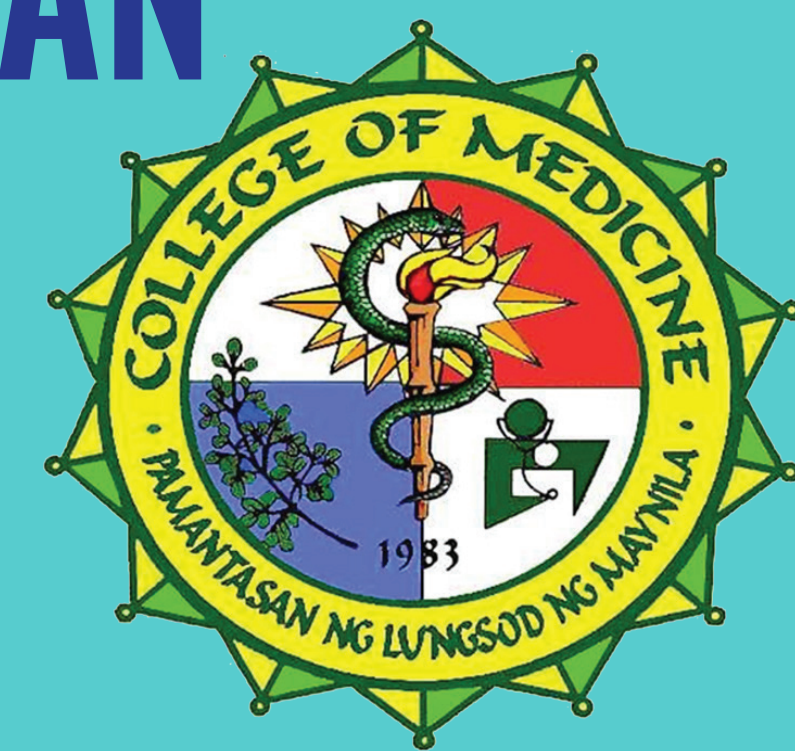




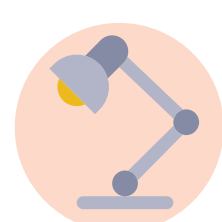
ASSOCIATION OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON ORGAN DONATION OF ADULTS AGED 18 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE IN BARANGAY 704, MALATE, MANILA WITH THEIR WILLINGNESS TO DONATE



CHANG JA, COJA RA, DE GUZMAN AL, FABRIGAS KJ, FERNANDEZ MA, LANDICHO VTW, LEE PP, MANOY HC, MANRIQUE GP, MONASTERIO BS

SECTION 2A GROUP 2

Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila - College of Medicine
vclandicho@up.edu.ph



INTRODUCTION

Organ transplantation is a vital form of treatment for some of the non-communicable diseases, such as end-stage renal disease and lung cancer. In the Philippine setting, there is the Republic Act 7170 otherwise known as "The Organ Donation Act of 1991", that legalizes use of human organs or any portion of the human body for medical, surgical, or scientific purposes. This law governs the ethical and lawful procedures related to organ donation. Still, with the advent of this law, the rate of organ donation decreases despite increasing demands. These trends prompt health care professionals to assess the knowledge and attitude of the general public towards organ donation, as these can be vital factors in their motivation to donate. In line with this thought, the researchers aim to determine the association between the level of knowledge on organ donation of adults aged 18 years old and above from Barangay 704 Malate, Manila with their willingness to donate organs.



RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

General Objective

To determine the association between the level of knowledge on organ donation of adults aged 18 years old and above in Barangay 704, Malate, Manila with their willingness to donate.

Specific Objectives

- To describe the demographic profile of the respondents
- To determine the proportion of respondents who have a:
 - High level of knowledge on organ donation
 - Low level of knowledge on organ donation
- To determine the proportion of the respondents who are willing and not willing to donate organs
- To determine the proportion of the respondents who are willing and not willing to donate organs when they are:
 - Alive
 - Deceased
- To determine which of the following potential confounders on the association between the level of knowledge on organ donation of the respondents with their willingness to donate organs are significant to the model of association using stepwise selection:
 - Age
 - Sex
 - Educational Attainment
 - Occupational Status
 - Monthly Income
 - Religion
- To determine the association between the level of knowledge on organ donation of adults aged 18 years old and above from Barangay 704 Malate, Manila with their willingness to donate organs



METHODOLOGY



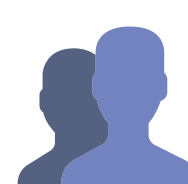
RESEARCH DESIGN

Analytic Cross-Sectional Study Design



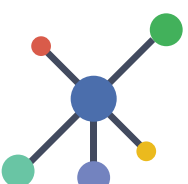
RESEARCH SITE

Barangay 704, Malate, Manila



TARGET POPULATION

Adults aged 18 years old and above in Barangay 704, Malate, Manila



SAMPLING DESIGN

Cluster Random Sampling Design



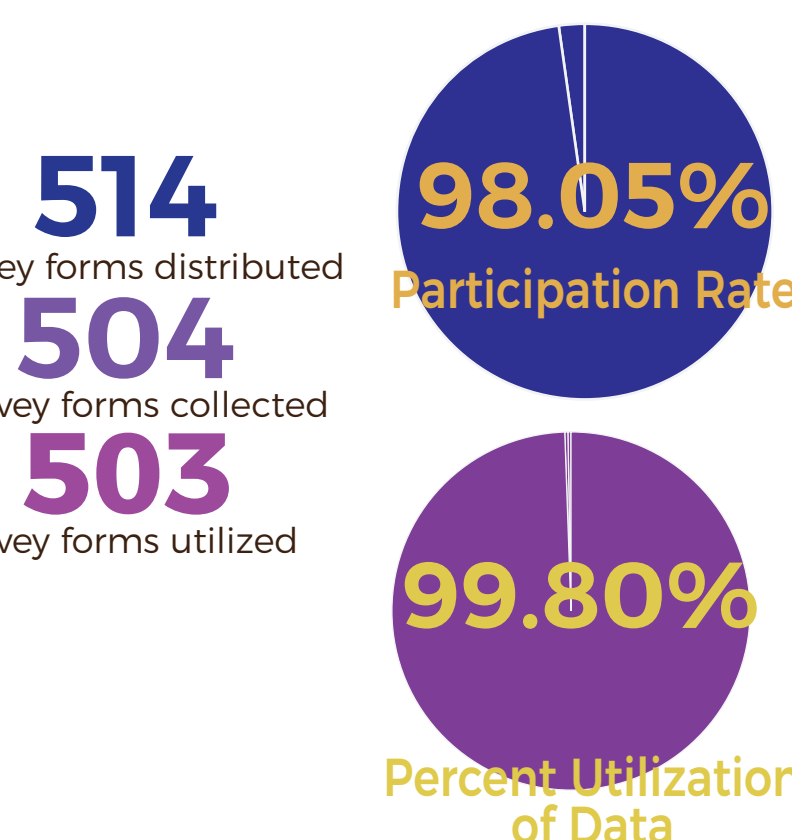
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Determination of Predictors: Univariate Analysis
Measure of Association: Prevalence Odds Ratio and Binary Logistic Regression



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PERCENT PARTICIPATION



DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1. Groups among the sociodemographic factors with the highest percentage of respondents

Sociodemographic Factor	Group	Frequency	Proportion (%)
Sex	Female	318	63.22
Age	25-44 y.o.	199	39.56
Marital Status	Married	204	40.56
Educational Attainment	High School Graduate	139	27.63
Occupational Status	Unemployed	274	54.47
Monthly Income	< P15,000.00	362	71.97
Religion	Catholic	389	77.34

Table 2. Characteristics of the Study Sample (Groups with the Highest Frequency) with the Level of Knowledge on Organ Donation (N=305).

	High level of knowledge on organ donation (SAQ Score of ≥ 17 or 60%)	Low level of knowledge on organ donation (SAQ Score of < 17 or 60%)
Sociodemographics		
Age (% 25-44 years old)	48.37	35.71
Sex (% female)	63.40	63.14
Educational Attainment (% highschool graduate)	23.53	29.43
Occupational Status (% unemployed)	41.83	60.00
Monthly Income (% > Php 15,000)	54.90	79.43
Religion (% catholics)	83.66	74.57
Outcome Variable		
Willing to Donate	58.17	32.57
Not Willing to Donate	41.83	64.43

PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WITH HIGH AND LOW KNOWLEDGE ON ORGAN DONATION

*based from the scores they garnered in Part 2 of the Self-administered Questionnaire; Mean score in Part 2 of SAQ is 14.28 (SD=3.82)

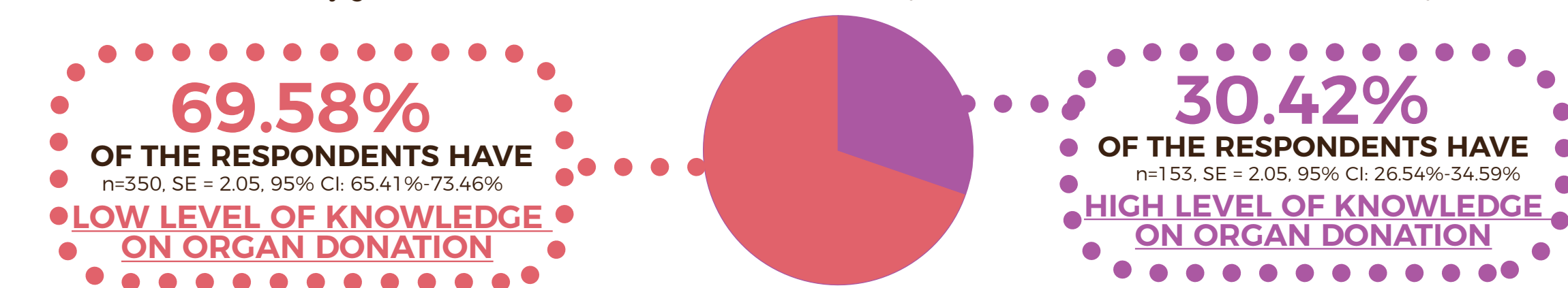


Figure 1. Proportion of respondents with high and low level of knowledge on organ donation

PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO ARE WILLING AND NOT WILLING TO DONATE

*based from their answers in Part 3 of the Self-administered Questionnaire

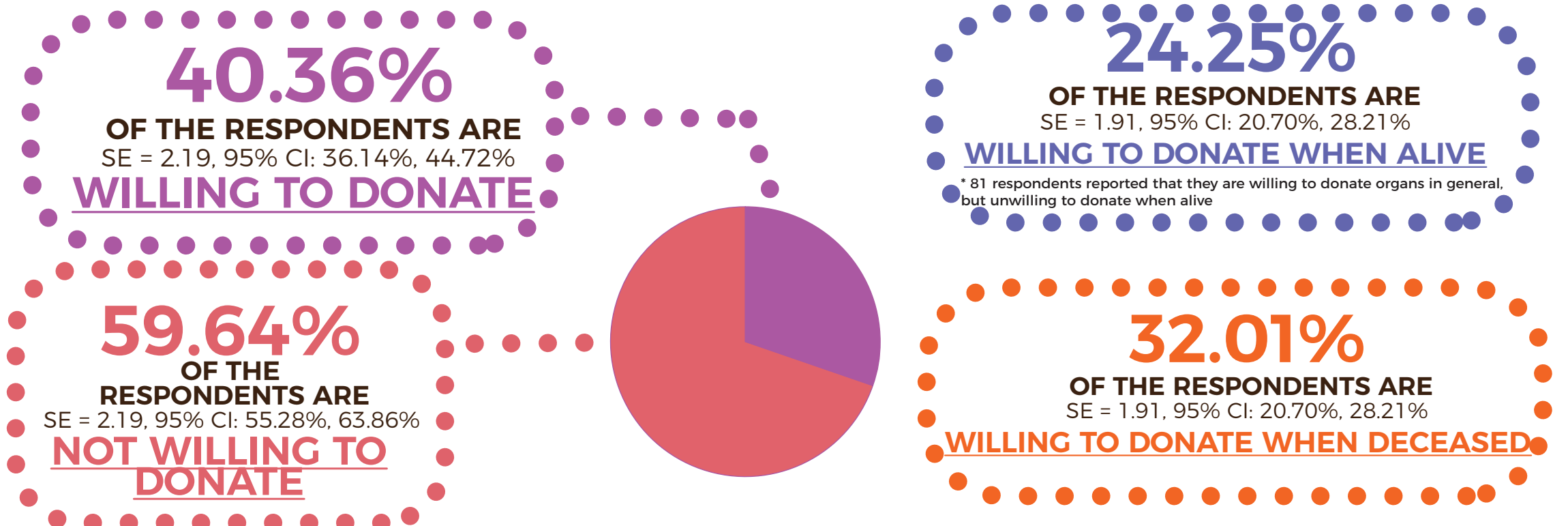


Figure 2. Proportion of respondents who are willing and not willing to donate

ASSOCIATION OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON ORGAN DONATION ON WILLINGNESS TO DONATE

High Level of Knowledge

89	114
64	236

$$\frac{89 \times 236}{64 \times 114} = 2.88$$

Without considering for the effect of confounders, the calculated **Prevalence Odds Ratio** between **LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE** and **WILLINGNESS TO DONATE** is

2.88

95% CI: 1.95, 4.26, p-value < 0.001

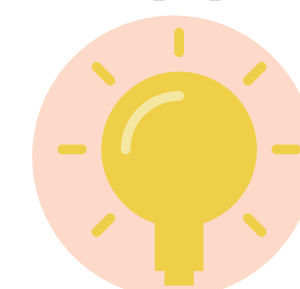
The adjusted model included **EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT** as the **SIGNIFICANT CONFOUNDER** to the association.

Table 3. Adjusted Odds Ratio, Confidence Intervals, and P-values of the Model on the Association between Level of Knowledge and Willingness to Donate

Independent Variable	Odds Ratio	95 % Confidence Interval	P-value
Knowledge	2.93	1.93 4.45	0.00
Educational Attainment			
Elementary Level	1.00	- -	-
Elementary Graduate	0.75	0.28 1.99	0.558
High School Level	0.64	0.30 1.40	0.265
High School Graduate	0.99	0.47 2.09	0.989
College Level	0.93	0.42 2.07	0.866
College Graduate	0.73	0.31 1.70	0.467
Technical/Vocational	1.46	0.42 5.01	0.550
Post Graduate	4.34	0.40 47.35	0.227

Results of this study is concordant with several other international studies on organ donation. Individuals with a lower level of knowledge about organ donation has less perceived social support for organ donation [1]. Religious beliefs and family obligations are also among cited reasons for not wanting to donate [2]. Educational levels is one of the factors that influence the willingness to become an organ donor, in such that a higher educational attainment contributes to a greater willingness to donate [3]. Better knowledge may ultimately result to act of donating an organ and motivation to donate is associated with awareness of organ donation [4]. This association implies the need for activities that motivate and encourage positive attitude towards organ donation through appropriate information dissemination. In addition, receiving information alone won't encourage organ donation. Awareness and in-depth knowledge is necessary to create positive perception on pledging for organ donation [5].

CONCLUSION



Out of 503 participants, majority (63.22%) are female, and mostly (39.56%) aged 25-44 years old. Most of them are married (40.56%), and high school graduates (27.73%). Majority of them are Roman Catholics (77.34%), unemployed (54.47%), and have a monthly income of P15,000 (71.97%). Most of the respondents (30.42%) have high level of knowledge but majority (59.64%) are not willing to donate. Of the 203 participants who are willing to donate, 122 (24.25%) are willing when alive while 161 (32.01%) are willing only when deceased.

Majority (64.43%) of the respondents with low level of knowledge are not willing donate while majority (58.17%) of those who have high level of knowledge are willing to donate. After identifying educational attainment as a significant confounder, adjusted odds ratio indicated that respondents with high level of knowledge are 2.93 times more willing to donate than those who have low level of knowledge. Hence, the research concludes that there is a significant association between the level of knowledge of adults aged 18 and above in Barangay 704, Malate, Manila and their willingness to donate.

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