



**A Study To Assess The Effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module on Knowledge About Organ Donation Among The College Students At Selected Arts and Science College, Bangalore**

<sup>1</sup>Mrs. Anitha, East Point College of Nursing, Bengaluru, Karnataka.

**Corresponding Author:** Mrs. Anitha, East Point College of Nursing, Bengaluru, Karnataka.

**Citation this Article:** Mrs. Anitha, “A Study To Assess The Effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module on Knowledge About Organ Donation Among The College Students At Selected Arts and Science College, Bangalore”, IJMSIR - June – 2025, Vol – 10, Issue - 3, P. No. 09 – 19.

**Type of Publication:** Review Article

**Conflicts of Interest:** Nil

---

**Introduction**

**“Death is not the end, its beginning of another life”**

**Marianne Williamson**

Life starts from birth and end with the death of the individual. In between the birth and death there are different stages of life, where a person faces different diseases and its problems. Organ donation is the gracious act. It firmly believes that the organ is use of others and death is not the end, and it is another beginning.

Organ is a structural part of a system of the body that is composed of tissues and cells that enable it to perform a particular function. In case, any of the organs of the human body fails to carry out its normal function, it needs surgical replacement of the organ by organ transplantation. For some organs, the donation can be given while the healthy person is alive, in other cases, the donation is made after death.<sup>1</sup>

Organ donation is done by both living and deceased donors. The living donors can donate one of the two kidneys, a lung or a part of a lung, one of the two lobes of their liver, a part of the intestines or a part of the pancreas. In case of the deceased donors, it is first verified that the donor is dead.

The verification of death is usually done multiple times by a neurologist. After death, the body is kept on a mechanical ventilator to ensure the organs remain in good condition. Most organs work outside the body only for a couple of hours and thus it is ensured that they reach the recipient immediately after removal. While a deceased donor can donate liver, kidneys, lungs, intestines, pancreas, cornea tissue, skin tissue, tendons and heart valves.<sup>2</sup>

The process of organ donation varies from country to country. The process has broadly been classified into two categories – Opt in and Opt out. Under the opt-in system, n an opt-out system, a person is automatically presumed to have given their consent to be a donor before their death unless they had made a specific request not to donate their organs.

So, organs may be taken unless people have registered an objection not to be donor, or their family members (next of kin) object. This is known as a “soft opt-out”. Anyone who wishes to donate organs needs to fill a prescribed form available on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India’s website.<sup>3</sup>

In order to control organ commerce and encourage donation after brain death, the government of India came

up with the law, The Transplantation of Human Organs Act in the year 1994. This brought about a considerable change in terms of organ donation in the country.<sup>4</sup>

Historically, organ donation has been looked upon as a compassionate and charitable act. The most frequently transplanted parts are corneas, long bones (arms, legs), heart valves, and skin. The medical advancement and technology has begun to save lives and the most miraculous achievement of modern medicine is organ transplantation which has the power to save the lives of the clients.

The most common reason for shortage of organs is that people hesitate to donate organs. The field of organ donation and transplantation has the power to save millions of lives if there is adequate availability of organs. Organ Donation is the only area in all of health care that cannot exist without the participation of the public. The demand for human organs is increasing day by day despite the supporting efforts of governments and health agencies.

Organ Donation from deceased persons has been performed since 1964. Since then, there is chronic shortage for organs and inadequate awareness about deceased organ donation. Approximately every 10 minutes; someone is added to the national waiting list for organ transplant. In 1994, NOTTO which allows organ donation, legalized the concept of 'brain death' as a criterion for organ donation.<sup>5</sup>

According to the law, the privilege or right on the decision of organ donation rests with the next of kin of the deceased person. Organ donations are taken from two sources according to the act, deceased and living donors. Most organs used currently used from deceased donors, and the majority of the living donors are typically a family member of the recipient.

The shortage of organs for donation is a growing problem. The discrepancy between organ availability and clinical needs, results in an excess of deaths; it leads to long waiting-lists and increased morbidity and health-care costs. Opposition to organ donation is a significant problem. Everyone rather should come forward and realize how this conscientious effort can leave a great positive impact on our society.<sup>6</sup>

So is it not everyone's duty as a human being to allow their organs to be donated after their death. Different programmes have been developed to tackle the problem of this organ-donor shortage. Educational programmes, mass campaigns may play an important role in decreasing the opposition and can promote positive awareness about organ donation. College students are considered very important targets in educational campaigns, also because of indirect family involvement.

#### **Need For the Study**

Organ donation is encouraged worldwide. The government of different countries have different systems to encourage organ donation. Organ donations are legal as per the Indian law. The Transplantation of Human Organs Act (THOA), 1994 enacted by the government of India permits organ donation and legalizes the concept of brain death. However, the demand for organs is still quite high as compared to their supply. Effective steps must be taken to meet this ever-increasing demand. It is sad how several people in different parts of the world die each year waiting for organ transplant. The governments of different countries are taking steps to raise the supply of organs and in certain parts the number of donors has increased.<sup>7</sup>

India is the diabetes capital of the world. Diabetes is a big cause of kidney failure. Then, there is alcoholism and hepatitis, both of which often lead to liver failure. We are genetically predisposed to heart problems. These diseases

have increased so much in the last 20 years that there is a huge demand for organs like kidney, liver and heart. On the supply side, the awareness as well as donation of organs is low. So, there is a massive shortage of organs.<sup>8</sup>

Also, accident trauma is the third common cause of death. When I was working as a staff nurse, I used to handle accident cases almost every day. Organ donation from accident cases itself can increase the size of the supply of organs in a big way. With improved awareness, we can bridge the gap between demand and supply.

Organ donation is indeed one of the humane acts, but not many people know about it and in addition there are various taboos associated with it. People who are uneducated or partly educated may not consider to donate their organs. It therefore becomes the responsibility of those who are aware of such drives and can bring a positive change in our society by transforming people's mind-sets.

Times of India reports that organ donation four folds upto India, but still there is a long way to go. So public awareness should be spread as to how people can come forward and contribute towards this cause. Any person who is above 18-years of age is entitled to become a donor no matter what his/her background is. In fact, children under 18 years of age are free to donate their organs after seeking permission from their parents/guardian. The body of a single donor can save the lives of about 50 people. There is no age bar, which implies that people between the age group of 70 to 80 can also successfully donate their organs.<sup>9</sup>

Organ transplantation is one of the most spectacular endeavours till date. But there is a shortage for organs and low response to cadaver organ donation. Organ shortage is a universal problem. At least 10 patients die every day waiting for organs and every 10 minutes a new name is added to this waiting list.

A recent data cited that 1.25 lakhs Indians died in road accidents last year, and less than 20,000 of them donated their organs such as kidneys, liver, pancreas and heart for potential recipients. Thousands of patients die due to unavailability of organs. Awareness about organ donation has improved among people compared to earlier times, more people are coming forward to donate organs, it seems it is impossible for the demand and supply of cadaver organs to meet the demand in near future. For that reason, the health department also bring more public awareness about cadaver organs donation.<sup>10</sup>

Main limit to organ transplantation is donor shortage. Seeing the number of driving license applicants every year, the procedure is a positive move in generating awareness among people and providing organ donor card. The pledge does not automatically authorize the government to harvest organs upon death of the donor, but also requires full consent of the family.

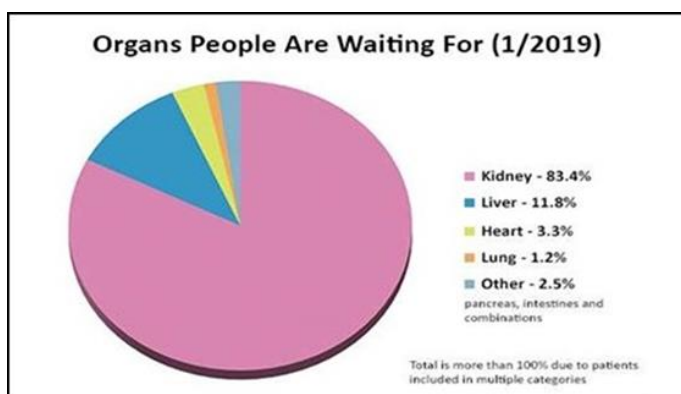
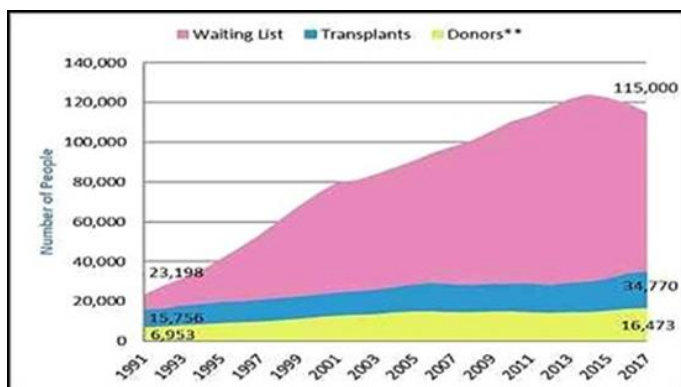
Although the step is undoubtedly beneficial for the society, Organ donation can be improved by a well-organized and structured approach, learning from best practices is important. As per statistics in 2018, 2 lakhs cornea donation are needed annually. However, only 50,000 corneas are donated. 3 out of 4 awaiting cornea donation remain visually impaired. 5, 00,000 people are awaiting organ transplantation in India. By the end of the year most of them will die due to lack of organ available for transplantation. 21,000 kidney required but 5,000 kidneys available. 5,000 hearts required but, only 70 hearts are available. 2, 00,000 liver required but, 750 livers are available.<sup>11</sup>

Young adults represent the future of the society and have a direct influence on family members and friends. A favourable positive attitude of the young adults in this matter is needed in this present scenario.

Most of the people think organ donation as a neglected issue. Lack of knowledge, awareness, and infrastructure are some of the reasons behind shortage of organ donation in India. Here are the top 5 reasons why organ donation lags in India

1. Lack of education and awareness
2. Lack of brain death declaration
3. Superstitions and Misconceptions
4. Lack of family consent
5. Lack of Organ Transplant and Retrieval Cen

In India, 301 hospitals are equipped to handle the process, but only 250 have registered with National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO). Which means it conduct an organ transplant, Currently, in India, there are only 5 Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (ROTO) and 6 State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organ.<sup>12</sup>



Community health nurse play a vital role in to creating awareness about organ donation. By working collaboratively with public to engage the community

activity, to improve the sustainable thinking, to reduce the culture beliefs and barriers about organ donation. Effective communication can change the behaviours of the public about organ donation. This structured teaching programme is aimed to create aware the students about the need of organ donation, to remove the hesitations of the people about donating organs, to motivate and encourage more people towards organ donation in their life.<sup>13</sup>

### Statement of the Problem

A study to assess the effectiveness of Self Instructional Module on knowledge about organ donation among the college students at selected arts and science college, Bangalore.

### Review of Literature

Review of literature is systemic identification, collection, critical analysis and reporting of existing information on the topic of material for the study.

The review of the literature is organized under the following headlines.

**Section A:** Studies related to knowledge regarding organ donation.

**Section B:** Studies related to effectiveness of teaching programme on change in the knowledge of adolescents regarding organ donation.

**Section A: Studies related to knowledge regarding organ donation.**

A cross-sectional study (2020) among 160 interns with a pre-tested, semi structured questionnaire in order to assess their knowledge, attitude and practice regarding organ donation. Data collected was analysed using SPSS software. The mean age of the interns was 23.03±0.73 and majority were females (70%). 79.4% of were having adequate knowledge and majority (77.5%) were willing for organ donation. Only 5.6% had donor card. Though most of the interns had adequate knowledge, still

gaps exist in their knowledge. To provide right knowledge and orientation will become future organ donors who can then easily motivate their patients. The questionnaire was included socio-demographic data and data about participants' awareness and knowledge on organ donation. The Results Of the interviewed 385 Saudis, 290 accept to participate in this study with a response rate of 76.3%. The study revealed that 74.1% of the participants had willing to donate their organs with no significant differences between males and females, although only 2.7% of them reported to have a donation card. However, lack of awareness (21.7%), family refusal (20.6%) and fear of unknown (19.7%) had the most important barriers of organ donation.<sup>15</sup>

A cross-sectional study (2019) conducted performed on medical college of Western Maharashtra. 87% of the students were correct knowledge about brain death occurring after road traffic accident. Fifty-four percent (54.45%) of students had not aware about brain death, and cannot donate organs. 61% of the students were not aware that a National network for organ donation exists in their city. 48.5% of students were know how to register oneself as an organ donor. The results of the study were that there exists a knowledge gap among the medical students about organ donation and there was an urgent need for addressing this knowledge gap which will help in improving the organ donation in our country. A total of 359 students completed the questionnaire. Among 36% of the students were good knowledge about OD; however, 11.7% of them were good knowledge about brainstem death. 66.3% of students found their information resources insufficient. 77.7% of participants did not know regarding the law regulating OD in Egypt. 37% of the students were positive attitude towards organ donation. The most frequent cause of organ donation

refusal was lack of confidence in the health care system.<sup>16</sup>

A cross-sectional study among 510 undergraduate medical students of K.S Hegde Medical Academy. A tool with 30 questions were administered to the students, in order to assess their knowledge about organ donation and transplantation. The mean age of the students was (20.21±1.32). When compared to boys, girls reported higher mean scores in knowledge (9.22±1.11); The first year students had higher scores for their knowledge (9.46±1.28) compared to other years. (p=0.02). There was inadequate knowledge in students. The study shows their inadequacies of knowledge and attitude of medical students, necessitating the inclusion of the topic in their curriculum. 3,547 adolescents surveyed, 38% (n = 1,337) of the respondents known the BD & OD concept. Remaining 54% (n = 1,930) had not known that concept and the remaining 8% (n = 280) thought did not mean a person's death. The respondents were more in known about deceased donation and better knowledge of the concept of BD than those who had doubts (40% vs 35%, respectively; P = .007). The knowledge about BD was correlates with variables directly and indirectly related with organ donation and transplantation (P < .05). Most adolescents in the southeast of Spain had not known the concept of BD, & OD.<sup>17</sup>

A cross sectional descriptive study in which a specially designed self-administered questionnaire to assess knowledge regarding organ donation (OD) was used to perform a survey on a representative sample of pre-medical students A total of 359 students completed the questionnaire. Among 36% of the students were good knowledge about OD; however, 11.7% of them were good knowledge about brainstem death. 66.3% of students found their information resources insufficient. 77.7% of participants did not know regarding the law

regulating OD. 37% of the students were positive attitude towards organ donation. The most frequent cause of organ donation refusal was lack of confidence in the health care system. The data were collected through a self-administered validated structured questionnaire. Religion, money, and age of the recipient appeared to have no role in their willing of organ donation. The majority of the participants knew well the organ which can be donated; although 64.5% of them have no knowledge about the regulations and legislation of organ donation. The observed low level of knowledge about regulations and legislations necessitates more efforts to spread awareness about such important issues.<sup>18</sup>

A cross-sectional study performed on 450 healthcare personnel; self-administered questionnaires were used to derive data from individuals. Most of the individuals were willing to donate (48.34%; n=175) and unwilling (51.66%; n=187) to donate their organs. There was a need for more educational programs for the improvement of knowledge regard to organ transplantation and organ donation among healthcare personnel. If practitioners have a good knowledge and skills for designing programs entitled the theory of planned behaviour, undoubtedly will be made more effective interventions. This theory has focused on the triple structures of attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control to promote behavioural intention and behaviour of individuals to receive the organ donation card. The majority (n = 251,94%) of them had unaware of organ donation law. The result of the study findings suggests the need for revising the nursing curricula to prepare the future nurses' competent in encountering the issues related to organ donation and fostering<sup>14</sup>

**Section B: Studies related to effectiveness of teaching programme on change in the knowledge of adolescents regarding organ donation.**

A quasi experimental study, non-equivalent pre and post-test control group research design was adopted for the study. Hundred subjects were selected by using purposive sampling technique who were grouped into experimental group (n=50) and control group (n=50). The level of knowledge was assessed by using semi structured questionnaire The findings of the study had revealed that the majority of samples were in the age group of 17 years (58%) in experimental group and (42%) were in control group and (76%) of the respondents were belongs to nuclear family in both experimental and control groups. Almost (86%) of participants had heard about organ donation. The pre-test mean knowledge score was 22.82±6.33 of experimental group and 21.7±6.46 of control group whereas post-test mean knowledge score was 33.74±3.84 of experimental group and 22.52±6.36 of control group. A positive correlation existed between the post-test knowledge and attitude (r=0.35, p>0.05) in experimental group. The study had found that there was no significant association between knowledge with selected variables. Hence it was concluded that STP had a positive impact and was effective in improving the knowledge and attitudes of the subjects regarding organ donation.<sup>19</sup>

A quasi-experimental study (Non randomized pre-test post-test control group) design was selected for this study. Convenience sampling technique were used to select 100 young adults from DAV College and Lyallpur Khalsa College of Jalandhar, Punjab. Self - structured knowledge questionnaire about organ donation were used. The pre-test mean knowledge score were 12.52 of experimental group and 12.60 of control group whereas post-test mean knowledge score were 19.14 of experimental group and 13.62 of control group. The study was found that there was significant increase in the mean knowledge score in experimental group than in

control group. The study concluded that structured teaching programme was effective to providing knowledge about organ donation among young adults. To measure the difference of Standard statistical methods to use to measure knowledge and willingness to donate levels before and after intervention. The education intervention revealed that increased the knowledge of the students regarding organ donation. In the intervention group, more than 50% students were answered correctly and the Medical Act. This study reported that that a single education was to increase knowledge levels of organ and tissue donation among secondary school students.<sup>20</sup>

A questionnaire-based interventional study carried out among 112 dental house surgeon students, Hyderabad. The self-administered questionnaire were distributed to students as a pre - test and collected back after completion. Responses on knowledge obtained from the subjects showed significant changes in several key areas from baseline to post intervention and at follow-up. The important educational intervention was significantly increased perceived knowledge about organ donation among dental students. The data were obtained via a questionnaire that had been prepared by the researchers in reference to the literature and based on expert opinion. The study was determined that 82% of the students had willing to donate their organs. The students are not willing to donate organs included preference of maintain body integrity and the notion that the decision regarding their death will be rendered earlier for organ removal. The study was suggested that the knowledge and sources of information of students about organ donation significantly increased in the course of nursing education ( $p=0.000$ ). Nursing education positively affects the opinions of students about organ donation <sup>21</sup>

This articles reports (2018) that Paediatric perioperative nurses are experiencing increased opportunity to participate in donations after cardiac death. An increased public awareness regarding donation and transplantation has inspired more people to donate than in previous years. The demand for that transplantable organs had led to opportunities that was increased donor candidates including living donors and cardiac death donors. Cardiac death in children was often sudden and unexpected, However, when perioperative nurses adhere to standards and guidelines, they could perform their responsibilities in an ethical and compassionate manner and assist their team in doing so. This article finding that the guiding principles of paediatric organ donation after cardiac death, the phases of the process, and the awareness of organ donation. e. Who are willing to donate organs upon death. (1%) willingness to donate organs after death. While financial incentives were significant, cash rewards showed the least impact. Donation perception showed the highest impact, which shows that the development of effective pedagogic programs with simultaneous improvements to the quality of services provided by medical personnel engaged to can help raise organ donation rates.<sup>22</sup>

An explorative study at transplant centres start leveraging Twitter for information dissemination and public engagement, it was important to understand current living solid organ donation-related Twitter use. Tweets had manually abstracted and properly analysed for common themes. Social media influence of these tweeting regarding living donation were evaluated. The study identified 93 donors, 61 professionals, 12 hospitals, and 19 organizations that met eligibility criteria. Social media influence was similar across those groups ( $P = 0.4$ ). This exploratory study of living donors and transplant professionals, hospitals,

colleges and organizations on Twitter provides insight into how the social media platform might be used to communicate about and disseminate information about living donation.<sup>23</sup>

A multivariate analysis (2018) conducted used to identify the potential areas for intervention to improve organ donation amongst professional drivers, a population most likely to suffer from road accidents. 300 participants had surveyed using a structured, orally-administered questionnaire to assess knowledge about organ donation. Multivariate analysis used to perform by identify key variables affecting intent to practice. Inadequate family support and lot of fear of donated organs going into medical research was the key barriers for the same [AOR: 0.43 (0.19–0.97),  $p = .04$ ; AOR: 0.27 (0.09–0.85),  $p = .02$  respectively]. The study revealed that Targeted health- education, behaviour change communication, and legal interventions, in conjunction, were key to improving organ donor registrations. Receiving information material was related to holding a donor card ( $P < .001$ ), but not to a relevant increase in specific knowledge (difference in mean knowledge score 3.20 to 3.48,  $P = .006$ ). The specific knowledge score and the percentage of organ donor card holders showed a linear association ( $P < .001$ ). The information campaign was not associated with a relevant increase in specific knowledge, but with an increased rate in organ donor card holders. This effect is most likely related to the feeling of being informed, together with an easy access to the organ donor card.<sup>24</sup>

### Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge level regarding organ donation among arts and science college students in selected college.

2. To assess the post-test knowledge level regarding organ donation among arts and science college students in selected college.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of Self Instructional Module on organ donation among arts and science college students.
4. To find association between the pre- test knowledge on college students regarding organ donation and selected demographic variables.

### Operational Definitions

**Assess:** It refers to the measurement of level of knowledge regarding organ donation among students by using structured questionnaire prepared by the researcher.

**Effectiveness:** It refers to the knowledge gained from the teaching programme as measured by the investigator.

**Self-Instructional Module:** Refers to systematically organized learning module prepared by the investigator and validated by experts on organ donation which describes benefits, types and legal issues.

**Organ donation:** In this study, it refers to the donation of biological tissue or organs of the human body, from a living person or dead person to the recipient who is in need of transplantation.

**Knowledge:** Knowledge refers to the written response of the college students and their level of understanding regarding organ donation which is measured by self-administered questionnaire and its scores.

**College Students:** It refers to those who are studying undergraduate first year arts and science college students at Bangalore.

### Assumption

- Students may have some knowledge about organ donation.
- Self-Instructional Module will help to enhance the knowledge of students regarding organ donation.

### Hypothesis

- There will be a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score on organ donation.
- There will be a significant association between post-test knowledge score of students on organ donation with their selected demographic variables.

### Sampling criteria

#### Inclusion criteria

- Students who are studying in the first year B.A (English) at selected Arts and Science colleges in Bangalore.
- Students who are willing to participate in the study.

#### Exclusion Criteria

- Students who are studying in science group of courses excluded from the study.
- Students who are sick.
- Students who are exposed to any teaching programme related to organ donation in the past.

### Methods of collecting Data

1. **Research approach:** Evaluative Approach
2. **Research Design:** Pre-experimental design (One group pretest, posttest)
3. **Population:** College students at selected Art and Science College, Bangalore.
4. **Sample:** College students who meet the inclusion criteria.
5. **Setting:** Art and Science College, Bangalore
6. **Sample Size:** 60
7. **Sample Technique:** Convenient sampling technique.
8. **Method of Data Collection:** Self-administered structured knowledge questionnaire.
9. **Tool for Data Collection:** Structured knowledge questionnaires.

10. **Method of data analysis and interpretation:** The data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics to analyse the data. The demographic variables were analyzed by using frequency and percentage. The effectiveness of Self Instructional Module regarding organ donation among the college students and the association between demographic variables were analyzed by using “t” test and paired t test respectively.

11. **Duration of the study:** 4 Weeks.

12. **Research Variables:**

1. **Dependent Variable:** Knowledge regarding organ donation.

2. **Independent variable:** Self Instructional Module on organ donation.

3. **Demographic Variable**

Demographic variables of students consist of sex, type of family, Resident of Student, Educational status of the mother, family monthly income, occupational status of the father, area of residence, source of information regarding organ donation.

13. **Projected Outcome**

The study will be successful in improving the knowledge on organ donation.

**Does the study require any investigations on interventions to be conducted on patient or other human being or animals?**

Yes.

**Has ethical clearance been obtained from your institution?**

Yes, the report is enclosed herewith. Ethical clearance will be obtained from the research committee of the East West college of nursing.

## References

1. Dawson C. Introduction to Research Methods 5th Edition: A Practical Guide for Anyone Undertaking a Research Project. Robinson; 2019 Jan 3.
2. Fawcett.(2008). Analysis and Evaluation of Conceptual Models of Nursing . New Delhi : F .A .Davis Company.
3. Gatins DE, et,al., (2003) Research Methodology and Techniques.4th Edition . New Delhi: International Publishers.
4. Gupta ,S.P.(2003). Statistical Methods. 31stEdition . India: Sultan Chand Educational Publication.
5. Guru Mani. N. (2010). An introduction to Biostatistics.2 nd Edition. Chennai: MJP Publication.
6. Adithyan GS, Mariappan M, Nayana KB. A study on knowledge and attitude about organ donation among medical students in Kerala. Indian Journal of Transplantation. 2017 Jul 1;11(3):133.
7. Alex P, Kiran KG, Baisil S, Badiger S. Knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation and transplantation among medical students of a medical college in South India. International Journal of Community Medicine And Public Health. 2017 Aug 23;4(9):3449-54.
8. Anderson B. Assessment of knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation. Manipal Journal of Nursing and Health Sciences (MJNHS). 2018 Jul 1;4(2):6-10.
9. Bharambe VK, VM P, Sakshi S, Gaurav B, Feroz A. Awareness regarding body and organ donation amongst the population of an urban city in India. Nitte University Journal of Health Science. 2015 Dec 1;5(4).
10. Bharambe VK, VM P, Sakshi S, Gaurav B, Feroz A. Awareness regarding body and organ donation amongst the population of an urban city in India. Nitte University Journal of Health Science. 2015 Dec 1;5(4). Knowledge
11. Cameron AM, Massie AB, Alexander CE, Stewart B, Montgomery RA, Benavides NR, Fleming GD, Segev DL. Social media and organ donor registration: the Facebook effect. American Journal of Transplantation. 2013 Aug;13(8):2059-65.
12. Anderson B. Assessment of knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation. Manipal Journal of Nursing and Health Sciences (MJNHS). 2018 Jul 1;4(2):6-10.
13. Phadke KD, Anandh U. Ethics of paid organ donation. Pediatric Nephrology. 2002 May 1;17(5):309-11 Vijayan L, Deepa P. Effect of structured enlightenment program on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among college students. Manipal Journal of Nursing and Health Sciences (MJNHS). 2018 Jul 1;4(2):11-6.
14. Anker AE, Feeley TH. Why families decline donation: the perspective of organ procurement coordinators. Progress in Transplantation. 2010 Sep;20(3):239-46.
15. Paul S, Som TK, Saha I, Ghose G, Bera A, Singh A. Knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding organ donation among adult Population of an Urban field practice area of a medical college in Durgapur, West Bengal, India. Indian Journal of Transplantation. 2019 Jan 1;13(1):15.
16. 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. Journal of education and health promotion. 2018;7.
17. Rasiah R, Manikam R, Chandarsekaran SK, Thangiah G, Puspharajan S, Swaminathan D. The influence of socioeconomic and demographic

- variables on willingness to donate cadaveric human organs in Malaysia. *Medicine*. 2014 Nov;93(23).
18. Tumin M, Rasiah R, Noh A, Satar NM, Chong CS, Lim SK, Ng KP. Living kidney donation: the importance of public education. *Clinical transplantation*. 2014 Apr;28(4):423-7.
19. Mohsin N, Budruddin M, Khalil M, Pakkyarra A, Jha A, Mohammed E, Kamble P, Ahmed H, Militsala E, Prabhakar NA, Al-Marhuby.
20. Ha TT, Rui VK, Kiat TC. Educating Secondary School Students about Organ and Tissue Donation Legislation: A Pilot Study. *Health Science Journal*. 2016;10(3):1.
21. Hamed H, Elhossen Awad M. Knowledge and attitudes about organ donation among medical students in Egypt: A questionnaire. *J Transplantation Tech Res*. 2015;6(01):12 -4.
22. Liu H, Peng X, Zhang S, Qiao X, Hao Y. Posthumous organ donation beliefs of college students: A qualitative study. *International Journal of Nursing Sciences*.
23. Naveena JH, Margaret B. Effectiveness of STP on Knowledge and Attitude of Nursing Students on Eye Donation. *Hindu*. 2019 Mar 4;20:33-.
24. Anderson B. Assessment of knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation. *Manipal Journal of Nursing and Health Sciences (MJNHS)*. 2018 Jul 1;4(2):6-10