



## A study to assess the attitude and deterring factors towards blood donation among students of selected nursing college, Mangalore

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### Abstract

Blood donation is one of the most vital part of health care system. It relates to blood transfusion as a life sustaining and lifesaving procedure as well as a form of therapeutic phlebotomy as a primary medical intervention. over hundred million units of blood are donated each year throughout the world. The aim of the study was to” assess the attitude and deterring factors towards blood donation among students of selected nursing college, mangalore”

### Objectives

- To assess the attitude towards blood donation among students measured by attitude rating scale.
- To determine the deterring factors towards blood donation among the students as measured by a rating scale.
- To find the relationship between attitude and deterring factor scores on blood donation among students.

### Method

Descriptive co-relative research approach was used to co-relate the attitude and deterring factors of blood donation among students studying in a selected nursing college, Mangalore. Non-experimental, descriptive co-relative research design was adopted for the present study.

### Result

After analysis and interpretation of data shows that majority (68.3%) of students had favorable attitude, (28.3%) of students had highly favourable attitude and only (3.33%) of students had unfavourable attitude regarding blood donation

### Conclusion

- The majority (68.3%) of the students had favorable attitude, (28.3%) of students had highly favorable attitude and only (3.33%) of students had unfavorable attitude, regarding blood donation.
- The majority (43.3%) of the students had average and good attitude and only (13.3%) had poor attitude towards deterring factors towards blood donation.

**Keywords:** Attitude, deterring factor, blood donation, students

### Introduction

Blood donation is the procedure when an individual eventfully gives a particular measure of blood to somebody who is in clinical requirement of it. Blood is the most fundamental body liquid, helping in general working of our body parts. Globally the need of blood and blood products are high in demand and its supply is projected to increase substantially that every year people die due to insufficient supply, due to many challenges including lack of awareness, increased population and insufficient donors <sup>[1]</sup>. Blood is required for treatment of accidents, hemorrhage, anemia, leukopenia, burns injuries and diseases like thalassemia and hemolytic anomalies, other than this blood is also used in surgical operations and medical treatments.

Unavailability of blood may cause death. Hence, need of blood donors is tremendous.

### Needs for the study

Blood donation is a vital part of worldwide healthcare system. It relates to blood transfusion as a life- sustaining and life-saving procedure. Over hundred million units of blood are donated each year throughout the world. Every day, blood donors help patient of all ages, accidents and burn victims, heart surgery and organ transplant patient and those battling cancer. The blood is donated to those who feel unwell such as anemia, pregnant or breastfeeding mothers,

heart disease, high or low blood pressure, epilepsy, diabetics, immunized or, major surgeries <sup>[3]</sup>.

There are many factors that lead to drop of blood donors, fear of pain, fear of site of blood, fear of future weakness, fear of possible ill effect, objection from elders, ignorance are reasons for many people hesitant in donation of blood. All this assumptions and misconception can be removed and adequate amount of blood can be made available <sup>[3]</sup>.

Medical personal and students can have a very good source of quickly accessible quality blood if they are willing to be voluntary blood donors. The aim of the study is to assess the attitude and deterring or controlling factors of blood in youth population or among medical students helps in understanding problems of youth and bring powerful useful contribution towards the developing problems in medical field.

### Objectives of The Study

- To assess the attitude towards blood donation among students measured by attitude rating scale.
- To determine the deterring factors towards blood donation among the students as measured by a rating scale.
- To find the relationship between attitude and deterring factor scores on blood donation among students.

## Methodology

### Research approach

Descriptive co-relative research approach was used to correlate the attitude and deterring factors of blood donation among students studying in a selected nursing college, Mangalore.

### Research design

Research Approach Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation of answering.

The research questions is overall plan or blue print, the researchers select to carry out their study [13]. Non-experimental, descriptive co-relative research design was adopted for the present study.

### Variables

Variables are qualities, properties, or characteristics of person, things, or situations that change or vary [14].

The variable identified in this study is dependent variable.

### Dependent variable

In this study, the dependent variable is the attitude and deterring factors on blood donation among students of selected nursing college.

### Setting of the study

Setting is the location for conducting the research; can be natural, partially controlled, or highly controlled [15].

The study was conducted in a selected nursing college, Mangalore. The college has a total strength of 350 nursing students. The area was selected for study on the basis of geographical proximity, visibility of conducting study and availability of the sample.

### Population

The entire population in which the researchers are interested and to which they would like to generalize the research finding [16].

The population selected for present study comprised of 3rd year B. Sc nursing students studying in a selected college of nursing in mangalore.

### Sample and sample size

A sample is a subset of a population selected to participate in the research [17].

In the present study, sample size comprised of 60, 3rd year BSc nursing students studying in selected college of nursing, Mangalore, who met the inclusion criteria.

### Sampling technique

Sample technique is the method used to do sampling of the population that is selected for a study [18]. Purposive sampling technique was found appropriate and was adopted for this study.

### Sampling criteria

#### Inclusion criteria

Student nurses who were studying in 3rd year BSc nursing.  
Student nurses who were willing to participate in the study.

#### Exclusion criteria

Student nurses who were absent at the time of data collection.

### Data collection tool

Tool is the device that investigator uses to collect data.

The tool used for this study is likert rating scale. In this study likert rating scale is used to identify the attitude and deterring factors on blood donation.

### Development of the tool

The tool was prepared on the basis of objectives of the study.

The following steps were adopted in the development of the tool:

- Review of literature
- Discussion with experts
- Construction or preparation of tools
- Content validity
- Preparation of final tool

### Description of the tool

A thorough review of literature related to the topic was done to develop a rating scale [tool]. The tool consisted of two parts. Part one, the attitude towards blood donation and part two, deterring factors towards blood donation.

### Tool

#### Part 1: Attitude scale

In this section, 14 items were selected and framed into a Likert type attitude scale. There were equal number of positively and negatively stated items. It had a 5-point scale with response 'STRONGLY AGREE' [SA], 'AGREE' [A], 'UNCERTAIN' [UN], 'DISAGREE' [DA] and 'STRONGLY DISAGREE' [SD]. There were 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 point for positive statement and reverse scoring was done for negative score items.

The total score was 70. The scores were interpreted as follows:

- 14-27: Highly unfavorable attitude
- 28-41: Unfavorable attitude
- 45-55: Favorable attitude
- 56-70: Highly favorable attitude

#### Part 2: Rating scale on deterring factors

In this section, 15 items were selected and framed into a likert type of rating scale. It had a two-point scale with response, 'AGREE'[A] and 'DISAGREE'[D]. The scores were 1 for 'agree' statement and reverse score (-1) for 'disagree' statement. The total score was [15].

### Data collection

The data collection was done on 27/10/23. Before collecting the data, formal administrative permission was obtained from the principal, and the class coordinator of 3rd year BSc nursing of Athena college of nursing, Mangalore. Tool was given to 60 students after explaining the purpose of the study. Students were assured confidentiality of their answers. It took approximately 30 minutes.

At the end of data collection, investigators thanked the respondents for their co-operation.

### Plan for data analysis

Analysis is a systematic organization and synthesis of research data and testing of research hypothesis using the data. It was decided to analysis the data by both descriptive and inferential statistics on the basis of objective and hypothesis of the study. To compare the data a master data sheet was prepared by the investigator.

- The attitude and deterring factors score of nursing students regarding blood donation, was calculated by using frequency, range mean and standard deviation.

- Co-relation between attitude score and deterring factor score was computed, using Karl Pearson correlation coefficient formula.
- Data were presented in the form of tables and diagram.

**Results**

The description of result is heart of research project. It is the communication of facts, measurements and observations gathered by research worker for achieving the research result, the collected data must be processed and analyzed in an orderly coherent fashion [19].

Analysis is the process of organizing and synthesizing the data in such a way that research questions can be answered and hypothesis tested. The purpose of analysis is to reduce the data in to an intelligible and interpretable form, so that the relation of research problem can be studied and tested [20].

**Objectives of the study**

To asses the attitude towards blood donation among students measured by attitude rating scale.

To determine the deterring factors towards blood donation among students as measured by a rating scale.

To find the relationship between attitude and deterring factors scores on blood donation among students.

**Hypothesis**

All the hypothesis were tested at 0.05 level of significant.

**H1:** There will be significant relationship between attitude and deterring factors regarding blood donation among students. Organization of findings

The data were analyzed and presented under the following heading:

**Section 1:** Determination of attitude and deterring factors score on blood donation.

**Table 1:** Frequency and percentage distribution of nursing students according to the grading of their attitude score  
n=60

Grading	Attitude Score	Frequency	Percentage
Highly unfavorable attitude	14-27	00	0%
Unfavorable attitude	28-41	23.33%	23.33%
Favorable attitude	42-55	68.3%	68.3%
Highly favorable attitude	56-70	17.28%	17.28%
Maximum score	70		

The data presented in the table 1 and figure 1 shows that majority (68.3%) of students had favorable attitude, (28.3%) of students had highly favourable attitude and only (3.33%) of students had unfavourable attitude regarding blood donation.

**Table 2:** Frequency and percentage distribution of nursing students according to grading of deterring factors score on blood donation.  
n=60

Grading	Deterring factor score	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0-5	13.3%	13.3%
Average	6-10	26.43%	43.3%
Good	11-15	26.43%	43.3%
Maximum score	15		

The data presented in table 3 and figure 2 showed that majority (86.6%) i, e (43.3% each) of the students had good and average attitude towards deterring factors and only (13.3%) had negative attitude towards deterring factors score.

**Section 2:** Description of overall mean, median and standard deviation of attitude score and deterring factor score.

**Table 3:** Mean, median and standard diviation of attitude and deterring factors towards blood donation  
n=60

Group	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
Attitude	49.28	48.82	1.552
Deterring Factor	24.29	9.23	15.87

**Table 4:** Mean relationship 'r' value between attitude and deterring factor score towards blood donation  
n=60

Group	Area	Mean score	'r' Value	Inference
Nursing students	Attitude	49.28	-0.029	Not Significant Negative correlation
	Deterring Factor	24.2	0.27	Significant Positive correlation ('r' (59) = 0.27, p < 0.05)

Data in table 4 showed that the computed 'r' value (r (59) = -0.02985) was as smaller than the table value (r (59) =0.27, p<0.05). Therefore, there was no significant relationship between attitude and deterring factor score towards blood

The data presented in table 3 showed the mean, median and SD scores, of attitude and deterring factors.

**Section 3:** Relationship between the attitude and deterring factors scores towards blood donation.

In order to find out the relationship between the attitude and deterring factor score, Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient formula was computed and presented in table 4.

The following null hypothesis was formulated to test the significance of relationship.

**H01:** There will be no significant relationship between mean attitude score and deterring factor score towards blood donation among nursing students.

donation among students. Hence the null hypothesis was accepted and research hypothesis was rejected. Hence the study shows that the students have good attitude towards blood donation.

### Summary

This chapter dealt in detail with the analysis and interpretation of the data. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used in the analysis and interpretation of the findings. The analysis and interpretation of data focused on the results of the study. It helped to identify whether the objectives of the study had been met.

### Discussion

A report of findings is never sufficient to convey significance. The meaning that the researcher gives to the results plays a rightful and important role in the report. The discussion section is devoted to a thoughtful and insightful analysis of the findings leading to a discussion of their clinical and theoretical utility. This chapter presents the major findings of the study and reviews them in relation to the findings from other studies.

The aim of the study was to assess the attitude and deterring factors towards blood donation among students of selected nursing college, Mangalore. Data collection and analysis were carried out based on objectives of the study.

### Conclusion

Blood donation is a vital part of worldwide health care. The study also gives priority for continuing education programmes as it up holds and maintains knowledge.

Importance of blood donation and criteria for donating blood, these topics can be incorporated in the curriculum of health professionals. Panel discussion can be conducted regarding blood donation.

Health education can be provided in community settings.

### Limitations of study

- The sample was chosen from only one institution, that has restricted the generalization of the results.
- The study did not assess the practice of the nursing students.
- The study was delimited to student nurses.

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