



Guinean Population Emigrant to Spain Has Very Little Awareness of the Donation and Transplantation of Organs

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The Guinean population is an emerging group in Europe, but the group’s awareness of organ donation and transplantation has not been studied.

Objective. To analyze the attitude toward organ donation among the population born in Guinea living in Spain.

Methods. The population older than 15 years, born in Guinea, and resident in Spain was studied, stratified by age and sex, according to census data and immigrant assistance associations. The valuation tool used was the attitude questionnaire toward organ donation PCID-DTO RIOS (questionnaire on “Donor International Collaborative Project” on organ donation and transplantation developed by Dr Ríos). A random selection of people to survey was based on stratification. Support from African immigration support associations was needed to advise on the location of potential respondents. The completion was anonymous and self-administered. A descriptive statistic was performed, and Student *t*, χ^2 , and Fisher tests and a logistic regression analysis were applied.

Results. In all, 181 Guineans were surveyed, of whom 32% (n = 58) were in favor of the donation of their own organs after death, 32% (n = 57) were against, and 36% (n = 66) were undecided. The variables that are associated with attitude toward donation are separated mainly into 4 large groups (*P* < .001): (1) knowledge about the process of donation and organ transplantation; (2) attitude toward the manipulation of the body; (3) religious variables; and (4) sociofamily variables, especially in relation to the couple.

Conclusions. The Guinean population emigrant to Spain has an unfriendly attitude toward organ donation.

THE POPULATION of African origin is emigrating massively to the European Economic Community. Every day thousands of African citizens come to the Spanish, French, Italian, and Greek coasts. Within this continent, the Guinean population is an emerging group in Europe, and especially in Spain, but has not been studied in terms of awareness of organ donation and transplantation. This is important, because the group’s members come from countries with little tradition and awareness of organ donation

and transplantation and may therefore lead to a drop in donation rates in the countries where they are sent [1]. Especially, we have to keep in mind that more and more patients on the waiting list are of Guinean origin, and more

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Table 1. Variables Affecting Attitude Toward Deceased Organ Donation: Bivariate Analysis

Variable	In Favor (n = 58; 32%)	Against (n = 123; 68%)	P
Sociopersonal variables			
Age	-	-	.315
Sex	-	-	.602
Civil status	-	-	.401
Offspring	-	-	.662
Level of studies	University studies	No studies	<.001
Knowledge about and attitude toward organ donation and transplantation variables			
Possibility of needing a transplant for oneself	-	-	.125
To know the concept of brain death	Know the concept	Wrong concept	.009
Social interaction and prosocial behavior variables			
Attitude toward the donation of organs of a relative	In favor	Against	<.001
Family comment on donation and transplantation	Yes	No	<.001
Opinion of the couple toward donation and transplantation	In favor	Against	.008
Prior relationship with donation and transplantation	Yes	No	.018
Perform prosocial activities	Yes	No	.001
Religious variables			
Religion of the respondent	Atheists-agnostics, Catholics	Muslims	<.001
Know the attitude of your religion toward transplantation	In favor	Don't know	.024
Attitude toward the body variables			
Concern about the possible mutilation after the donation	No	Yes	<.001
Acceptance of incineration	Yes	No	.006
Acceptance of burial	No	Yes	.042
Acceptance of autopsy, if necessary	-	-	.076

and more the group members are potential donors. The objective is to analyze the attitude toward organ donation among the population born in Guinea living in Spain.

METHODS

Population Under Study

The population older than 15 years, born in Guinea and resident in Spain, was studied, stratified by age and sex according to the census data for the population with legal documentation and according to the data provided by the associations of immigrant help for the population without documentation.

Valuation Tool

A validated questionnaire on organ donation for organ transplantation (PCID-DTO RIOS: Questionnaire on “Donor International Collaborative Project” on organ donation and transplantation developed by Dr. Ríos) was used [2–7]. This questionnaire includes questions distributed in 4 subscales or validated factors in the Spanish population, presenting a total explained variance of 63.203% and a Cronbach α reliability coefficient of 0.834.

Fieldwork

The random selection of people to survey was based on stratification. Support from African immigration support associations was

needed to advise on the location of potential respondents. The completion was anonymous and self-administered. Verbal consent was requested to assist in the study.

Variables Analyzed

As a dependent variable, the attitude toward the donation of one’s own organs at death was analyzed, and the independent variables were grouped into four groups: (1) knowledge variables about the process of donation and organ transplantation; (2) variables of attitude toward the manipulation of the body; (3) religious variables; and (4) sociofamily variables.

Statistics

A descriptive statistic was performed, and Student t , χ^2 , and Fisher tests and a logistic regression analysis were applied.

RESULTS

Attitude Toward the Donation of One’s Own Organs After Passing Away

In all, 181 Senegalese residents in Spain were surveyed; 32% (n = 58) were in favor of the donation of their own organs after death, 32% (n = 57) were against, and 36% (n = 66) remained undecided. Factors associated with attitude toward organ donation are shown in [Tables 1](#) and [2](#).

Table 2. Variables Affecting Attitude Toward Deceased Organ Donation: Univariate Analysis

Variable	Coefficient of Regression β	Standard Error	Odds Ratio (Confidence Interval)	P
Level of studies				
No studies			1	
Primary	2.323	0.736	10.204 (43.478–2.409)	.002
Secondary	3.547	0.889	34.482 (200–6.060)	<.001
University studies	5.369	1.763	200 (421–6.7567)	.002

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