

17th World Congress on

Clinical Nursing & Practice

August 29-30, 2018 | Zurich, Switzerland

Programme development in promoting uptake of organ donation among Xhosa community in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa

Dondashe-Mtise Tobeka, Seekoe Eunice and Goon Daniel Tar
University of Fort hare, South Africa

The less uptake of organ donation has been identified globally. There is a need to improve and facilitate the uptake of organ donation. This will increase the number of people receiving organs thus reducing the list of people waiting for organs. Organ donation and transplantation has been found to be one of the measures that can award a second chance to life. The investigator noticed that black families contribute less towards organ donation. This research seeks to develop a programme in promoting the uptake of organ donation among Xhosa people/community in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. Problem statement of this study is insufficient/less uptake of organ donation. The researcher, while working as a clinical practitioner frequently observed that the Xhosa people of the Eastern Cape had fears and refused to talk or engage in a discussion considering organ donation. The researcher had finally concluded that these fears and the refusal have a base which is unknown to the researcher, hence decide to conduct a study. The aim of this study is to develop a programme which will promote uptake of organ donation among Xhosa community in the Eastern Cape Province. Research objectives are: To explore and describe the socio-cultural factors influencing less uptake of organ donation among Xhosa people. The religious orientation of the Xhosa people has to be explored regarding the uptake of organ donation. To develop a programme that will facilitate/promote the uptake of organ donation among Xhosa community in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. Design and methods include three phases. In phase 1, semi-structured ethnographic interviews were conducted in individuals and focus groups with Xhosa people comprising of the following categories: traditional leaders, traditional healers, ministers of religion and general community members. Interviews were transcribed and translated to English and back translation. Tesch's eight steps of data analysis will be followed to create meaning on collected data. Phase 2, an integrative literature review will be conducted to identify previous developed programmes in promoting uptake of organ donation. Relevant programmes will be selected, critically appraised and synthesized. Phase 3, data in phase 1 and phase 2 will be integrated to formulate a conceptual framework followed by a draft programme which will be submitted to an expert panel for review.