

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CURRENT RESEARCH IN CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

(p-ISSN: 2348-5213; e-ISSN: 2348-5221)

www.ijcreps.com

(A Peer Reviewed, Referred, Indexed and Open Access Journal)

DOI: 10.22192/ijcreps

Coden: IJCROO(USA)

Volume 10, Issue 5 - 2023

Research Article



DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22192/ijcreps.2023.10.05.004>

Assessment of organ donation awareness among Hausa people in Kofar Wambai, municipal local government area, Kano state

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to assess the level of awareness of organ donation among Hausa people in KofarWambai Kano municipal local government Kano state. The study was conducted in kofarwambai Kano. Kofarwambai is a monument in Nigeria it's situated near to Fagge East of Dala Heals. The study population comprises of 100 people in kofarwambai kano municipal local government. It shows the Majority of the respondents all within the age of 25 to 40 years, demonstrated awareness towards organ donation which can be attributed to the fact that mass campaigns embarked upon by many organizations on the social media and across campuses in Nigeria. The study has showed that, there is low level or (low percent) of awareness of organ donation among Hausa people/community or respondent with regards of lack the knowledge of the important of an organ donation, is to save life, This study shows that there is a high level of non-awareness about organ

Keywords: organ, donation, Hausa, Nigeria

Introduction

With the rising incidence of chronic diseases such as hypertension, diabetes and chronic nephritis, end-stage organ diseases (ESOD) keeps rising as well increasing demand for organ donation at a

time when the world is experiencing chronic shortage of organ donors [1]. Global Observatory had recorded organ/tissues donation and transplantation activities in most (57%) of the WHO's Member States but only over a third (36%) reported deceased donor.

Transplantation activity showing the global death of deceased organ donation; and generally, 62% of all donation and transplantation activities take place in high income countries, 28%, 9% and less than 1% in upper-middle, lower-middle and low-income countries respectively (Sarah *et al.*, 2014). World over, Spain was ranked for 24 years running as the country with the highest rate of annual organ donation at 32/million population and in 2015 alone, there were 39.7 donors per million, 4,769 transplants in the country [1].

Organ transplantation in Nigeria just like in other countries of the world is be deviled by myriad of factors among which the most prominent is shortage of donors which is in addition to high cost of treatment in the country and the limited number of facilities conducting transplant activities as only about 10 facilities are currently offering organ/tissue transplantation in Nigeria. Out of these 8 offer kidney transplants, 2 centers offer corneal transplant, and 1 center is offering bone marrow transplants, servicing a population of 180 million. This situation pushes Nigerians in need of organ transplantation to travel out of the country for the treatment [2].

Some studies found out that the issue of organ donation is multifactorial. In developed countries relational ties, religious beliefs, cultural influences, family influences, body integrity, and previous interactions with the health-care system were reported as the potential factors for organ donation. Realizing the burden of ESOD resulting from the high burden of chronic diseases like diabetes, hypertension in the population and the fact that only a transplant can provide a genuine hope for life to those with ESOD, several countries of the world made many legislative and policy attempts to combat the chronic shortage of organs and donors. Until the year 2014, Chinese laws permitted the harvesting of organs from executed prisoners without prior consent from them or their families to the point in December 2005, the country's deputy health minister estimated that as many as 95 per cent of the organs used in China's transplants came from such sources; Iran is the only country in the world where it is legal to buy a kidney; Spain and India

consider all citizens as potential donors unless they specifically choose to opt-out with the deceased' next of kin as final authority over the matter [1].

However, the only attempt by the Nigerian Government was in the year 2014 when the national health policy was approved which provide guidelines for organ donation in the country and many believed that, the policy has not made any serious attempt to solve the problem of acute organ shortage in the country with the inclusions that minors are not eligible to donate organs/tissues and organ donation being voluntary among the most discussed issues which keep prompting experts to suggest other ways they deem legal and ethically permissible to help increase the rate of organ donation in the country [3]. Recently, there was a submission from a Nigerian based legal practitioner that convicts already condemned to face death but who are willing to donate their organs to save others should have their sentences commuted to life in jail amongst many other expert opinions but organ donation still remains voluntary in the country and there is no reported case of deceased donation yet [2].

Materials and Methods

Study Area

The study was conducted in Kofarwambai Kano. Kofarwambai is a monument in Nigeria it's situated near to Fagge East of Dala Heals.

Study population

The study population comprises of 100 people in Kofarwambai Kano municipal local government.

Study design

The study was a cross-sectional study

Inclusion Criteria.

Include Hausa people in KofarWambai Kano between the ages 18-above.

Exclusion

People that are outside Kofar Wambai.
Less than 20 years.

Minimum Sample and Size Determination

Sample size was calculated using the Cochran formula for single proportion in study populations
 $n = Z^2 Pq / d^2$

Where

N is the minimum sample size,

Z is the standard normal deviate at 95% confidence interval (1.96),

q is 1-p.

P is the proportion of respondents with good knowledge of organ donation.

Data Collection Tools

A self-administered structured questionnaire was used to collect data from study participants.

Statistical Analysis

A continues variables like age is expressed as Mean \pm Standard deviation as it was normally distributed.

Categorical variables such as gender, tribe, and qualification are expressed as proportions.

Data were collected for each sex and analyzed by statistical package for social sciences SPSS is going to be employed.

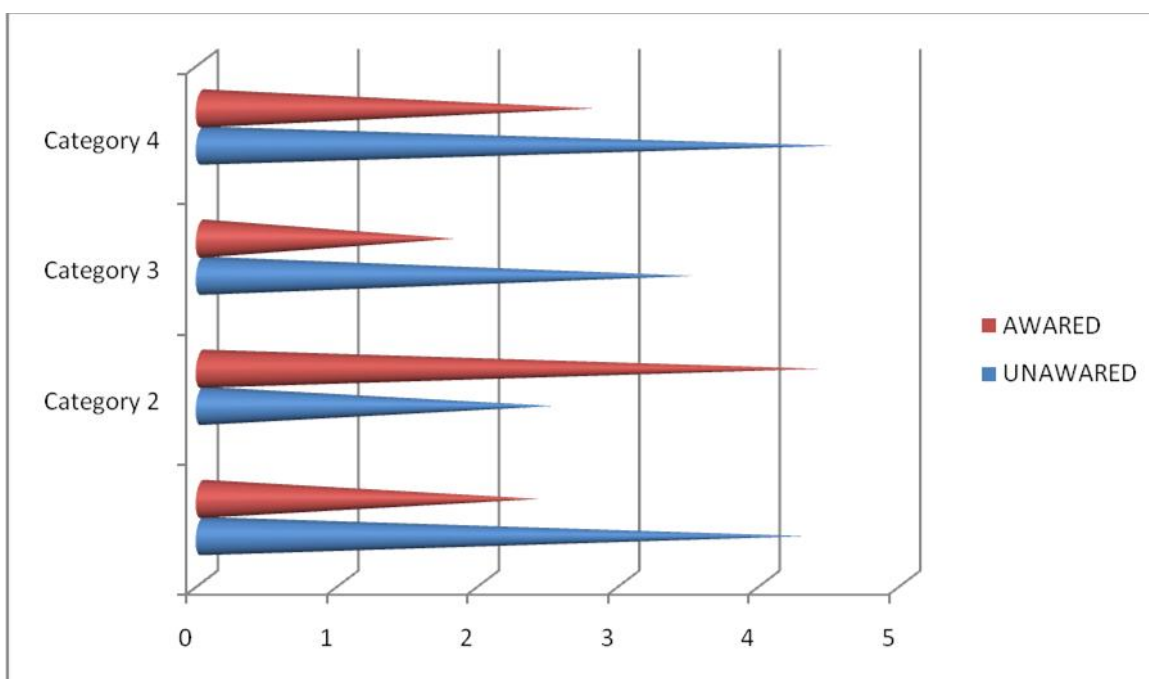
Results

Table 1 shows the number and percentage of the participant that are aware of organ donation

Characteristic	Number of participant aware (%) (n=58)	%
Age group(year)		
15-20	15	26%
20-25	20	34%
25-30	15	26%
30-above	8	14%
Sex		
Male	38	66%
Female	20	34%
Level of education		
Uneducated	0	0%
middle school	10	17%
high school	19	33%
higher secondary and above	29	50%
Occupation		
Homemaker	10	17%
Student	13	22%
Unemployed	9	16%
Traders	8	14%
Profession	18	31%
Total	n=58	100

Table 2 Socio-demographic profile of the participant unaware of organ donation and percentage of the participant.

Characteristic	Number of participant unaware (%) (n=92)	%
Age group(year)		
15-20	28	30%
20-25	20	22%
25-30	26	28%
30-above	18	31%
Sex		
Male	54	59%
female	38	41%
Level of education		
Uneducated	34	37%
Primary level	28	30%
Secondary level	18	20%
Tertiary	12	13%
Occupation		
Homemakers	32	35%
Students	11	12%
Unemployed	18	20%
Traders	29	31%
profession	2	2%
Total	n=92	100



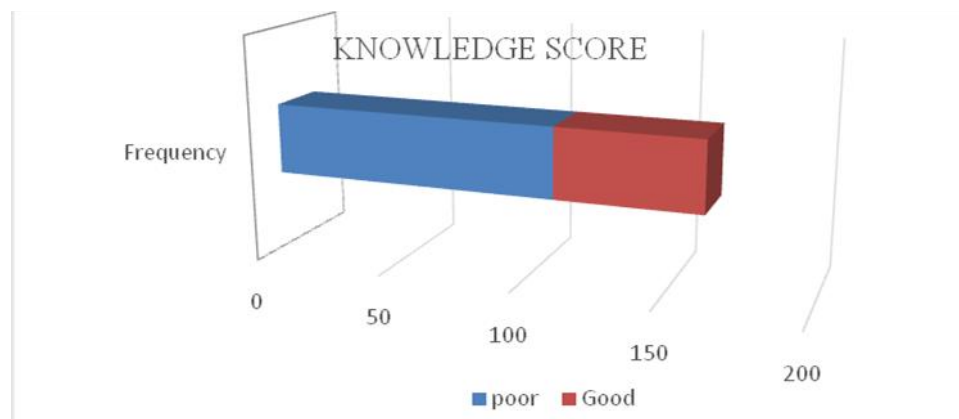
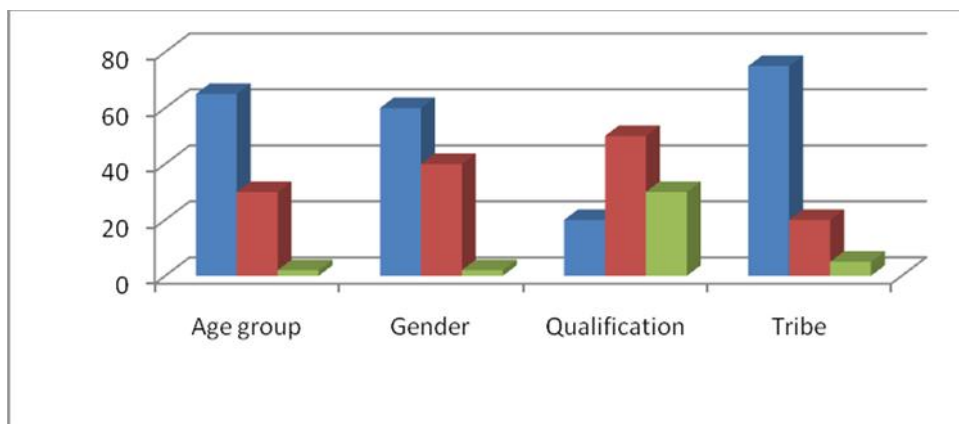
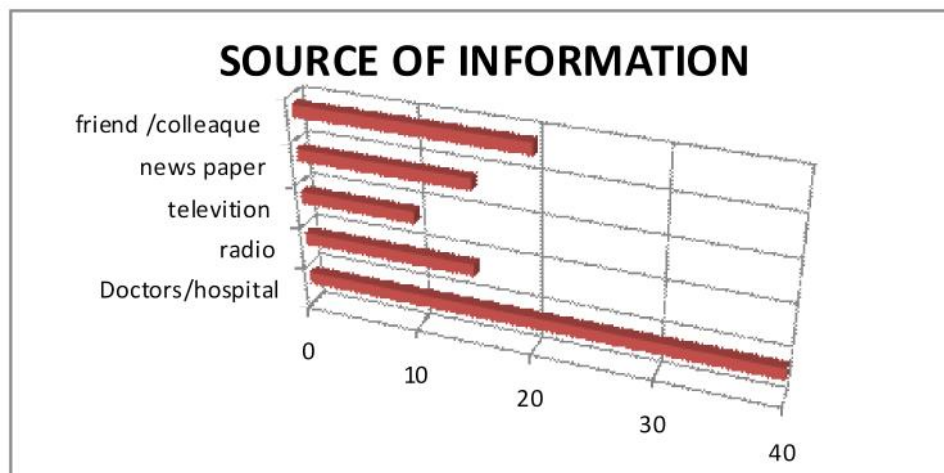


Table 3 Sources through which knowledge of organ donation was first known n=150.

Sources	Total n=150	percentage
Doctor/hospital.	53	35%
Radio	25	17%
Television	37	25%
Newspapers or magazines	15	10%
Friend or colleagues	20	13%



Discussion

This study was carried out for assessment of awareness of organ donation among Hausa community especially people living in KofarWambai Municipal Local Government Kano State, it shows the Majority of the respondents all within the age of 25 to 40 years, demonstrated awareness towards organ donation which can be attributed to the fact that mass campaigns embarked upon by many organizations on the social media and across campuses in Nigeria. This finding is higher than that found by Ibrahim *et al.* [1], in a study conducted among basic Nursing and Midwifery Students of a selected college in Northern Nigeria where 58.5% showed adequate level of awareness. However, the findings oppose those of studies such as that of Alsaied *et al.* [4] in Qatar which found out level of knowledge/awareness towards organ donation as low and below 50% in their study population. More than half of the respondents were willing to be living organ donors while 43% were willing to be cadaveric organ donors after death. Although the proportion willing to donate their organs at times of need is reasonably high but it is still less than that of those that demonstrated having awareness on organ donation which can be connected to cultural practices and superstitions that are commonly associated to organ donation. Meanwhile, the findings are higher than the findings advanced by to Odusanya and Ladipo [5], from a study conducted among people living in Lagos where only 30% of the respondents submitted that they were willing to donate their organs and another survey done in Nigerian by Eziyi *et al.* [6] in a Nigerian medical school where only 14.7% consider donating an organ. World Health Organization identified the high-income countries as the states where 62% of all donation and transplantation activities across the world take place [7]. For factors affecting willingness to donate an organ, the respondents submitted that the belief that the body should be kept intact after death (means score 3.4), the fear that donated organs could be misused or abused by facilities and health care providers (mean score 3.9) as well as, the feeling that donating an organ can cause a

harmful effect or complication to the living donor (mean score 3.6) influence their willingness. These findings support those from a study conducted to examine awareness and willingness to donate an organ among basic Nursing and Midwifery students of a selected college in Northern Nigeria [1]. The age of the respondents ranges from 25 years to 45 years majority of the respondents 65.7% below 35 years and 34.4% above 35 years. 71.8% (117) were males and 28.2% (46) were females. About 96.9% are Hausa/Fulani with only 3.1% speaking other languages. 29.4% of the residents have primary, 10.4% have secondary, 23.3% have tertiary and 36.8% have Islamic education. All residents (100%) practice Islam as religion. 62% are married, 32.5% are single and <6% of the respondents interviewed are either divorced or widowed. 76.7% of the families are nuclear and up to 23.3% are extended family. Majority of the residents are business men and women 42.3% cumulatively, 17.2% civil servants and only 3.1% have other means of livelihood e.g., estate agent and others. Most of the people earn > 50,000 naira monthly (42.9%) with 31.9% getting below 10,000 naira per month.

Conclusion

The study has showed that, there is low level or (low percent) of awareness of organ donation among Hausa people/community or respondent with regards of lack the knowledge of the important of an organ donation, is to save life. This study shows that there is a high level of non-awareness about organ donation among Hausa people and most of the participants are not willing to donate their organs. Therefore, there is a great need for increasing organ donation and harnessing of donor organs. Although the publicize accustomed to blood donation, there is largely a hesitation about organ donation. For the success of the organ donation program, positive attitude of the public toward organ donation and the consent by relatives for organ donation in the event of brain death are required. The questionnaire was translated into the local language and translated back into English to ensure reliability and validity.

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DOI: [10.22192/ijcrcps.2023.10.05.004](https://doi.org/10.22192/ijcrcps.2023.10.05.004)

How to cite this article:

Mikail Isyaku Umar, Zainab Ahmad Rabi, Umar Hassan Abubakar, Maryam N. Aliyu, Ibrahim Isyaku, Maryam Isa Shariff and Emmanuel Ifeanyi Obeagu. (2023). Assessment of organ donation awareness among Hausa people in Kofar Wambai, municipal local government area, Kano state. Int. J. Curr. Res. Chem. Pharm. Sci. 10(5): 30-36.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22192/ijcrcps.2023.10.05.004>