

ORGAN DONATION BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT: -

Organ and tissue donation are options at the end of a patient's life. Physicians and surgeons should have no direct role to play in the supplication of organ donation and consent for organ recuperation from the family of either a brain-dead patient or a neurologically ravage patient. Certainly, organ and tissue donation, and implant procedures are life-saving and life- changing for many patients with organ negligence and life-altering conditions. Due in part to the discrepancy between supply and demand for these resources, the potential exists for ethical anxiety between the caring physician and surgeon team's promulgation for their patient, and the family at the end of the patient's life, and the process of organ donation. In this article, we will discuss the Darwinism of the legislative landscape for organ donation in the past decade, the concept of first-person consent and its inference, the process of recovery and finally concerns regarding issues of dispute of interest regarding the handling and processing of the donor gift.

INTRODUCTION: -

Besides heart and kidney, variety of other organs and tissues can be transplanted, e.g. Duct gland, liver, bone marrow, sclera, lungs, skin, joints, and blood vessels.

One donor can donate up to 30–40 organs and tissues, and potentially save up to a dozen lives. But there is a major blocked in the ability to deliver this technology to patients in need. The roadblock is neither a lack of skilled surgeons nor of proficient medical teams; it is not even due to a lack of money in most cases. The roadblock is caused simply by a lack of adequate donated organs.

But, less than 1/4 of potential donations actually take place. Consequences Potential transplant legates may wait for years, if they sustain, before a suitable donor organ can be found. In addition, the longer the delay, the greater the likelihood of medical obstacle. Delays also increase the chances of a decline of a reposition organ. The recipients must then remain for another organ. Moreover, the cost per transplant is increased because of inefficiencies in the delivery of medical care. Finally, the capability of surgeons and medical teams to improve methodology and survivability is limited because there are too few organs to transplant.



A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO ORGAN SHORTAGE: -

Our research program at K-State take up with the belief that the answer to the sparsity lies in a better apprehension of the psychological proceeding involved. We assumed the disinclination to donate is due not to lack of knowledge, but is due alternatively to psychological reasons such as unstated motivations, perceived risks, and unarticulated fears. Our research team took a miscellaneous, broad-based behavioral approach to the problem. We consolidate the following psychological estates into our studies: cognitive psychology, helping behavior and self-denial, health psychology, individual differences, shrewdness and decision making, lawful psychology, psychology of religion, and social psychology of attitude change.

The goal of our research was to find reasons for the sparsity of donated organs. In our studies, we examined the following possibilities to explain the shortage:

- Knowledge of Organ Donation
- Attitudes and Opinions

- Incentive
- Knowledge and Beliefs About "Mystery Organs"
- Language of Donation and Transplantation
- Confusions and Urban Legends
- Cross-Cultural Differences
- Beliefs of Doctors, Nurses, and Health-Care Workers
- Decision Making by Anti-Donors

This chapter will briefly appraisal research from the first eight issues. This will be followed by a substantial discussion of the ninth, since it provided one of our most gripping new insights.

Lack of Knowledge: -

The reason for the sparsity most cited in the medical literature is that lack of knowledge in the general population (Shanteau & Harris, 1990b). Accordingly, considerable endeavor has

been made to increase recognition (and sympathy) of the difficulty of potential organ recipients (Cantarovich, 2002).

In contrast, surveys have consistently shown that almost everyone is acquainted of the need for donated organs. In our studies of over 800 residents of Kansas and Ohio, almost 99% delineate being aware of the need of donated organs for transplantations (McIntyre et al., 1987; Skowronski, 1987). Our results confirmed the findings of other researchers' surveys across the USA (e.g., Manninen & Evans, 1985). Even non-English residents of America are

aware of the need, although they are unaffected to donating to non-family members (McIntyre, 1990). These studies also revealed that most are commiserative to the difficulty of potential

Recipient. Therefore, the shortage of biological structure does not appear due to a lack of knowledge or an absenteeism of empathy (Barnett et al., 1987).

WHY DO WE NEED TO DONATE ORGAN?

You can save or improve people's lives. Donors can give their kidneys, exocrine, liver, lungs, heart, and intestines and save as many as eight people's lives. Eye, cornea, and tissue donations can upgrade the lives of dozens of people

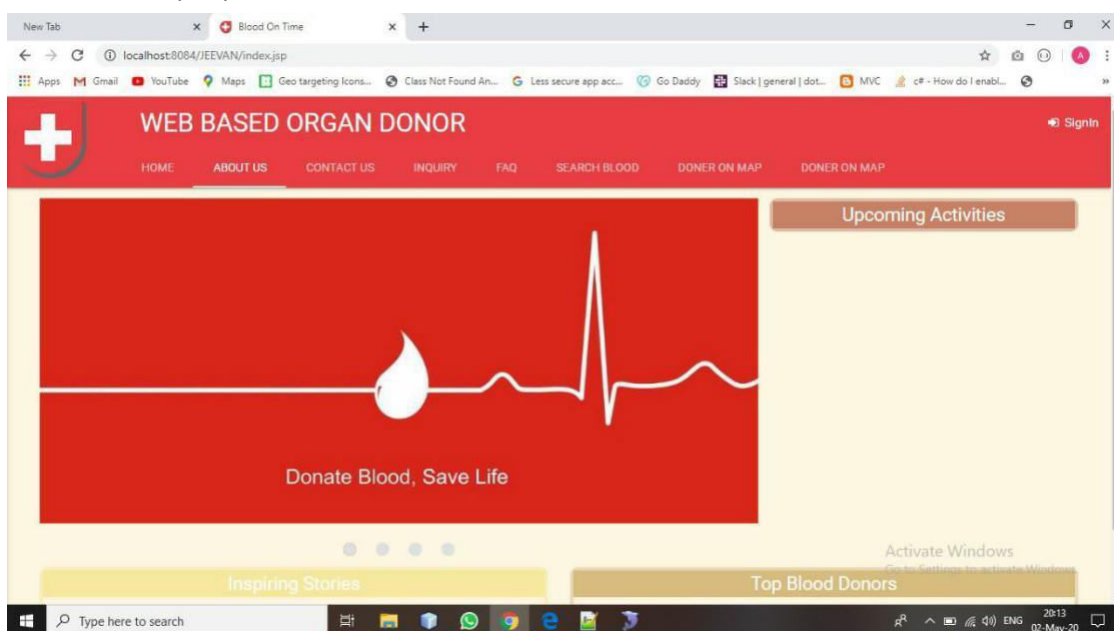
HOW DOES ORGAN DONATION HELP SAVE?


LIVES: -

One departed donor can save up to eight lives through organ donation and save and intensity more than 100 lives through the lifesavings and noggin gift of flesh donation. biological structure that can be donated after death are the heart, liver, kidneys, lungs, exocrine and small intestines.

HOWTODONATEANORGAN?

- Download the application on your smartphone.
- Register on the app with basics details like name, contact details, email and medical history. User can sign up to donate multiple organs should they wish to do so.
- Fill in details about medical history of the donor.
- After the registration is complete, donor cards are given which make them permitted to donate their organs.





kumar
rkproject25@gmail.com



JEEVAN

Sign Out

Home

Profile

Fix Appointment

Register For Camp

Donation Details

Request Blood

Write Your Story

Feedback

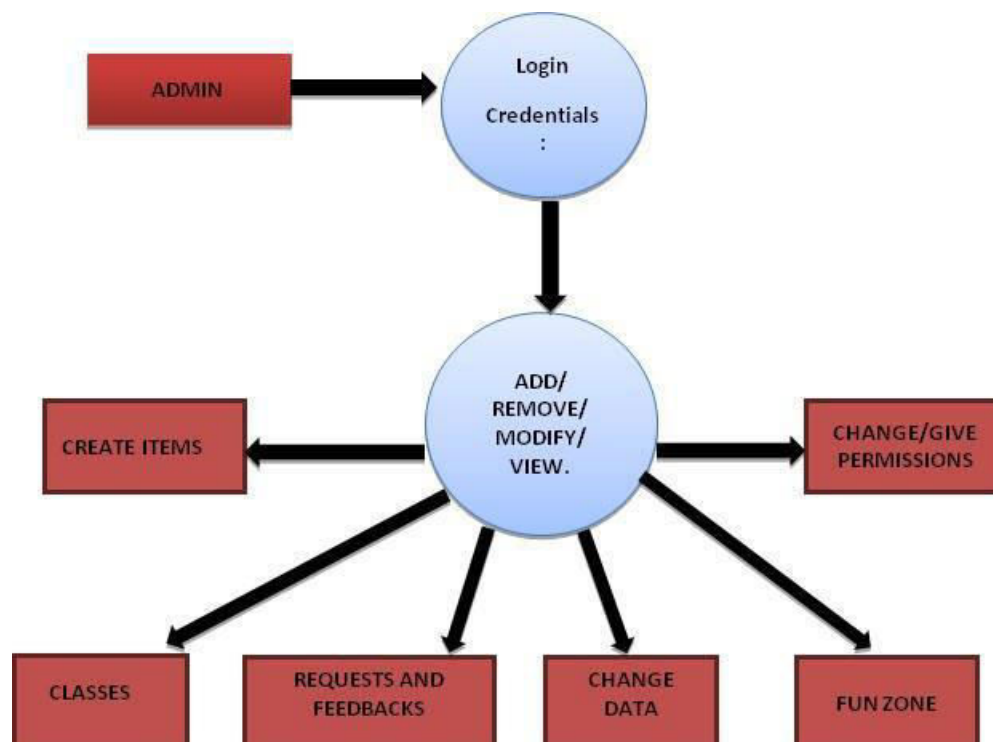
Change Password

Profile

Edit

Name	kumar
Gender	Male
BirthDate	2018-04-24
Email	rkproject25@gmail.com
Address	wz 15, Buddela
Contact	9015588301
BloodGroup	AB+

DFD of Admin Module: -



Data flow diagram embellish how data is processed by a system in terms of inputs and outputs.

ADVANTAGES: -

There are many benefits of organ donation.

- Helps the grieving process. At a time that can be very difficult to get through, many donor families take commiseration in knowing their loved one helped save other lives.
- Improves others quality of life.
- It's loose to become a donor.
- Lives to see who you have pretensions.
- Make a contrast.

MOBILE APPLICATION: -

*This JEEVAN organ donor app provides details related to organ donation as well as a platform for organ donation *application is easy to use and just requires basic enrollment.

*petition provides donor to carry your Donor Card on your smartphone.

CONCLUSION: -

Organ and tissue donation clearly save and improves the lives of those forbearing who require transplant and tissue. It is clear that there continues to be a growing space between patients listed for organs, and biological structure available. It is also clear that the seniority of people in the United States favor organ donation and the judicial process has tried to respond to those views; however, recent changes to the UAGA could be elucidate as "over reaching" and promoting organ donation at the cost of family's decision making at the end of their loved one's lives. The real question of course, is do we as a medical and incision community understand the procedure by which consent is obtained in the first person, and do we believe that our patients and their families understand the suggestion of their decisions on their end of life processes?

An open and transparent discussion should be held to educate the physician and surgeon community regarding the

process of informed agreement for the donation process, and if the DMV is to be used to agreement patients, consistent information should be provided by trained individuals to the communal such that the consent is one based on information and not based simply on an emotional response to a single question. The consent process and the qualifications of the requestor should be just as strong with the live patient as it is with their family, when they are dead. Donation should be cheer and is life-saving, but consent of a living patient should be based on a transparent and compatible provision of information no matter where the conversation is carried out.

Finally, we as a medical and surgical community should anticipate that all professionals involved in all sachet of donation and transplant maintain the highest level of moral and ethical caliber and be "above rebuke."

We can make various suggestions based on our other lines of analysis, as well as the work of others. At least three recommendations seem significant:

- Because of continuing annoyance by doctors and patients over the organ scarcity, shot have been made to change the laws relating to requests for donation. Most states in the USA, including Kansas, instituted "required request" laws; patients entering hospitals must be asked about donation. However, exploration by Prottas and Batten (1988) propose that medical professionals are often opposed to make petition for organs, despite the law.
- Affiliated finding is that doctors and nurses often have laborious with their own personal feelings about death and how to deal with the family of the departed (Carroll, 2005). Medical workers

also have difficulty describing brain death, both to themselves and to others. Not surprisingly, therefore, there is considerable unsureness among customer about the terminology of organ donation/transplantation, for example, what is meant by “brain death” (Shanteau & Linin, 1991).

- There are countless hearsay and urban legends surrounding organ donation and transplantation that elevate doubts in people’s minds about the appropriates of being a donor. Rather than ignoring such hearsay, we recommend addressing them directly in communications with consumers, e.g., see the repost provided at Snopes.com. Organ Donation department.

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