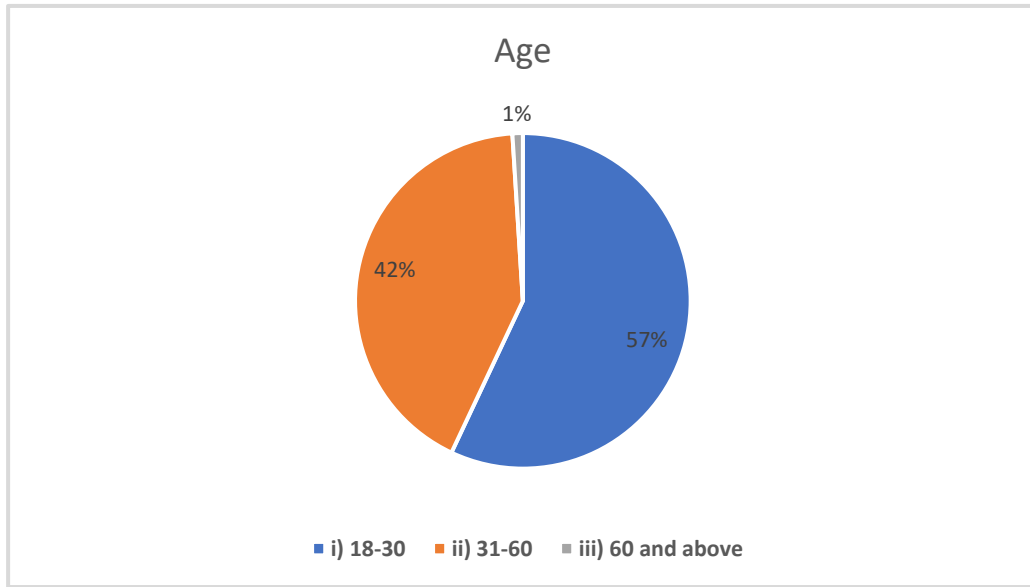
1. To identify the barriers to organ donation in Rajasthan.
2. To investigate and evaluate the various aspects of organ donation.
3. To develop a strategy to increasing the rate of organ donation in Rajasthan.

Methodology

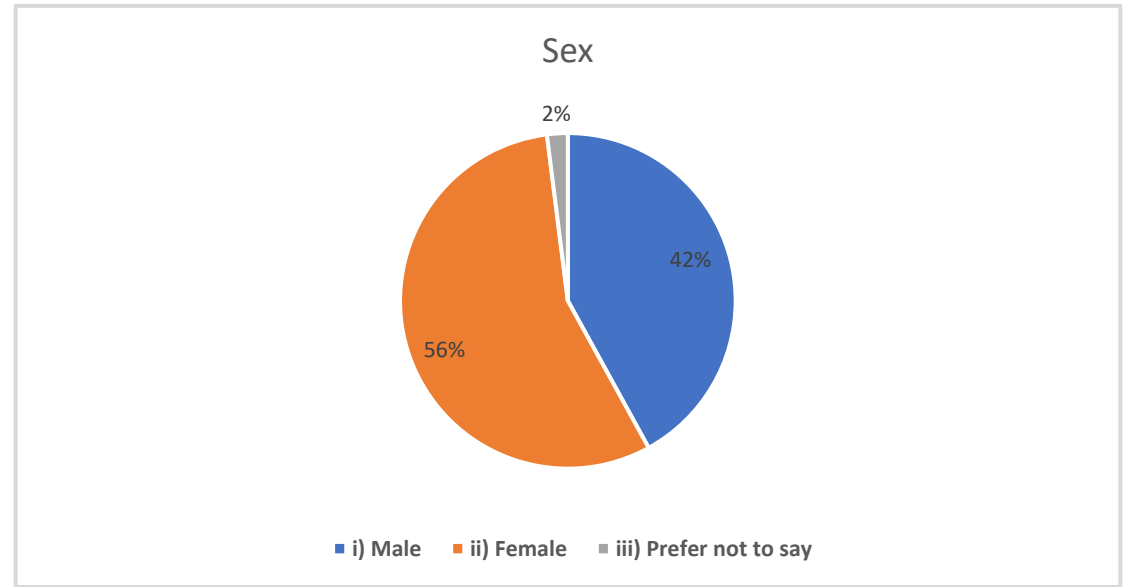
- **Study Design:** Cross Sectional (Descriptive)
- **Study duration:** 3 Months
- **Study area:** Jaipur, Rajasthan
- **Study participants:** 18+ aged permanent residents of Jaipur
- **Data collection tool and techniques:** A structured online questionnaire was used. The participants of the study were contacted through known contact and via online platforms
- **Sampling :** Convenience Sampling (Non-probability)
- **Response received:** 100
- **Data analysis:** Microsoft Excel

Results

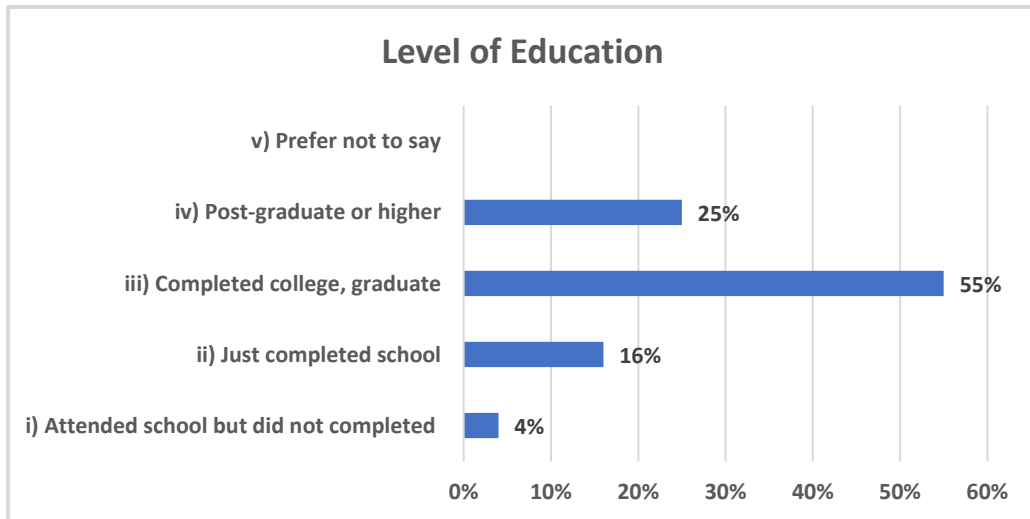
- There is a total of 100 responses collected based on the different parameters such as age, gender, education, marital status, religion, and occupation.
- The gathered information was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The information was analyzed by the Microsoft Excel platform, such as the number and rate of the gathered information.



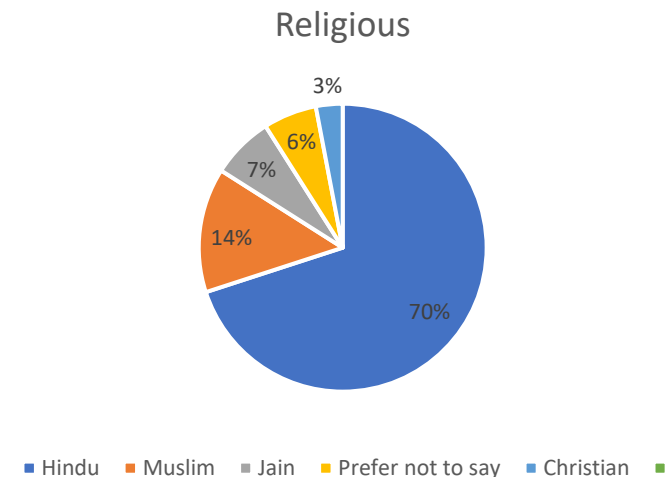
Pie chart representing age distribution of the respondents



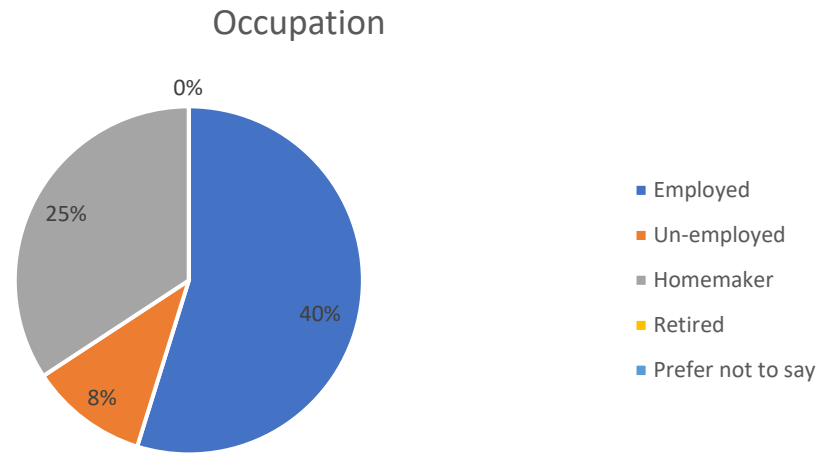
Pie chart representing gender/sex distribution of the respondents



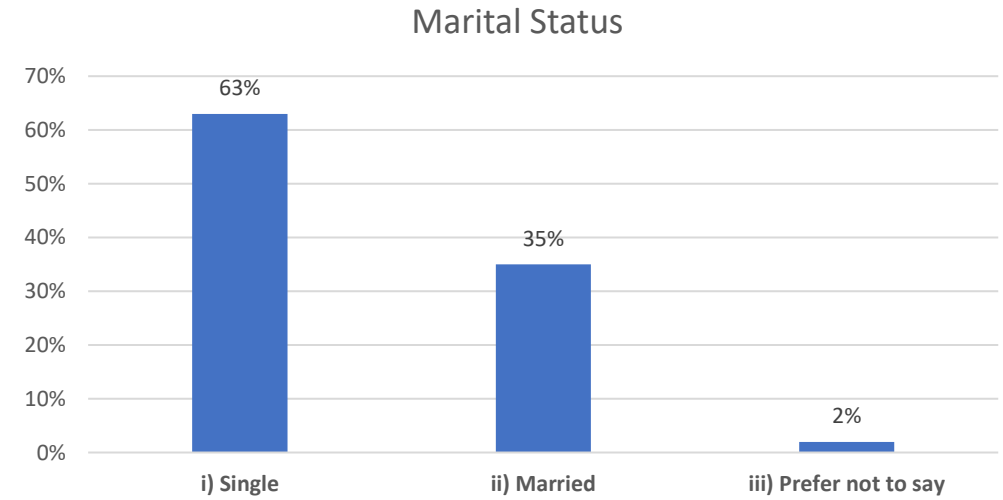
Bar chart representing the level of education of the respondents



Pie chart representing the religious distribution of the respondents



Pie chart representing the occupation of the respondents



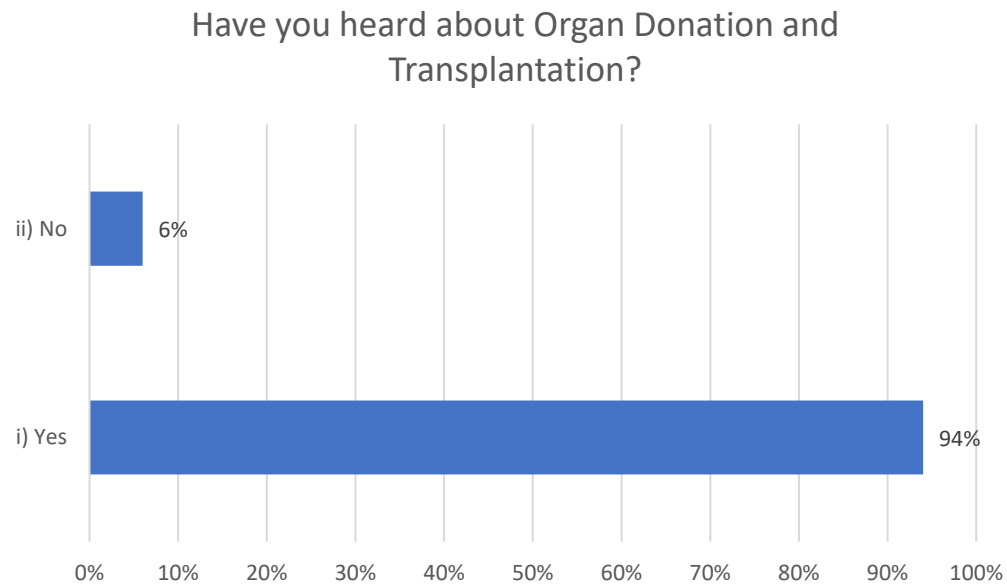
bar chart representing the marital status of the respondents

Barrier

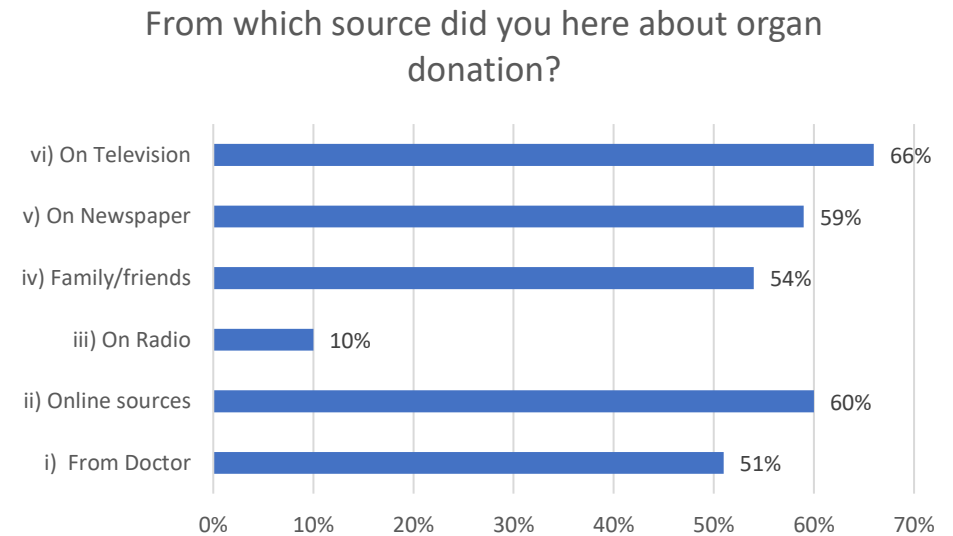
- Attitude towards brain death and Organ Donation
- Awareness of the legality and Brain Death
- Assessing the level of Organ Donation
- Assessing the commitment of individuals toward the Organ Donation
- Assessing the knowledge about the Organ Donor Card



Attitude towards brain death and organ donation as a barrier



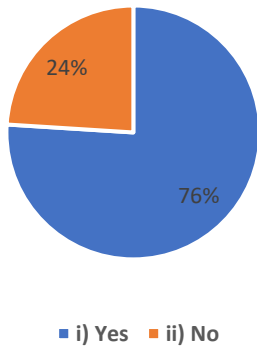
Bar chart representing the response of organ donation and transplantation



Bar chart representing response on the source of organ donation

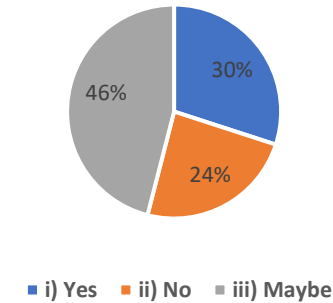
Awareness of the legality and Brain Death

Do you know what brain stem death is?

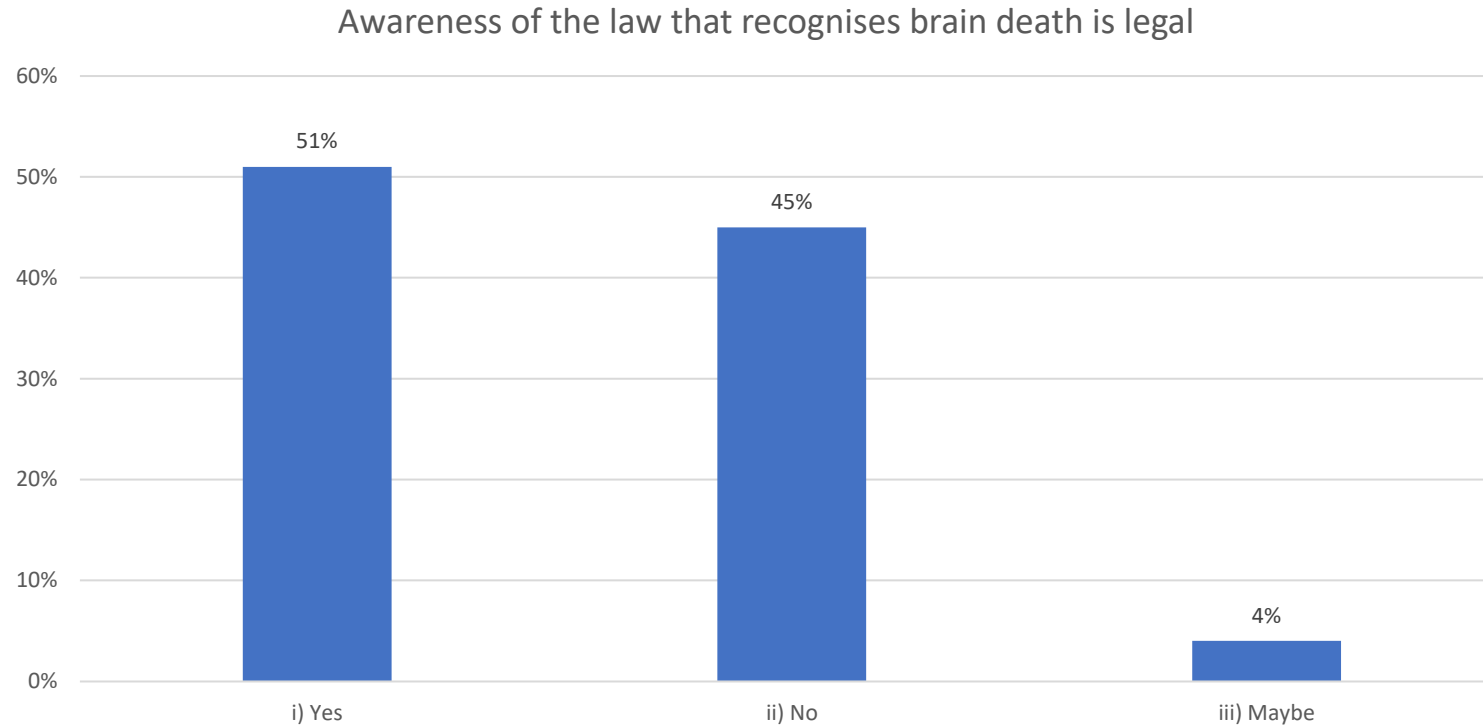


Pie chart representing the response on what is brain death

Are you aware that brain-dead people are truly dead?



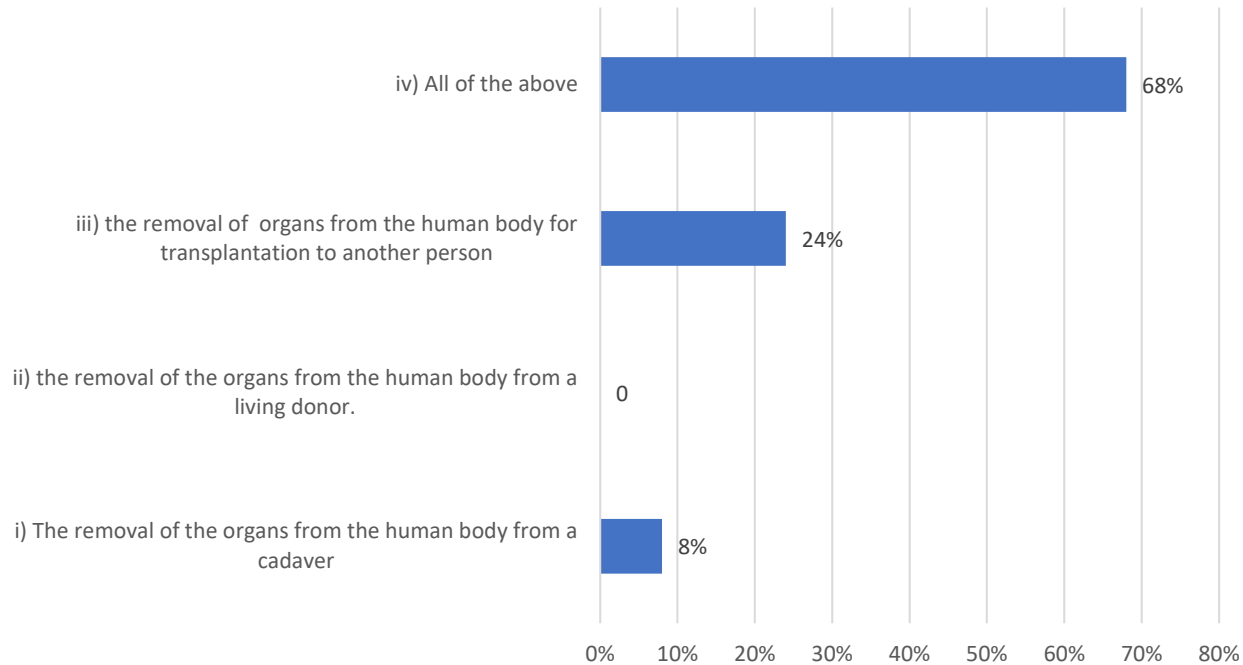
Pie chart representing the response to the question “are you aware that brain-dead people are truly dead”.



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

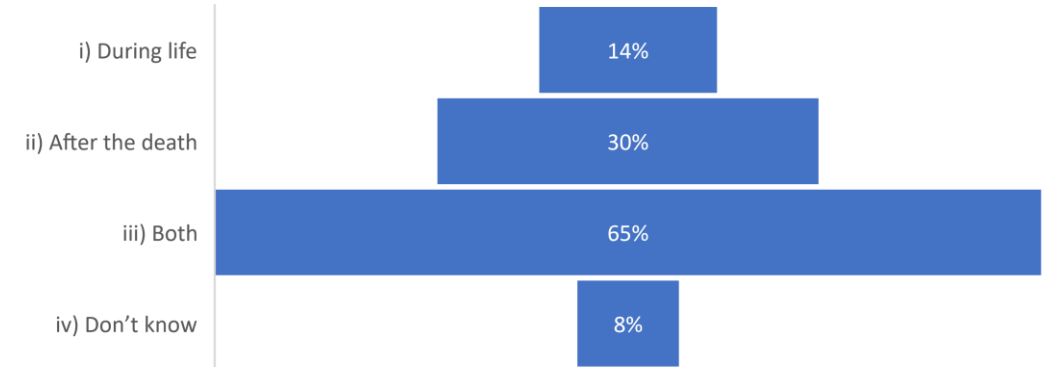
Assessing the level of Organ Donation

What do you mean by Organ Donation?

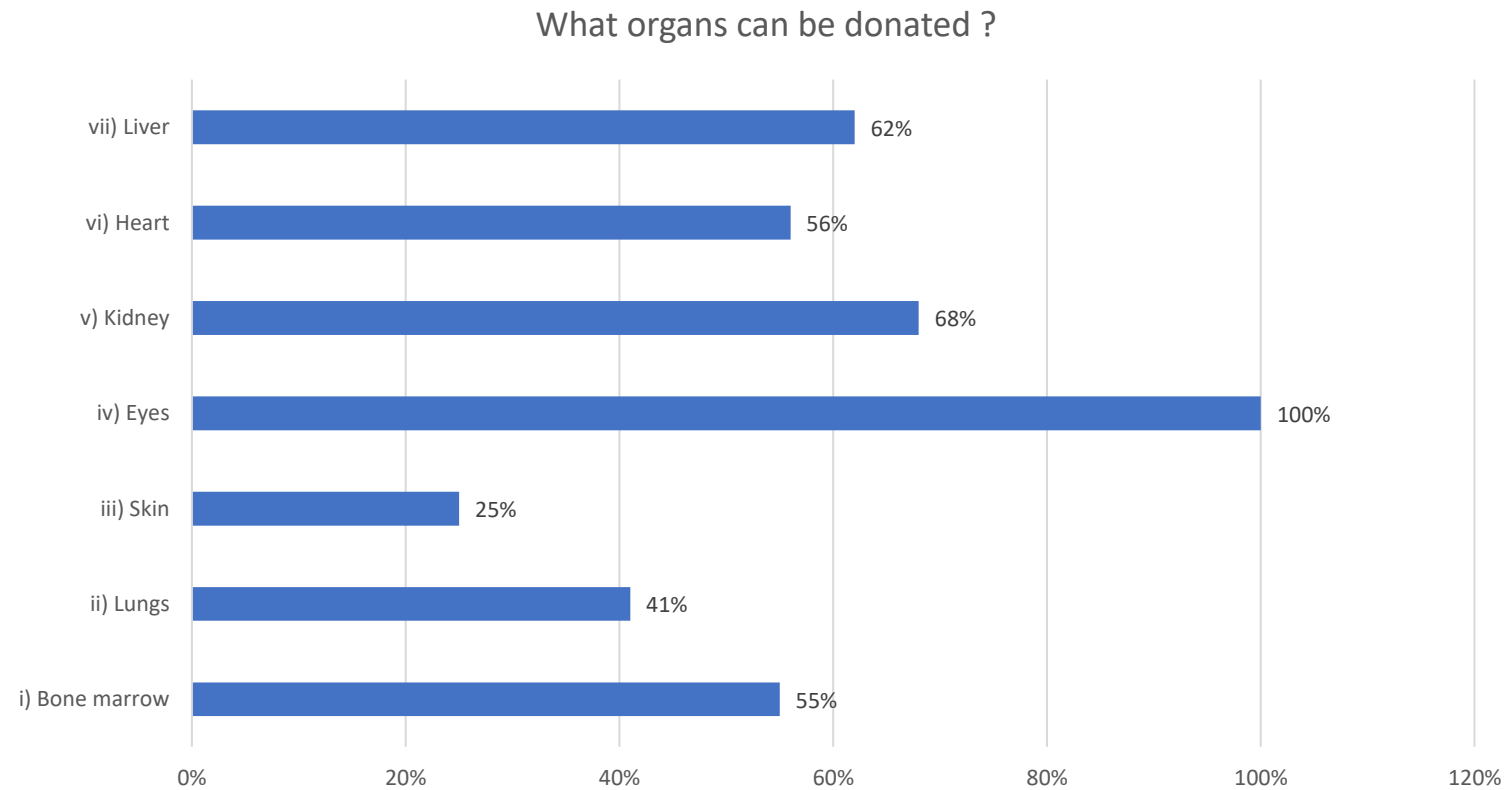


Bar graph representing the response to organ donation

Do you know when you can donate your organs ?

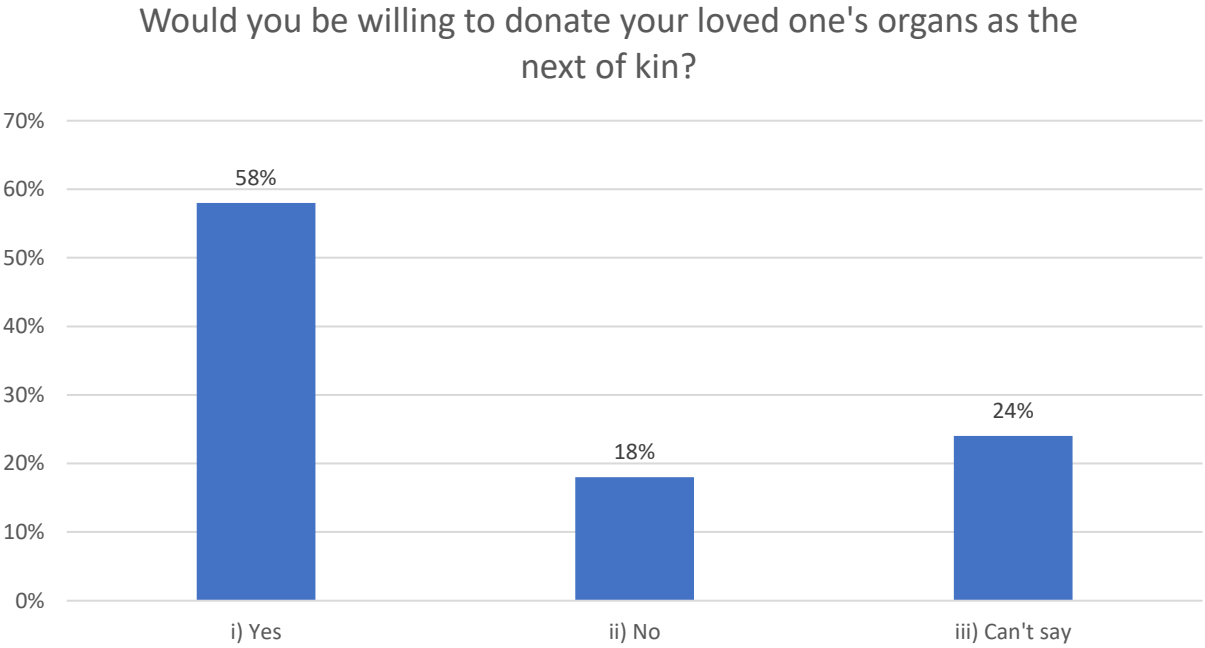


Bar chart representing the response on when an organ can be donated

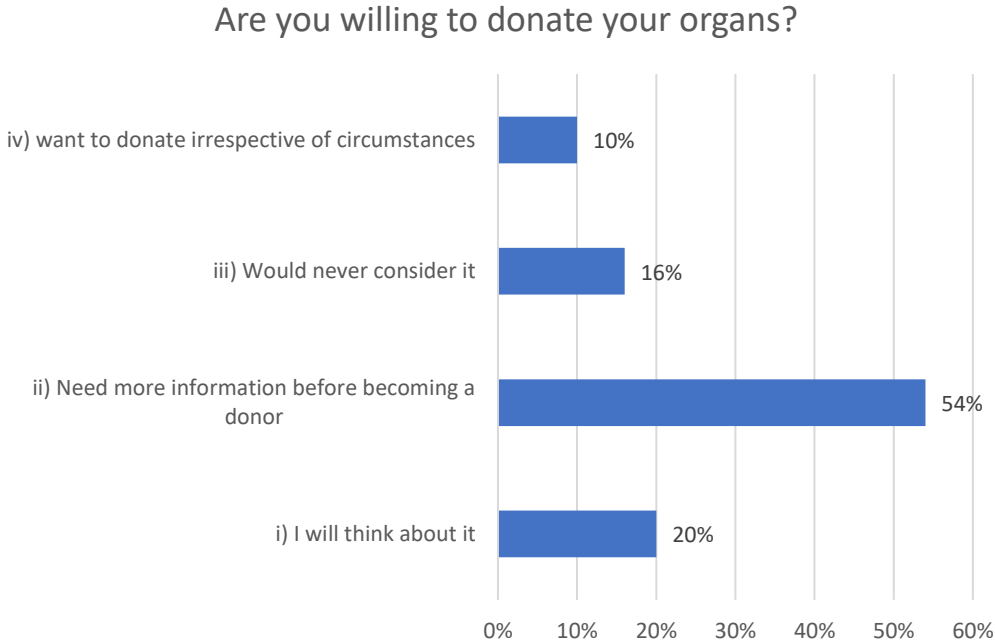


Bar chart representing the response on when an organ can be donated

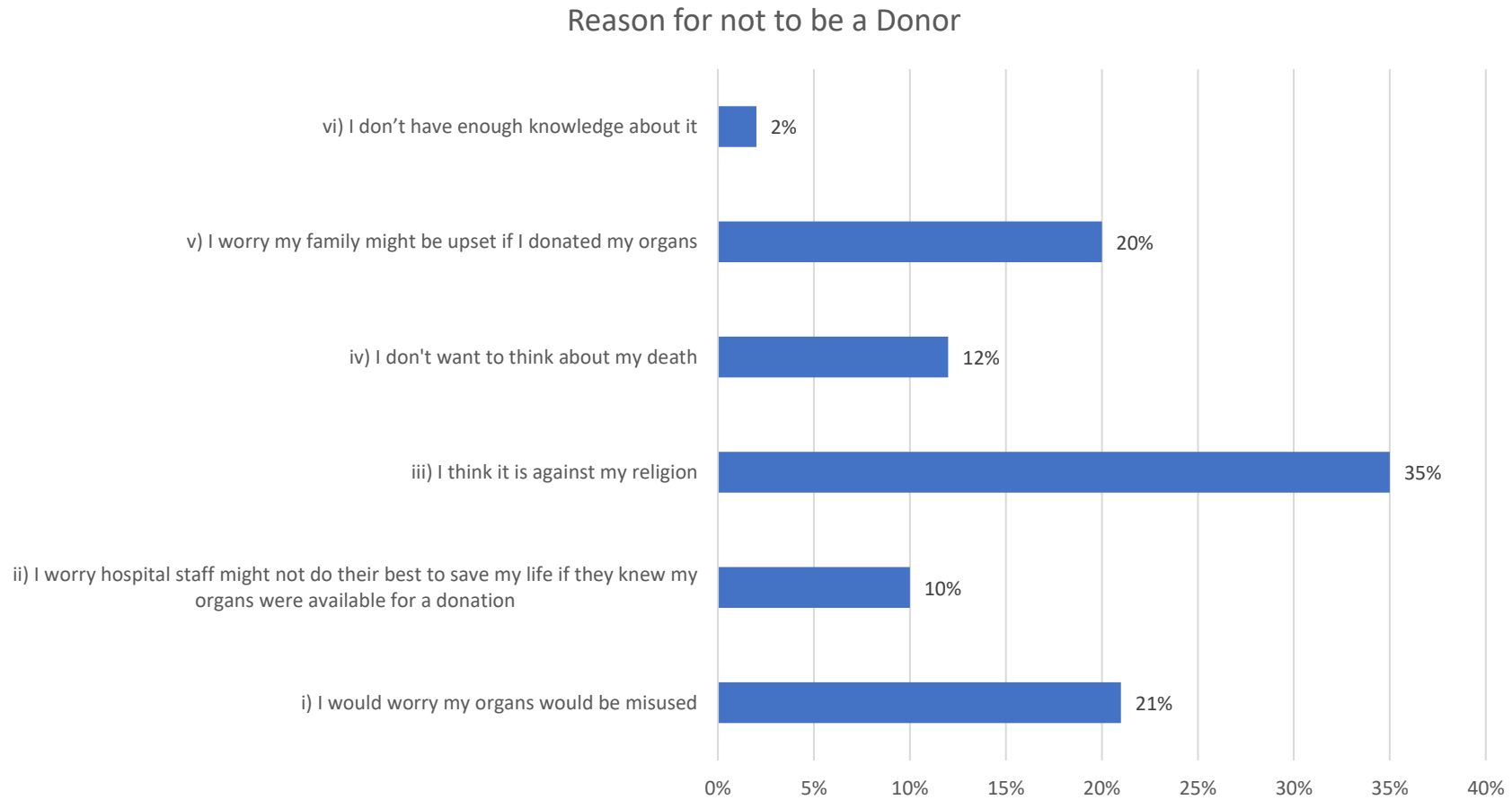
Assessing the commitment of individuals toward the organ donation



Bar chart representing the willingness to donate organs to their loved ones

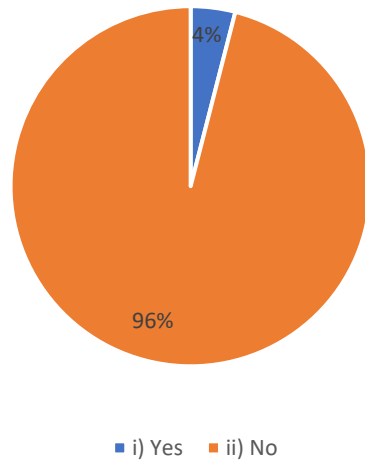


Bar chart representing the willingness toward organ donation



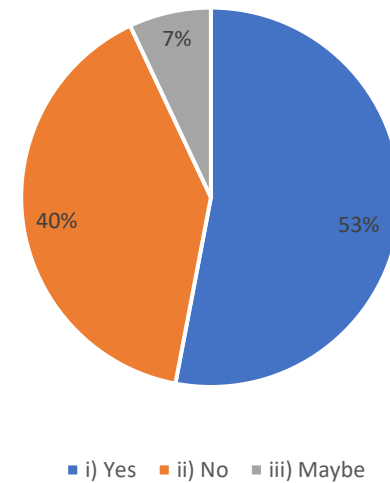
Bar chart representing the reason for not being a donor

Are you an organ Donor?



Pie chart representing the organ donor

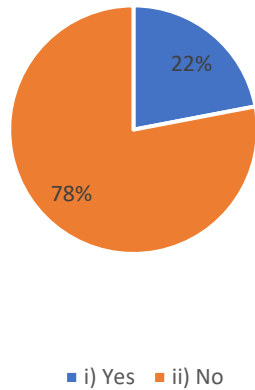
Should the donation of organs be promoted?



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

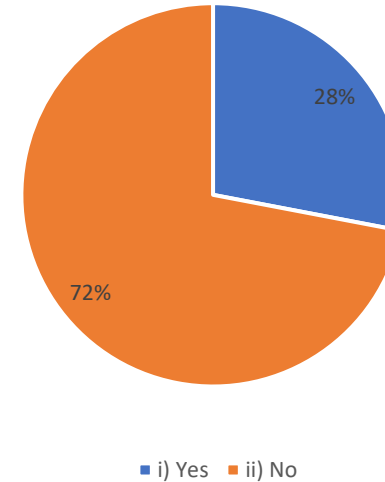
Assessing the knowledge about the organ donor card

Do you have any idea what is an organ donor card?



Bar chart representing the response to the organ donor card

Willingness to carry donor card in your wallet ?



Bar chart representing the response willingness to carry a donor card

Gaps Identification

- 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 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.

Strategy to improve the organ donation in the state of 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.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 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.

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.

REFERENCES

- Vincent, B., Kumar, G., Parameswaran, S. and Sekar, S., 2019. Barriers and Suggestions towards Deceased Organ Donation in a Government Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital: Qualitative Study using Socio-Ecological Model Framework. *Indian Journal of Transplantation*
- Srivastava A, Mani A. Deceased organ donation and transplantation in India: Promises and challenges. *Neurol India* 2018;66:316-22
- Annadurai K, Mani G, Danasekaran R. Road map to organ donation in Tamil Nadu: An excellent model for India. *Int J Prev Med* 2015;6:21
- Sarveswaran G, Sakthivel MN, Krishnamoorthy Y, Arivarasan Y, Ramakrishnan J, Knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding organ donation among adult population of urban Puducherry, South India. *J Edu Health Promot* 2018;7:117.
- Tamuli RP, Sarmah S, Saikia B. Organ donation – “attitude and awareness among undergraduates and postgraduates of North-East India”. *J Family Med Prim Care* 2019;8:130-6.
- Shroff S. Legal and ethical aspects of organ donation and transplantation. *Indian J Urol* 2009;25:348-355
- Mithra P, Ravindra P, Unnikrishnan B, Rekha T, Kanchan T, Kumar N, Papanna M, Kulkarni V, Holla R, Divyavaraprasad K. Perceptions and attitudes towards organ donation among people seeking healthcare in tertiary care centers of coastal south India. *Indian J Palliat Care* 2013;19:83-7.

REFERENCES

- Bharambe, V., Arole, V., Puranam, V. and Kulkarni, P., 2018. Knowledge and Attitude toward Organ Donation among People in Lanja: A Rural Town in India. *Saudi Journal of Kidney Diseases and Transplantation*, 29(1), pp.160-166.
- Kumar, V., Ahlawat, R., Gupta, A. and Sharma, R., 2014. Potential of organ donation from deceased donors: study from a public sector hospital in India. *Transplant International ISSN 0934-0874*,.
- Hanie Hasan, Arhama Zehra, Lubna Riaz, Ramsha. Insight into the Knowledge, Attitude, Practices, and Barriers Concerning Organ Donation Amongst Undergraduate Students of Pakistan; 2019
- Balwant Singh Mehta, Arjun Kumar, Simi Mehta. [place unknown]. International Youth Day 2020: The Rise of Unemployed and Idle Youth in India [Internet]. 2020
- Félix Cantarovich. The Role of Education in Increasing Organ Donation *annals of transplantation*, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 39–42; 2004
- Organ Donation Facts and Figures in India - ORGAN India

Thank You

