



A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding voluntary blood donation with intervention of self-instructional module (SIM) among non-paramedical college students of selected institute of Rajkot, Gujarat

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Abstract

"Give the gift of life: donate blood". - WHO (2013)

Every year, on 14 June, countries around the world celebrate World Blood Donor Day. The event serves to raise awareness of the need for safe blood and blood products and to thank voluntary unpaid blood donors for their life-saving gifts of blood. "Give the gift of life: donate blood", this year's campaign, the 10th anniversary of World Blood Donor Day, will focus on the value of donated blood to the patient, not only in saving life, but also in helping people live longer and more productive lives. WHO's goal is for all countries to obtain all their blood supplies from 100% voluntary unpaid donors by 2020. Today, in just 60 countries, national blood supplies are based on close to 100% voluntary unpaid blood donations, with 40 countries still dependent on family donors and even paid donors. "Blood collection from voluntary non-remunerated blood donors is the cornerstone of a safe and sufficient blood supply in all countries. More voluntary blood donors are needed to meet the increasing needs and to improve access to this life-saving therapy," (J Clin Diagn Res., 2013) Modern science is yet to invent an ideal substitute for blood and hence blood transfusion remains a vital component of patient management. Blood can save millions of life, and Young people are the hope and future of a safe blood supply in the world. Currently, voluntary blood donation processes together with the sophisticated methods are used for the collection, storage, processing, and testing of blood required by the complex medical and surgical procedures. (Davina Potok, 2011).

Aim of study: The aim of study is to aware the non-paramedical students regarding blood donation and. The need for safe and secure supplies of blood and blood products is universal and to improving the knowledge regarding blood donation through booklet.

Keywords: knowledge, awareness, non-paramedical students

Introduction

There are several benefits of blood donation to the donor himself. The Kansas university medical center found that women who participate in blood donation experience a 30 percent fewer incidents of heart disease and stroke compared to those people who do not donate blood. The American journal of epidemiology stated that blood donation can reduce overall high level of blood which may protect against heart attack. Blood donation also reduces the risks cancers including liver, lung, colon, stomach, and throat cancers. Gustaf Edgren (2008).

Voluntary blood donation is the easiest and most effective means to collect blood. In developing countries more than 50% of blood donations are made by paid and voluntary donors. There are replacement donors who donate blood for their friends, relatives. Ignorance, fear and misconcepts about blood donations and lack of voluntary blood donation organizations are major constraints in developing countries to facilitate voluntary blood donation. Considering the estimated shortfall of 3 to 4 million units of blood annually in India, more awareness must be created among all strata of population especially among youngsters on importance of blood donation. Yet, evidence from around the world demonstrates that voluntary unpaid donors are the foundation of a safe blood supply because they are least likely to transmit potentially life-threatening infections such as HIV and hepatitis virus to recipient.

The need for safe and secure supplies of blood and blood products is universal. According to World Health Organization, Blood transfusion saves lives and improves health, but many patients requiring transfusion do not have timely access to safe blood. The need for blood transfusion may arise at any time in both urban and rural areas.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding voluntary blood donation among non-paramedical college students of selected institute of Rajkot City.
2. To assess the attitude regarding voluntary blood donation among non-paramedical college students of selected institute of Rajkot city.
3. To find out association of knowledge with selected demographical variables regarding voluntary blood donation among non-Paramedical college students of selected institute of Rajkot city.
4. To find out association of attitude with selected demographical variables regarding voluntary blood donation among non-Paramedical college students of selected institute of Rajkot city.

Assumptions

The paramedical students will have inadequate knowledge regarding Voluntary Blood donation. During the time of study.

Material and Method

In present study an pre-experimental approach was adopted for to assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Voluntary Blood Donation with Intervention of Self-Instructional Module (SIM) Among Non-Paramedical College Students of selected institute of Rajkot. Analysis and interpretation of data was done according to objectives of the study.

Ethical Consideration

Written permission was taken from research committee of kamdar collage of nursing, before starting the study. Written permission was sought from the concerned authority. Anonymity and confidentiality of the subjects were maintained and the samples for the research study were made clear that data will be used for the research purpose only

Results

Frequency and Percentage wise distribution of demographic data of the respondents such as age, gender, residence, blood donation, previous knowledge.

Demographic Value/Age (N=60)

Table 1: Showing age of people

Sr. No.	Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	20 to 25 years	0	0
2.	26 to 30 years	22	36.66%
3.	31 to 35 years	35	58.33%
4.	more than 36	3	5%

Regarding the age of people 20 to 25 years none is come under that. 26 to 30 years 22 (46.6%) 31 to 35 years 35 (58.33%) more than 36 years 3 (5%). Majority of patients come under 31 to 35 years and minority of patient come under 20 to 25 years.

Demographic Variable / Gender (N=60)

Table 2: showing gender of people

Sr. No.	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Male	21	35%
2.	Female	39	65%

Regarding the gender of people male 21 (35%) female 39 (65%) Majority of females and minority comes in male.

Demographic Variable / Residence (N=60)

Table 3: showing residence of people

Sr. No.	Residence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Urban	28	46.66%
2.	Rural	32	53.33%

Regarding the residence of people urban area 28 (46.66%) rural area 32 (53.33%) Majority of rural area and minority comes in urban area.

Demographic Variable /Donated Blood (N=60)**Table 4:** Showing donated blood of people

Sr. No.	Donated blood	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Yes	6	10
2.	No	54	85

Regarding the donated blood of people the people who donated blood 6 (10%) and the people who not donated blood 54 (85%) Majority of people came who never ever donated blood and minority comes in donated blood.

Table 5: showing previous knowledge of people

Sr. No.	Previous knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	News Paper	9	15
2.	Peer Groups	14	23.33%
3.	Family	8	13.33%
4.	Social Media	29	48.33%

Demographic Variable /Previous Knowledge (N=60)

Demographic Variable /Previous Knowledge (N=60)

Regarding the previous knowledge of people the people who have previous knowledge from newspaper 9 (15%), peer groups 14 (23.33%), family 8 (13.33%) social media 29 (48.33%) Majority of people came who previous knowledge from social media and minority comes in family.

Section 4.2**Analysis and interpretation of the Respondents knowledge regarding voluntary blood donation. (n=60)****Table 6:** showing knowledge regarding voluntary blood donation

Score	Level of Knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
0-9	Poor	41	68.33%
10-14	Average	12	20%
15-20	Good		11.66%

The data presented in table shows the overall knowledge of college students regarding Voluntary Blood Donation. It revealed that 68.33% of the respondents had poor knowledge, 20% of the respondents had average knowledge, and only 11.66% had the good knowledge related to Voluntary Blood Donation.

Section 4.3**Analysis and interpretation of the Respondents attitude regarding voluntary blood donation. (N=60)****Table 7:** showing attitude regarding voluntary blood donation

Attitude	Classification of Score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Favourable Attitude	61 – 100	15	25%
Unfavourable Attitude	20 – 60	45	75%

The data in table showed that the attitude score of college students regarding voluntary blood Donation. 25% of respondents had favorable attitude towards voluntary blood donation whereas 75% of respondents had unfavorable attitude towards voluntary blood donation.

Section 4.4**Analysis and interpretation for correlation between knowledge and attitude of respondents regarding voluntary blood donation.****Table 8:** Association between Knowledge regarding Voluntary Blood Donation

AGE	Good	Average	Poor	Total	Df	X ²	P>value
20 TO 25	0	0	0	0	6	3.77	16.81 ^{NS}
26 TO 30	2	2	18	22			
31 TO 35	5	9	21	35			
More than 36	0	1	2	3			
Total	7	12	41	60			
Gender	Good	Average	Poor	Total	Df	X ²	P>value

Male	3	5	14	22	2	0.35	9.21 ^{NS}
Female	4	7	27	38			
Total	7	12	41	60			
Residence	Good	Average	Poor	Total	Df	X ²	P>value
Urban	5	10	13	28	2	11.89	9.21 ^S
Rural	2	2	28	32			
Total	7	12	41	60			
Donated blood	Good	Average	Poor	Total	Df	X ²	P>value
Yes	1	2	3	6	2	1.06	9.21 ^{NS}
No	6	10	38	54			
Total	7	12	41	60			
Previous knowledge	Good	Average	Poor	Total	Df	X ²	P>value
News paper	1	5	3	9	6	9.86	16.81 ^{NS}
Peer group	1	2	11	14			
Family	1	2	5	8			
Social media	4	3	22	29			
Total	7	12	41	60			

***significance at = 0.01

- N.S: Not significant
- df: degree of freedom
- X²: chi – square

The table 4.4.1 shows the age distributions among voluntary blood donation, the calculated chi-square value is 3.77 & the df is 6. The tabulated chi-square value for df 6 is 16.81. So the calculated chi-square value is lower than the tabulated chi – square. There is no significant association between age & blood donation.

Table 9: Association between attitude regarding Voluntary Blood Donation.

Age	Favorable Attitude	Unfavorable Attitude	Total	Df	X²	P>value
20 to 25	0	0	0	3	4.69	11.34 ^{NS}
26 to 30	2	20	22			
31 to 35	12	23	35			
More than 36	1	2	3			
Total	15	45	60			
Gender	Favorable Attitude	Unfavorable Attitude	Total	DF	X²	P>VALUE
Male	8	14	22	1	2.39	6.64 ^{NS}
Female	7	31	38			
Total	15	45	60			
Residence	Favorable Attitude	Unfavorable Attitude	Total	DF	X²	P>VALUE
Urban	5	23	28	1	1.42	6.64 ^{NS}
Rural	10	22	32			
Total	15	45	60			
Donated blood	Favorable Attitude	Unfavorable Attitude	Total	DF	X²	P>VALUE
Yes	2	4	6	1	0.24	6.64 ^{NS}
No	13	41	54			
Total	15	45	60			
Previous knowledge	Favorable Attitude	Unfavorable Attitude	Total	DF	X²	P>VALUE
News paper	3	6	9	3	11.81	11.34 ^S
Peer group	0	14	14			
Family	0	8	8			
Social media	12	17	19			
Total	15	45	60			

Regarding the age distributions among the voluntary blood donation, the calculated chi-square value is 4.69 & the df is 3. The tabulated chi-square value for df 3 is 11.34. So the calculated chi-square value is lower than the tabulated chi – square. There is no significant Association between age & blood donation.

Summary

The research approach used for the study was survey method to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding Voluntary Blood Donation among non-paramedical college students of selected institute of Rajkot.

Discussion

In this study the level of knowledge and attitude Regarding Voluntary Blood Donation with Intervention of Self-Instructional Module (SIM) Among Non-Paramedical College Students Of Selected Institute of Rajkot, It revealed that 68.33% of the respondents had poor knowledge, 20% of the respondents had average knowledge, and only 11.66% had the good knowledge related to Voluntary Blood Donation.

Conclusions

From the above findings it was considered that then on paramedical College students had unfavorable attitude towards voluntary blood Donation and majority of them had poor knowledge related to voluntary blood donation. Age, gender, residence and blood donation does not affect the attitude of college students towards voluntary blood donation. Hence investigator decided to prepare the self-Instructional module on voluntary blood donation and for students of selected colleges which will help them to improve knowledge regarding voluntary blood donation.

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