Health Awareness on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Blood Donation Among Degree Students of Selected Colleges of Vadodara District

KEYWORDS

Nilesh Rawal	Mr. Kevin Christian	Mr.Ravindra HN
Student, Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Piparia, Waghodia, Gujarat, India.	Assistant Professor, Medical Surgical Nursing, Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Piparia, Waghodia, Gujarat.	H.O.D. of Medical Surgical Nursing, Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Piparia, Waghodia, Gujarat

ABSTRACT *Background: - Blood transfusion saves lives during critical situations, but millions of patients needing transfusion do not have timely access to safe blood. The donor is donating for it as it will be used in saving lives of his fellow beings. He himself may use the same during his own need. Aim & objective: - To assess knowledge and attitude of blood donation among degree student with the help of health awareness programme.Methods: - Pre experimental [one group pre test-post test] study with 100 samples.Results:-In the post test mean score among staff nurses knowledge regarding Blood donation is 14.40 ± 1.595 higher than pre test mean score 10.31 ± 2.481 among degree students regarding blood donation, the mean posttest knowledge scores (14.40) was higher than the mean pretest knowledge scores (10.31). The computed 't' value is 17.542 is higher than the tabled value t99 at p>0.001 level of significance. and also In the post test mean score among degree students attitude regarding Blood donation is 35.02 ± 2.093 higher than pre test mean score 31.03 ± 2.687 among degree students regarding blood donation, the mean post test knowledge scores (35.02) was higher than the mean pre test knowledge scores (31.03). The computed 't' value is 17.327 is higher than the tabled value t99 at p>0.001 level of significance There is a significant association between knowledge degree students with their Religion.The correlation between knowledge and attitude, r= 0.116 is found to be significant at 0.05% significant level. Hence proved that there exist a positive correlation between knowledge and attitude.Conclusion: The study findings revealed that health awareness programme was highly effective in improving knowledge and attitude of blood donation in degree students. The results of the present study show that there is a great need for the degree students s to update their knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation. The study reveals that Health awareness programme could be used as an effective teaching strategy.*

INTRODUCTION

There is no other fluid, which can totally substitute blood in the human body. Blood contains nutrients, oxygen in adequate quantities and help in maintaining a balanced temperature of the body. Fear of needles, fear of pain, fear of sight of blood, fear of future weakness, fear of possible ill effects, objection from elders, ignorance and illiteracy etc are all reasons for many people who are hesitant in donating blood. All these myths and misconceptions are to be removed in order that adequate amount of blood is made available at blood banks for saving the patients.

Blood transfusion saves lives during critical situations, but millions of patients needing transfusion do not have timely access to safe blood. There is only one amazing factory, which makes the blood human body. Safe blood donor is a blood donor who donates blood voluntarily, without knowing the beneficiary, without any expectation and without being under pressure of a direct or indirect nature. They are from low risk populations and are the safest blood donors than paid, forced or replacement blood donor from family. Despite this notion, paid/family/replacement donors still provide more than 45% of the blood collected in India.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Blood donation is harmless and safe in the body. Rather, it is a social responsibility. The donor is donating for it as it will be used in saving lives of his fellow beings. He himself may use the same during his own need. So, today's donor may be tomorrow's recipient. Without their humane gifts of noble donors, that also from the heart, many lives might have lost for want of blood. Therefore, blood donation is the most generous and biggest ever contribution to mankind and the young generation should be motivated to carry out this generous activity. India is in need of about 8 million unit of blood every year, out of this only half that is around 4million units can be obtained from voluntary blood donors. Rest all comes from replacement donors, relatives and paid donors. Only 5.5 -6 million unit bloods is collected annually. If only 3% of eligible population donates their blood, there will be no shortage of blood and it's components in blood bank. In the primary health centres, the need of blood may be 3 units per bed per year, while at a super speciality surgical hospital the need may be as high as 25 - 30 units /bed /year.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To determine the existing knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among degree students of selected colleges of Vadodara district.
2. To develop and administer health awareness regard ing blood donation among degree students of select ed colleges of Vadodara district.
3. To find out the effectiveness of health awareness on knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among degree students of selected colleges of Vadodara district.
4. To find out association between the Pre-test knowl edge with socio-demographic variable
5. To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among degree stu dents of selected colleges of Vadodara district

HYPOTHESIS:

- H1→The mean post–test knowledge score on blood donation among degree students will be significantly higher than the pre-test knowledge score.

- H2→ There is significant association between the pre-test levels of knowledge regarding blood donation among degree students with the selected demo graphic variables

- H3 → There will be significant correlation between knowledge and attitude

ASSUMPTION:

The study assumes that

1. The degree students may have limited knowledge
2. Questionnaire will be an effective intervention among degree students in imparting knowledge on blood donations.

Research design - One group pre-test post-test design (Pre experimental Study)

Research setting - The research setting was MS University Baroda.

Population - Target Population: Degree Students

Sampling Technique - Non probability Convenience sampling technique

Sample Size - 100 Students

Method of data collection - Structured self administered

Analysis and Interpretation - Descriptive and inferential statistics

Description of tool:

Self Administered questions consist of III sections

Section A Socio demographic variables consists of 8 items on socio demographic variables of degree students such as Age, Gender, Residential, Religion, Course of study, No. Family income, frequency of blood donation, Blood group.

Section B- Knowledge Questionnaire consists of 20 multiple choice questions to assess the level of knowledge of degree students regarding blood donation aspect, Indication and Types, Screening test.

Section C- Attitude scale consist of 14 items to assess the attitude regarding blood donation of degree students using 3 point rating scale such as "Agree", "Uncertain", "disagree".

Results:-

In the post test mean score among staff nurses knowledge regarding Blood donation is 14.40 ± 1.595 higher than pre test mean score 10.31 ± 2.481 among degree students regarding blood donation, the mean posttest knowledge scores (14.40) was higher than the mean pretest knowledge scores (10.31). The computed 't' value is 17.542 is higher than the tabled value t99 at p>0.001 level of significance. In the post test mean score among degree students attitude regarding Blood donation is 35.02 ± 2.093 higher than pre test mean score 31.03 ± 2.687 among degree students regarding blood donation, the mean posttest knowledge scores (35.02) was higher than the mean pretest knowledge scores (31.03). The computed 't' value is 17.327 is higher than the tabled value t99 at p>0.001 level of significance There is a significant association between knowledge degree students with their Religion.The correlation between knowledge and attitude, r=

0.116 is found to be significant at 0.05% significant level. Hence proved that there exist a positive correlation between knowledge and attitude.

Discussion & Conclusion: The study findings revealed that health awareness programme was highly effective in improving knowledge and attitude of blood donation in degree students. The results of the present study show that there is a great need for the degree students s to update their knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation. The study reveals that Health awareness programme could be used as an effective teaching strategy.

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