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RESEARCH ARTICLE

CADAVERIC ORGAN DONATION (COD): WHERE WE STAND FOR?

[1]Pravash Ranjan Mishra, [2]Priyanka Rathore, [3]Rajnish Ranjan, [4]Arun Kumar, [5]Dinesh Agarwal, [6]Shilpisudha Mohakud, [7]Ramniwas Kumawat and [*,8]Mayadhar Barik

[1]Department of Anatomy, Bhubaneswar, AIIMS, Odisha, India
[2]Department of Radiology, Patna medical College, Patna Bihar, India
[3] Department of Radiology, Patna medical college, Patna Bihar, India
[4]Chief medical officer (CMO) Government of Bihar, India
[5]Department of Dermatology, Patna medical college, Patna Bihar, India
[6]Tutor of Mayurbhanj Nursing College, Baripada, Odisha, India
[7]Center of Dental Education and Research, AIIMS, New Delhi-29, India
[8]Department of Nuclear Medicine, AIIMS, New Delhi-29, India

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ABSTRACT

Background: People in our country are in waiting list for organ transplantation (OT) which could be overcome by deceased organ donation (OD). Our aim of the study was to evaluate the awareness regarding body/ organ donation after and before death in grass root level.

Material and Methods: An observational study was conducted among post graduate medical students (Radiology group), non-medical students (Research group) and paramedics (Regular group) and. Staff (Nurses group) in our Institute population. Total 600 participants were answered through questionnaire based providing information about the knowledge and attitude towards body and organ donation on particularly medical students.

Results: 91.73% of entire study group had strongly positive attitude about cadaveric organ donation from the medical student (Radiology group), Non Medical student (Research group) 97 % had idea about this. Paramedics (Regular group) 40 % of total participants were unwilling for body/organ donation after death. Staff (Nurses group) 74% of total participants were willing for body donation after death.

Discussion: The present study has been done elaborately to find out the different barriers for body or organ donation. It is clear from the study that though there is high level of awareness, nobody has filled up the pledge form till now. It indicates that there is a gap between the knowledge and motivation for organ and body donation after death which has to be overcome by proper guidance and education. Media and other voluntary organizations could take an important role for this purpose.

Conclusion: The present study has been done elaborately to find out the different barriers for body or organ donation. It is clear from the study that though there is high level of awareness, nobody has filled up the pledge form till now. It indicates that there is a gap between the knowledge and motivation for organ and body donation after death which has to be overcome by proper guidance and education. Media and other voluntary organizations could take an important role for this purpose.

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INTRODUCTION

Cadaveric organ donation (COD) is required high level of awareness; nobody has filled up the pledge form till now. It indicated that there is a gap between the knowledge and motivation for organ and body donation after death which has to be overcome by proper guidance and education. Media and other voluntary organizations could take an important role for this purpose likes as non-government organizations (NGOs) (Saha *et al*., 2015). Organ donors' death in Poland misinterpretation affect one's attitude toward organ donation (OD). Researcher assessed young people's knowledge and attitudes toward stating death in transplantology and their

Corresponding author: Mayadhar Barik,
Department of Nuclear Medicine, AIIMS, New Delhi-29, India.

impact on attitude toward organ transplantation on medical and 400 nonmedical students from public universities in Kraków, Poland, participated had transplantologic issues in medical staff's education (25%), and objectivity (20%). Their lack of knowledge in organ transplantation (OT) was significantly higher among respondents unwilling to accept brain death as the death of a human being. Although this statement proven to be related to one's opinion about the reliability of said diagnosis, one's awareness of an alternative diagnosis of ICA (Nowak *et al*., 2014). Followed by this opinion cadaveric donations in India also the same problem. More academic students represent a socially influential demographic group. We conduct an educational campaigns improving their attitudes may increase overall donation rates. The aim of this study was to assess correlations between knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes regarding organ transplantation (OT) and the identification of the most critical factors affecting one's donation preferences and misconceptions about the medical criteria allowing cadaveric organ recovery COR). The distrust for brain death reliability, fear of "do not resuscitate" approach toward Organ Donor Card holders (ODCH) had strong belief in organ trafficking, and unawareness of family members' attitudes are the most important factors influencing one's refusal/uncertainty to donate the organ (Koźlik *et al*., 2014). So, students regarding cadaveric organ donation (COD) and to understand the factors that drive also faced little negative attitudes comparing with other country results related to OD (Zhang *et al*., 2014; Cahill and Ettarh, 2011).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

An observational study was conducted among medical Postgraduate students (Research group), non-medical students (Research group) and paramedics (Regular group) and Staff (Nurses group) in our Institute population. Total 600 participants were answered through questionnaire providing information about the knowledge and attitude towards body and organ donation. Medical students at a medical faculty in Patna Medical College, Patna, Bihar, India. Their knowledge, attitudes, personal views, and perceptions toward organ donation and transplantation were investigated prior to any medical course. A 20-item anonymous questionnaire including queries about personal views of organ donation, factual knowledge, and awareness of body and organ donation was distributed to the students simultaneously we correlated to their interest for COD.

RESULTS

Medical student's verses non-medical students to have knowledge of cadaveric organ donation (COD) is playing a crucial role for the society. The brain death, and its diagnostic criteria, as well as the appropriate time to conduct cadaveric organ donation (COD) is required (Mekahli *et al*., 2009). Presently, medical students were more likely than non-medical students to donate organs after death for both medical students and non-medical students, family disapproval, public misconception, traditional culture, suspicion of premature withdrawal from life support, lack of knowledge about cadaveric organ donation (COD) concern. Inappropriate use of donated organs, and low education degree were associated with their unwillingness to donate cadaveric organs (Agaba *et al*., 2008). Meanwhile, religious belief, insufficient laws and regulations, and lack of promotion were associated with medical students' negative attitude; for non-medical students, negative attitudes were also associated with nontransparent process of donation, sex, only-child, and young aged cadaveric organ donation (COD) (Chen *et al*., 2006). 92% of entire study group had strongly positive attitude about cadaveric organ donation from the medical student (Radiology group), Non Medical student (research group) 97 % had idea about this. Paramedics (Regular group) 40 % of total participants were unwilling for body donation after death. Staff (Nurses group) 74% of total participants were unwilling for body donation after death. Furthermore, a considerable number of students remained indecisive, thus identifying a group of potential donors for interventionists to address when promoting cadaveric organ donation in the future (Singer, 1999). Regarding their knowledge about which organs could be transplanted, our earlier researcher reported that 95% of the respondents were aware of the possibility to transplant a face and 14% thought that xenotransplantation was performed nowadays (Rowiński *et al*., 1996).

DISCUSSION

The student attitude of healthcare professionals can improve the rates of organ donation (ROOD) and that educational programs aimed at improving both attitudes and knowledge base of professionals can have positive outcomes (Rokade and Gaikawad, 2012). Although there has been research carried out on this topic, on several country. An Anatomy dissection a stressor to medical student's attitudes of Irish students to organ donation (OD) and they are changed with exposure to anatomy dissection (Bapat *et al*., 2010). Few questions was administered to first year students in the School of Medicine in University College Dublin, Ireland, and three times over a nine-week period at the commencement of classes in an academic year discussed again (Agrawal *et al*., 2013). The attitudes of the students were got positive throughout regarding organ donation (OD) by a stranger, a family member, or themselves (Chen *et al*., 2006). Significant decrease in support for the donation of a family member's organs in a minority of students. Irish students' attitudes to postmortem organ donation are positive and are not changed by exposure to the dissecting room itself. There is support for the donation of organs, and willingness among students to donate their own organs and support donation by family members are made easier (Zhang *et al*., 2014). Organ donors is still a fundamental public health problem in France for improving the knowledge and attitudes of health care professionals could help to promote organ donation (OD) (Bilgel *et al*., 2006). Survey was to evaluate the level of knowledge of medical students and their gaps about organ donation prior to any medical course in OD (Chen *et al*., 2006). Organ donation is cardinal to the successful implementation and sustainability of transplant programs is necessary (Burra *et al*., 2005). We also present the outcome of a survey among HCW in a single tertiary institution in Nigeria regarding their willingness to be living-related kidney donors. Associated with kidney donation, and attitude towards cadaveric donation as independent predictors of willingness of HCW to be living donors. Nigerian HCW have also a positive

attitude toward kidney donation (Anyanwu and Obikili, 2012). The organ donation among university students in mainland China and the differences in attitudes between Chinese students in mainland China versus overseas are unknown (Chung *et al*., 2008; Sakai, 2008). We found that blood donors showed significantly better awareness of heart, liver, lung, skin, and tendon donation among commonly transplanted organs/tissues for organ donation (OD). Since university students are an important source of blood donors in India will be a potential pool of organ donors in the future (Loch *et al*., 2010). Transplantation is limited worldwide by the shortage of organs. The main reasons are a low detection rate (LDR) of potential donors and a poor motivation and qualification of health care professionals to request for family authorization for organ donation (OD) (Mekahli *et al*., 2009). From European or American organizations had conducted 7 seminars for a total of 167 health professionals from 10 hospitals questionnaire was completed before and after the seminar, and differences in knowledge and attitude were compared (Bøgh and Madsen, 2005). We believe that a model, involving experts in brain death determination, maintenance of the donor, family approach and organ procurement could reach results close to other developed countries like India (Conesa *et al*., 2004). The transplantation programs (TPs) is required for recent public opinion survey documented acceptance of the cadaveric kidney procurement in our country. Some reluctance to brain death and presumed consent concepts to develop in our country (Ballala *et al*., 2011). Recently, the survey was carried out within the medical community to find out whether the level of knowledge and the attitude toward donation has an influence on the slow development of the transplantation program (TP) (Indian transplant news letter of mohan foundation, 2013). A questionnaire was addressed to the vast majority of doctors, nurses and last year medical students accept retrieval and transplantation of kidneys and the heart, but not of the liver (Ranjan *et al*., 2014). Most of the respondents agree to donate their kidneys and other organs, but 20% would protest against harvesting of the organs from their relatives. 100% of the physicians and 80% of medical students and nurses accept the brain death concept (which is accepted only by 60% of non medical university students). Only 44% of the doctors are prepared to switch off the respirator after diagnosis of brain death if harvesting is not taking place (Bilgel *et al*., 2006). Only half of the physicians would notify the transplantation unit about the possibility of organ retrieval to the family about retrieval would ask for the relatives' consent despite the fact that the transplantation law based on the presumed consent of each individual (Giebułtowicz and Nałęcz-Jawecki, 2016). The knowledge survey among medical students documented inadequate medical education concerning problems of transplantation. Educational campaign is needed to promote and extend the cadaveric organ transplantation (COT) in our country (Vania and Randall, 2016; Chakradhar *et al*., 2016). Because at least we have to respond in proper way for all despite of some having no interest.

Conclusion

Knowledge, attitudes, and refusal rates differ, depending on the academic discipline as well as other demographics, indicating a need for a specifically targeted approach in designing educational campaigns. Sources of knowledge are related to donation rates, with pre-academic education evaluated as unfavorable, as opposed to healthcare providers and the media. medical students research group have a good knowledge level regarding the organ donation and transplantation system prior to their medical course. Some gaps remain which could be improved in paramedic staff week result only. The results of this study supported a greater emphasis on providing information regarding transplantation in medical schools to improve the knowledge of future health care professionals. A follow-up survey of the participants at the end of their medical course will be interesting to assess the progress of their attitudes. It is clear from the study that though there is high level of awareness, nobody has filled up the pledge form till now. It indicates that there is a gap between the knowledge and motivation for organ and body donation after death which has to be overcome by proper guidance and education for paramedics. Media and other voluntary organizations like (NGOs) could take part for this important role for this purpose and better out comes for future on grass root level is necessary to promote organ donation as well.

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