

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND
BEHAVIOR OF HEALTH SCIENCES
STUDENTS TOWARD ORGAN
DONATION**

**HAIKAL KHALIDAH BINTI KHALID
NUR ATIRA HUSNA BINTI SUKIMI**

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of the requirements for the degree of
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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

We declare that the work on this final year project was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA and had followed UiTM guidelines for research writing on final year project 2012. This is our own project and the results of own findings unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This write-up has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any other academic award.

If our research paper is found to violate the conditions stated above, we voluntarily waive the right of conferment of our degree and agree to be subjected to the disciplinary rules and regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA.

Name of Student : Haikal Khalidah binti Khalid

Student I.D. No. : 2015441294

Programme : Bachelor of Nursing (Hons.)-HS240

Faculty : Faculty of Health Sciences

Final Year Project Title : Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior of Health Sciences Students Toward Organ Donation

Signature of Student :

Date : June 2019

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ABSTRACT

Background: Organ donation rates have continued to fall significantly short of needs worldwide. Similarly, in Malaysia, human organs for transplantation suffer from a chronic shortage. Health Sciences Students can be classified as a future of health care professionals in which has a critical link in encouraging society to drive national donation rates. Thus, in order to raise the donation rates in Malaysia, their knowledge, attitudes, and behavior toward organ donation are crucial.

Objectives: To identify the level of general knowledge, attitudes and behavior of Health Sciences Students in UiTM Puncak Alam toward organ donation.

Methods: A modified self-administered questionnaire was chosen, and a cross-sectional study was chosen as study design. A convenience sampling was used to draw out information from a total of 312 respondents in UiTM Puncak Alam.

Results: Of all respondents majority (53.5%, n=167) had good knowledge, and all the respondents (100%, n=312) are aware of organ donation. However, a positive attitude toward organ donation showed only less than half of the participants (45.8%, n=143). Similarly, about 128(41%) of respondents have favorable behavior toward organ donation. Results from correlation revealed that by having good knowledge does not correlate to either positive attitudes or favorable behavior; however, positive attitudes had shown correlated to favorable behavior toward organ donation.

Conclusions: The study revealed that the attitudes and behavior of the respondents toward organ donation are not proportional to the level of knowledge they possess. Therefore, better educational plans on deceased organ donation among students are needed. Also, in order to augment the understanding among the public, the government should put the main issues at targeting public education regarding the quality of life, safety, and risk of donation and transplantation, and improving the public trust on the donation and the surgical methods to perform transplantation.