

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme Regarding Organ Donation among Adolescent Boys in Selected School, Chennai

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ABSTRACT: In India every year nearly 500,000 people die because of non-availability of organs and this number is expected to grow due to scarcity of Organ Donors. Research indicates that knowledge about organ procurement is positively correlated with signing an organ donor card. High school students are key actors in the organ donation process. The knowledge and attitudes of this group are of great importance, because these individuals can influence their families in all aspects of organ donation and transplantation.

KEY WORDS: effectiveness structured teaching programme, organ donation

I. INTRODUCTION

In India every year nearly 500,000 people die because of non-availability of organs and this number is expected to grow due to scarcity of Organ Donors. Research indicates that knowledge about organ procurement is positively correlated with signing an organ donor card. High school students are key actors in the organ donation process. The knowledge and attitudes of this group are of great importance, because these individuals can influence their families in all aspects of organ donation and transplantation. **OBJECTIVES:** To assess knowledge level of adolescent boys regarding organ donation before the structured teaching programme. To assess knowledge level of adolescent boys regarding organ donation after the structured teaching programme. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding organ donation among the adolescent boys. **METHODOLOGY:** The approach used in this study was Evaluative Approach. The research design used in this study was quasi experimental research design to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding organ donation among adolescent boys. The population for the study includes the adolescence boys with age group of 16-19 years. The sample used for the study was 30 (Thirty) adolescent boys were selected by non probability convenient sampling technique. **RESULT:** The investigator analysed the data, there was significant ($p < 0.001$) improvement in post test knowledge score. The knowledge improvement mean score was 6.2 with the 't' value 17.2 which shows the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

Life is a dynamic process. It starts from birth and the death of individuals. In between there comes different stages of life with different disease and its problems. In India every year nearly 500,000 people die because of non-availability of organs and this number is expected to grow due to scarcity of Organ Donors. Different programs have been developed to tackle the problem of organ-donor shortage. Public education is important for expanding organ donation. Studies have shown significant causal relationships between knowledge about organ donation and attitudes about this practice, between attitudes toward organ donation and willingness to donate, and between willingness to donate and the decision to request or carry an organ donor card. High school students are key actors in the organ donation process. The knowledge and attitudes of this group are of great importance, because these individuals can influence their families in all aspects of organ donation and transplantation. In many countries, including Turkey, a citizen can indicate his or her willingness to donate organ on his/her driving license. Accordingly, people often make their first decisions regarding organ donation as teenagers, when they obtain their driving licenses. This decision can be difficult for individuals who

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are not informed about organ donation, or for those who have not discussed organ donation with their families. Research indicates that knowledge about organ procurement is positively correlated with signing an organ donor card. By keeping this information the researcher decided to conduct the study to assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among adolescents, because this findings may help the health care providers to plan for providing awareness and motivation programmes on organ donation to the general public.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding organ donation among adolescent boys in selected schools, Chennai.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess knowledge level of adolescent boys regarding organ donation before the structured teaching programme.
2. To assess knowledge level of adolescent boys regarding organ donation after the structured teaching programme
3. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding organ donation among the adolescent boys.

HYPOTHESIS:

H1: There will be significant difference between pre test and post test level of knowledge.

III. METHODOLOGY

The approach used in this study was Evaluative Approach. The research design used in this study was quasi experimental research design to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding organ donation among adolescent boys. The study was conducted among adolescent boys in selected schools, Chennai with age group of 16-19 years. The sample used for the study was 30 (Thirty) adolescent boys were selected by non probability convenient sampling technique.

TABLE:1 The Pre test level of knowledge regarding organ donation among adolescent boys

PRE TEST KNOWLEDGE	NO	%
Inadequate(50and below)	18	60
Moderately adequate (51-75%)	12	40
Adequate (76-100%)	0	0

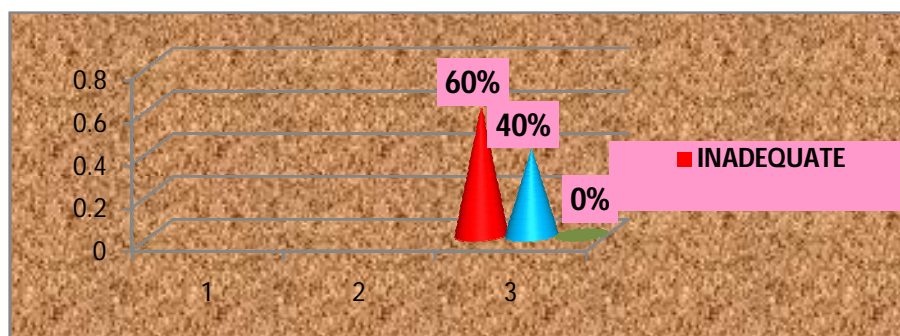


FIG:1 THE PRE TEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG ADOLESCENT BOYS.

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TABLE:2 The Post test level of knowledge regarding organ donation among the adolescent boys.

POST TEST KNOWLEDGE	NO	%
Inadequate(50and below)	0	0
Moderately adequate (51-75%)	15	50
Adequate (76-100%)	15	50

TABLE 2 reveals the post test level of knowledge regarding organ donation among adolescent boys after the structured teaching programme. None of them had inadequate knowledge, 15(50%) had moderately adequate knowledge, and 15(50%) had adequate knowledge.

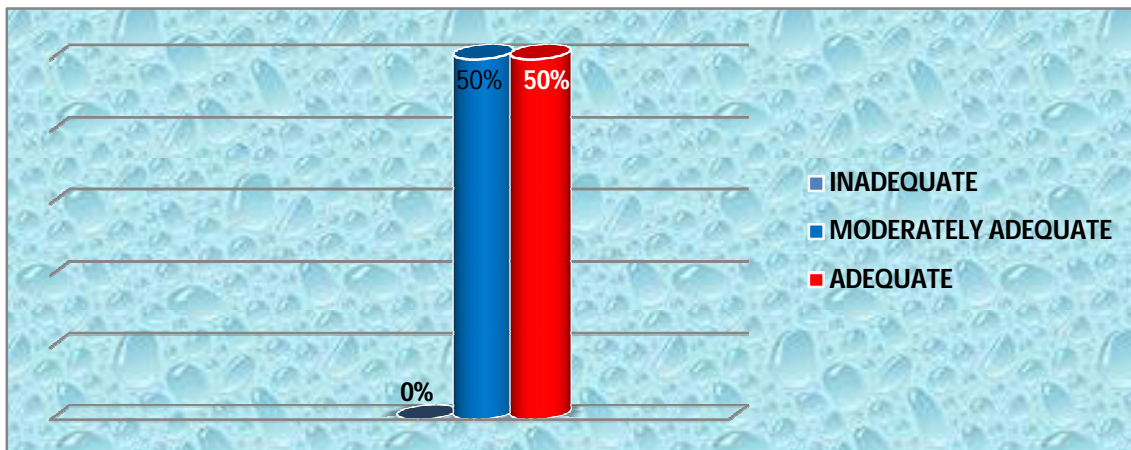


FIG:2 THE POSTTEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG THE ADOLESCENT BOYS.

TABLE:3 The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme Regarding Organ Donation Among The Adolescent Boys

Knowledge	PRE TEST						POST TEST					
	Inadequate (50& below)		Moderately adequate (51-75%)		Adequate (76-100%)		Inadequate (50&below)		Moderately adequate (51-75%)		Adequate (76-100%)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%

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Over all knowledge on organ donation education among adolescent boys	18	60	12	40	0	0	0	0	15	50	15	50
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TABLE: 3 reveals the pre test and post test level of organ donation among adolescent boys. In pre test majority of 18(60%) had inadequate knowledge, 12(40%) had moderately adequate knowledge, and 0(0%) had adequate knowledge. In post test none of them had inadequate knowledge, 15(50%) had moderately adequate knowledge, and 15(50%) had adequate knowledge.

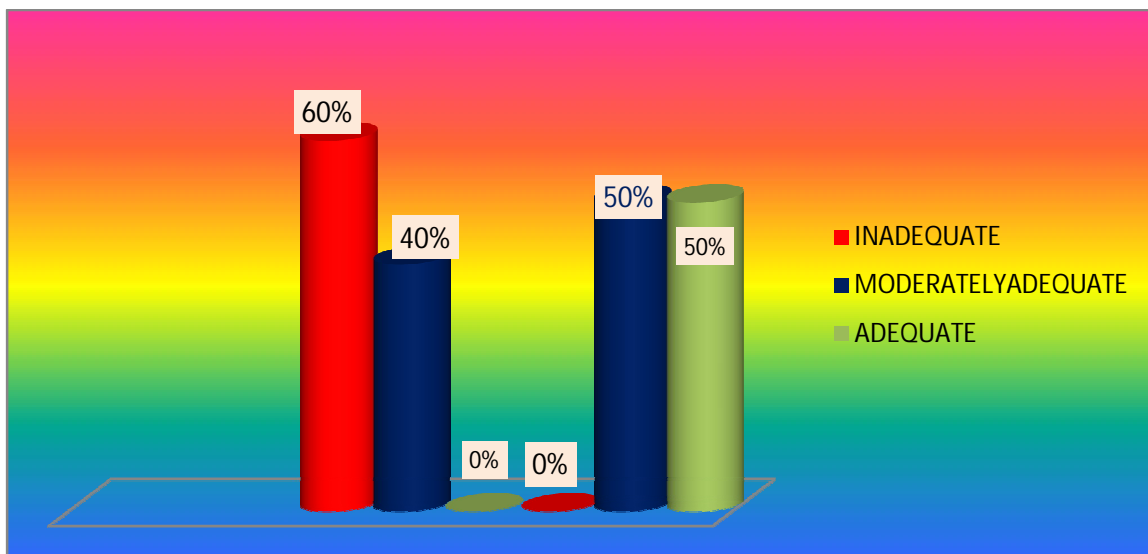


FIG:3 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG ADOLESCENT BOYS

**Table : 4 The Mean And Standard Deviation Of Pre And Post Test Knowledge
N=30**

Variables	Pre test knowledge		Post test knowledge		Effectiveness		(Paired) 't' value
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD	
Knowledge	5.6	2.51	11.8	0.91	6.2	2	17.2

S : Statistically significant * p< 0.001**

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TABLE :4 reveals the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding organ donation among the adolescent boys. The mean value is 5.6 before the structured teaching programme and 11.8 after the structured teaching programme. The Standard deviation value is 2.51 before structured teaching programme and 0.91 after structured teaching programme .The difference of mean and Standard deviation for effectiveness is 6.2 and 2 respectively. To test the significance ‘t’ test has been applied. The overall paired ‘t’ test value is 17.2. It is hypothesized that there is significant($p < 0.001$) in effectiveness of structured teaching programme among the adolescent boys.

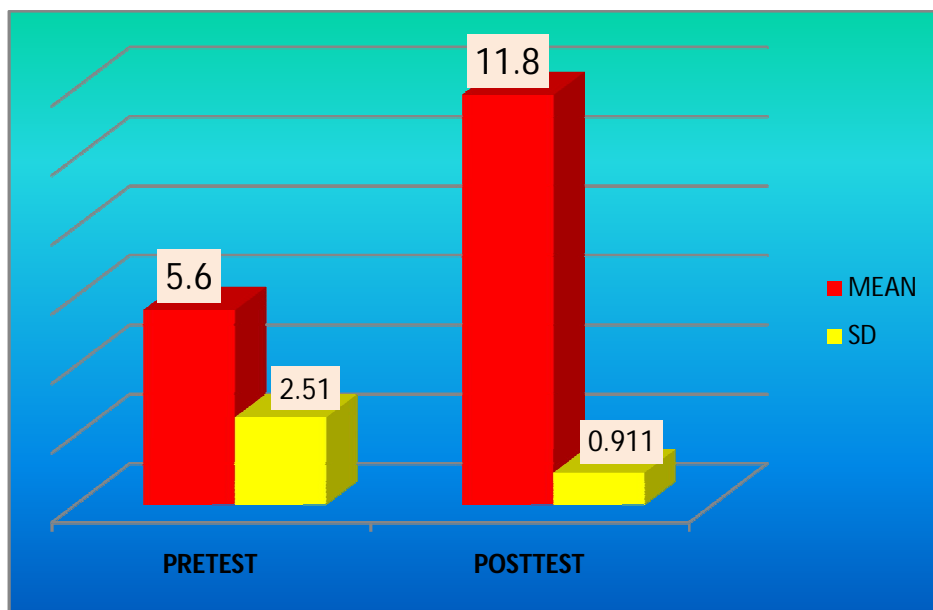


FIG:4 THE MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PRE AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

- ❖ With regard to pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding organ donation among adolescent boys, majority of 18(60%) had inadequate knowledge, 12(40%) had moderately adequate knowledge, and none of them 0(0%) had adequate knowledge. With regard to post test knowledge, 0(0%) had inadequate knowledge, 15(50%) had moderately adequate knowledge, and 15(50%) had adequate knowledge.

IV. CONCLUSION

The present study was associated with the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding organ donation among adolescent boys in selected schools ,Chennai. The investigator analysed the data, there was significant ($p < 0.001$) improvement in post test knowledge score. The knowledge improvement mean score was 6.2 with the ‘t’ value 17.2 which shows the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

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