Knowledge and attitudes of the Montenegrin population about transplantation
Stefan Martinović\textsuperscript{a}, Milivoje Đurović\textsuperscript{a}, Sehija Dizdarević\textsuperscript{a}, Milovan Roganović\textsuperscript{a}, Snežana Pantović\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a}University of Montenegro, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry

Montenegro is a country where the transplantation system is underdeveloped. The aim of this paper is to examine the knowledge and attitudes of the Montenegrin population about transplantation. The survey was conducted in January 2019 by filling the questionnaire in three Montenegrin municipalities. The results were processed using descriptive statistics. The total number of respondents was 660 (360 female and 300 male) with the average age of 53 years. The largest number of respondents are Orthodox (80\%) and on 1-5 scale they rate their religiosity on average with 3.3. Almost 14\% of respondents think it is possible to transplant the brain, and almost 20\% of them do not know that the liver can be transplanted. Only 70\% of the respondents would donate organs after death, and only 51\% of them would allow the organs of the deceased member of family to be transplanted. Two-thirds of respondents have trust in doctors who deal with transplants in Montenegro, but on the other hand about 80\% of respondents think that doctors would be less likely to save their life if they knew they were registered organ donors. Only 28\% of respondents are sure that the list of patients waiting for a transplant is made on the principle of justice. Our results show that there is insufficient level of knowledge about transplantation among the citizens of Montenegro. Also, the level of trust in the transplantation system is not at a satisfactory level, which requires additional engagement of all those responsible in this medicine area.