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A STUDY TO ASSESS AWAERNESS ABOUT VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION AMONG MEDICAL PRACTITIONER IN TERTIARY CARE CENTRE

Pathology

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ABSTRACT

Aims And Objective: Shortage/ insufficiency of blood and blood products are frequently come across experience in health care institutions. Medical practitioners can serve as good source and an important pool of potential blood donors for hospitals. This study is to understand the awareness about voluntary blood donation among medical practitioners and identify and assess the factor that prevents them to donate blood and motivate them to donate blood regularly. **Materials And Methods:** A cross sectional study was conducted at tertiary care centre between January 2022 to December 2022 among700 medical practitioners. A pre tested questionnaire was used to assess level of awareness regarding blood donation. **Result:** Among 700 medical practitioners, 425(60.7) were never donors, 275(39.3) Lapsed donors. The most common reason for not donating blood among lapsed donors and non- donor was never being asked again. **Conclusion:** Donors donate blood for once and not donate regularly. So, its important to spread awareness and motivate blood donors for voluntary blood donation and create opportunities for blood donation.

KEYWORDS

Blood Donation, Medical Practitioner, Pre tested questionnaire

INTRODUCTION

Blood cannot be made in factories, human is only source of blood. Human blood is very vital, life saving component and capable of saving millions of lives'. In India, demand of blood and blood products continuously increase due to rise in human expectancy and the implementation of new and aggressive surgical and therapeutic method requiring large quantities of blood and blood products. According to WHO at least 1% of the nation's population should donate blood voluntarily to meet basic requirement of blood and blood products[3]. The safe blood donors are voluntary, non remunerated blood donors from low risk populations. Family or replacement donors and paid donors still provide more than 45% of blood collected in India, such donors associated with high prevalence of transfusion transmitted infection (TTI). Paid/ professional donors has been banned in India since January 1998. However, it is goal of WHO for all countries to obtain all blood supply from voluntary and unpaid donors by 2020. Due to misconceptions that by donating blood, person become weak or person will have HIV and sexually transmitted infection (STI).By education and motivation we can increase voluntary blood donation we can be increased voluntary blood donation.

Due to insufficiency of blood and blood products in health care institutions, medical practitioner can help to reduce scarcity of blood because they are expected to more informed of blood donation process, their advantages and hazardous effect and they can also motivate other healthy population,

So this study aims to understand the awareness about voluntary blood donation among medical practitioner and motivate them and assess the factor that prevents them to donate blood.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This was a cross sectional study conducted at tertiary care centre with attached medical college ,Gujarat, India from January 2022 to December 2022 among 700 medical Practitioner. There is pre-tested questionnaire for assess the awareness of blood donation. Informed written consent was obtained from all participant and they were ensured about confidentiality.

RESULT

Out of 700 medical practitioners, 182(26%) consultant, 154(22%) post graduate students and 364(52%) MBBS student. Among them 425(60.7%) never donor and 275(39.3%) lapsed donor. The most common reason for not donating blood among lapsed and never donor were never being asked .

Table 1 Reason For No Repeat Blood Donation In Lapsed Donor

Variable	No(%)
Inconvenience	5%
Previous unpleasant experience	14%
experience dizziness	6%
Never being asked	74%

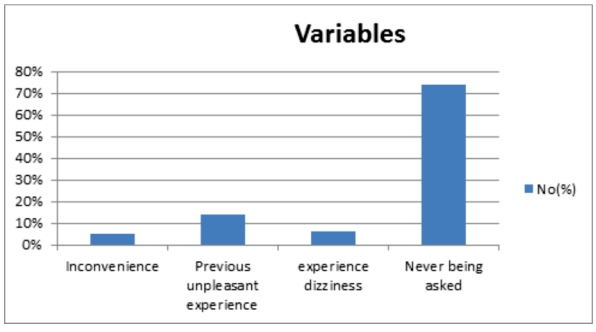
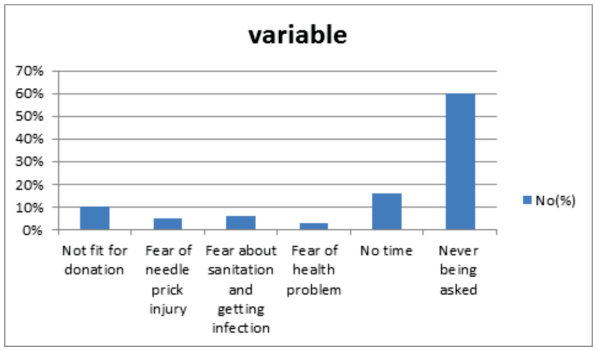


Table 2 Reason For Never Donate Blood Among Non- Donors

Variable	No(%)
Not fit for donation	10%
Fear of needle prick injury	5%
Fear about sanitation and getting infection	6%
Fear of health problem	3%
No time	16%
Never being asked	60%



DISCUSSION

Blood transfusion is very important for global health care, which saves millions of life. All medical practitioner should have sufficient knowledge about blood transfusion. This study was done to assess the awareness of donors and non donors in medical practitioner about blood donation.

Multiple studies have identified various causes for donor and non-donors behavior towards blood donation which included positive attitudes like an act of god, to help people, relatives and friends . Negative attitudes included not being asked, fear of getting infectious diseases after donation, lack of time, fear of developing medical problems like anemia, previous unpleasant exoperience, dizziness and feeling faint, fear of needle prick injury [7-10]. In our study, not being asked, fear of needle, previous unpleasant experience and lack of time were the main causes. Medical people are worried more about the requirement of blood for the dear ones in the near future. Time is also a factor as the tight schedule does not allow one the time to donate blood. We have to promote blood donation along with increased awareness of the importance of their blood donation among medical personnel.

Medical students had concerns about getting a blood-borne infection due to inadequate sterilization and unsafe blood collection practices. Ensuring strict sterile conditions and a proper screening protocol during the collection process can mitigate the fears of the public. Studies have recommended holding regular continuing medical educations and seminars on voluntary blood donation for medical students to bridge the gap in knowledge, identify and remove misconceptions, and motivate them for regular, voluntary blood donation.[1] Uma et al. reported a need for creation of opportunities to donate blood by holding frequent blood donation camps and to be well informed about blood donation, as the motivating factors for the recruitment of more donors. There is a need for organizing awareness generation activities regarding voluntary blood safety and donation for the medical students, so they improve their knowledge and are relieved of unnecessary fears and negative attitudes. [13] For tackling this situation there is urgent need of creating enough opportunities for blood donation so that the knowledge and positive attitude gets converted in to the practice of voluntary blood donation[6].

CONCLUSION

This study identified many barriers that prevent blood donation among study population. As medical practitioner is important tool in health care institutes they can help to reduce scarcity of blood. So it is important to spread awareness and educate and motivate them to voluntary blood donation regularly in hospitals is necessary. So we can create opportunity and spread awareness in medical practitioner and through them to general population and increase blood donation.

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