

Short Communication

A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE BETWEEN POSTGRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS AND LLB STUDENTS REGARDING EUTHANASIA IN SELECTED COLLEGES OF UDUPI DISTRICT

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Abstract :

The concept of euthanasia is based on the philosophy of humanism and compassion. It recognizes the autonomy of an individual, freedom of choice to live or die with dignity. It is a very sensitive issue that polarized the world. Euthanasia is one of the most perplexing issues which the world faces today.

In this study, the knowledge of postgraduate nursing students and LLB students was assessed by using structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude by attitude scale. The findings of the study revealed that out of 40 postgraduate nursing students, 57.5% were Christians, 35% were Hindus and 7.5% were belonged to other religious groups. Among the LLB students 85% were Hindus, 12.5% were Muslims and 2.5% were Christians. Among the postgraduate nursing students, 80% were females and among LLB students, 60% were females. The result also showed that, 62.5% of the nursing and LLB students had good knowledge and 65% of the nursing students and 57.5% of the LLB students were favouring euthanasia respectively. There was no significant difference between knowledge of nursing students and LLB students.

Keywords: euthanasia, postgraduate nursing students, LLB students

Introduction :

Medical science is progressing in India as in rest of the world, and hence currently we are having devices that prolong life by artificial means. This may indirectly prolong terminal suffering and may also prove to be very costly for the families of the subject in question. Hence end of life issues are becoming major ethical considerations in the modern day medical science in India. In the past few decades, euthanasia has become a widely debated issue

across the world.

Euthanasia, derived from a Greek term meaning "good death" refers to intentional hastening of death of a patient by the physician with the intent of alleviating suffering¹.

"Euthanasia is a mode or act of inducing or permitting death painlessly as a relief from suffering". Two types of patients are involved in euthanasia: a patient in a persistent vegetative state who is awake but is not aware of self or the environment, such a patient has no higher brain function and is kept alive on artificial life support and a patient in terminal illness with lots of pain, psychological suffering and loss of dignity. The patient may or may not be on life support².

Euthanasia is generally classified as either active or passive, and voluntary or involuntary. Active euthanasia is taking specific steps to cause the patient's death such as injecting the patient with lethal drugs like Morphine, Phenobarbital etc. passive euthanasia is usually defined as withdrawing medical treatment with deliberate intension of causing patient's death. Voluntary euthanasia is when the patient requests that action be taken to end his life. Involuntary

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euthanasia is when a patient's life is ended without the patient's knowledge and consent when the patient is not in a state to take a decision on the same, especially children². The objective of the study is to assess and compare the attitude and knowledge of postgraduate nursing students and LLB students towards euthanasia.

Materials and methods :

After obtaining the administrative permission from the authority, ethical clearance was obtained. Consent was taken from the participants of the study.

40 postgraduate nursing students and 40 final year LLB students were selected by non-probability purposive sampling technique. Tools used for the study were demographic proforma, structured knowledge questionnaire on euthanasia and an attitude scale. Knowledge scores were classified into three categories- poor (0-5), average (6-10), and good (11-15). Attitude scale was arbitrarily classified as not favouring (10-23), favouring (24-36) and strongly favouring (37-50). Obtained data was analysed by using descriptive statistics (mean, mean percentage, standard deviation) and inferential statistics (independent sample t-test).

Results :

The study findings reveal that majority, (57.5%) of the postgraduate nursing students were Christians and majority, (85%) of the LLB students were Hindus. Majority, (80%, and 60%) of the postgraduate nursing and LLB students were females respectively.

The result also shows, 60% of the postgraduate nursing students and 62.5% of the LLB students had good knowledge and 2.5% of the postgraduate nursing students and 7.5% of the LLB students had poor knowledge regarding euthanasia respectively. The study also reveals that 65% of the postgraduate nursing students and 57.5% of the LLB students were favouring euthanasia, 7.5% of the postgraduate nursing students and 2.5% of the LLB students were strongly favouring euthanasia. 27.5% of the postgraduate nursing students and 40% of the LLB students were against euthanasia respectively. Comparison of knowledge of postgraduate nursing students and LLB students regarding euthanasia was done by computing independent t-test and found that there was no significant difference between the knowledge of postgraduate nursing students and LLB students.

Table 1: frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics of postgraduate nursing students and LLB students. (n= 40+40)

Sl. No.	Sample characteristics	Postgraduate nursing students		LLB students	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Religion				
	Hindu	14	35	34	85
	Christian	23	57.5	1	2.5
	Muslim	0	0	5	12.5
	Others	03	7.5	0	0
2	Gender				
	Male	8	20	16	40
	Female	32	80	24	60

Table 2: frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge of postgraduate nursing students and LLB students regarding euthanasia (n= 40+40)

Knowledge categories	Postgraduate nursing students		LLB students	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	1	2.5	3	7.5
Average	15	37.5	12	30
Good	24	60	25	62.5

Table 3: mean and standard deviation of knowledge scores of postgraduate nursing students and LLB students regarding euthanasia n=40+40

Category	Mean	Standard deviation
1. Postgraduate nursing students	9.95	2.07
2. LLB students	9.85	2.6

Table 4: frequency and percentage distribution attitude of postgraduate nursing students and LLB students towards euthanasia n=40+40

Attitude categories	Postgraduate nursing students		LLB students	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1. Against euthanasia	11	27.5	16	40
2. Favouring euthanasia	26	65	23	57.5
3. Strongly favouring	3	7.5	1	2.5

Table 5: comparison of knowledge and attitude scores of postgraduate nursing students and LLB students towards euthanasia n=40+40

	Mean	Standard deviation	t value	p value	95% confidence interval of the difference	
					Lower	Upper
1. Postgraduate nursing students	9.95	2.07	.190	.85	-.95	1.15
2. LLB students	9.85	2.6				

Discussion :

The study results shows that 72% of the postgraduate nursing students and 60% of the LLB students were favouring euthanasia. This study is supported by a study conducted by Els Inghelbrecht, Johan Bilsen, Freddy Mortier and Luc Deliens to investigate the attitude of nurses towards euthanasia and the result reveals that 92% of the nurses accepted euthanasia for terminally ill with extreme pain or other distress and 57% accepted the administration of lethal drugs for the patients who suffer unbearably and not capable of decision making³.

A qualitative study was carried out in Brazil to assess the nurses' perception on dysthanasia, euthanasia and orthonasia and care implications. 27 nurses" were included in the study. None of the nurses' were able to explain euthanasia, 50% were able to explain dysthanasia and only one third of the samples were able to explain orthonasia. This study is contradicting with the present study findings as 60% of nurses' and 62% of LLB students are having good knowledge on euthanasia⁴.

Conclusion :

The findings of the study indicated that nursing and LLB students have good knowledge on euthanasia. Studies can be conducted among general population to assess the knowledge and attitude and awareness programs can be conducted to educate the public regarding euthanasia.

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