# Article information:

Examining behavioural intention towards organ donation in Hong Kong - Tina L Rochelle, Judy SC Ng, 2023
[https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/13591053221092857?url\_ver=Z39.88-2003=ori%3Arid%3Acrossref.org=cr\_pub++0pubmed](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/13591053221092857?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori%3Arid%3Acrossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub++0pubmed)

# Article summary:

1. Hong Kong has one of the lowest rates of organ donation globally, with less than 4 donors per million people.

2. Subjective norms and self-efficacy are strong predictors of behavioural intention to donate organs in Hong Kong.

3. Chinese populations, including those in Hong Kong, report less favourable attitudes and lower behavioural intention towards organ donation compared to other populations.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled Examining behavioural intention towards organ donation in Hong Kong provides an analysis of the factors influencing organ donation behavior among Hong Kong Chinese adults. While the study addresses an important topic, there are several potential biases and limitations that need to be considered.

One potential bias in the article is the use of a convenience sample. Convenience samples are not representative of the entire population and may introduce selection bias. In this case, the sample consists of 225 Hong Kong Chinese adults who voluntarily participated in an online survey. This may limit the generalizability of the findings to the broader population.

Another potential bias is the reliance on self-reported data. The study measures behavioral intention, attitudes, subjective norms, self-efficacy, knowledge, and altruism through self-report measures. Self-reported data can be influenced by social desirability bias, where participants may provide responses that they believe are socially acceptable rather than reflecting their true beliefs or behaviors.

The article also makes unsupported claims about the low rates of organ donation in Hong Kong compared to other countries. While it is stated that Hong Kong has one of the lowest rates globally, no specific data or sources are provided to support this claim. Additionally, there is no discussion or exploration of potential reasons for these low rates beyond subjective norms and self-efficacy.

Furthermore, there are missing points of consideration in the article. For example, cultural factors and religious beliefs play a significant role in attitudes towards organ donation in many societies. However, these factors are not adequately addressed or explored in this study. Considering that Hong Kong has a predominantly Chinese population with strong cultural and religious traditions, it would be important to examine how these factors influence organ donation behavior.

The article also lacks evidence for some of its claims. For instance, it states that over one-third of respondents were actively registered as organ donors but does not provide any data or statistics to support this claim. Similarly, it mentions recent local data revealing positive attitudes towards organ donation but does not provide specific details or references to this data.

There is also a lack of exploration of counterarguments or alternative explanations. The article primarily focuses on the theory of planned behavior (TPB) as a framework for understanding organ donation behavior. While TPB has been widely used in predicting behavior, there may be other factors that influence organ donation intentions and behaviors that are not addressed in this study.

Additionally, the article does not present both sides equally. It emphasizes the importance of subjective norms and self-efficacy as predictors of behavioral intention to donate, but does not give equal weight to other potential factors such as cultural beliefs or religious considerations.

In terms of promotional content, the article mentions the establishment of the Centralised Organ Donation Register (CODR) and public awareness campaigns in Hong Kong to promote organ donation. While these initiatives are relevant to the topic, their inclusion without critical analysis or evaluation may suggest a bias towards promoting organ donation rather than providing a balanced examination of the issue.

Overall, while the article addresses an important topic, it is limited by potential biases, unsupported claims, missing points of consideration, and a lack of exploration of alternative explanations. Further research is needed to provide a more comprehensive understanding of organ donation behavior in Hong Kong and address these limitations.

# Topics for further research:

* Cultural factors influencing organ donation behavior in Hong Kong Chinese society
* Religious beliefs and attitudes towards organ donation in Hong Kong
* Comparison of organ donation rates in Hong Kong with other countries
* Factors influencing organ donation intentions and behaviors beyond subjective norms and self-efficacy
* Critiques and limitations of the theory of planned behavior in predicting organ donation behavior
* Evaluation and effectiveness of the Centralised Organ Donation Register (CODR) and public awareness campaigns in Hong Kong

# Report location:

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