



## A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme (PTP) on Knowledge Regarding Blood Donation Among College Students at KINS, Karad

### KEYWORDS

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**ABSTRACT** A Study Was Conducted By Us For The Research Project Entitled "A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Planned Teaching Programme (PTP) On Knowledge Regarding Blood Donation Among College Students At KINS, Karad." It is only in human beings that blood is made and circulated. For those who required blood for saving their lives, sharing from other fellow is the only means. Hence, donation –rather voluntary is the only way of accumulating blood at safe storage to meet emergency requirement for saving life. The availability of blood for operation and transfusion is an essential part of over health care system. Objective 1) to assess the knowledge on blood donation among students at KINS Karad before administration of planned teaching programme. 2) To determination the knowledge on blood donation among students at KINS Karad after administration of planned teaching programme. 3) To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme by comparing pre-test, post-test knowledge on blood donation among students at KINS Karad.4)To find out association between the pre -test score with their demographic variables. Materials and Methods:- one group pre- test and post -test design, with an evaluative approach was used for the study. The study was conducted on 50 students in KINS Karad.Result :- As per analysis of level of knowledge done during pre-test the findings are in present study majority of subject are having 62%average knowledge of blood donation and misconception related to blood donation ,12%had good knowledge,26%subject poor knowledge about blood donation and misconception related to donation. During post- test majority are having 66% average knowledge of blood donation and misconception related to blood donation, 14%had Agood knowledge , 20% had poorly knowledge about blood donation and misconception related to blood donation. the overall mean score in the pre- test was 15.16with standard deviation 2.093 & the post- test it was 21.8with standard deviation 1.8 the gain knowledge score is significant ( $t=17.006$ ). Since calculated value is higher than the table value. The finding of the study reveals that a PTP can make significant rise in knowledge level of student that there was a significant gain in the post test score. Conclusion: - The study conducted that the PTP was effective in terms of gain knowledge regarding blood donation among students. The mean score of knowledge has increased from 15.16 to 21.8 as well as the standard deviation values of pre and post test were 2.093 to 1.818.Kew Words: PTP, effectiveness, knowledge

**INTRODUCTION** –"To give for a good cause for a good-outcome"<sup>1</sup>. Nothing to comparable to the preciousness of human blood. In spite of the rapid and remarkable conquests of medical sciences today, there is no factory that manufactures blood. It is only in human beings that human blood is made and circulated. For those who require blood for saving their lives, sharing from other Fellow is the only means. Hence, donation-rather voluntary donation is the only way of accumulating blood at safe storage to meet emergency requirements for saving lives. The availability of blood for operation and transfusion is an essential part of over health care system. Selecting college students for voluntary work because youth are healthy, active, dynamic, and receptive and constitute a greater proportion of populating a healthy attitude. Among college students will bring change as they are the backbone of the country they have to be encouraged. Inspired and motivated to donate blood voluntarily<sup>2</sup>. As is seen, blood is always in short supply and recruitment of donors is never met fully. Adoption of novel techniques for the recruitment of voluntary blood donors will motivate people at large to donate blood. The average amount of blood present in an adult is 4 – 5 liters or about 8% of the body weight. At one time only 350 ml will be taken from a donor is not

more than 20 minutes time including time for rest and refreshment. In short blood transfusion is an essential component for modern medicine and save tens and thousands of lives every day. In a country like India for safe blood transfusion the only way open is switching blood donation programme<sup>3</sup>.The goal of all blood donor recruitment & retention is to provide sufficient amounts of blood and blood products to all patients in all hospitals in a country at all times. The WHO recommends that all countries should be self-sufficient in all blood products and that all blood donation should be voluntary, anonymous and no remunerated. To achieve this goal, government, blood banks and volunteers must work together, every part of the world understand for voluntary blood donation now a days but still lack of knowledge and have many confusion and factors such as social, economic, fear (psychological), to obstruct and voluntary blood donation practice. WHO, Government of every states and voluntary health agencies etc. doing best job on motivation for voluntary blood donation including health education,camps, motivations<sup>4</sup>.Appropriate motivation activities to be launched immediately among the younger section of population to convert this favorable attitude towards blood donation<sup>5</sup>.It is necessary that people realize that blood donation is their responsi-

bility. No Blood Bank, hospital or Government can sustain health care without adequate blood from such donors and Blood Donor Organizations plays a very crucial role in this endeavor. In order to improve upon the voluntary blood collection through a comprehensive voluntary blood donation programme,<sup>6</sup> There is a need to spread awareness, recruit and retain the students to donate blood on regular basis.<sup>7</sup> health care students' needs to be educated about the importance, awareness and motivation of blood donation on a regular basis and addressing the problems faced, while blood donation will strengthen the recruitment and retention of blood donors to donate blood on a regular basis.<sup>8</sup>

## MATERIAL & METHODS

The purpose of this Evaluative study was to obtain students general knowledge and awareness levels about blood donation. The sampling technique used for this study was simple random sampling which is a type of probability sampling technique was used. The questionnaires were distributed to the students and told them to tick the correct answer from given options. The questionnaire was designed on the following areas: Knowledge of subjects regarding blood donation. Misconceptions regarding blood donation.

### Research Design:

Quasi experimental one group pre-test, post-test design was used.

### Setting:

In order to carry out the study, investigator has selected the setting for the

Present study conducted was in Krishna institute of nursing sciences karad. (KINS).

### Population:

A sample chosen for the present study were consisting of students of first year Basic BSc nursing KINS, Karad

### Sampling Technique:

The sampling technique used for this study was Simple random sampling which is a type of probability sampling technique.

**Sample and Sample Size:** The sample size decided for the study was 50 for pretest & same for posttest.

### Statistical Method:

Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to describe the data.

Frequency and percentage were used to summarize the data.

Mean, standard deviation was used to describe the knowledge score.

Inferential statistics were used to draw the following conclusions.

Paired t-test used for testing effectiveness of PTP & research hypotheses.

## DISCUSSION:

As Per the analysis of level knowledge done during pre-test the findings are in present study Majority of subjects are having 62 % average knowledge of blood donation

misconception related to blood donation, 12% had good knowledge, 26% subject poorly know about blood donation & misconception related to blood donation. As Per the analysis of level knowledge done during post-test the findings are Majority of subjects are having 66% average knowledge of blood donation & misconception related to blood donation, 14% had good knowledge, 20% subject poorly know about blood donation & misconception related to blood donation.

In the present study the mean pre-test knowledge mean score was 15.16 SD 21.8 about blood donation. The data presented in table no 5 shows that, there was significant increase in the post-test scores. The gain in knowledge is significant ( $t = 17.006$ ) calculated value is higher than table value hence research hypothesis is accepted. Therefore findings revealed that the planned teaching programme on blood donation was effective.

A cross-sectional study was conducted by Purushottam A Giri, Deepak B Phalke among 400 final year undergraduate students from medical, dental, nursing, and physiotherapy disciplines in a Pravara institute of Medical Sciences University campus of central India during the period of May-August 2011. The overall knowledge on blood donation was good; however, majority (52.5%) of students never donated blood. Knowledge level was found highest among medical students (53.1%) and lowest among physiotherapy students (20.7%).<sup>9</sup> As in similar study conducted by Jeffrey Allerson Minnesota State University – Mankato (2012)<sup>10</sup> Assessment of Selected University Students Knowledge of Blood Donation and the Relationship with Intent to Donate Blood descriptive statistics were used to examine the respondents' blood donation knowledge levels. The respondents ( $n = 357$ ) were found to have a mean knowledge score of 4.26 (SD = 1.44). No respondents answered all nine questions correctly. This study shows gain knowledge after administration of interventions used.

**RESULT:** In the present study distribution of subjects according to socio-demographic variables. Majority of subjects 86 % belonged to age group 18-20 years and maximum of them 66 % were females. The majority of the subjects (58%) were Hindus, (14%) were Muslim and 28% were from Christian.

As Per the analysis of level knowledge done during pre-test the findings are in present study Majority of subjects are having 62 % average knowledge of blood donation misconception related to blood donation, 12% had good knowledge, 26% subject poorly know about blood donation & misconception related to blood donation. As Per the analysis of level knowledge done during post-test the findings are Majority of subjects are having 66% average knowledge of blood donation & misconception related to blood donation, 14% had good knowledge, 20% subject poorly know about blood donation & misconception related to blood donation.

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**Section I:** This section elicited the socio-demographic in-

formation of the subjects regarding name, age, sex, education, religion, family exposure to mass media

**Section II: Structured questionnaire**

**Section I - Part (A)** –Knowledge of subjects regarding blood donation.

**Section II -(B):** Misconceptions regarding blood donation.

**Organization of study findings:-**

**Section I :-**

It deals with the analysis of the demographic data of the samples.

**Section II :-**

It deals with the analysis of the data related to the knowledge regarding blood donation among students before and after plan teaching.

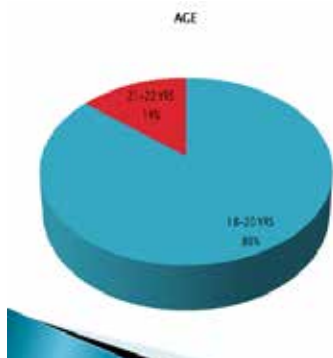
**Section III :-**

It includes analysis of data to find the association of knowledge between selected demographic variables

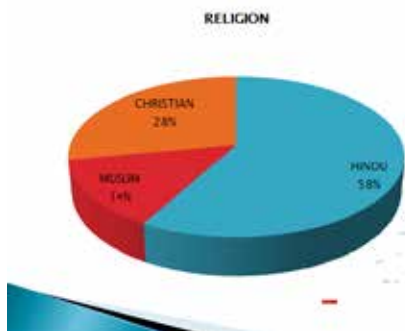
**Table -1. Demographic description of the samples by frequency and percentage N= 50**

SR NO:	VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	AGE		
	18 - 20 YEARS	43	86%
	21 - 22 YEARS	07	14%
2	SEX		
	MALE	17	34%
	FEMALE	33	66%
3	RELIGION		
	HINDU	29	58%
	MUSLIM	07	14%
	CHRISTIAN	14	28%
	OTHERS	00	00%
4	EDUCATION		
	UNDER- GRADUATE	50	100%
	POST- GRADUATE	00	00%
5	MASS MEDIA		
	TELEVISION	35	70%
	RADIO	00	00%
	NEWS-PAPER	15	30%
	HEALTH- WORKER	00	00%

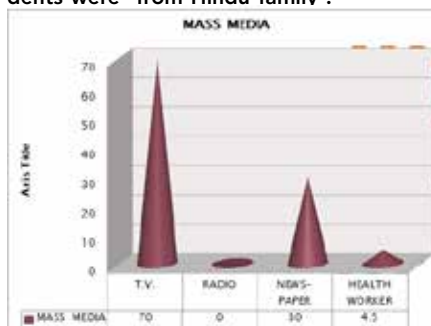
The data represents in table 1 shows that in the study Maximum number 86% of students belonged to the age of 18 to 20 years. Majority of samples 66% were females and maximum were Hindu of 58%. Whereas all samples belongs to undergraduate. 70% were including in mass-media of television.



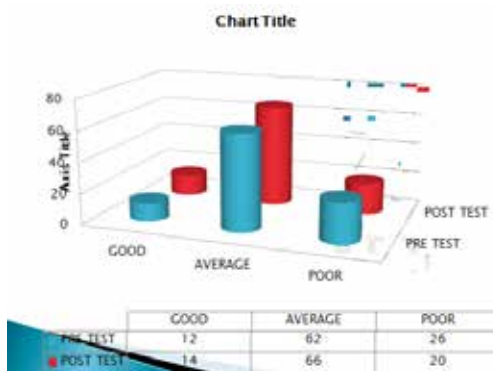
**FIG-1:-** Pie diagram showing percentage distribution of students according to age. In the study 86% s were student in the group of 18to 20 yrs. of age.



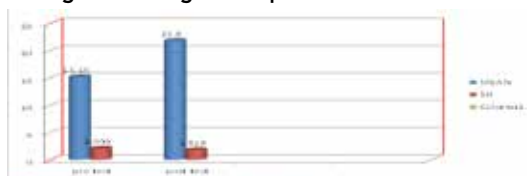
**FIG-2:-** Pie diagram showing percentage distribution of students according to religion. In the study 58% students were from Hindu family .



**FIG-3:-** con diagram showing the percentage distribution of mass media. In the study 70% students getting information from TV.



**FIG-4:-** diagram showing the percentage distribution of good average poor . In the study 66% students have average knowledge after post test.



**FIG-5:-** diagram showing the percentage distribution pre test& post test score .

**Table -2. Data Describing Difference Between Pretest And Posttest, Mean "T" Value Of Knowledge Score**

S.No		MEAN	SD	't'	Significance
1	Pre-Test	15.16	2.093	17.006	Significant
2	Post-Test	21.8	1.818		

P = 0.05

The data presented in table no 5 shows that ,there was significant increase in the post test scores. the gain in knowledge is significant ( $t = 17.006$ ) calculated value is higher than table value hence research hypothesis is accepted .Therefore findings revealed that the planned teaching programme on blood donation was effective.

#### CONCLUSION:

Based on the analysis of findings of the study, the following inference was drawn. There was evident increase in the knowledge scores in all the areas included in the study after administration of the plan teaching programme. The actual gain score was significantly higher in the areas of care of low birth weight baby and indicated more scope for improving in the area of knowledge of care of low birth weight baby. Thus the plan teaching programme was effective and while the gain in knowledge scores.

#### NURSING IMPLICATIONS.

The present study has got implications in nursing service, nursing administration, nursing education and research.

#### FUTURE SCOPE:

##### 1. NURSING SERVICE

- The planned teaching programme on blood and blood donation is a resource material to build up a general awareness campaign and spread the message of blood donation in the society .
- To retain donors and make them regular donors.
- The school health nurse can utilize this educational material for teaching higher secondary school children and inspire students to donate blood on attaining the age of 18.

##### 2. NURSING ADMINISTRATION.

- Nurse administrators can utilize the educational material while organizing
- classes and workshops related to the topic.
- Administrative wing of community health nursing departments can utilize the
- educational material as a model for preparing other teaching materials.
- Nurse administrators can utilize the planned teaching programme as a resource material as model for giving in -service education to the nursing staff and other health personnel.

##### 3. NURSING EDUCATION.

- Nursing students can utilize the study findings and planned teaching programme on blood and blood donation for giving health education in various settings.
- Teachers can utilize the tools and study findings to teach students about research methodology in the class room.
- Nursing students can utilize the planned teaching programme for preparing other health education materials like charts, posters etc related to the topic.

##### 4. NURSING RESEARCH

- Similar studies can be conducted in various other settings and in other groups after making necessary modifications in the tools.
- This study can be utilized as a reference material for future researchers.
- An abstract of the research can be published in various nursing journals.
- The tools used in the study can be standardized by conducting similar studies

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the light of the findings of the study the following recommendations were put forth.

- Specific campaigns are needed to convert favourable knowledge about blood donation into regular voluntary blood donation.
- As part of community health programme the services of BSc. Nursing students can be utilized to teach youth regarding the need for blood and blood donation.
- The membership of undergraduate students in voluntary organizations should be strengthened.

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