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## Factors influencing family consent for organ donation in Qatar: Results of a household survey

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Consent rate and organ donors are co-linear to each other. Study assesses influence of socio-demographic and behavioral factors on family consent rate for organ donation in household population, Qatar. 1044 subjects of age 18 years and above were enrolled between October and November, 2016. A validated questionnaire was used to collect data through face to face interview by trained interviewers in two stage systematic random process. Integer codes were applied to make qualitative data at par on quantitative data for each domain. 532 (51%) subjects, average age  $38.9\pm10.5$  years, were agreed to family consent for organ donation. 479/532 (90%) of the subjects were higher secondary and above educated. The consent was more in those who heard about organ donation (87.8%) and donated any organ blood/tissue (32%) than those who do not heard (83%) and not donated any blood/tissue (26%), p<=0.05 (for both). Knowledge ( $0.48\pm0.14$  vs.  $0.44\pm0.16$ , p=0.001), attitude ( $0.93\pm0.60$  vs.  $0.47\pm0.65$ , p=0.001), behavioral belief ( $0.49\pm0.46$  vs.  $0.35\pm0.47$ , p=0.001) and intention to organ donation ( $0.40\pm0.31$  vs.  $0.18\pm0.28$ , p=0.001) indices were more in those who agreed to family consent. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that attitude (aOR: 1.73, 95% C.I.: 1.28-2.34, p=0.001) and intention to organ donation (aRO: 7.50, 95% C.I.: 4.04-13.92, p=0.001) were associated to improve the consent whereas; control belief was negatively associated. Model was able to discriminate (C: 0.74, 95% C.I.: 0.71-0.77, p=0.001) between agreed for family consent to increase organ donors in the study.

## **Biography**

Rajvir Singh has completed his PhD in Biostatistics from All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Post-graduation in Mathematics from Agra University, India. He is currently working as a Senior Consultant in Biostatistics at Hamad Medical Corporation, Doha, Qatar.

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