



## A STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON BLOOD TRANSFUSION AMONG ADOLESCENT

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Massive blood transfusion saves the lives of thousands of severely injured patients each year. Injury is rapidly becoming the second leading cause of death in the world. Massive transfusion is readily available, safe, effective and cheap in the context of modern trauma center care.

**Aim:** The statement of the problem is a study to assess the level of knowledge on blood transfusion among adolescents at selected college, Karaikal.

**Methods:** The research approach adopted for this study was quantitative approach and the design is descriptive design. A simple random sampling technique has been adopted to select the desired sample. The sample size was 32. The investigator used self developed structured questionnaire for assessing the level of knowledge on blood transfusion.

**Results:** Results show that about 16% of students had adequate knowledge, 34% of students had moderate knowledge and 50% of students had adequate knowledge.

**Conclusion:** From the findings of the present study it can be concluded that the majority of the adolescent exhibit moderate knowledge regarding blood transfusion.

**KEYWORDS :** knowledge, blood transfusion, adolescent

### INTRODUCTION

Blood transfusion is transfer of blood taken from one person into the circulating of another to restore blood volume, increase hemoglobin levels, or combat shock. Less than 25% of blood donations in [India] are voluntary [to prevent] is that of replacement donation mainly from family members or relatives of patients while 10 percent comprise paid donors. According to WHO, more than 30 million units of blood are donated every year worldwide. Blood transfusions sometimes cause febrile reaction, acute lung injury, acute immune hemolytic reaction, delayed hemolytic reaction. To prevent these transfusion reactions we have to do a cross matching before transfusion and complete checkup of the donors and receiver and close observation before, during and after blood transfusion. To prevent these blood sample taken from correct patient. About 95% of the scholars/students knew the junctions on blood, but did not know their blood groups. Health workers within all the three sites demonstrated knowledge on aspects such as blood donations, blood transfusion, and donor risk behavior and window period.

### AIM

The statement of the problem is a study to assess the level of knowledge on blood transfusion among adolescents at selected college, Karaikal.

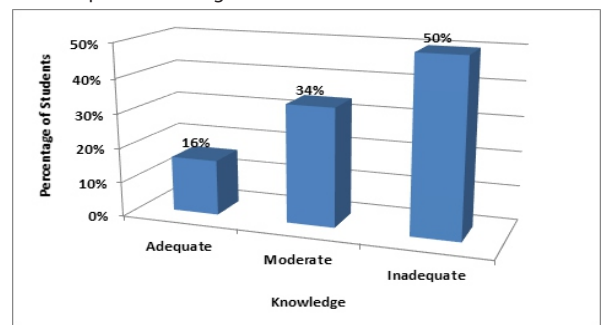
### MATERIALS AND METHODS

This observational study was conducted at Vinayaka Mission's College of nursing at Karaikal. Inclusive criteria: It is defined as the terms of characteristics that the population must possess, age group between 17-22 years, students who were able to speak English & Tamil, students who were willing to participate, present during data collection period. Exclusive criteria: Students who are not willing to participate that study, students who were aged more than 24 years. Demographic variables such as Age, Sex, Religion, Residence, Qualification, Blood donations, Blood transfusion, Occupation were collected. Knowledge regarding blood transfusion. It consists of 2 square each items contains 1 mark for tight answer and 0 mark for wrong answer.

### RESULTS

32 students were included in this study, 6 were male and 26 were female. 10 (31%) students were belongs to age group between 17-

18 years, 18 (56%) students were belongs to age group between 19-20 years, 4 (13%) students were belongs to age group between 21-22 years. 15 (46.875%) students were belongs to rural, 5 (15.625%) students were belongs to Urban, 1(3.125%) students were belongs to Semi urban and 11(34.375%) students were belongs to City. Based on blood transfusion Class 9 (28.125%) students were belongs to attended blood transfusion class and 23 (71.875%) students were belongs to did not attended blood transfusion class. level of knowledge regarding blood transfusion 16 (50%) Adolescents were has inadequate knowledge, 11 (34%) % Adolescents were had Moderate knowledge 5 (16%) of adolescents had adequate knowledge.



### CONCLUSION

Blood transfusion is a highly effective and potentially life-saving treatment for many patients. Lack of knowledge of various aspects of blood transfusion by clinical staff, including nurses, continues to be a real threat to patient safety. Adequate knowledge is essential for safe practice and one of the current trends in nursing research emphasises the importance of investigating nurses knowledge of clinical procedures. Findings of this study could be used to plan and implement appropriate training programs for students.

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