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**A study to assess the awareness and attitude on gamete  
donation in Kasturba Hospital, Manipal, Udupi district, Karnataka  
in a view of developing a information booklet**

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## "ABSTRACT

A research study entitled "a study to assess the awareness and attitude on gamete donation among married individuals in Kasturba Hospital, Manipal, Udupi district, Karnataka in a view of developing an information booklet" conducted by

Ms Hema Shankar as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Nursing, at Manipal College of Nursing, MAHE, Manipal.

The objectives of the study were to assess the awareness on gamete donation among the married individuals, to identify the attitude of married individuals regarding gamete donation, to find the association between the awareness on gamete donation among the married individuals and selected demographic variables, to find the association between attitude on gamete donation among the married individuals and selected demographic variables and to find the association between awareness and attitude on gamete donation among the married individuals in Kasturba Hospital, Manipal.

The conceptual framework used in the study was the Theory of Planned Behaviour by Ajzen and Icek (1991). The study adopted a survey approach with a descriptive survey design. The setting of the study was the Obstetrical and Gynaecological, out-patient department of Kasturba Hospital in Udupi district, Karnataka.

Hypotheses were formulated based on the study objectives and tested at 0.05 level of significance. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the participants of the study. A total of 125 married individuals participated in the study.

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The instruments used for data collection were: Socio-Demographic proforma, structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale, which were developed by the researcher. The tools were validated by seven experts from the various fields of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department, Department of Community Medicine, Medical genetics, Public Health, and Obstetrics and Gynaecology Nursing Department.

The tools were translated to Kannada and re-translated to English language by the language experts. Split-half method ( $r = 0.82$ ) and Cronbach's Alpha ( $r=0.82$ ) was computed to test the reliability of tools and it was found reliable. Data collection was done in the month of January 2019 after obtaining administrative permission and Institutional Ethical Clearance. Informed consent was sought from every study participant. A pilot study among 40 married individuals was conducted and found feasible.

Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data using SPSS Version 16.0. The major findings of the study were as follows:

Majority of the people 53 (42.4%) are in the age group of 26-30 years, majority of them 106 (84.8%) were females, most of them 101 (80.8%) lived in urban area, majority 99 (79.2%) were Hindu by religion. Most of the married individuals 64 (51.2%) were graduate, and above in education, most of them 92 (73.6 %) were not employed. Majority of them 52 (41.6%) happen to be at second place in birth order in their family. All the participants 125 (100%) were married and the majority among

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them 65 (52%) were married since 1-2 years. Majority of them 95 (76.2%) lived in joint family, and most of them 59 (47.2%) had no children. Majority of them 115 (92%) had no experience of infertility, most of them 83(66.4%) didn't know anyone with infertility, and all the participants 125 (100%) were aware about gamete donation.

Among the married individuals, the majority 83 (66.4%) of them had average awareness, 20 (16%) of the individuals had good awareness, and 22 (17.6%) of the individuals had poor awareness about gamete donation. The majority 98 (78.4%) of the married individuals had neutral attitude and 27 (21.6%) had positive attitude towards gamete donation.

There was a significant association between the awareness score, and the gender of the participant, area of residence, religion, education, employment status, and personal experience of infertility. There was a significant association between attitude score of married individuals and selected variables like gender of the participant, education, employment status, personal experience of infertility, and knowing someone with the problem of infertility. There was a significant association between awareness and attitude regarding gamete donation among married individuals.

The study population was limited to only one tertiary hospital. Hence the study findings cannot be generalized. However, this study has implications to nursing practice, research, education, and administration. Further studies can be done on the gamete donor's attitude and outcome of the process."