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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG STUDENTS AT SELECTED COLLEGE IN NAGAPTTINAM

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ABSTRACT

Organ donation is a noble act that can save and improve the lives of individuals suffering from end-stage organ failure. It is an important public health concern, as the demand for donated organs continues to exceed the availability of suitable organs. Lack of awareness and inadequate knowledge among young adults may contribute to the shortage of organ donors. Students, as future members of society, can play an important roless in creating awareness and promoting positive attitudes towards organ donation Therefore, the present study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of a video-assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding organ donation among students at a selected college in Nagapattinam. The pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test research design carried out to assess the knowledge regarding organ donation among E G S Pillay Engineering college Nagapattinam. Totally of 30 samples were selected by convenient sampling technique method. Pre-test was conducted by using structured knowledge questionnaire regarding organ donation. On the same day of pre-test, the video assisted teaching regarding organ donation was administered and instructed the students through listen the video. Post-test was conducted one week after administration of video assisted teaching regarding organ donation by using the same structured knowledge questionnaire which was used for pretest Data was analyzed using of descriptive and inferential statistics the study revealed the video assisted teaching programme was found to be effective in delivery knowledge regarding organ donation the study also revealed that the mean difference between pretest and post-test value was the calculated "t" value was 13.54 which is highly signification $p < 0.001$.*

Keywords: organ donation, video assisted teaching programme, Awareness, knowledge, positive attitude, pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test research design, convenient sampling technique, structured knowledge questionnaire.

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INTRODUCTION

"The greatest gift you can give is the gift of life"

Organ donation is the voluntary act of donating one or more organs or tissues for transplantation into another individual suffering from end stage organ failure, organ transplantation is recognized as an effective and established treatment for irreversible organ damage

(World Health Organization,2023)

It significantly improves survival rates and enhances quality of life among patients with chronic organ diseases.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding organ donation among students at selected college in Nagapattinam.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge, regarding organ donation among students at selected college.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding organ donation among students at selected college.
- To find the association between the pre-test level of knowledge regarding organ donation among students with selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD

The pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test research design carried out to assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on knowledge regarding organ donation among students in E.G.S. Pillay Engineering College, Nagapattinam. Sample of 30 students were selected by convenient sampling technique for the study. Pre-test was conducted by using structured knowledge questionnaire regarding organ donation. On the same day as the pre-test, the video Assisted Teaching regarding organ donation was administered and instructed the students to listen to the video. Post test was conducted one week after administration of Video Assisted Teaching regarding organ donation by using the same structured knowledge questionnaire which was used for the pre-test.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of students according to demographic variables

- According to Age,(10%) of students were the age group of below 18 years,(86.7%) of students in the age group of 18-20years (3.3%) of students in the age group of 21-23years and (0%) of students in the age group of above 23
- According to gender, (53.3%) of students were male and (46.7%) of students were female.
- According to religion,(76.7%) of students were Hindu religion ,(23.3%) of students were muslim religion ,(0%) of students were Christian religion and (0%) of students were other religion.

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- According to types of family,(73.3%) of students were from nuclear family,(26.7%) of students were joint family.
- With regards to Residence,(70%) of students were from rural area,(30%) of students ss
- According to department,(100%) of students were studying CSE(computer science and technology), (0%) of students were studying ECE,EEE,Mechanical engineering,civil engineering,IT(Information technology)
- Regarding monthly family income,(23.3%) of students family income were below 10,000,(30.0%) of students family income were 10,001-20,000,(36.7%) of students family income were 20,001-40,000 and (10.0%) of students family income were above 40,000
- According to previous knowledge regarding organ donation, (60%) of students sresponded "yes" and (40%) of the students responded " no"
- According to source of information,(26.7%) of students were obtained from media(TV/newspaper),(46.7%) of students were obtained information from social media,(16.7%) of students were obtained information from Teachers/college,(3.3%) of students were obtained information from healthcare workers,(6.7%) of students were obtained from otherssssss
- According to willingness of family regarding organ donation,(43.3%) of the students were responded "yes" and (56.7%) of students were responded "no"

The Finding related to level of knowledge regarding organ donation in this demographic variable majority are Age in years-18 to 20 years (86.7%), Gender-Male (53.3%), Religion-Hindu (76.7%), Types of family-Nuclear family (73.3%), Residence- Rural (70%), Department-Computer Science and Engineering (100%), Family income per month- 20,001to 40,000 (36.7%), Previous knowledge regarding organ donation-yes (60%), source of information-Social media (46.7%), Willingness of family regarding organ donation-No (56.7%).

In pre-test 70% of them had inadequate level of knowledge, 23.3% had moderate level of knowledge, and 6.7% had adequate level of knowledge regarding organ donation.

In post-test 3.3% of students had inadequate level of knowledge, 10.0% of students had moderate level of knowledge, and 86.7% of students had adequate level of knowledge regarding organ donation.

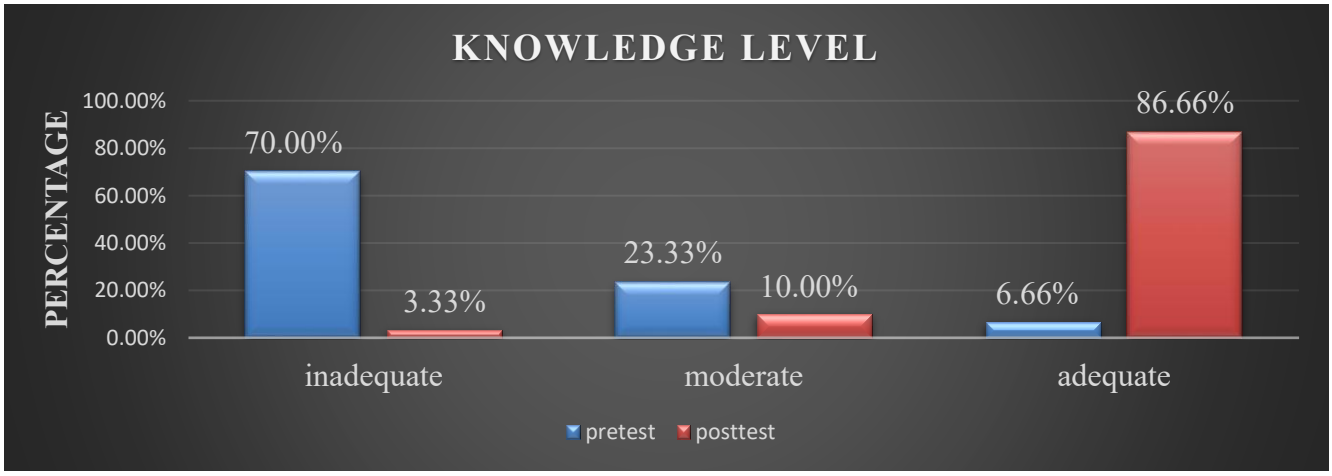


Fig 1: Comparison of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding organ donation among

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college students after intervention

Finding related to Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on knowledge regarding organ donation among students in pre-test mean was 9.17, standard deviation was 3.44 and error mean was 0.63 in post-test mean was 17.77, standard deviation was 2.22 and the error mean was 0.41, and mean difference was 29. Analyzed using paired "t" test and calculated "t" value is 13.54*. At "p" value <0.001 level (df-29) table value is 2.045 hence the calculated t value was greater than the table value. So video Assisted teaching programmed statistically significant and effective.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS

The findings of the study have implications in the field of Nursing Practice Nursing Education, Nursing Administration and Nursing Research.

NURSING PRACTICE

• Nursing personnel play a vital role in creating awareness and educating students regarding organ donation in hospitals, colleges, and community settings.

• Nurses should assess the learning needs of students and provide appropriate health education regarding the importance, benefits, and procedures of organ donation.

NURSING EDUCATION

Nursing curriculum should emphasize organ donation as an important public health issue and include current information regarding organ donation and transplantation.

• The findings of the study indicate that Video Assisted Teaching Programme is an effective method to improve knowledge regarding organ donation among students.

• Continuing education programmes should be conducted to update nursing students and nursing personnel with recent developments in organ donation.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

• Nursing administrators should encourage the organization of awareness programmes on organ donation in educational institutions and community settings.

• Administrative support should be provided for conducting health education activities related to organ donation.

NURSING RESEARCH

• The study provides evidence that Video Assisted Teaching Programme is an effective method for improving knowledge regarding organ donation among college students.

• Further research can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of different educational interventions on organ donation awareness among students.

• The findings of the study can serve as a basis for future research related to organ donation awareness,

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attitudes, and practices.

RECOMMENDATION

- A similar study can be conducted among students in different colleges and educational institutions.
- A similar study can be conducted with a larger sample size for wider generalization of the findings.
- An experimental study with a control group can be conducted to compare the effectiveness of various teaching methods regarding organ donation.
- A follow-up study can be conducted to assess the long-term retention of knowledge gained through Video Assisted Teaching Programme.

CONCLUSION

The present study aims to assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on knowledge Regarding Organ donation among students at selected college, Nagapattinam. In this study researcher found that the video assisted teaching was found to be effective in increasing the level of knowledge regarding organ donation. Thus the video assisted teaching was found to be effective in delivering knowledge regarding organ donation.

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