

Comparing Knowledge of Corneal and Organ Transplantation and Attitudes towards Corneal and Organ Donation among University Health Students in Kumasi - Ghana



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Abstract

Background: To determine and compare the level of knowledge of corneal and organ transplant and attitudes towards organ donation among health students at the university level, Kumasi-Ghana.

Methods: A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted on 300 health students at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST). The data was collected using self-administered questionnaire.

Results: The mean age of the participants was 21.4 ± 2.9 . The level of awareness of organ transplant was high (95.0%). There was a statistically significant association between age and awareness of organ transplant ($\chi^2=26.029$, $p<0.05$). The level of awareness of corneal transplant was low (45.3%) as compared to that of organ transplant. Among those aware of organ transplant only 47.7% were aware of corneal transplant while cornea is the tissue respondents were least willing to donate (4%). There was a statistically significant association between age ($\chi^2=17.705$, $P<0.05$), departments ($\chi^2=14.822$, $p<0.05$), academic level ($\chi^2=11.655$, $p<0.05$) and awareness of corneal transplant. The main source of information for the current knowledge about transplants for all students was through the digital media (89.5%) and lectures (55.4%) Most of the participants knew about kidney (97.5%) as the most transplanted organ. Most of the participants were willing to donate an organ (57.6%). The major reasons behind willingness to donate were the love for humanity (61.6%) and giving others the chance for quality life (58.7%). Fears of complication after donation (91.4%) and lack of enough information concerning organ donation (54.4%) were the main reasons behind unwillingness to donate.

Conclusion: There is a low level of awareness of corneal transplant (45.3%). compared to organ transplants (95.0%), there is the need to increase the level of knowledge of corneal transplant among the health students through digital media and student curriculum during their ophthalmic rotations.

Keywords: Knowledge; Attitudes; Willingness; Unwillingness; Cornea transplant; Health students

Introduction

An organ transplant is a surgical procedure where a diseased or damaged organ is replaced with a healthy one. A corneal transplant is where a diseased cornea is replaced with a donor cornea [1,2]. Corneal blindness is an important cause of blindness in Africa and there is an urgent need for corneal banking in the region. Corneal and Organ transplant service is limited or non-existent in large parts of Africa with Nigeria being the only country in West Africa where routine organ transplant takes place [3]. The main critical issue identified in developing countries (e.g. Ghana) or countries that are starting organ transplantation is the lack of a legal and ethical framework governing human

organ donation and transplant. Physicians are unable to request for organs of deceased or dying relatives [4]. The major reason associated with these legal limitations is due to the lack of public awareness. Health-care professional have an important role in raising the level of awareness among the public [5]. They play a very important role in the education of the public with the relevant information and correct their misconception regarding corneal and organ transplantation. If they do this adequately, it is likely to increase the number of people willing to donate [6]. Studies have shown that poor knowledge and attitude of the public towards organ donation could be blamed on poor education from the health systems and educational providers [4].

There is a need to create awareness in the public to help in the provision of ethical, legal and professional governance framework to this sector which will increase organ donation and transplants. The creating of awareness on organ transplantation and donation may be difficult if the knowledge of health workers and students in this country are inadequate or inaccurate. Therefore, this study seeks to determine and compare the level of knowledge of corneal and organ transplant and attitudes towards organ donation among health students at the university level.

Materials and Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted on health students at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) Kumasi Ghana. Trainees were from the Optometry and Visual Science Department, School of Medical Sciences, Department of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, KNUST Dental School and Department of Nursing. A multistage sampling was employed to select 300 participants.

A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to participants who met the inclusion criterion. Information gathered from the questionnaire included the demographic of the participant, their awareness and knowledge of organ in general and corneal transplant and their attitudes towards donations. Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software (SPSS) version 23 was used to analyse the data. Chi-square was used to compare the data obtained.

Results

Socio-demographics of KNUST health student

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of KNUST health students.

Characteristics	Frequency(n=300)	Percent (%)
Age		
≤17	8	2.7
18-20	78	26.0
21-22	115	38.3
23-25	47	15.7
≥ 26	52	17.3
Gender		
Male	162	54.0
Females	138	46.0
Department		
Optometry & Visual Science	60	20.0
Medicine	60	20.0
Dentistry	60	20.0
Pharmacy	60	20.0
Nursing	60	20.0
Academic Level		
Lower class (1-3/1-2)	150	50
Upper class (3-6/3-4)	150	50

Religion		
Christians	251	83.7
Muslims	49	16.3
Traditionalist	0	0

Lower Class: This include health students from 1st year to 3rd year students from the departments of Optometry, Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry as well as 1st and 2nd years from the nursing department.

Upper Class: This include health students from 4th year to 6th year students from the departments of Optometry, Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry as well as 3rd and 4th years from the nursing department.

A total of 300 participants from the Optometry and Visual Science Department, School of Medical Sciences, Department of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Dental School and Department of Nursing. This study had 100% response rate. The age range of the participants was from 17 to 27 years with a mean age of 21.43±2.563. Among the respondents, 162 were males (54.0%) and 138 were females (46.0%) with majority of them being Christians (83.7%) (Table 1). The academic level was divided into upper and lower classes with 150 students from each side (Table 1).

Awareness and knowledge of organ transplant among health students

Table 2: Awareness of Organ Transplant among KNUST Health Student.

Characteristics	Aware n (%)	Not Aware n (%)	p-value
Age			
≤ 17	3 (37.5)	5 (62.5%)	0.000*
18-20	77 (98.7)	1 (1.3)	
21-22	109 (94.8)	6 (5.2)	
23-25	44 (93.6)	3 (6.4)	
≥ 26	52 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	
Gender			
Male	158 (97.5)	4 (2.5)	0.290
Females	127 (84.8)	11 (15.2)	
Department			
Optometry & Visual Science	59 (98.3)	1 (1.7)	0.477
Medicine	57 (95.0)	3 (5.0)	
Dentistry	55 (91.7)	5 (8.3)	
Pharmacy	56 (93.3)	4 (6.7)	
Nursing	58 (96.7)	2 (3.3)	
Academic Level			
Lower class (1-3/1-2)	153 (94.4)	12 (5.6)	0.027
Upper class (3-6/3-4)	132 (97.8)	3 (2.2)	
Religion			
Christians	240 (95.6)	11 (4.4)	0.267
Muslims	45 (91.8)	4 (8.2)	
Traditionalist	0	0	

n (%) represents the frequencies and percentages of characteristics of respondents.

*P<0.05 is statistically significant.

Table 2 summarizes the awareness of organ transplant among KNUST health students. The awareness of organ transplant was high with 285 (95%) of the participants aware of organ transplant with similar response rate among the departments. This study employs the grading system of awareness of organ transplant by Alex et al. [7] where high is above 75%, average is from 50%-75% and poor if below 50%. The awareness level of the male students (97.5%) was greater than that of the female student (84.8%). There was a significant association between age and the awareness of organ transplant ($\chi^2= 26.029, p<0.05$) (Table 2). The major source of information was the digital media accounting for 89.5% followed by the Lectures (55.4%). (Table 3). Kidney (97.5%) transplant had the highest response in terms of their knowledge on the organs that can be transplanted while others (Hairs and Lungs) recording the least with 2.8% (Table 3). Majority (74.7%) of the participants knew that organs can be donated both while living and after death (Table 3).

Table 3: Knowledge of Organ Transplants among KNUST Health Student.

Knowledge of Organ Transplant	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Source of Information*		
Digital media	255	89.5
Newspapers	106	37.2
Lecturers	158	55.4
Health care providers	149	52.3
Family	56	19.6
Friends	100	35.1
Others	3	1.1
Which organs or tissues do you know can be transplanted? *		
Liver	197	69.1
Heart	253	88.8
Kidney	278	97.5
Cornea	149	52.3
Bone	104	36.5
Skin	127	44.6
Others (Hair & Lungs)	8	2.8
When can body organs be donated? (n =285)		
After death	15	5.3
Whilst Living	57	20

*multiple responses allowed.

Awareness and knowledge of corneal transplant among KNUST health student

Table 4: Awareness of Corneal Transplant among KNUST Health Students aware of organ transplant, n=285.

Characteristics	Aware n (%)	Not Aware n (%)	p-value
Age			
≤ 17	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	0.000*
18-20	21 (27.3)	56 (72.7)	
21-22	55 (50.5)	54 (49.5)	

23-25	31 (70.5)	13 (29.5)	
≥ 26	28 (53.8)	24 (46.2)	
Gender			
Male	86 (54.4)	72 (45.6)	0.007*
Females	50 (39.4)	77 (60.6)	
Department			
Optometry & Visual Science	52 (88.1)	7 (11.9)	0.000*
Medicine	20 (35.7)	36 (64.3)	
Dentistry	24 (44.4)	30 (55.6)	
Pharmacy	19 (32.2)	40 (67.8)	
Nursing	21 (36.8)	36 (63.2)	
Academic Level			
Lower class (1-3/1-2)	57 (37.3)	96 (62.7)	0.000*
Upper class (3-6/3-4)	79 (59.8)	53 (40.2)	
Religion			
Christians	123 (51.3)	117 (48.7)	0.010*
Muslims	13 (28.9)	32 (71.9)	
Traditionalist/others	0	0	

n=285.

n (%) represents the frequencies and percentages of characteristics of respondents.

*P<0.05 is statistically significant.

Table 5: Knowledge of Corneal Transplants among KNUST health students aware of corneal transplant, n=136.

Knowledge of Corneal Transplant	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Which of the following do you believe is true of corneal transplant?		
It is done to replace the whole eye	57	41.9
It is done to replace part of a diseased eye	79	58.1
When can body organs be donated?		
After death	62	45.6
Whilst Living	27	19.9
Both	45	33
Non-response	2	1.5

The level of awareness of corneal transplant was low (45.3%) compared to awareness of organ transplant (95.0%) among the entire respondents (n=300). Among those who were aware of organ transplant, 47.7% were aware of corneal transplant (Table 4). 54.4% of the male participants among those who were aware of organ transplant were also aware of corneal transplant with lower findings in females (39.4%) (Table 4). Optometry department had the highest level of cornea awareness compared to the other departments among the respondents who were aware of organ transplant. In this study, upper class participants showed a higher level (59.8%) of awareness compared to the lower classes (37.3%). Christians (51.3%) were more aware of corneal transplant than Muslims (28.9%) for the awareness of

corneal transplant among the health student (Table 4). There was a significant association between age, gender, departments and academic level and awareness of corneal transplant (Table 4). Among the participants who were aware of corneal transplant, 58.1% believed that corneal transplant is done to replace part of a diseased eye and corneas can be donated after death (45.6%) (Table 5).

Attitudes towards organ or tissue donation

Table 6: Reason for willingness to donate.

Reasons*	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Love for humanity	106	61.6
A noble gesture	74	43
My religious obligation	7	4
Kindness	26	15.1
Give others a chance for a better quality of life	101	58.7
Others (Financial)	6	3.5

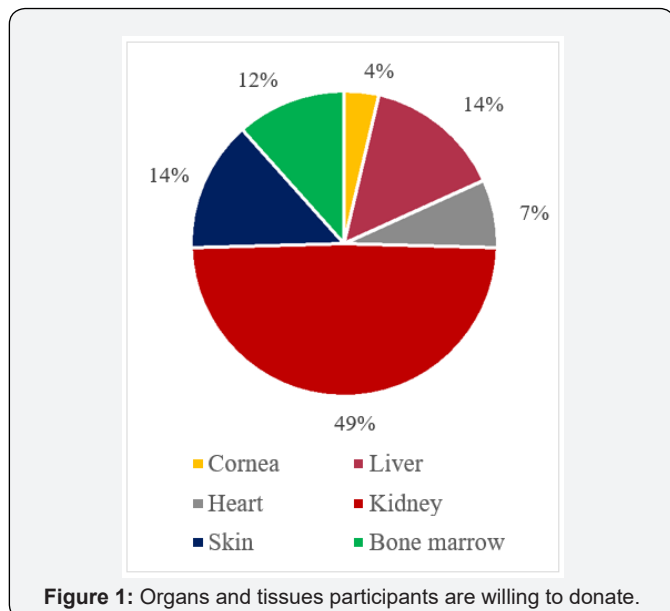


Figure 1: Organs and tissues participants are willing to donate.

Out of the 300 respondents, 172 (57.3%) students were willing to donate an organ or tissue and out of which 109 (63.4%) were willing to donate after death and 63(36.6%) whilst living. For those who were willing to donate an organ, the major reason behind their decisions was the love for humanity (33.1%) among the multiple responses (Table 6) and the kidney (Figure 1) was the organ most of them were willing to donate. Out of 128 students who were unwilling to donate, their main reason among the multiple responses was the fears of complications after donation (91.4%). None of the respondents cited religious believes or cultural taboo as a reason for their unwillingness to donate.

Discussion

Awareness and knowledge on organ transplant

The level of awareness of organ transplant was 95%, like findings by Sobnach et al. [8] in a study conducted in South

Africa among medical students showing 96% level of awareness. Similar findings were reported by Mane et al. [9] with 100% level of awareness and 97% by Bapat et al. [10] on post graduate medical students. The higher level of awareness may be due to the publicity given to organ transplant by the media. A study conducted on nursing students by Sukhpal kaur & Sandhya Ghai [11] indicated that the major source of information concerning organ transplant was from television which is similar to this study where 89.55% of the respondents indicated that, the major source of information is from the digital media (television, radios and social media) [11,12].

However, a study by Figueroa et al. [13] & Chen et al. [14] showed different results from this present study with the print media accounting for their major source of information. The growth of social media over the years might contribute to the reason why it is the major source of information in this study. This study revealed that 97.5% of the participants had knowledge about kidney transplant. According to Alex et al. [7], kidney transplant had the highest response (94%) in a study conducted on medical students from South India with similar response (88%) among medical students in South Africa [8]. The higher response on kidney transplant might be attributed to the fact that the kidney is the most transplanted organ globally.

Awareness and knowledge on corneal transplant

Corneal diseases are the one of leading causes of blindness and visual impairment globally with majority of them in developing countries [15]. The level of awareness among current and future health care workers will influence the attention that is drawn to cornea transplant. The level of awareness on corneal transplant in this study is low (45.3%) compared to Ahirwar et al. [15] with 81%, Sanjeev et al. [16] with 98% and a Nigerian study [17] indicating that 75.9% of medical doctors are aware of corneal transplant. Corneal transplant is in its formative stage in Ghana resulting in the lower level of awareness compared to other countries.

According to Singh et al. [18], majority of the medical students (99.4%) knew that cornea was donated after death but 45.6% knew that the cornea was donated after death in this study whiles Gupta et al. [19] had a lower finding of 32.8%. The poor knowledge of when the cornea is donated can be attributed to low awareness of cornea transplant among the participants in this study. Moreover, Optometry students had the highest level of knowledge about corneal transplants, these are students specialising in the study of eyes.

Attitudes towards organ or tissue donation

In this study, despite the high level of awareness of organ transplant, the attitude towards organ donation was low. 57.3% were willing to donate an organ or tissue in this study compared to medical student in India (68.82%) [7]. Among the participants, 63.4% were willing to donate after death and 36.6% whilst living. A study conducted in Netherlands [20] revealed that most of the

respondent were willing to donate after death, like this study. Most of the participant in the study indicated that, they were open for their body organs to be used to save lives after death because of their love for humanity.

This study showed that 78.5% preferred donating their kidneys which is higher than the findings from Patel et al. [21] (40%). 4.0% were willing to donate their corneas compared to a study done by Abadom et al. [17] in Nigeria which 33.3% of medical doctors were willing to donate their corneas and 46.75% by Sanjeev et al. [16]. The high knowledge of the participants in kidney transplant could be a factor for the higher willingness to donate. Also, another factor may be that since most individuals can live with one of their kidneys, donating one of their paired kidneys would help improve the life's of others.

42.7% were unwilling to donate any organ or tissue. The fear of complication after donation (91.4%) was the major reason accounting for the unwillingness to donate. Other factors including the lack of information concerning donation (54.4%) and the lack of trust in the health system (51.1%) influenced their choice. A study conducted by Keçecioğlu et al. [22] confirmed that the main reason for the lack of organ donation among the public was insufficient knowledge which is similar to a study conducted in Abadom et al. [17] and Hamed and Elhosseney Awad [5]. The main reason for the refusal of donation among UK nurses is disfigurement post-mortem which is not the same in this study. This study was conducted on one university, therefore limiting the ability to generalize results.

Conclusion

This study showed that there was a very high level (95%) of awareness of organ transplant as compared to a low level (45.3%) of awareness of corneal transplant in university health students. Among those aware of organ transplant only 47.7% were aware of corneal transplant while cornea is the tissue respondents were least willing to donate (4%). The main source of information for the current knowledge about transplants for all students was through the digital media (89.5%) and lectures (55.4%). The main reasons for unwillingness to donate organs and tissues were fear of complication (91.4%) and inadequate information (54.4%). There is a need to create awareness through the digital media and by curriculum review of health student ophthalmic rotation to include detailed education on corneal transplantations.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethical approval was obtained from the Committee on Human Research, Publication & Ethics (CHRPE) of the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. Informed consent was obtained from all the participants.

Availability of Data and Material

The datasets generated and/or analysed during the current

study are available in the HARVARD Dataverse repository, <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/8WWMYX>

Authors' Contributions

SL conceived the research ideas. SL, EKAA and AKM contributed to the conception, topic and the research designs. SA and NODM participated in the writing, workflow and data collection. SL, EKAA, AKM, NODM and SA participated in the interpretation of data and analysis while NODM wrote the first draft. SL and EKAA reviewed the first draft and offered substantial revisions which was incorporated into the subsequent and final drafts. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted and take full responsibility for the manuscript.

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