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Assess the knowledge regarding blood donation among students

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Abstract

Introduction: Blood Donation is an important part of our healthcare system. Blood donation means that collecting blood from a donor and it is used for treatment purposes. By blood donation we can save many lives. A person can save three lives by donating his blood. Most of the studies surveyed that blood donation is a selfless concern for the wellbeing of others and it is the duty of every individual. To build awareness between people about the need and importance of blood in the life of an individual, National Voluntary Blood Donation Day is celebrated in India on October 1st every year. Every individual should aim at inspiring themselves and others to donate blood, those who have not donated blood but are in good health to start donating blood.

Purpose: The purpose of the study is to find out the knowledge regarding blood donation among undergraduate students in selected colleges of Pune city.

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge regarding blood donation among students
- To associate findings with demographic variables.

Methods: This was a non-experimental descriptive research design and quantitative research approach. 300 undergraduate students were selected from the institute by non-probability convenient sampling technique. Self-structured questionnaire was used and which was divided into two sections consisting of demographic variables and questions related to knowledge regarding blood donation.

Results: Mean score of knowledge regarding blood donation among undergraduate students was 7.41 with 2.17 standard deviation that shows average knowledge.

Conclusion: Knowledge regarding blood donation among undergraduate students was average.

Keywords: Knowledge regarding, blood donation, students

Introduction

Blood is commonly identified as necessary and valuable component for human life. Blood cannot be replaced with any other element. Education has made a change among the students about blood donation. Majority of the population have a misunderstanding that through blood donation there will be risk of getting infections and physical weakness a person donates blood wholeheartedly because he feels that it is the duty of an individual for the benefit of the society. Blood donation is benefit for both the recipients and donors. The donated blood becomes useful for the donor, when it is required for himself^[1].

100% of non-remunerated voluntary blood donation is attained from youth as it is the main focus of World Health Organization by 2020. Therefore, health care system requires more demand for blood which can be provided by the energetic and healthy young generation voluntarily. No any special skill is denominated as a compassionate incident. A person who have good knowledge regarding blood donation will donate blood without any hesitance. About half of the citizens have good strength and are physically fit to donate blood and blood is donated by only four thousand peoples^[2].

Young generations constitute a major part of the population who can provide adequate and safe blood. Developing countries should appreciate young individuals to donate blood voluntarily by not expecting any financial rewards. To cover up the demand for blood all over the country, it is a significant need to assess the knowledge of young healthy and physically fit students for having a clear mind of donating blood voluntarily^[3].

Need for the study

World Health Organization advices that to meet the demand for blood, every country should advance to a process of systemic blood donation. Donated blood can be utilized until 35 days. A country can meet its demand for blood by the contribution of 1 to 3 percentage of population. Blood donation process is safest and it give benefit by reduce in the level of iron in the body which decreases the risk of heart and liver ailments. It gives a sense of acceptance and lowers separation. It helps in removing bad vibes. It provides a chance of free health checkup [3].

In 2016 a study was done by Yenework Acham Jemberu at Ethiopia for evaluating awareness and approach regarding donation of blood. The investigator used cluster sampling to select samples of the study. The sample size was 845 adults. Findings revealed that male adults were having good knowledge than females. Overall result of the study about knowledge regarding blood donation was 56.5% [4].

Majority of population consist of adults so we have to focus more on them. They are the future generation to build up the society healthy and fit. Making the youth more knowledgeable regarding blood donation is better and effective. Every individual is a good source of energy. It is possible to get good amount of voluntary blood donors from younger generation. If they have good knowledge regarding blood donation then they can get inspired and motivated themselves and others in donating blood. Therefore the investigators desired to conduct a study for checking knowledge of undergraduate participants regarding donation of blood.

Objective of the study

- To assess the knowledge of students regarding blood donation.
- To associate findings with demographic variables.

Methodology

A non-experimental descriptive research method was adopted to conduct the study among 300 students of selected colleges of Pune city with non-probability convenient sampling technique.

Sample criteria

Inclusion Criteria

Undergraduate students from selected colleges of Pune city.

Exclusion Criteria

Those who donated blood more than 5 times Medical students are excluded from the study.

Description of Tool

The process of data collection has some standardized way to collect information from the samples. There is a specific tool constructed for a particular technique of data collection. Research tool means that the instrument developed by the researcher under the study objectives to conduct a study accurately. We took self-adapted set of questions to collect information from the samples. Questionnaire used was separated into two parts, one is demographic variables of students and 14 will assess knowledge of undergraduate students about blood donation. In this, correct answers were scored as ‘1’ and the incorrect answers will be ‘0’. Therefore, the total score was divided as 0-4 (poor), 5-9 (average) and 10-14 (good).

Section I: Frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variables.

Section II: Assessment of knowledge in undergraduate students regarding blood donation.

Result: 300 students were selected as samples of the study. Mean score of knowledge regarding blood donation among undergraduate students was 7.41 with 2.17 standard deviation that shows average knowledge. Stream of education, year in which the student is studying and have you ever donated blood were associated with our study findings and rest of others were not associated.

Section I

Frequency and Percentage distribution of selected demographic variables

Table 1: Shows the Frequency & Percentage distribution of demographic variables, N=300

S. No.	Demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Age		
	18-20	260	86.7
	21-22	26	8.7
	23-24	14	4.6
2	Gender		
	male	138	46
	female	162	54
3	Education		
	engineering	0	0
	commerce	224	74.7
	computer science	53	17.7
	others	23	7.6
4	Year of course		
	1st year	127	42.3
	2nd year	55	18.3
	3rd year	116	38.7
	4th year	2	0.7
5	Have you ever donated blood		
	yes	48	16
	no	252	84

6	If yes how many times		
	0	240	80
	1	39	13
	2	13	4.4
	3	7	2.3
	4	1	0.3
7	Have you ever attended any organized camp on blood donation		
	yes	90	30
	no	210	70

Section-II Assessment of knowledge in undergraduate students regarding blood donation

Table 2: Shows that 77% of the students have average knowledge regarding blood donation, 16% have good knowledge and 7% have poor knowledge. N=300

Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	21	7
Average	231	77
Good	48	16

Table 3: Shows the item wise analysis of the data, majority (86.7%) of the students corrected the question no. 11 i.e., ‘what are the side effects of blood donation? N=300

Question Number	Correct Answers	Percentage
Q1	244	81.33
Q2	173	57.66
Q3	40	13.3
Q4	183	61
Q5	68	22.7
Q6	49	16.33
Q7	166	55.33
Q8	92	30.7
Q9	200	66.7
Q10	127	42.33
Q11	260	86.7
Q12	130	43.33
Q13	196	65.33
Q14	125	41.7

Table 4: Contains analysis of the knowledge regarding blood donation among the students. N=300

	Mean Score	Standard Deviation	Level Of Knowledge
Knowledge regarding blood donation among students	7.41	2.17	Average

Section-III

Table 5: Association of knowledge regarding blood donation among students with demographic variables, N= 300

Demographic variables	d. f	Chi-square/ Fishers exact	p value	Remark
Age	4	F= 4.843415513	0.303744623	Not associated
Gender	2	Chi= 2.429967376	0.296714854	Not associated
Stream of education	6	F= 14.70044267	0.022719028	Associated
Year in which the student is studying	6	F= 14.86510568	0.02133224	Associated
Have you ever donated blood	2	Chi= 7.639210987	0.021936453	Associated
If yes, how many times	8	F= 7.06875779	0.529232752	Not associated
Have you ever attended any organized camp on blood donation	2	F= 1.676200783	0.432531385	Not associated

Interpretation

The ‘p’ value was more than the level of significance 0.05 for four variables i.e., age, gender, it yes how many times and have you ever attended any organized camp on blood donation. The ‘p’ value was less than 0.05 for three variables i.e., stream of education, year in which the student is studying and have you ever donated blood.

Discussion

Result of the present study is supported by following research studies. A descriptive study was conducted by Dr. E. Premila and Dr.

K. Suresh Kanna in 2017 on 80 undergraduate students from selected college at Karaikal about knowledge regarding blood donation. A semi-structured and pretested questionnaire was used for data collection. About 4% of students had adequate knowledge regarding blood donation, 55% had moderate knowledge and 41% had inadequate knowledge.

The descriptive research study were accomplished by Mrigendra Amatya (2013) about awareness and approach regarding donation of blood with college students, Nepal. The sample size was 177. The questionnaire used for collecting data was self-administered, structured questions. The result of the study revealed that approximately 32.4% of samples are

having average intelligence regarding donation of blood.

In this study we had done a non-experimental descriptive study for evaluating awareness regarding donation of blood in 300 samples by using non-probability convenient sampling technique from the selected university college. Findings of the study showed that 77% of students had average knowledge, 16% had good knowledge and 7% had poor knowledge regarding blood donation.

Conclusion

In the present study we had done study to assess the knowledge regarding blood donation. Firstly we gave the tool for validation to five experts and then reliability and pilot study was conducted by ensuring that tool is ready for final data collection and the study was done. Data collected was gathered in respect to objectives and the data was analyzed. In the present study, we conducted study on 300 samples and the findings revealed that majority of 77% students have average knowledge, 16% had good knowledge and 7% have poor knowledge regarding blood donation.

Limitations

1. Limited period of time for research study
2. While collecting data some students were not interested to participate in the study
3. It is limited to the researchers knowledge

Recommendations

1. A related survey might be organized for evaluating the awareness and attitude among students about donation of blood
2. A study could be done for checking the knowledge towards blood donation among students of medical and non-medical colleges.
3. A study may be carried among student motivation as well as beliefs on blood donation.
4. A non-experimental study shall be developed to evaluate attitude among urban and rural people regarding blood donation.

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