

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF NURSING STUDENTS TOWARDS VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION AT GOVT. COLLEGE OF NURSING, JODHPUR.

Manoj Kumar Yadav

Vice-Principal Rajshree college of Nursing, Jaipur

Corresponding

Manoj Kumar Yadav

Vice-Principal Rajshree College of Nursing, Jaipur

Email: manojkumaryadav2864@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: - Blood donors in India, largely fall into one of three categories -voluntary, replacement and professional (paid) donors. A voluntary donor is one who is not paid for the donated blood and donates for unselfish reasons. A replacement donor is also a non remunerated donor who donates blood for a particular patient in an emergency situation. Replacement donors are usually family members, colleagues or friends of the concerned patient. Voluntary donation system is by far the best and it needs to be strengthened. Thus, the **Method and Material:-**The descriptive research design was used as inlays the base for future rigorous research. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 150 students at Government College of nursing, Jodhpur.

Results:-The finding showed that out of 150 nursing students 7.33%of the nursing students had poor knowledge, 87.33%of the nursing students had average knowledge and 5.33%of the nursing students had good knowledge regarding voluntary blood donation.

The overall maximum score of knowledge was of 20 and overall mean score, mean%, and SD were 11.38, 57.3% and 8.27 consequently.

Conclusion: study of understanding the various factors that could change the perception and knowledge about blood donation among the college students may prove to be useful for the successful implementation of a blood donation program in the state, especially in improving the voluntary blood donation system.

Keywords: - Knowledge, attitude, blood donation, Nursing students and Information booklet.

Introduction:-Blood is a vital element of human body, without which the human body cannot imagine, absence of blood would stop working. The average adult has about five-six liters of blood in the body. Blood is not merely a red-colored substance, it's a life matrix. In major terms it consists of two components namely: plasma and cells like RBC, WBC, and Platelets.

- Two out of ten persons receiving hospital treatment require blood transfusion.
- To save the life of a seriously injured person, 10- 40 units of blood may be required.
- People with sickle cell anemia require at least 30 units of blood per year.
- In major procedures, e.g. cardiac surgery, repair of ruptured uterus, etc., the requirements of blood may be in excess of ten units.
- Leukemia patients may require 50 blood units.

Thus, availability and safety of blood and blood products are two very important issues of concern. The study shows that 76% doctors whereas 41% paramedics were blood donors. From the non-donor 40% of doctors and 63.3% paramedics stated the reason for their non-donation as —no one had ever asked them to donate and no one close has ever needed blood. This study also suggests that there is an association between level of awareness and blood donation.

The professional donor system was banned in our country with effect from January 1, 1998 as per the Honorable Supreme Court Judgment. Despite this notion, family/replacement donors still provide more than 45% of the blood collected in India. Such donors are supposed to be associated with a significantly higher prevalence of transfusion-transmissible infections (TTIs) including HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis and malaria. Blood donors in India, largely fall into one of three categories -voluntary, replacement and professional (paid) donors. A voluntary donor is one who is not paid for the donated blood and donates for unselfish reasons.

Objectives:

1. To assess the knowledge of students towards voluntary blood donation.
2. To assess the attitude of students towards voluntary blood donation.
3. To find out the relationship of knowledge and attitude toward voluntary blood donation with selected variables: age, sex, education standard, branch, parental education, place of residence, socioeconomic status.

Methodology:

Keeping in mind the objectives of the study descriptive research design was used as it lays the base for future rigorous research. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 150 students at Government College of nursing Jodhpur. The pilot study was conducted on 15 students. The tool developed and used for data collection contained socio-demographic data(7 variables), structured knowledge questionnaire(20 questions) to assess knowledge and five point likert scale consisting of 20 statements to assess the attitude of students towards voluntary blood donation.

Results:

the level of knowledge was classified in Three aspects includes poor (0-35%), average (35-70%), good (70%-above). The majority of the subjects 87.33% (131) was average knowledge and 5.33% (8) subjects was good knowledge and 7.33%(11) had poor knowledge regarding blood donation among students of Govt. college of nursing, Jodhpur.

Table-1: Percentage distribution of overall knowledge level related to Blood donation among nursing student

N-150

S.NO.	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PERCENTAGE SCORE	SCORE	
			FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	POOR	0-35	11	7.33%
2.	AVERAGE	35-70	131	87.33%
3.	GOOD	70-100	8	5.33%

Table-2

Area wise Mean, Mean% and Standard deviation of knowledge scores regarding voluntary blood donation.

S.NO.	AREA	MAXIMUM SCORE	MEAN SCORE	MEAN %	S.D.
1.	Knowledge related to introduction and function of blood	13	7.68	59.07%	3.35
2.	Knowledge related to component of blood	3	1.2	40%	.36
3.	Knowledge related to types of blood group	4	2.5	62.5%	4.38
	TOTAL	20	11.38		8.27

Table no. 3 depicted mean, mean %, standard deviation and overall knowledge scores. Knowledge introduction & functions of blood maximum score was of 13 and overall mean score, mean%, and SD were 7.68, 59.7% and 3.35. Knowledge related to component of blood maximum score was of 3 and overall mean score, mean%, and SD were 1.2, 40% and .36. Knowledge related to types of blood groups maximum score was of 4 and overall mean score, mean%, and SD were 2.5, 62.5% and 4.38. Finally overall maximum score was of 20 and overall mean score, mean%, and SD were 11.38, 57.3% and 8.27 consequently.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OVERALL ATTITUDE LEVEL RELATED TO VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION AMONG NURSING STUDENTS

Table no-4

N-150

GRADING OF ATTITUDE SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
NEGATIVE ATTITUDE	72	48%
UNCERTAIN ATTITUDE	23	15.33%
POSITIVE ATTITUDE	55	36.67%

Table no-4 showing Frequency and percentage of students according to arbitrarily grade of attitude score

Table no-5 Area wise Mean, Mean% and Standard deviation of attitude scores regarding voluntary blood donation

S.NO.	AREA	MAXIMUM SCORE	MEAN SCORE	MEAN %	S.D.
1.	Physical	4	1.84	37%	7.38
2.	Social	7	3.6	51.42%	5.07
3.	Biological	3	2.06	68.66%	3.14
4.	Intellectual	6	3.6	60%	2.34
	Total	20	11.16	55.8%	17.93

Table no. 5 depicted mean, mean %, standard deviation and overall attitude scores. In the area of physical Maximum score was of 4 and overall mean score, mean%, and SD were 1.84, 37% and 7.38. In the area of social Maximum score was of 7 and overall mean score, mean%, and SD were 3.6, 51.42% and 5.07%. In the area of biological Maximum score was of 3 and overall mean score, mean%, and SD were 2.06, 68.66% and 3.14. In the area of intellectual Maximum score was of 6 and overall mean score, mean%, and SD were 3.6, 60% and 2.34. Finally overall maximum score was of 20 and overall mean score, mean%, and SD were 11.16, 55.8% and 17.93 consequently.

Discussion And Conclusion:-

In discussion, major finding of the study are discussed with the objectives, hypothesis & review of literature with the similar study.

The finding showed that out of 150 nursing students 7.33% of the nursing students had poor knowledge, 87.33% of the nursing students had average knowledge and 5.33% of the nursing students had good knowledge regarding voluntary blood donation.

The overall maximum score of knowledge was of 20 and overall mean score, mean%, and SD were 11.38, 57.3% and 8.27 consequently. This reveals that majority of staff nurses had average level of knowledge regarding voluntary blood donation.

The finding showed that out of 150 nursing students 48% of the nursing students had negative attitude, 15.33% of the nursing students had uncertain attitude and 36.67% of the nursing students had positive attitude.

The overall maximum score of practice was of 20 and overall mean score, mean%, and SD were 11.16, 55.8% and 17.93 consequently.

Conclusion-

On the basis of finding of the present study the following conclusion were made. Present study of nursing students towards voluntary blood donation showed that they had average knowledge and negative attitude regarding voluntary blood donation

1. The study showed that there was significant association of level of knowledge and demographic variable such as age, gender, religion Academic Qualification, Place of residence; Family income Information gain about voluntary blood donation.
2. The study showed that there was significant association between attitude and demographic variable such as age, gender, religion Academic Qualification and Family income.

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