

Perception Regarding Live Kidney Donation in the General Population of South Korea

Eunjeong Kang

Ewha Woman's University Seoul Hospital, Ewha Woman's University College of Medicine

Jangwook Lee

Dongguk University Ilsan Hospital

Sehoon Park

Seoul National University College of Medicine

Yaerim Kim

Keimyung University School of Medicine

Hyo Jeong Kim

National Evidence-based Healthcare Collaborating Agency

Yong Chul Kim

Seoul National University Hospital

Dong Ki Kim

Seoul National University Hospital

Kwon Wook Joo

Seoul National University Hospital

Yon Su Kim

Seoul National University Hospital

Insun Choi

National Evidence-based Healthcare Collaborating Agency

Hajeong Lee (✉ mdhjlee@gmail.com)

Seoul National University Hospital

Research Article

Keywords: Kidney transplantation, Live kidney donation, Organ donor perceptions, Kidney transplant opinions

Posted Date: January 4th, 2022

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1097691/v2>

License: © ⓘ This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

Version of Record: A version of this preprint was published at Korean Journal of Transplantation on October 7th, 2021. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.4285/ATW2021.OP-1283>.

Abstract

This study aimed to know how the general population recognizes live kidney donation in Korea. Participants were randomly selected from the general population after proportional allocation by region, sex, and age. Selected participants received a questionnaire that included demographic information, socioeconomic and marital statuses, prior recognition of live donor KT, expected changes after donation, and the need for support after donor nephrectomy. Among the 1,000 participants from the web-based survey, 83.8% answered they fully understood living donor KT, 81.1% knew about them, and 51.1% were willing to donate. Various complications after nephrectomy and deterioration in health after donation were the most significant reasons for those reluctant to donate. Most agreed that the government should provide social and economic support to living kidney donors, especially after exposure to the description of donor nephrectomy. Financial support, including surgery and regular medical check-up costs, was the most preferred government support. The Korean general population seemed aware of the value and safety of kidney donation, although only half of them were willing to donate due to concerns about possible complications. Most participants agreed on social and economic support for living kidney donors, especially surgery-related costs.

Introduction

Kidney transplantation is the best alternative treatment option for patients with end-stage kidney disease (ESKD). Considering superior graft and patient survival, live donor kidney transplants have been the preferred option over deceased donor kidney transplantations.^[1] South Korea is one of the leading countries that depend mainly on living donors rather than on deceased donors for kidney transplantation.^[2-4] According to the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, the number of living donor kidney transplants reached 50 cases per million, ranking second out of 70 countries in South Korea.^[5]

Since the devotion to giving a kidney to others is a noble decision from a generous heart, it is essential to help donors maintain medical, psychological, and socioeconomic stability before and after donor nephrectomy. Recent studies on the medical safety of kidney donation, including all-cause mortality, ESKD, pregnancy-related complications, and development of hypertension, have raised concerns regarding the long-term prognosis of living kidney donors^[6-8], although the absolute risks were not high. Besides, it is unclear whether the cause of death was related to donation since regular follow-up was not conducted with most donors. Some researchers also suggested that the risks of ESKD after donor nephrectomy were caused by the “first hit” presented at birth or a “second hit” acquired later in life.^[9] Especially according to the results of a study in Korea, long-term mortality was not higher than that of matched healthy controls, and the study showed that non-medical factors, such as socioeconomic status and residence, had a significant impact on the long-term prognosis of living kidney donors.^[7, 10] Therefore, it seems necessary to consider psychological or socioeconomic factors and medical factors for the safety of living kidney donors.^[11]

In Korea, live kidney donation does not have a systemic reimbursement system for donation-related medical costs, including money paid for the work-up, receiving surgery, hospitalization, visiting outpatient clinics, and out-of-pocket money or lost wages. Moreover, in some cases, individuals who have donated kidneys are restricted from signing up for private insurance or do not reimburse the costs of donor nephrectomy with private insurance. Additionally, according to a survey on live organ donors in Korea, donors often lost opportunities for promotion or were disadvantaged because of sick leave during the recovery after donor nephrectomy, even in many donors that failed to be employed. This situation was confirmed in a recent study using data from the National Health Insurance System database.^[12] Namely, living kidney donors may have a higher rate of loss of employment and a lower rate of being newly employed in the short term after kidney donation, which results in deterioration of economic status compared with matched healthy individuals.^[13]

The present survey study investigated the perception and attitude of live donor kidney transplantations among the general population of South Korea. We believe that the general population could be possible living kidney donors. In addition, it is thought that a society-wide consensus is essential to determine whether a policy for expanding economic support to kidney donors is needed. Therefore, we also evaluated whether there were any changes in donor attitudes before and after providing an accurate and detailed description of live donor kidney transplants. This survey will serve as a basis for listening to social consensus on the current support of living kidney donors.

Material And Methods

Ethics statements

The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of the Seoul National University Hospital (approval number: H-1903-116-1019) and the National Evidence-based Healthcare Collaborating Agency in 2019, and it is reported in accordance with the STROBE checklist. The study was conducted in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. Informed consent was obtained from participants before they replied to the questionnaire.

Recruitment

We conducted a web-based survey to assess the attitude of the general population toward live donor kidney transplants. Survey recruitment was conducted from February-May 2020. Eligible participants were required to be (1) aged more than 19 years and (2) a resident of South Korea. All respondents were asked to read a summary page explaining the purpose and content of the questionnaire prior to starting the survey. Respondents read the study description and then chose whether to participate in the study.

The sampling frame was developed by a research company (Hankook Research Inc., Seoul, Korea), which sent a questionnaire via email and collected the responses through a computer-assisted web interview. The participants were randomly anonymized and extracted after proportional allocation by region, sex, and age based on the resident registration population status in January 2020.

Questionnaire design

Some contents of the questionnaire were extracted from the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and some parts of the questionnaire were developed by the study researchers in consultation with nephrologists.^[12, 14] In the refinement of the survey questions and layout, we obtained feedback from two experienced transplantation coordinators on the comprehensibility, usability, and time taken to complete the survey from the perspective of the target participants. The questionnaire was written in Korean. Only completed questionnaires were submitted.

Measures

The questionnaire included demographic items regarding age, sex, residence, religion, educational attainment, marital status, underlying disease, and the number of family members. The contents of the survey also included prior recognition of live donor kidney transplantation, purpose and recipients of donation, expected changes after donation, and the need for support after donor nephrectomy. We asked all participants of this study to read a detailed explanation provided to living kidney donors before kidney donation; it contained the precise surgical procedures of donor nephrectomy, possible perioperative complications, and possible long-term adverse medical outcomes. After presenting the description to living kidney donors during the survey, the questionnaire was conducted with the same question to investigate whether there was any change in responses. All of the questionnaire contents can be found in the supplementary digital content.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the survey responses. The chi-square test was used to compare categorical variables between groups. For each questionnaire, a frequency analysis was performed, and McNemar's^[15] and paired t-tests were used to determine whether there was a difference in responses before and after the description of kidney donation operation and before and after kidney donation. We examined Cronbach's alpha coefficient to estimate the internal consistency of the item, which was confirmed to be 0.810. All statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics software (version 23.0; IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results

Baseline characteristics of the respondents

In total, 1,000 participants completed the survey, and their baseline characteristics are summarized in Table 1. The median age of the study participants was 47 ± 15.2 years, and 491 (49.1%) were men. Of the respondents, 88.9% lived in metropolitan or small-medium-sized cities, and 57.9% graduated from college or beyond. Overall, 71.3% had not been diagnosed with any chronic disease. The most significant number of respondents were non-religious (46.7%), followed by Christians (24.6%), Buddhists (15.9%), and Catholics (11.9%).

The survey was conducted with the same questions after exposing the description provided to the donor during transplantation consultations to check whether there were any changes in the responses. After reading the explanation regarding kidney transplants, 83.8% of respondents answered that they fully understood living donor kidney transplantation. Of those who answered an open-ended question asking if they had any further questions, 6.4% of participants were curious about the side effects after donation, and 4.4% asked about the reward and social support for donors.

Awareness and perceptions of live donor kidney transplantation

In the initial survey, 811 (81.1%) respondents were aware of living kidney donation. In a question regarding their level of awareness of live donor kidney transplantation, more than half of the participants replied that they knew very well (4.6%) or to a certain extent (52.9%), while the other 42.5% said that they did not know well or had only heard of it (Figure 1). Regarding the safety of kidney donation, 31.9% of the participants thought it was relatively safe, and 22.3% thought it was unsafe (Figure 2A). Many survey participants considered that kidney donation would affect donors' long-term health (82.6%, Figure 2B).

Interestingly, the participants tended to perceive live kidney donation as safer after reading a detailed description of living donor transplantation compared with their initial response (Figure 2A). Similarly, the proportion of respondents that believed kidney donation may not affect donors' health was increased, although the majority still worried about the adverse effect on the overall health status after kidney donation (Figure 2B).

Individual willingness to donate a kidney

When asked if they were willing to donate their kidneys, 511 (51.1%) answered positively. The distribution of religion, marital status, and chronic disease status did not differ significantly depending on the willingness to donate a kidney (Table 2). When multiple choices were allowed, participants wanted to donate their kidneys in the order of their offspring (86.3%), spouse (85.5%), sibling (80.2%), parent (75.9%), a close friend (31.9%), relative (19.0%), and others (6.8%).

Among the 511 participants willing to donate a kidney, the most common reason to donate a kidney was philanthropic causes, including self-satisfaction after saving someone they love (69.7%) and promoting the recipient's health (67.7%). Only 19% of them considered kidney donation to have no possible adverse health effects (Figure 3A).

Among the 136 participants who were not willing to donate a kidney, the most common reasons for reluctance to donate a kidney were possible complications driven by surgical procedures and hospitalization that were never needed for their own sake in substance. They reported fear of adverse physical complications after nephrectomy (69.1%) and long-term adverse medical outcomes (54.4%). Additionally, 33.8% of the respondents answered that they were afraid of affecting their economic status after the donation (Figure 3B). There was no statistically significant difference in the willingness to donate kidneys after providing detailed explanations regarding kidney transplantation ($P=0.076$).

Opinions on social support for living kidney donors

Initially, most participants were more likely to agree that the government should provide social and economic support to living kidney donors (yes, 73.2%; no, 8.3%; unsure, 18.5% of the total 1,000 participants). When asked what kind of support should be provided to the donors by allowing duplicate responses, the results were in the following order: support for nephrectomy and hospitalization expenses (74.2%), support of hospital expenses for follow-up monitoring of renal function after donor nephrectomy (70.1%), justification of sick leave within a certain period after donor nephrectomy (66.0%), support for kidney-related tests of national health examination after donor nephrectomy (64.5%), and support for salary during a leave of work (55.7%). Finally, 73.2% of the respondents agreed that there was a need for socioeconomic support for living kidney donors, which increased to 81.3% after reading the explanation of donor nephrectomy and possible short-term and long-term complications (Figure 4A; $P < 0.001$, McNemar's test).

Opinions related to discrimination after live kidney donation

In a survey on the possibility of social disadvantages due to donations, 253 (25.3%) of the participants thought they would be discriminated against or disadvantaged at work after donation, and the main reason for discrimination is sick leave that living donors might not need. In total, 536 (53.6%) respondents answered that there would be no disadvantages before reading the description regarding live kidney donations. The proportion of respondents who answered "there will be disadvantages" significantly increased from 25.3% to 29.2% when comparing before and after exposure to the description (Figure 4B).

Discussion

Surveys of the general population are essential, considering that this group can be potential kidney donors and the basis for social consensus. The current survey provides the only published data on perceptions and attitudes toward living donor kidney transplantation in the Korean population. We found that more than half of the respondents were willing to donate to their loved ones who needed a kidney, and most of the participants had positive thoughts on social-economic support for living kidney donors.

Irving et al. reported that the significant factors that influence the decision to be an organ donor are religious beliefs, cultural aspects, family/relational ties, body integrity, interaction with the health system, and knowledge.^[16] Asia has the lowest deceased donor organ donation rate in the world compared to other regions.^[17, 18] Traditionally, since Korea belongs to the Confucian-influenced society, deceased donor transplantation is not immensely active because of the belief that body integrity, i.e., the body created by their parents, must be preserved.^[19, 20] Additionally, the reasons why deceased donor transplantation has not been performed in Korea are as follows: 1) the leading cause of brain death, such as death from head trauma caused by traffic or cerebrovascular accident, is high; and 2) the rapid transition to an aging society has led to an increase in the number of brain deaths in elderly patients with

various underlying diseases, so organs that can be donated are often limited.^[19-22] Apart from this, familial common good and mutual obligation are also strongly emphasized in many Asian countries; therefore, the number of living donor kidney transplants is significantly higher than that in other countries when considering the total number of transplantations, even without any special encouragement.^[22] In this study, the willingness to donate a kidney was about half, and the targets of donations mainly were family members. There seems to be no great reluctance to donate a kidney to family members, probably because this may have originated from the aforementioned Asian culture that values family relations. In this study, there was no significant difference between the willingness to donate kidneys and religious life.

Unlike in Western countries, living kidney donation was not encouraged in Korea because it was already performed based on a family-centered community culture in Korea. Ironically, the various disadvantages that live donors have after donor nephrectomy are not well known because the culture emphasizes the common good of the family community. The economic influence on donors is rarely considered but is understood by considering all possible direct and indirect expenses incurred, including travel for tests, appointments, hospital admission, incidental medical costs, lifelong regular health check-ups, and economic consequences of lost or impaired ability to work.^[23-25] Nevertheless, donors still receive no benefits or social support in Korea. Reimbursement policies for donors may be a practical approach to alleviate kidney shortages.^[26] Recent policies for reimbursement of the economic consequences incurred by donors have emerged mainly in Western countries, including the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada, rather than in Asian countries.^[23] However, there is no national reimbursement policy for live donors in Korea.

One thing to note in this study is that more participants responded that they needed socioeconomic support after providing detailed information on live kidney donation. Even before reading the detailed information about live kidney transplants, 73.2% of respondents already agreed to economic/social support for donors, and after reading the description, this proportion increased to 81.3% (Figure 4A). We found that the general population judged that it is reasonable to appropriately compensate for the disadvantages that living kidney donors may experience after donor nephrectomy.

In particular, according to previous reports, lack of knowledge regarding organ donation and the process was usually reported as one of the main obstacles for transplantation.^[16] Therefore, we tried to clarify whether the general population has the same attitudes toward live kidney donation, even after receiving accurate information. One of the main points of this study was to assess for any changes in potential donors' attitudes towards live kidney donations when exposed to detailed information on donor nephrectomy and possible associated peri- and postoperative morbidities. Interestingly, the proportion of respondents who thought live kidney donation was safe increased by >50% after reading the detailed explanation of the donation procedures, including adverse events. The low absolute numbers or proportions of surgery-related complications may allow the general population to consider donor nephrectomy more easily. However, they would not have occurred without kidney donation, which is only

beneficial for the recipients and not for donors themselves. Therefore, it is necessary to emphasize that caution is essential even when minor medical complications are possible, and this must be included in the detailed explanation of live kidney donation before people decide whether to donate.

Some limitations of the present study should be noted. First, the survey was not validated or standardized. To the best of our knowledge, there are no adequate references in previous studies. Further research on the perception of the general population for live kidney donation should be performed to validate or standardize our survey. Additionally, the relatively small number of participants who responded to our questionnaire could introduce selection bias and limit generalizability, although we tried to balance the demographic factors of responders. In particular, since this survey was conducted via only e-mail, it is possible that individuals who were not familiar with electronic devices were excluded. However, age, sex, and the proportion of metropolitan residents of the total respondents did not differ significantly from the general population.

Since living donor kidney transplants are one of the best treatment alternatives to dialysis in patients with ESKD, the number of kidney donors will likely continue to increase. It is essential to continue to understand public perceptions and attitudes to promote “safe” and “impartial” live kidney donation. In this study, it was found that most of the general population had no objection to providing socioeconomic support to living kidney donors, although they recognized live kidney donation as relatively safe. Therefore, it is necessary to make every effort to make a safe and impartial live kidney donation without socioeconomic disadvantages to the donor based on social consensus.

Declarations

Authors' Contributions Statement

The corresponding author attests that all listed authors meet the authorship criteria and that no others meeting the criteria have been omitted. Funding acquisition: HL, IC, and HJK; study design: EK and HL; acquisition of data: EK, JL, SP, YK, HJK, and HL; data analysis: EK, JL, DKK, KWJ, YCK, and YSK; writing the manuscript: EK; review, revision, and final approval: IC and HL. All authors were involved in drafting this article and revising it critically for important intellectual content, and all authors approved the final version to be submitted for publication. EK and JL contributed equally to this work.

Ethics approval and consent to participate:

The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of the Seoul National University Hospital (approval number: H-1903-116-1019) and the National Evidence-based Healthcare Collaborating Agency in 2019. The study was conducted in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. Informed consent was obtained from participants before they replied to the questionnaire.

Consent for publication: Not applicable

Availability of data and materials: The data underlying this article can be shared at reasonable request to the corresponding author.

Conflict of interest statement: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Funding: This study was supported by the National Evidence-based healthcare Collaborating Agency (project number NECA-A-20-005). The funder had no role in performing the study, and the study was independently performed by the authors.

Acknowledgments: None.

Authors' information: Not applicable

References

1. Mjøen, G. et al.. Long-term risks for kidney donors. *Kidney Int.***86**(1), 162-167 (2014).
2. Aikawa, A. Current status and future aspects of kidney transplantation in Japan. *Ren. Replace. Ther.***4**(1), 50 (2018).
3. KOTRY Annual Data Report 2019. Preprint at <http://www.kotry.org/eng/> (2019)
4. Horvat, L.D., Shariff, S.Z., Garg, A.X. Global trends in the rates of living kidney donation. *Kidney Int.***75**(10), 1088-1098 (2009).
5. International Registry in Organ Donation and Transplantation. Preprint at www.irodat.org
6. Yoo, K.D. et al. Maternal and fetal outcomes of pregnancies in kidney donors: A 30-year comparative analysis of matched non-donors in a single center. *Kidney Res. Clin. Pract.***37**(4), 356-365 (2018).
7. Kim, Y. et al. Long-term Mortality Risks Among Living Kidney Donors in Korea. *Am. J. Kidney Dis.***75**(6), 919-925 (2020).
8. Mjøen, G. et al. Long-term risks for kidney donors. *Kidney Int.***86**(1), 162-167 (2014).
9. Cheng, X.S., Glasscock, R.J., Lentine, K.L., Chertow, G.M. & Tan, J.C. Donation, Not Disease! A Multiple-Hit Hypothesis on Development of Post-Donation Kidney Disease. *Curr. Transplant Rep.***4**(4), 320-326 (2017).
10. Kang, E. et al. Metabolic risks in living kidney donors in South Korea. *Kidney Res. Clin. Pract.* (2021).
11. Kim, J.Y. et al. Long-Term Outcome of Live Kidney Donation in South Korea. *Ann. Transplant.* **25**, e923065 (2020).
12. Lee, H. et al. *National Evidence-based Healthcare Collaborating Agency*. Development of medical management guidelines for the safety of living kidney donors in Korea. https://www.neca.re.kr/SKIN_DIR/doc.html?fn=e5a80ca4-fb9a-48f8-86c7-7d59090e7459.pdf&rs=/upload/synap/202109/ (2020)
13. Park, S. et al. Economic Impact of Donating a Kidney on Living Donors: A Korean Cohort Study. *Am. J. Kidney Dis.* (2021).

14. Kweon, S. *et al.* Data resource profile: the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES). *Int. J. Epidemiol.***43**(1), 69-77 (2014).
15. Mc, N.Q. Note on the sampling error of the difference between correlated proportions or percentages. *Psychometrika* **12**(2), 153-157 (1947).
16. Irving, M.J. *et al.* Factors that influence the decision to be an organ donor: a systematic review of the qualitative literature. *Nephrol. Dial. Transplant.* **27**(6), 2526-2533 (2012).
17. Chen, C.L., Kabiling, C.S., Concejero, A.M. Why does living donor liver transplantation flourish in Asia? *Nat. Rev. Gastroenterol. Hepatol.* **10**(12), 746-751 (2013).
18. Mañalich, R., Paez, G., Valero, R. & Manyalich, M. IRODaT: the International Online Registry for Organ Donation and Transplantation 2007. *Transplant. Proc.***41**(6), 2030-2034 (2009).
19. Tai, M.C. An Asian perspective on organ transplantation. *Wien. Med. Wochenschr.***159**(17-18), 452-456 (2009).
20. Oliver, M., Woywodt, A., Ahmed, A. & Saif, I. Organ donation, transplantation and religion. *Nephrol. Dial. Transplant.***26**(2), 437-444 (2011).
21. Won-Hyun, C. Status of Organ Donation and Solution of Organ Shortage in Korea. *Korean J. Transplant.***32**(3), 38-48 (2018).
22. Lin, Y.P., Chen, J., Lee, W.C., Chiang, Y.J. & Huang, C.W. Understanding family dynamics in adult-to-adult living donor liver transplantation decision-making in Taiwan: Motivation, communication, and ambivalence. *Am. J. Transplant.***21**(3), 1068-1079 (2021).
23. Klarenbach, S., Garg, A.X. & Vlaicu S. Living organ donors face financial barriers: a national reimbursement policy is needed. *CMAJ.* **174**(6), 797-798 (2006).
24. Hanson, C.S. *et al.* Identifying Outcomes that Are Important to Living Kidney Donors: A Nominal Group Technique Study. *Clin. J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.***13**(6), 916-926 (2018).
25. Lentine, K.L., Lam, N.N. & Segev, D.L. Risks of Living Kidney Donation: Current State of Knowledge on Outcomes Important to Donors. *Clin. J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.***14**(4), 597-608 (2019).
26. Siddique, A.B., Apte, V., Fry-Revere, S., Jin, Y. & Koizumi, N. The impact of country reimbursement programmes on living kidney donations. *BMJ Glob. Health.* **5**(8), e002596 (2020).

Tables

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of survey participants

Variables	Data (n=1,000)
Sex	
Male	491 (49.1)
Female	509 (50.9)
Age	
≥20 and <30	167 (16.7)
≥30 and <40	161 (16.1)
≥40 and <50	193 (19.3)
≥50 and <60	199 (19.9)
≥60	280 (28.0)
Regional scale	
Metropolitan	441 (44.1)
Small-medium sized cities	448 (44.8)
Town	111 (11.1)
Educational attainment	
High school graduates and below	421 (42.1)
College or beyond	579 (57.9)
Job	
Agriculture/forestry/fishing	11 (1.1)
Self-employment	59 (5.9)
Sales and service	91 (9.1)
Production and labor	98 (9.8)
Management/professional	355 (35.5)
Housewives	157 (15.7)
Students	62 (6.2)
Unemployed/retired/others	167 (16.7)
Household income	
Less than \$1,600	193 (19.3)
\$1,600 to <\$3,200	397 (39.7)

\$3,200 to \$4,800	227 (22.7)
More than \$4,800	151 (15.1)
Unknown	32 (3.2)
Religions	
Buddhism	159 (15.9)
Christianity	246 (24.6)
Catholicism	119 (11.9)
Others	9 (0.09)
None	467 (46.7)
Presence of chronic disease	
Yes	287 (28.7)
No	713 (71.3)
National Health Insurance System	
National Health Insurance (Community)	279 (27.9)
National Health Insurance (Workplace)	618 (61.8)
Full-aided	19 (1.9)
Partial-aided	6 (0.6)
Unsubscribed/unknown	77 (7.7)

Data are presented number (%) for categorical variables.

Table 2. Characteristics according to willingness of kidney donation

	Willing to date	Do not intend to donate	Undetermined	Total	<i>P</i>
	(N=511)	(N=136)	(N=353)	(N=1000)	
Marital status					0.748
Married	370 (72.4%)	94 (69.1%)	254 (72.0%)	718 (71.8%)	
Unmarried	141 (27.6%)	42 (30.9%)	99 (28.0%)	282 (28.2%)	
Religion					0.127
Buddhism	78 (15.3%)	19 (14.0%)	62 (17.6%)	159 (15.9%)	
Christianity	134 (26.2%)	34 (25.0%)	78 (22.1%)	246 (24.6%)	
Christianity	65 (12.7%)	13 (9.6%)	41 (11.6%)	119 (11.9%)	
Others	1 (0.2%)	2 (1.5%)	6 (1.7%)	9 (0.9%)	
None	233 (45.6%)	68 (50.0%)	166 (47.0%)	467 (46.7%)	
Dedication in religious life					0.655
Dedicate very hard	29 (10.4%)	7 (10.3%)	16 (8.6%)	52 (9.8%)	
Dedicate hard	101 (36.3%)	23 (33.8%)	60 (32.1%)	184 (34.5%)	
Pretty well	98 (35.3%)	20 (29.4%)	70 (37.4%)	188 (35.3%)	
Not dedicated well	50 (18.0%)	18 (26.5%)	41 (21.9%)	109 (20.5%)	
Total number of brothers and sisters					0.516
No brothers/sisters	27 (5.3%)	5 (3.7%)	16 (4.5%)	48 (4.8%)	
1	139 (27.2%)	37 (27.2%)	87 (24.6%)	263 (26.3%)	
2	105 (20.5%)	38 (27.9%)	87 (24.6%)	230 (23.0%)	
3 or more	240 (47.0%)	56 (41.2%)	163 (46.2%)	459 (45.9%)	

Chronic disease status				0.772
Diabetes	53 (10.4%)	14 (10.3%)	29 (8.2%)	96 (9.6%)
Hypertension	99 (19.4%)	23 (16.9%)	61 (17.3%)	183 (18.3%)
Chronic kidney disease	3 (0.6%)	2 (1.5%)	3 (0.8%)	8 (0.8%)
No chronic disease	356 (69.7%)	97 (71.3%)	260 (73.7%)	713 (71.3%)
Family history of chronic or end-stage kidney disease				0.55
Yes	34 (6.7%)	8 (5.9%)	16 (4.5%)	58 (5.8%)
No	423 (82.8%)	118 (86.8%)	302 (85.6%)	843 (84.3%)
Unknown	54 (10.6%)	10 (7.4%)	35 (9.9%)	99 (9.9%)
Health insurance enrollment types				0.7
National Health Insurance (Community)	138 (27.0%)	41 (30.1%)	101 (28.6%)	280 (28.0%)
National Health Insurance (Workplace)	324 (63.4%)	83 (61.0%)	211 (59.8%)	618 (61.8%)
Full-aided	12 (2.3%)	1 (0.7%)	6 (1.7%)	19 (1.9%)
Partial-aided	4 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.6%)	6 (0.6%)
Unsubscribed	6 (1.2%)	2 (1.5%)	3 (0.8%)	11 (1.1%)
Unknown	27 (5.3%)	9 (6.6%)	30 (8.5%)	66 (6.6%)
Occupation				0.228
Agriculture/forestry/fishing	6 (1.2%)	1 (0.7%)	4 (1.1%)	11 (1.1%)
Self-employment	32 (6.3%)	13 (9.6%)	14 (4.0%)	59 (5.9%)
Sales and service	53 (10.4%)	10 (7.4%)	28 (7.9%)	91 (9.1%)
Production and labor	49 (9.6%)	10 (7.4%)	39 (11.0%)	98 (9.8%)
Management/professional	178 (34.8%)	52 (38.2%)	125 (35.4%)	355 (35.5%)

Housewives	70 (13.7%)	21 (15.4%)	66 (18.7%)	157 (15.7%)
Students	34 (6.7%)	12 (8.8%)	16 (4.5%)	62 (6.2%)
Unemployed/retired/others	89 (17.4%)	17 (12.5%)	61 (17.3%)	167 (16.7%)
Family monthly income				0.467
Less than \$1,600	94 (18.4%)	30 (22.1%)	69 (19.5%)	193 (19.3%)
\$1,600 to <\$3,200	205 (40.1%)	52 (38.2%)	140 (39.7%)	397 (39.7%)
\$3,200 to \$4,800	128 (25.0%)	21 (15.4%)	78 (22.1%)	227 (22.7%)
More than \$4,800	68 (13.3%)	30 (22.1%)	53 (15.0%)	151 (15.1%)
Unknown	16 (3.1%)	3 (2.2%)	13 (3.7%)	32 (3.2%)

Figures

Figure 1.

Level of awareness of live kidney donation

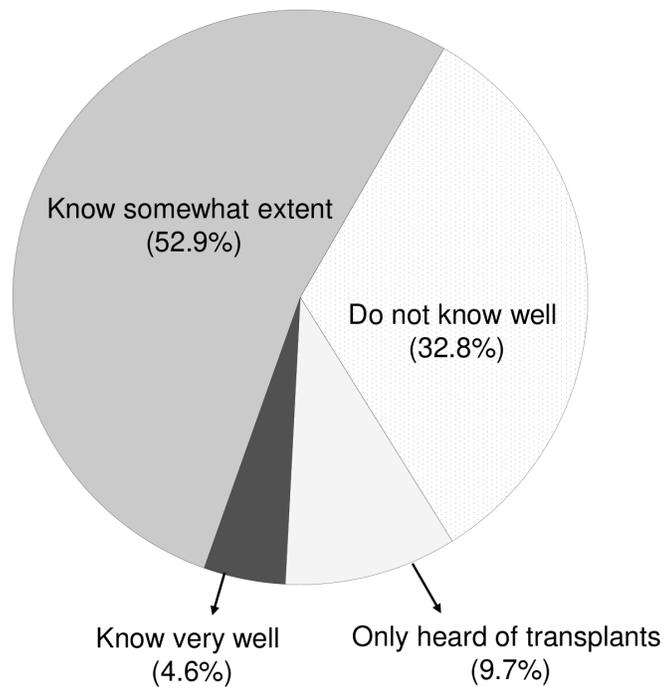


Figure 1

Figure 2. (A)

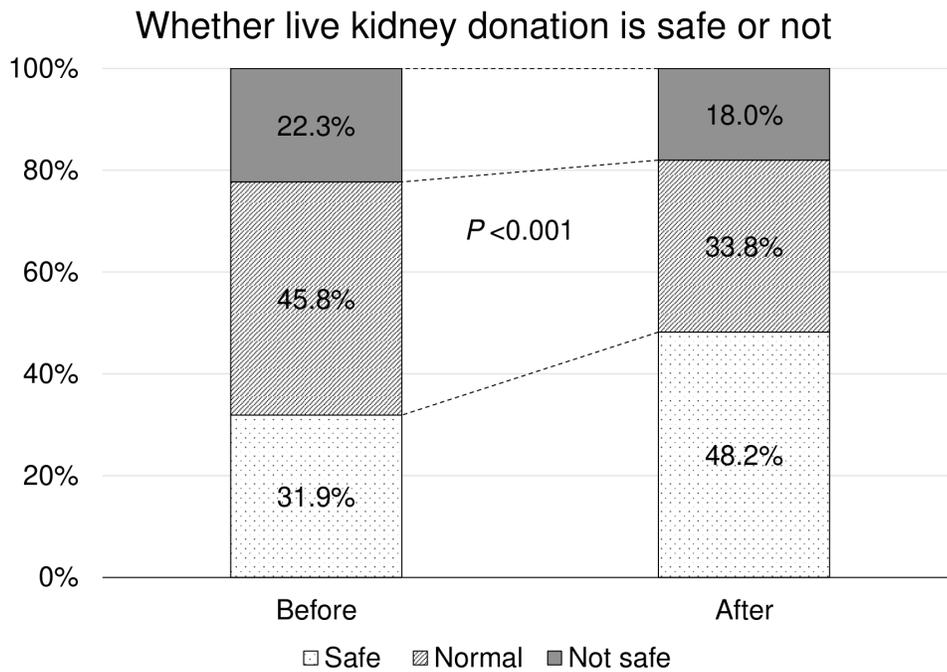


Figure 2

Changes in perception of transplants before and after reading descriptions of living donor kidney transplants

(A) Whether kidney donation is safe

(B) Whether donor's health is affected (figure 2b is not available with this version)

Figure 3. (A)

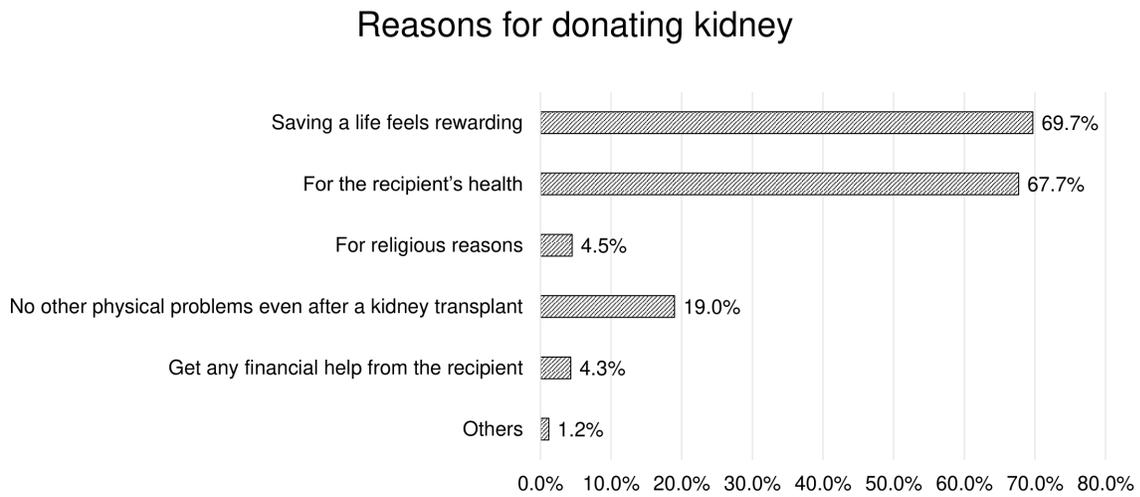


Figure 3. (B)

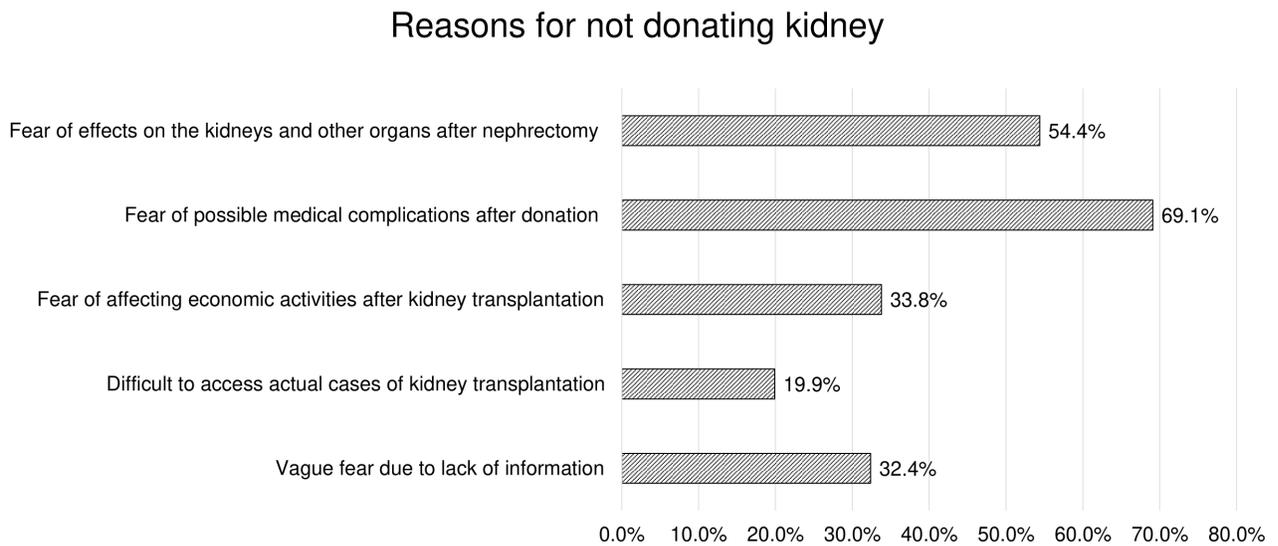


Figure 3

Reasons according to a living kidney donation or not

(A) For donating a kidney

(B) For not donating a kidney

Figure 4. (A)

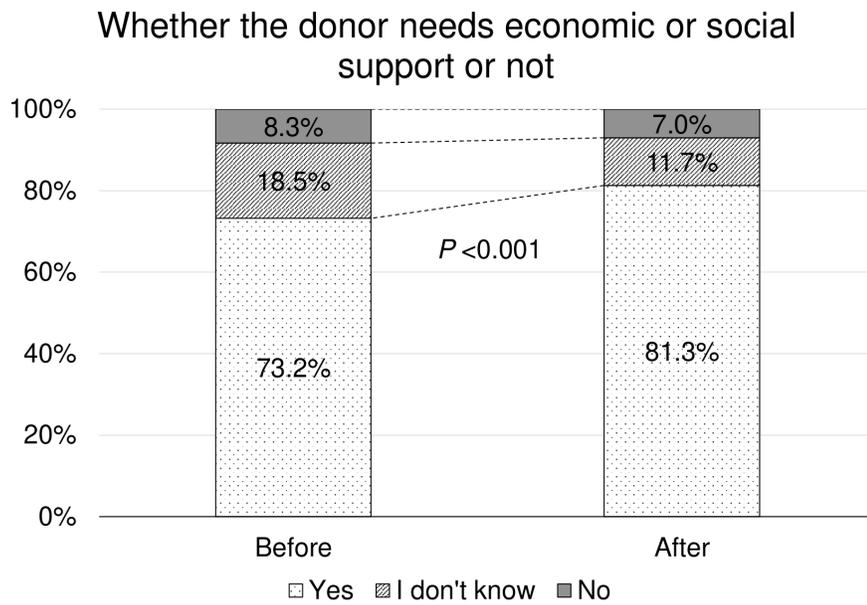


Figure 4. (B)

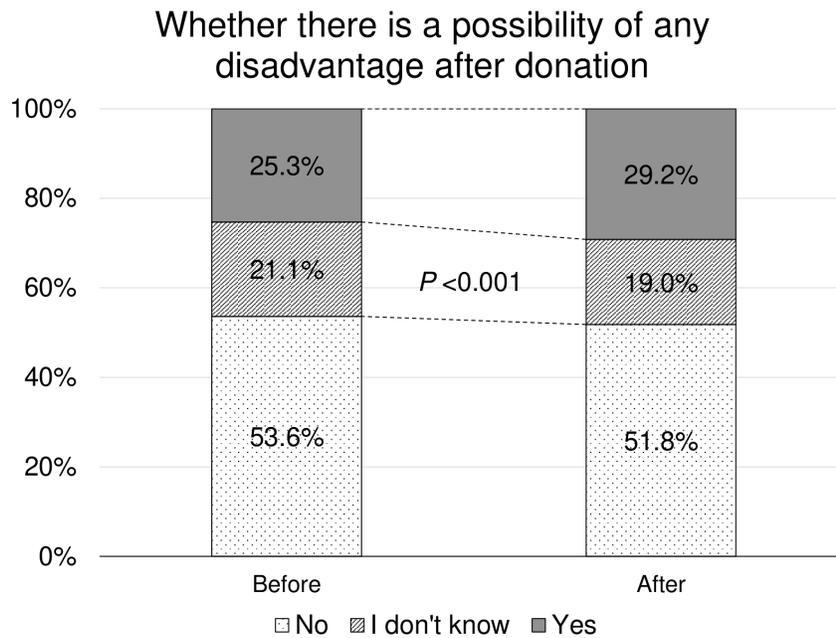


Figure 4

Changes in the need for donor support before and after reading detailed kidney transplant descriptions

(A) Whether the donor needs economic and social support

(B) Whether there is a possibility of a disadvantage after donation

Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- [Supplementarymaterials.docx](#)