

The Different Policies and Legal Frameworks Governing Organ Donation and its Impact and Outcome

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Abstract: *The awareness about organ donation is more important during this period because it is a life saving measure for many dying people who requires organs for their survival . The study's aim was to estimate Chennai student's level of awareness of organ donation. Methods: It is an empirical cross-sectional study, and a convenience sample of 231 people were established. To gather information, semistructured questionnaires were used. SPSS software was used to examine the data. With the cooperation of all the stakeholders, including the media, medical professionals, and religious authorities, an efficient campaign must be launched to provide people with pertinent information*

Keywords: Religion, effectiveness, Organ, Donors, Awareness

I. INTRODUCTION

The act of giving up one or more organs for transplantation into another person is known as organ donation. Although it is a personal decision, organ donation has social, ethical, legal, and organisational implications. Organ shortage has become a global concern as a result of technological advancements in recent decades that have improved the viability of organ transplantation. Research on organ donation among the general public is few, and the rate of organ donation in India has fallen. We assess the general awareness of the public, attitude, and willingness to donate organs. Nearly 100,000 of India's 9.5 million annual deaths are caused by organ failure. Organ donation and organ transplantation are now the only options for saving and extending lives. The process of cadaveric organ donation is greatly simplified by health care professionals (HCPs). One of the biggest medical breakthroughs of the 20th century, organ donation has helped save many patients' lives. The fundamental problem is the disparity between the high demand for organs and the limited availability. Even if only a small number of the people involved in the fatal incidents volunteer to be organ donors, the overall need for organ donation in our society can be filled. A number of transplant organizations must work together in a complex process to coordinate organ donation and the successful recapture of life-saving organs. In order to broaden its application and encourage organ donation, the Indian government announced the transplantation of human organs and tissues legislation in 1994. As of the years 2014 and 2017, the government has introduced additional changes. In the background of this voyage, many new accomplishments have been made in the nation, but organ donation, which has taken on importance for public health, has continuously lagged behind expectations. Organ donation is a societal issue, and it can be difficult for marketers to promote it. It gets simpler to increase the intention of donating organs once its variables supporting and impeding it are discovered. The scarcity of organs accessible for transplantation is a significant issue on a global scale. To achieve high rates of cadaver organ donation, it is essential that members of the general public and healthcare professionals are informed on the current state of organ donation and transplantation. It is significant to remember that each of these groups needs to be educated and ready for her commitment to organ donation. The availability of organ transplants is significantly constrained by the lack of available organs.

Objectives

- To assess the awareness level among the students about organ donation
- To know about the religious myth and faith in organ donation

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Geetha Manil et al., (2016) reported a study on Perceptions and practices related to organ donation among a rural population. The best course of treatment for patients with end-organ damage is organ transplantation. They reached the conclusion that the lack of organs from living or deceased donors continues to be a significant obstacle to the effective application of this approach in India.

Srinivas Rao Ganta et al., (2018) conducted a study on Knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation and transplantation among undergraduate medical students. Organ transplantation is one of the greatest scientific advances and remains one of the most challenging and complex field of modern medicine. They concluded that the Healthcare professionals act as the critical link in the organ procurement process because they are the first individuals to establish relationship with the potential donors' family.

Gary S. Becker and Julio Jorge Elias (2007) discussed about the introduction of incentives for live and cadaveric organ donation. the introduction of financial rewards for both live and cadaveric organ donations. We demonstrate that financial incentives would boost the supply of transplantable organs sufficiently to end very long lines in organ markets, as well as the suffering and deaths of many people who were waiting, without raising the overall cost of transplant surgery by more than roughly 12%. To calculate the equilibrium cost of live kidney and liver transplants, we draw on the literature on the value of life as well as other aspects of economic analysis. Even though the majority of organs will originate from cadavers, they came to the conclusion that the market price for kidneys will be dictated by the cost of live donations.

Rakesh Shah et al. (2015) evaluated people's attitudes and knowledge towards organ donation. Organ transplants save hundreds of lives each year. Lack of understanding is one of the key causes of inefficient organ donation. They came to the conclusion that many people were aware of organ donation and wanted to donate.

Catherine Exley et al., (1996) have evaluated the Attitudes and beliefs within the Sikh community on organ donation. The current scarcity of organs for transplantation in the United Kingdom is a significant concern (U.K.). The Asian population in the UK faces particular challenges in this area due to histocompatibility issues, but there is also a chance that some members of this community may be against organ donation. They came to the conclusion that obstacles to the concept of transplantation appear to be more related to knowledge and comprehension than to cultural or religious reasons.

Sunil Shroff et al., (2015) have assessed the Organ Donation & Transplantation from deceased donors in India For a number of illnesses where organs such the kidneys, heart, lungs, and liver have irrevocably failed, transplantation has progressively evolved over the past few decades into the standard treatment. They came to the conclusion that there were fewer organ donors.

Mukesh Kumar (2013) have discussed the Role of Social Worker in Cadaver Organ Donation and Transplant Coordination. The transplantation of human organs has become a realistic option for the treatment of end-stage organ illnesses thanks to developments in transplant immunology, surgical care, and organ preservation procedures.

Rani, Seema et al., (2020) have examined the Community Based Study to assess the Knowledge and Attitude of General Population towards Organ Donation. Organ donation is the surgical removal of an organ or tissue from one person (the organ donor) and its subsequent transplantation into another. They came to the conclusion that while the general public had a fair amount of understanding about organ donation, their attitudes were misguided.

T. K. Ghose et al., (2021) have determined the Knowledge and attitude on organ donation One area of modern medical science that has developed over time and brought hope to patients suffering from terminal organ disorders is organ transplantation

Rafael Matesanz and Beatriz Dominguez Gil (2007) have discussed the Strategies to optimize deceased grows over time while the number of transplants performed either stays the same or rises far more slowly.

Franklin.C et al., (2005) have examined the population study on organ donation. The frequency of people who are willing to give their own and their relatives' organs was determined by looking at related factors in an adult population.

Sharif Adnan (2012) have assessed the challenges and opportunities of organ donation in Islam. Organ donation has been a controversial subject in Islam for many years, with the majority of religious authorities supporting both living and deceased organ donation. The Islamic community is still uneasy about the compatibility of organ donation with their religion, particularly when it comes to deceased-organ donation.

F. Ghorbani et al., (2011) have discussed the Causes of Family Refusal for Organ Donation. A barrier to organ donation is family rejection, which is present together with other cultural and religious considerations as well as potential clinical challenges and ignorance.

R. Matesanz (2004) have examined the factors influencing the development of an organ donation program. Solid cadaveric organs are in constant demand all around the world. The scarcity of organs is not owing to a lack of willing donors; rather, it is due to a failure to convert many willing donors into willing donors.

Manuel.A et al., (2010) have assessed the Organ Donation Experiences among Family Members. Growing worry has been raised about the organ supply and demand imbalance. The gap between the number of people in need of transplants and the number of donors who can provide them is growing.

Friedrich K. Port et al., (2004) reported the Trends and results for organ donation and transplantation in the United States. The objective is to provide fair access to transplantation while also improving patient care.

Margareta A.Sanner (2006) examined the People's attitudes and reactions to organ donation. The most frequent discomfort is "Illusion of lingering life," which refers to the inability to distinguish between a deceased person's body and one that is still alive and the perception that treatments are being performed on a corpse.

Ola Ahmed (2020) have examined the Organ donation during the COVID-19 pandemic. The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is a rapidly evolving situation that has resulted in significant legislative changes and international attempts to address the first crisis and lessen its effect

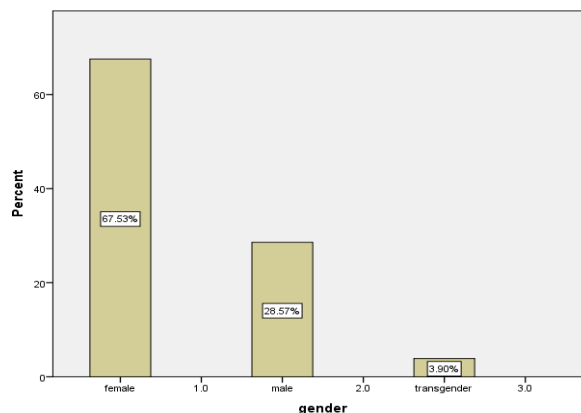
M.P. Gómez (2013) have assessed the International Registry in Organ Donation and Transplantation. To turn the effectiveness of organ donation into a useful instrument for comparing nations internationally.

G. Randhawa and J. Neuberger (2016) have discussed the Role of Religion in Organ Donation. Religious leaders stress the need of participation in discussions on organ donation, diagnosis, and the definition of death at the local, national, and international levels.

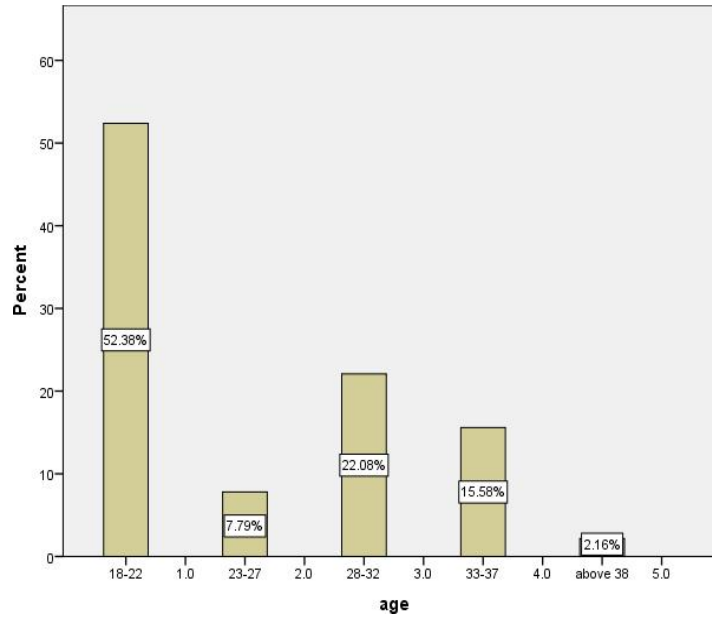
III. METHODOLOGY

Empirical research is the approach used in this study. There have been 231 samples taken in total, all of which were obtained using practical sampling techniques. The location of the sample frame is Dmart Poonamallee in Tamil Nadu. Age, gender, education, occupation, income level, marital status, and place of residence are the independent variables. Young Adult organ donation is the dependent variable. The current study used the Chi-Square test

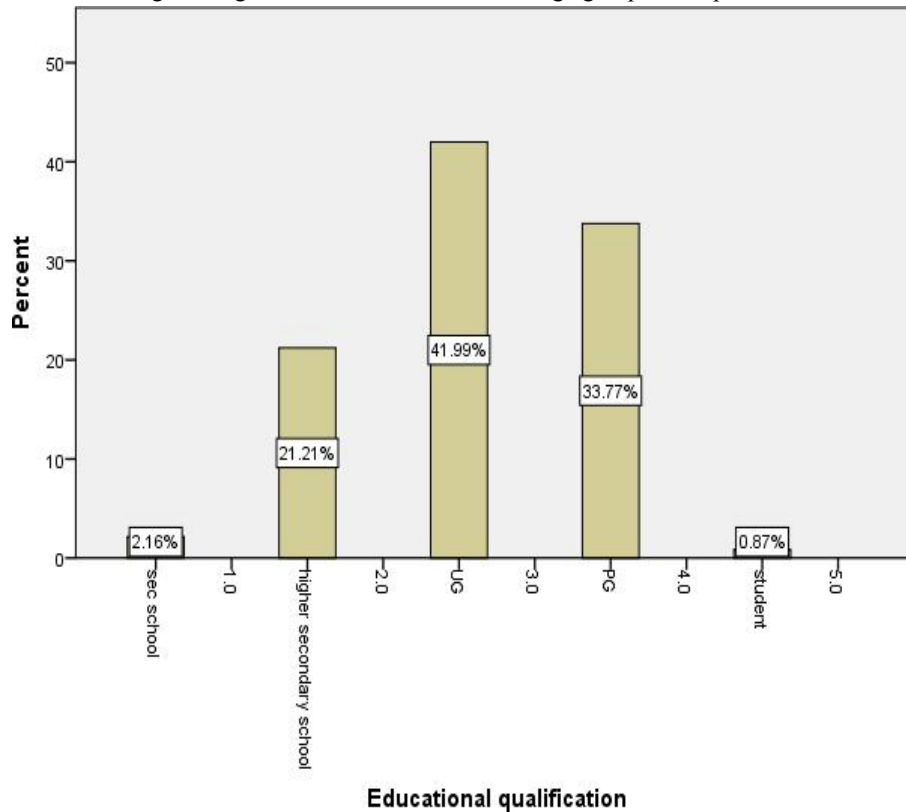
IV. DATA ANALYSIS



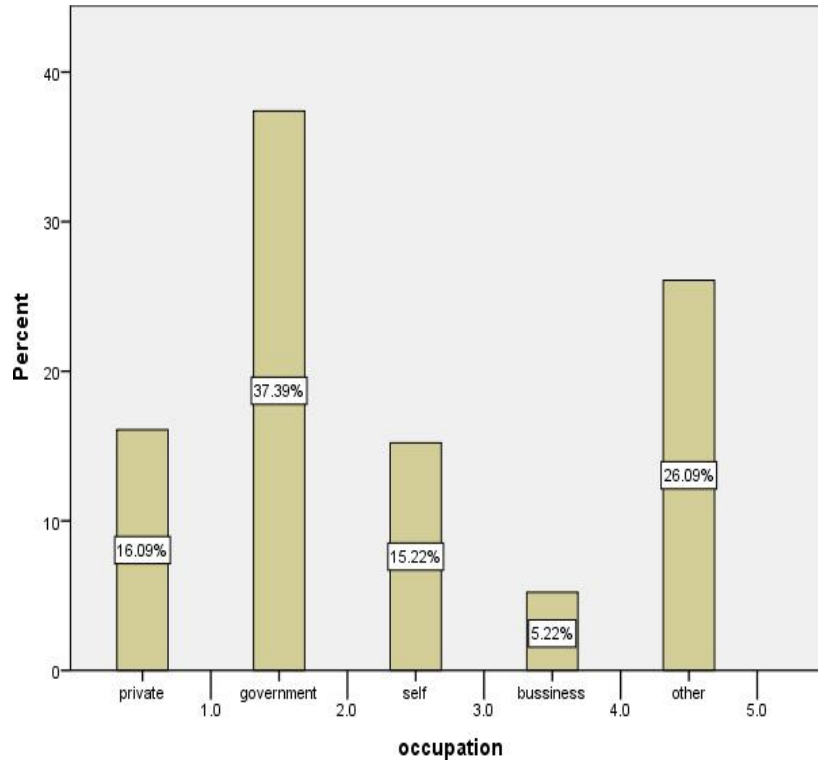
Legend: Fig 1: shows the gender distribution of respondents



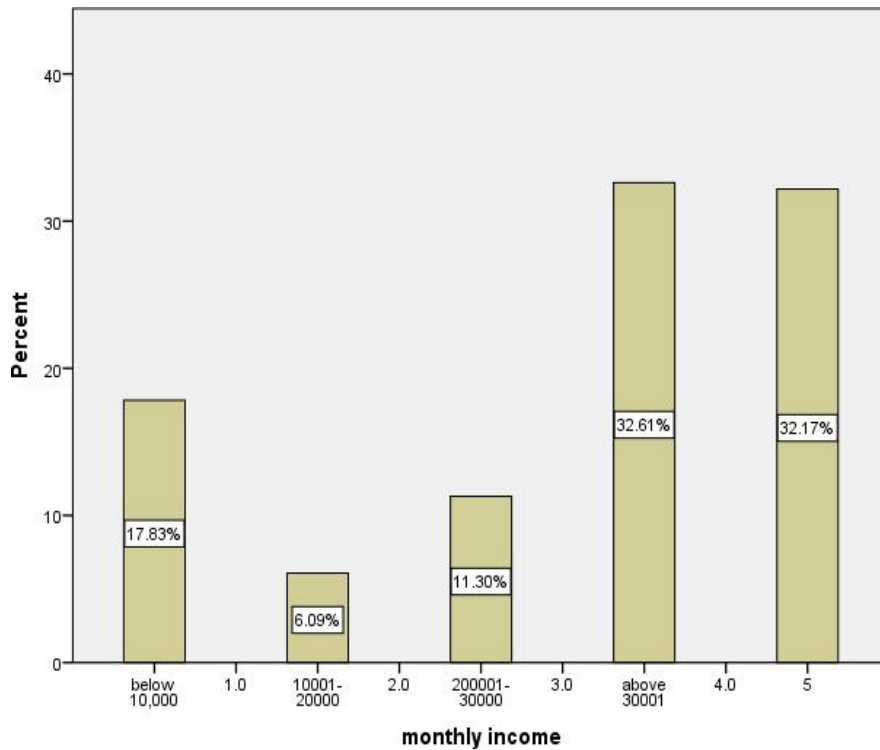
Legend: Fig 2 : shows the distribution of age groups of respondents



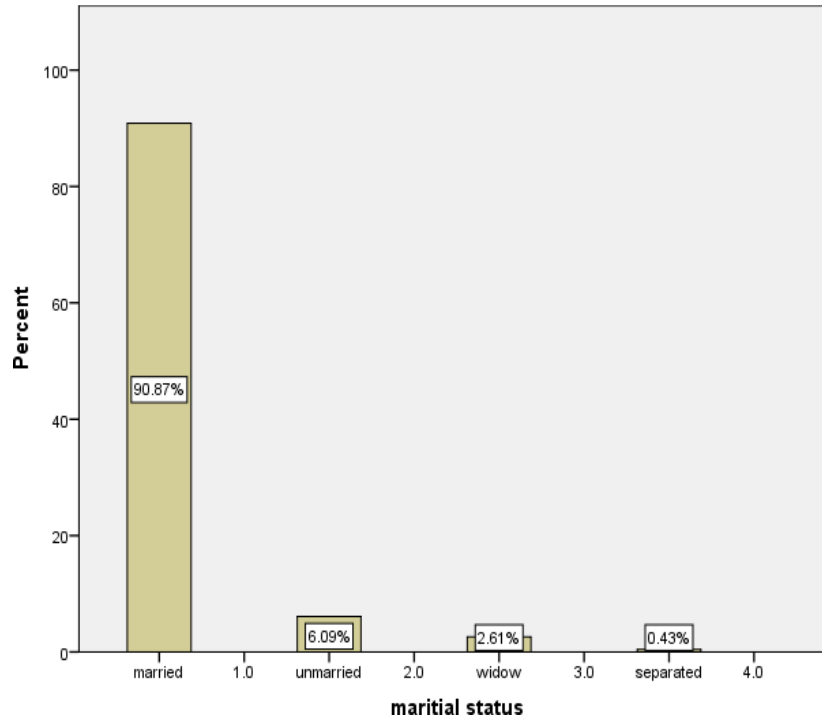
Legend: Fig 3: shows the distribution of educational qualification of respondents



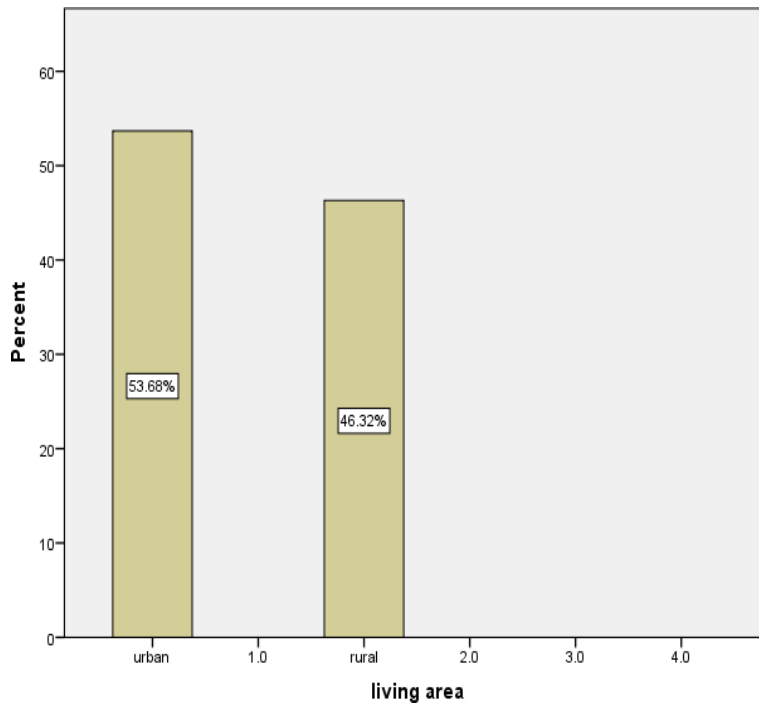
Legend: Fig 4: shows the distribution of occupation of respondents



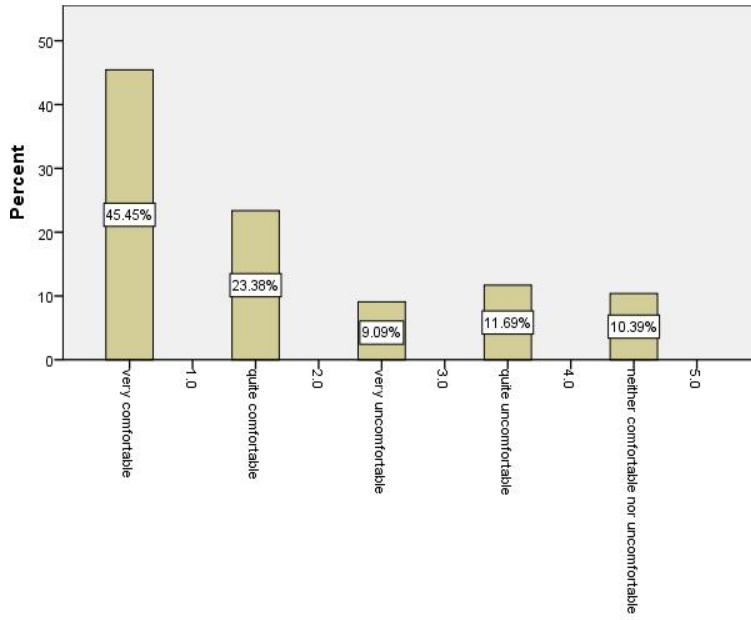
Legend: Fig 5: Shows the income status of respondents
 DOI: 10.48175/IJAR SCT-19442



Legend: Fig 6: shows the marital status of respondents

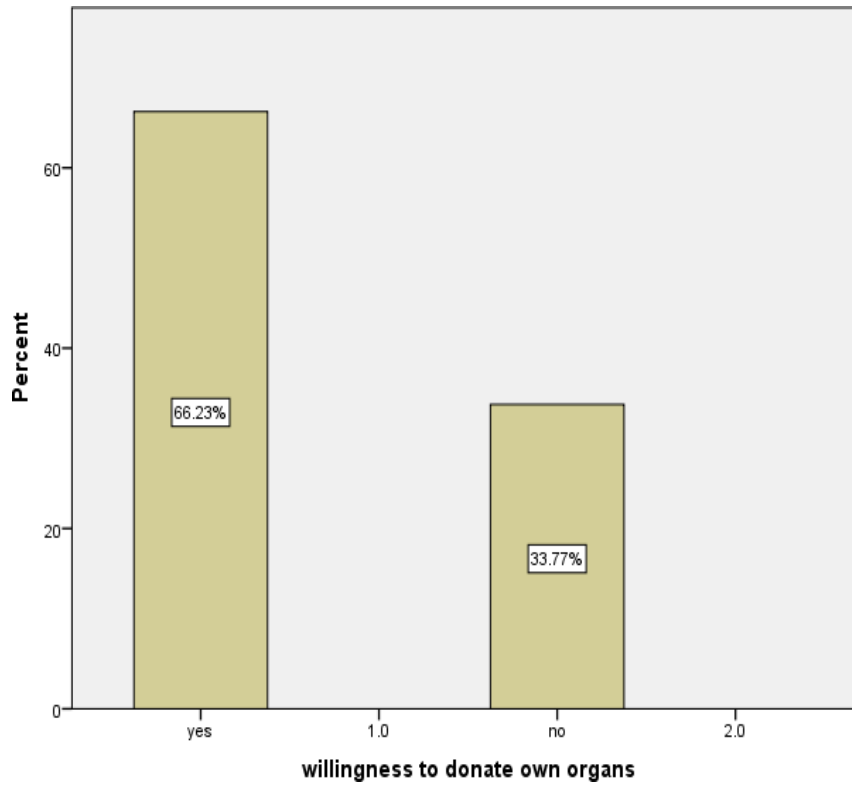


Legend: Fig 6: shows the living area of respondents



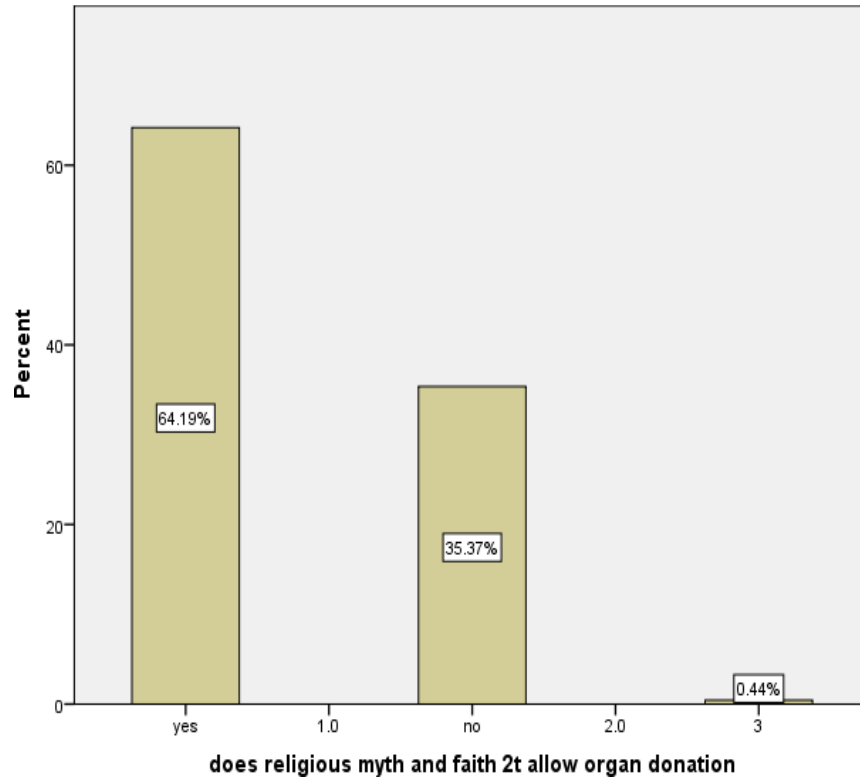
Are you comfortable with idea of organ donation

Legend: Fig 7: shows the comfortableness with ides of organ donation

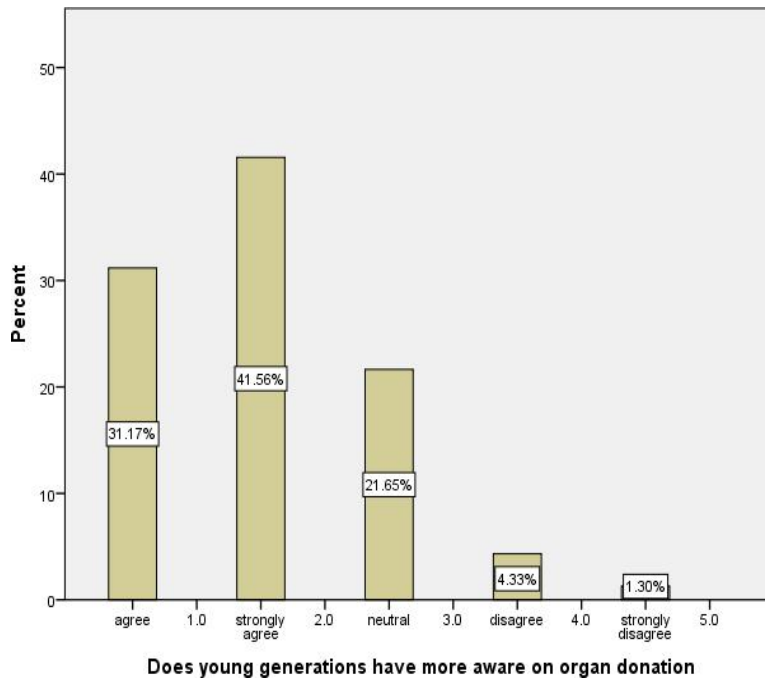


willingness to donate own organs

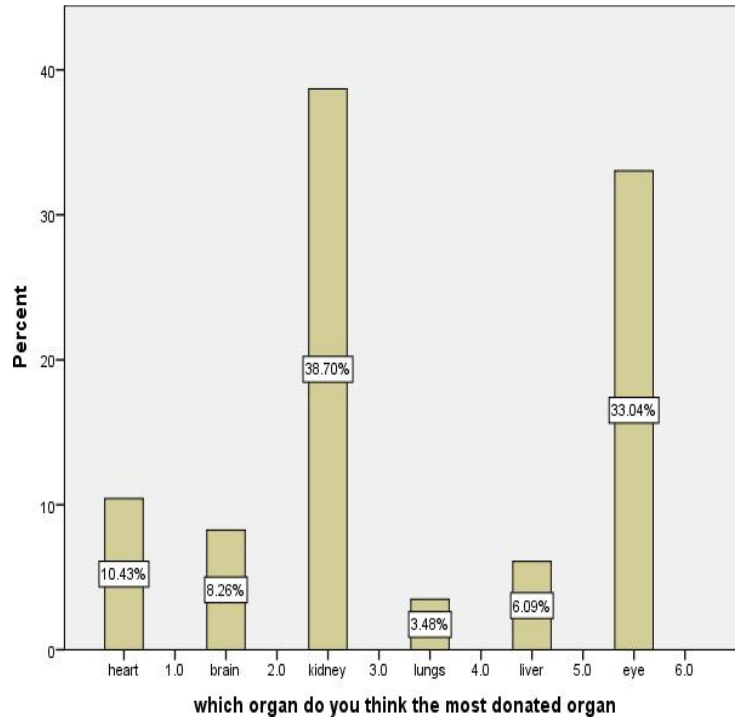
Legend: Fig 8: shows the willingness to donate own organ of respondents



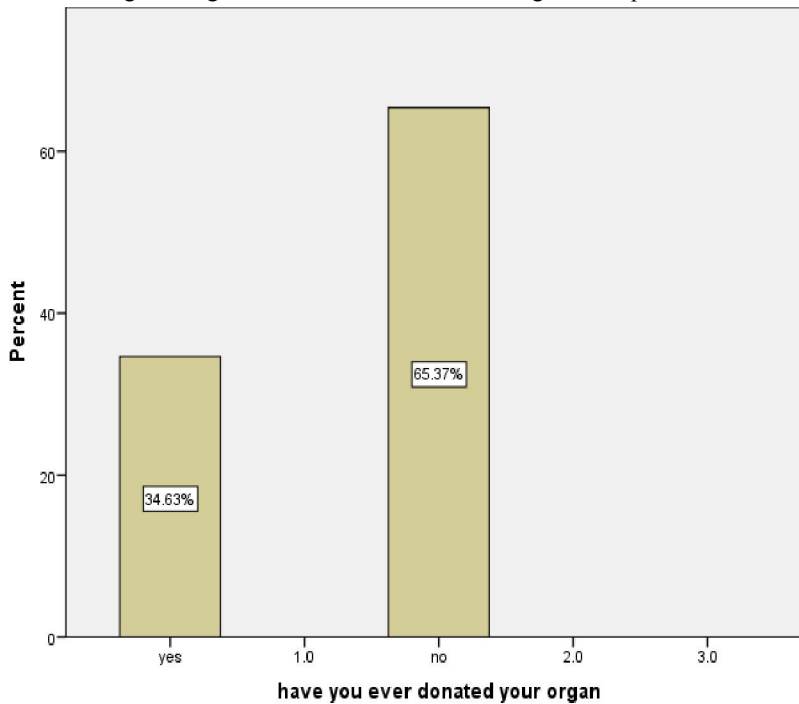
Legend: Fig 9: shows the religious ideology for organ donation of respondents



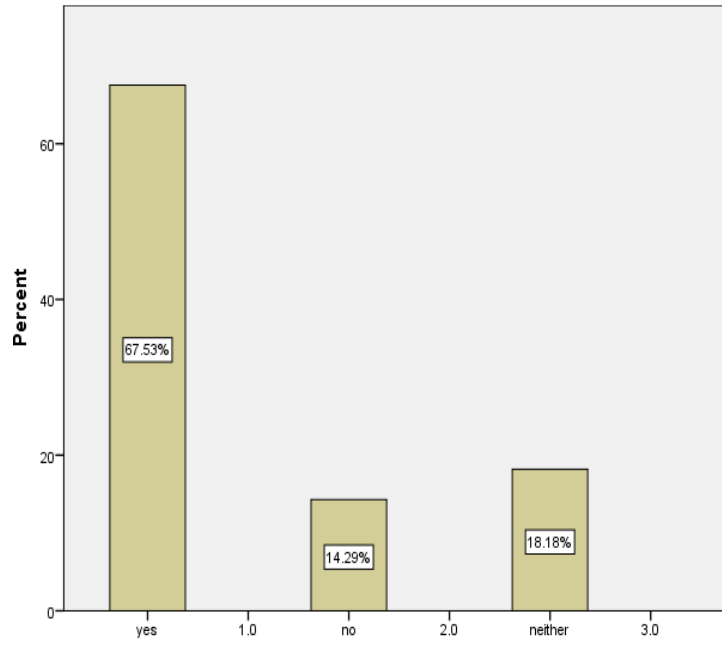
Legend: Fig 10: shows the young generations awareness for organ donation



Legend: Fig 11: shows the most donated organ of respondents

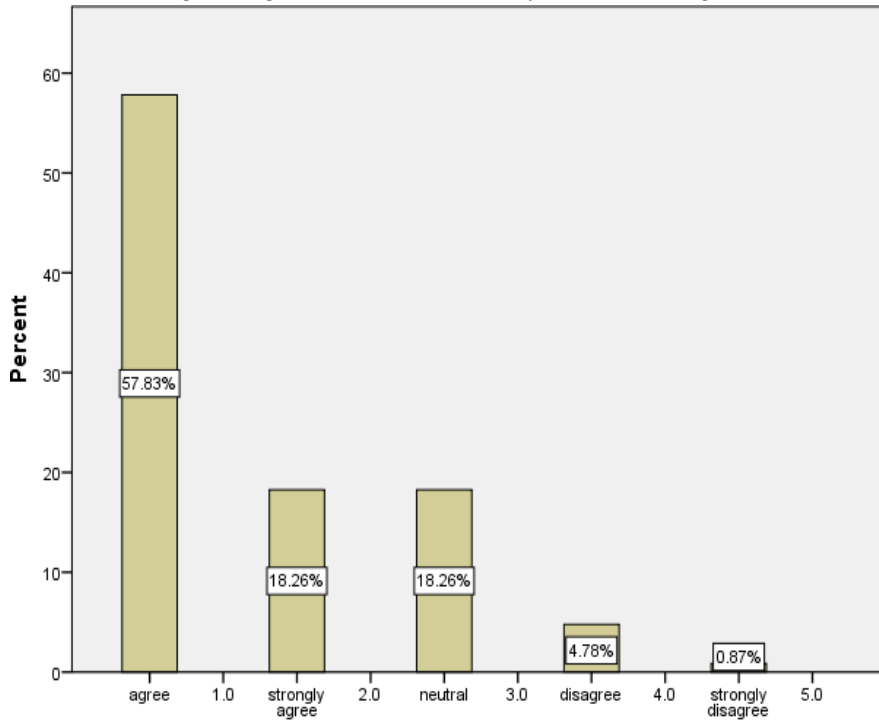


Legend: Fig 12: shows the organ donation by respondents



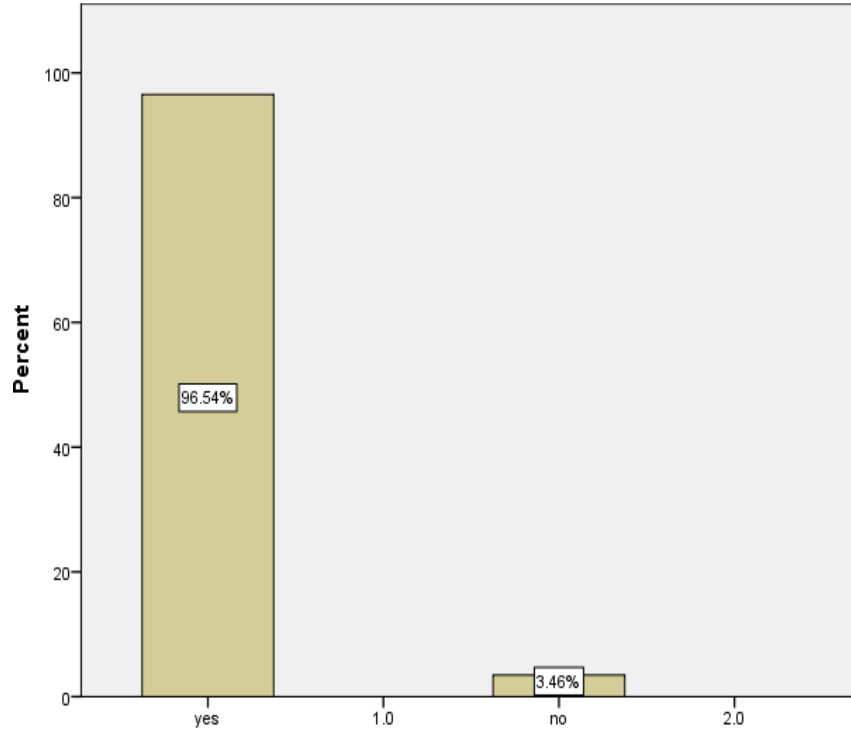
do you think the availability of do2r is decreased

Legend: Fig 13: shows the availability of decreased organs



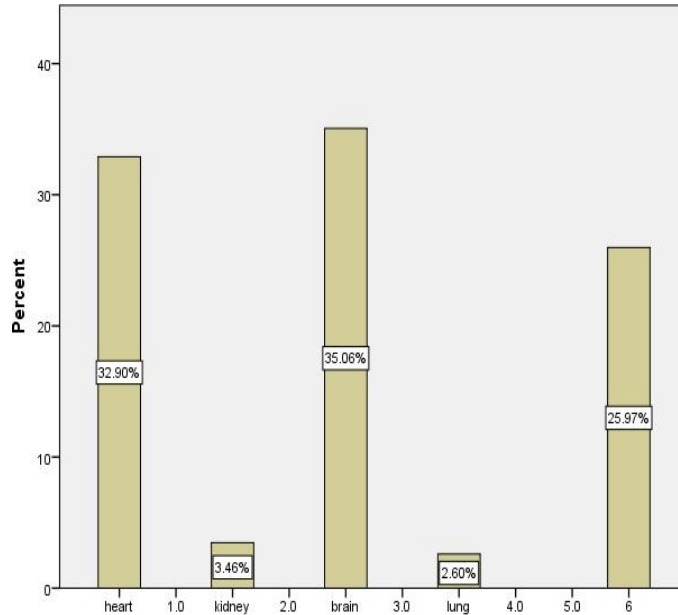
Do you think that organ donation is been legally practiced

Legend: Fig 14: shows the respondent view on the legally practiced organ donation



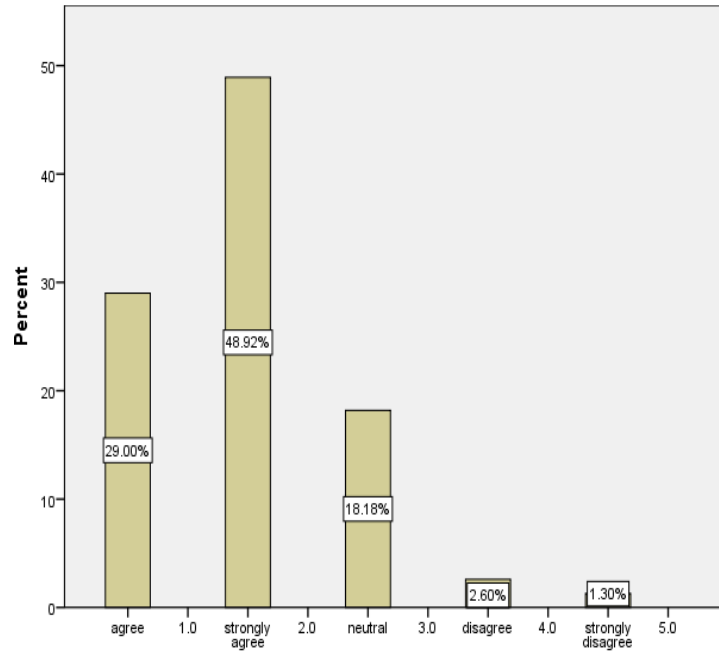
does organ do2tion has improved the quality of life

Legend: Fig 15: shows the improved quality of life by organ donation



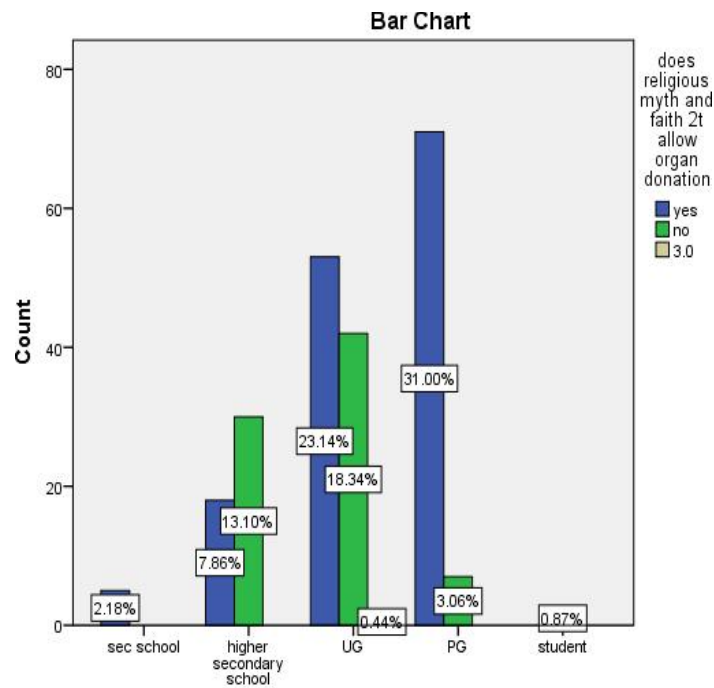
which organ do you think the most needed for donation

Legend: Fig 17: shows the most needed organ for donation



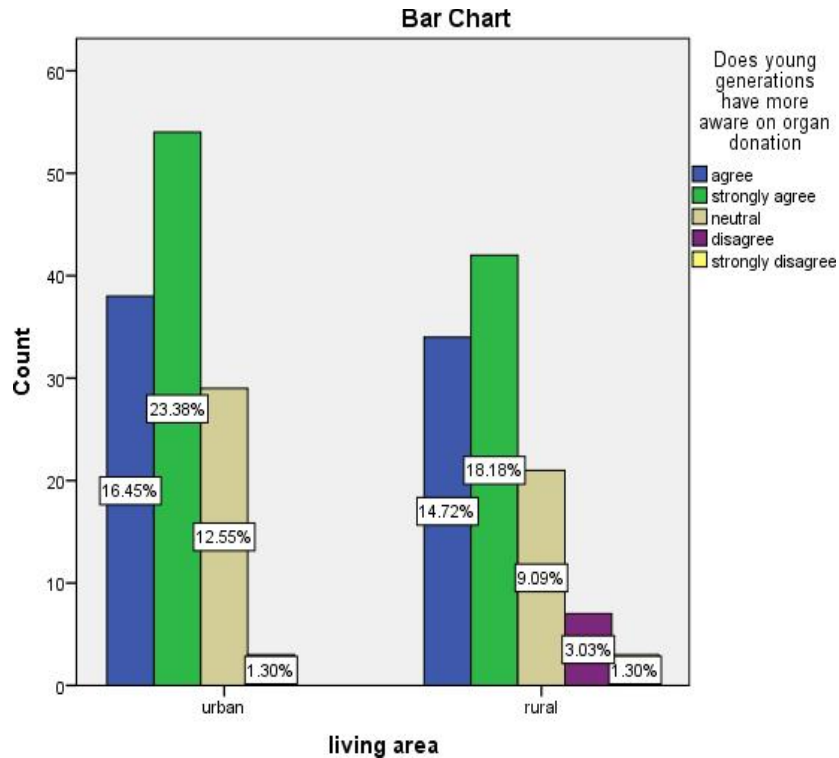
do you think organ donation is a most serious faced issue in the society

Legend: Fig 17: shows the most serious faced issue in the society for organ donation

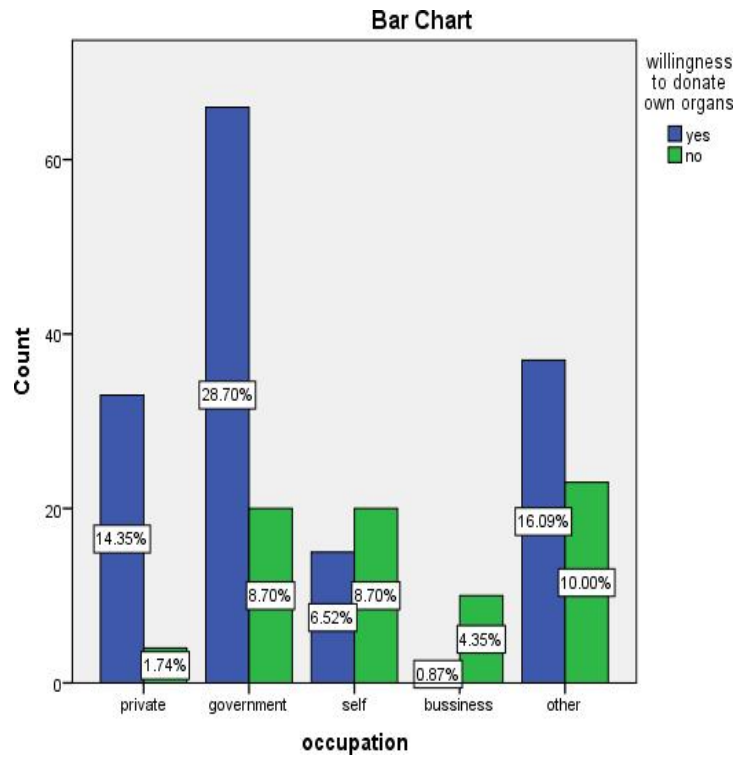


Educational qualification

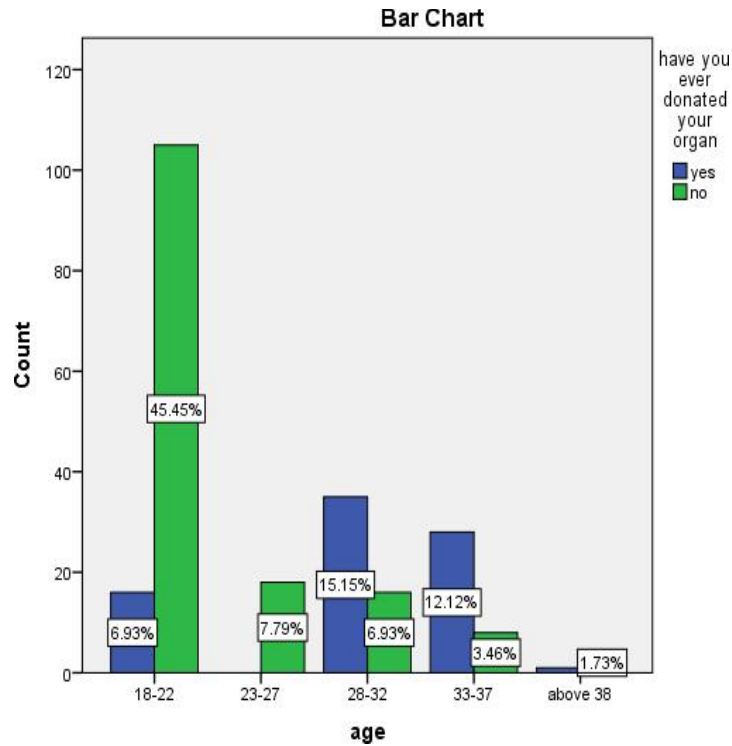
Legend: the above graph depicts the relationship between educational qualification of the respondents and their religious myth and faith for organ donation.



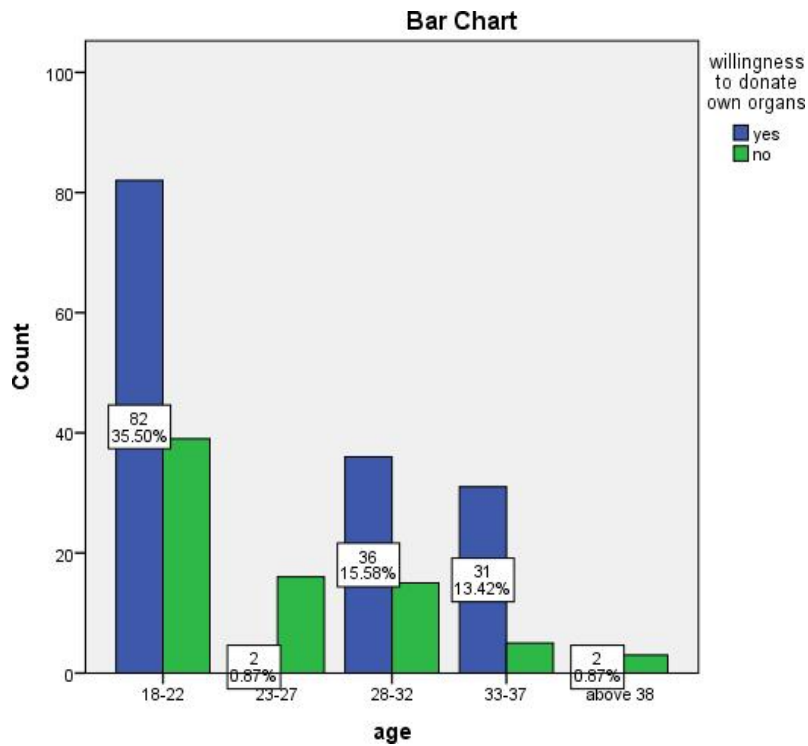
Legend: the above graph depicts the relationship between living area of the respondents and their awareness on organ donation.



Legend: the above graph depicts the relationship between occupation of the respondents and their willingness to donate the organs.



Legend: the above graph depicts the relationship between the age of the respondents and their donated organ.



Legend: the above graph depicts the relationship between the age of the respondent and their willingness to donate organ.

V. RESULTS

- It revealed that the percentage of male respondents are 67.53%, the percentage of female respondents are 28.57% and the percentage of the transgender respondents are 3.90% (Fig:1)
- It revealed that 52.38% of the respondents were between the ages of 18-22, 7.79% of the respondents were between the ages of 23-27, 22.08% of the respondents were between the ages 28-32, 15.58% of the respondents were between the age 33-37, 2.16% displays the percentage of above 38 respondents.
- It revealed that 2.16% of the respondents were sec school students, 21.21% of the respondents were higher secondary school students, 41.99% of the respondents were UG students, 33.77% of the respondents were PG students, 0.87% of the respondents were students.
- It revealed that 16.09% of the respondents were private employers, 37.39% of the respondents were government employers, 15.22% of the respondent were self employers, 5.22% of the respondent were Bussiness man, 26.09% of the respondents were others
- It revealed that 17.83% of the respondents were earning less than 10,000 rupees per month, 6.09% of the respondents were earning between 10001 rupees to 20000 rupees, 11.30% of the respondents were earning between 20001 rupees to 30000 rupees, 32.61% of the respondents were earning more than 30001 rupees, 32.17% of the respondents has no income.
- It revealed that 90.87% of the respondents were married, 6.09% of the respondents were Unmarried, 2.61% of the respondents were widow and 0.43% of the respondents were separated.
- It revealed that 53.68% of the respondents were from urban area and 46.32% of the respondents were from rural area.
- It revealed that 45.45% of the respondents were very comfortable with the idea of organ donation, 23.38% of the respondents were quite comfortable with the idea of organ donation, 9.09% of the respondents were very uncomfortable with the idea of organ donation, 11.69% of the respondents were quite uncomfortable with the idea of organ donation and 10.39% of the respondents were neither comfortable with the idea of organ donation.
- It revealed that 66.23% of the respondents are willing to donate their organs and 33.77% of the respondents are not willing to donate their organs.
- It revealed that 64.19% of the respondents are accepting that religious faiths and myth doesn't allow them to donate their organs, 35.37% of the respondents are not accepting that religious faith and myth doesn't allow them to donate their organ and 0.44% of the respondents neither accepting that religious faith and myth doesn't allow them to donate their organs.
- It revealed that 31.17% of the respondents agrees that the young generations have awareness on organ gain donation, 41.56% of the respondents strongly agree that young generations have awareness on organ donation, 21.65% of the respondents are neutral in that young generations have awareness on organ donation, 4.33% of the respondents disagree that young generations have awareness on organ donation and 1.33% of the respondents strongly disagree that young generations have awareness on organ donation .
- It revealed that 10.43% of the respondents declared that heart is a most donated organ, 8.26% of the respondents declared that brain is a most donated organ, 38.70% of the respondents declared that kidney is most donated organ, 3.48% of the respondents declared that lungs is the most donated organ, 6.09% of the respondents declared that liver is the most donated organ and 33.04% of the respondents declared that eye is the most donated organ.
- It revealed that 34.63% of the respondents have donated their organs and 65.37% of the respondents haven't donated their organ.
- It revealed that 67.53% of the respondents have agreed that availability of the donor is decreased, 14.29% of the respondents haven't agreed that availability of donor is decreased and 18.18% of the respondents neither agreed that availability of the donor is decreased.
- It revealed that 57.83% of the respondents have agreed that organ donation is legally practiced, 18.26% of the respondents strongly agree that organ donation is legally practiced, 18.26% of the respondents neutral that

- organ donation is legally practiced, 4.78% of the respondents disagree that organ donation is legally practiced and 0.87% of the respondents strongly disagree that organ donation is legally practiced.
- It revealed that 96.54% of the respondents accepted that organ donation improved quality of life and 3.46% of the respondents are not accepting that organ donation improved quality of life.
 - It revealed that 32.90% of the respondents declared that heart is the most needed organ for donation, 3.46% of the respondents declared that kidney is the most needed organ for donation, 35.06% of the respondents declared that brain is the most needed organ for donation, 2.60% of the respondents declared that lung is the most needed organ for donation and 25.97% of the respondents declared that eye is the most needed organ for donation.
 - It revealed that 29.0% of the respondent agree that organ donation is the most serious faced issue in the society, 48.92% of the respondents strongly agree that organ donation is the most serious faced issue in the society, 18.18% of the respondents are neutral that organ donation is the most serious issue faced by the society, 2.60% of the respondents disagree that organ donation is the most serious faced issue in the society, 1.30% of the respondents strongly disagree that organ donation is most serious faced issue in the society.

VI. DISCUSSION

In Fig10 the result indicate that the majority of total respondent (41.56%) have strongly agree that young generations have awareness on organ donation. They are aware of organ donation through school, newspaper, social media,etc. this generation is using social media even for spreading news about needed organ. This young generation is more forward thinking in donating organs.

In Fig 9 the results indicate that the majority of the total respondent (64.19%) have agreed that the religious faith and myth doesn't allow them to donate organs. They are so religious in organ donation. Even this generation has religious faith and myth in organ donation.

In Fig 7 the results indicate that the majority of the total respondents (45.45%) are very comfortable with the idea of organ donation. This is because of the awareness that they have for organ donation through mass and personal communication . This generation have forward thoughts about organ donation which makes them very comfortable with the idea of organ donation.

In Fig 19 the results indicate that the majority of the total respondents (48.92%) strongly agree that organ donation is the most serious faced issue by society. It is due to the trafficking of the organ which is not given for donation. The citizens are so afraid for donating the organs due to the trafficking of organs which happening in the society.

LIMITATIONS

A Convenient sampling method has been used in this study.

VII. CONCLUSION

Inadequate organ availability is an existing problem in society. One of the best ways to lessen this problem is by motivating the younger generation for voluntary donation. We can see that most of the people belonging to active organ donor age agree with the reach of personal and mass communication eing massive. This helps us understand that most of the people are active on social media and that there is a trust among the digital community which can help people who want to reach volunteers for organ donation on a much large scale. The study's findings suggest that both personal and public communication can be used to influence people's perceptions about organ donation in a favourable way. Public communication can also be used to dispel misconceptions about the donation procedure and share knowledge. With the assistance of the media, medical professionals, and religious authorities, an effective campaign must be launched to provide people with pertinent information.

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