



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING BLOOD DONATION AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT STUDYING IN GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF NURSING AJMER

Mr. Jitendra Singh

Asst. Professor, M.Sc. Nursing, Medical Surgical Nursing, Government College of Nursing Ajmer

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra28825>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra28825

ABSTRACT

STATEMENT OF THE STUDY:- A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among undergraduate student studying in government college of nursing Ajmer.

OBJECTIVE:- 1. To assess the knowledge regarding blood donation among undergraduate students in government college of nursing. 2. To assess the attitude regarding blood donation among undergraduate students in government college of nursing. 3. To find out the association between knowledge and attitude with selected demographic variables 4. To develop information pamphlet for undergraduate students in government college of nursing regarding blood donation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:- A descriptive non experimental design was used by taking 100 samples through convenient sampling technique at government college of nursing at Ajmer. The data was collected by using Self structured questionnaire and 3 point Attitude Scale. The data was developed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics on the basis of objectives. Reliability of the tool was done using Karl Pearson (Co-relation, co-efficient) formula and it was found to be significant i.e. for structured knowledge question ($r = 0.781$).

RESULTS:- Total overall Mean $\pm$ SD of Knowledge score was 13.65 ± 6.070 and mean percentage of 45.50%. The overall Mean $\pm$ SD of Attitude score was 41.65 ± 10.56 and mean percentage of 52.06%..

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, Attitude, Undergraduate Students, Blood Donation, Information Pamphlet.

INTRODUCTION

Blood donation is a behavioural phenomenon and is considered a humanitarian act. The decision to donate blood is motivated by a host of factors, including altruism, social behaviour, social pressure and replacement of blood for patients. Donating blood is a simple task with huge reward. It's a simple gesture to help a needy stranger. Blood donation is a noble, selfless service. It gives the donor a feeling of joy and contentment. Also this is an expression of love for mankind, as blood knows no colour, caste, creed, religion or race, country, continent or sex.

Donation of blood is an act of generosity and love. Blood donation is a divine act. Mother Teresa has eulogized blood donation as "Helping God". Blood donors donate blood for saving precious human lives. When they make this donation, they enjoy supreme bliss. They are Ambassadors of goodwill and universal brotherhood. The most important is that blood donation can save one person to even four lives, because by advances in medicine, the liquid is split into some of its components(plasma, platelets, cryoprecipitate and blood cells), to be applied in different patients according to the needs of each. At the cost of just a pinprick, we can actually help to save four lives.

Donated blood can be lifesaving for individuals who have lost large amounts of blood because of serious accidents, civil and military conflicts, widespread tragedies or surgery, as well as for individuals who have become severely anaemic or have dangerously low platelet counts because of certain haematological diseases such as sickle cell anaemia or treatments such as cancer therapy. Modern science is yet to find an ideal substitute of blood and hence blood transfusion still remains a vital component of patient management. Thus, availability and safety of blood and blood products are two very important issues of concern.

METHODS

Non-Experimental design, with non-probability purposive sampling method was used. The study aimed to assessing the knowledge of undergraduate student regarding blood donation in government college of nursing Ajmer. Convenient study research design was used in 100 sample were chosen and simple random technique were chosen in selected sample. The knowledge was assessed using self-structured questionnaire- test and post-test was conducted and assess the knowledge level regarding blood donation. 100 undergraduate student government college of nursing Ajmer.



DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION-

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT IN GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF NURSING REGARDING BLOOD DONATION

Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percent
a. Inadequate knowledge	39	39.00
b. Moderate knowledge	35	35.00
c. Adequate knowledge	26	26.00
Total	100	100

Majority 39% of the undergraduate student of government college of nursing had inadequate knowledge, followed by 35%

had moderate knowledge and 26% had adequate knowledge regarding blood donation.

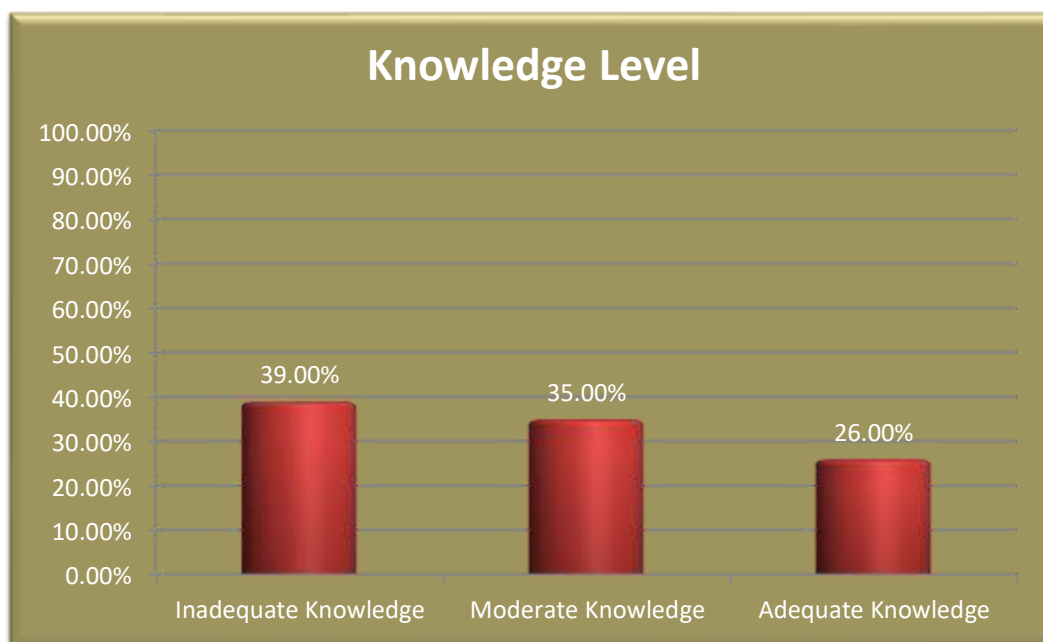


Fig : Percentage distribution of knowledge level of undergraduate student of government nursing college.

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE ATTITUDE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT IN GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF NURSING REGARDING BLOOD DONATION

ATTITUDE	Frequency	Percent
a. Unfavorable Attitude	52	52.00
b. Moderately Favorable Attitude	28	28.00
c. Favorable Attitude	20	20.00
Total	100	100

Majority 52% of the undergraduate student of government college of nursing had Unfavorable attitude, followed by 28% had moderately favorable attitude and 20% had favorable

attitude regarding blood donation.

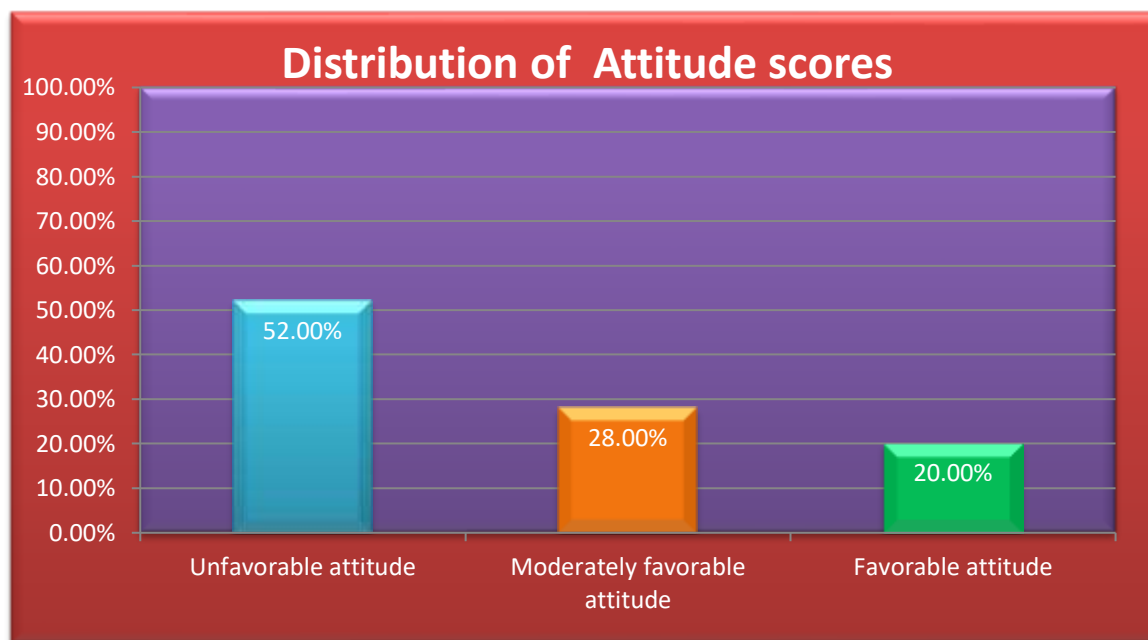


Fig : Percentage distribution of Attitude of undergraduate student of government nursing college.

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE ASSOCIATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT IN GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF NURSING REGARDING BLOOD DONATION

It was evident that there was a statistically significant association between the Knowledge of undergraduate student of Government College of nursing with the selected demographic variables. The variables like Age, and Donated Blood Previously were significant at 0.05 level and the variables like Gender, Parents Educational Status, Religion, Place of Residence and Source of Information were not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore the hypothesis stated there will be significant association between knowledge of undergraduate student of Government College of nursing regarding blood and selected demographic variables is accepted.

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE ASSOCIATION OF ATTITUDE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT IN GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF NURSING REGARDING BLOOD DONATION

It was evident that there was a statistically significant association between the Attitudes of undergraduate students of Government College of nursing with the selected demographic variables. The variables Age, Religion and Donated Blood Previously.

CONCLUSION

- The study shows that the Majority 57.50% of the undergraduate student of government nursing college had inadequate knowledge
- There was significant association, observed, between knowledge of undergraduate student of government nursing college and demographic variables such as Age, and Donated Blood Previously, Hence, Hypothesis (H_1) there is significant association between the knowledge and selected demographic variables of undergraduate student of government nursing college in terms of Age, and Donated Blood Previously is partly accepted.
- There was non-significant association between the knowledge of undergraduate student of government nursing college and demographic variables such as Gender, Parents Educational Status, Type of Family, Monthly Household income, Place of Residence, Dietary Pattern, and Source of Information hence Hypothesis (H_1) there is significant association between the knowledge and selected demographic variables of undergraduate student of government nursing college in terms Gender, Parents Educational Status, Type of Family, Monthly Household income, Place of Residence, Dietary Pattern, and Source of Information is partly rejected.
- There was significant association, observed, between attitude of undergraduate student of government nursing college and demographic variables such as Age, and Donated Blood Previously Hence, Hypothesis (H_2) there is significant association between the attitude and selected demographic variables of undergraduate student of



government nursing college in terms of Age, and Donated Blood Previously is partly accepted.

There was non-significant association between the knowledge undergraduate student of government nursing college and demographic variables such as Gender, Parents Educational Status, Type of Family, Monthly Household income, Place of Residence, Dietary Pattern, and Source of Information hence Hypothesis (H2) there is significant association between the knowledge and selected demographic variables of undergraduate student of government nursing college in terms Gender, Parents Educational Status, Type of Family, Monthly Household income, Place of Residence, Dietary Pattern, and Source of Information is partly rejected.

REFERENCES

1. Thompson's. *Blood donation behavior*. 2nd ed. W.B. Saunders company publications; 2015
2. Sullivan. *Developing an administrative plan for transfusion medicine*. 1st ed. A.P. Jain publishers; 2015.
3. Barker, Westpal. R. *Voluntary and non-remunerated blood donation*. 4th ed. A.P. Jain publishers; 2020.
4. Health and family welfare department. *Annual reports- 2021-2022*. Government of Sikkim; 2022.
5. Gupta. A. *The status of blood banking in India*. *Health millions* 2020; Mar 1; 26(2): 35-8.
6. Sumanta Ray Chadhuri. *A study on voluntary blood donors declining in India*. *Ind. J. Med* 2019 May 1; 12(2): 62-4.
7. Chester M. Zmijewski, Walter E. Haesler; *blood banking science*. New York: Appleton Century Croft; 2021. p. 2
8. Jaya shree nandhi. *Blood bank survey: Times of India*. Bangalore 2018 July 19. Vyas J.N. Ahuja N. *text book of post graduate psychiatry*, Jaypee publication, vol 2 page 543
9. Nancy Burns, Susan K. Grove. *The practice of nursing research*. 2nd ed. Saunders publication; 2021.
10. Denise .F. Polit. *Nursing Research- Principles and Methods*. 7th ed. J.B. Lippincott Publications; 2014.
11. Vesquez M, Ibarra P, Maldonado M; *Blood donation: knowledge and attitude of a university population in Chile*.
12. Marcella Vasquez , Monica Maldonado. *A study on knowledge and attitude regarding voluntary blood donation*. *Transfusion Medicine* 2021; 17: 221-3
13. Sanchez A.M. *The potential impact on incentives on future blood donor behavior*. *Transfusion Medicine* 2011; 41: 172-8.
14. Fernandez Montoya A, de Dios Luna del Castillo J, Lopez Barrio A, Rodriguez Fernandez. *Attitudes, beliefs, and motivations in blood donors and non-donors*; 2022 Dec; 41(6): 427-40.