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“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BLOOD DONATION AMONG LATE ADOLESCENT STUDENTS (18-20YEARS) AT TAGORE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, CHROMPET, CHENNAI”

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ABSTRACT

Age group between 10 to 20 years is considered as a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. They are no longer children yet not adults. It is characterized by rapid physical growth, emotional and psychological changes. Donation of blood is a behavioural phenomenon and is always considered a humanitarian act. Our body has approximately 5.5 litre of blood of which only 350 ml - 450 ml of blood is taken depending upon weight of donor. The withdrawn blood volume is restored within 24 hours and the haemoglobin and cell components are restored in 2 months. Therefore, it is perfectly safe to donate blood every three months. Evaluative research approach and one group pre-test and post-test design was used. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study. The total number of study sample consisted of 30 late adolescent students. The pre test knowledge mean score is 8.87 and post test knowledge mean score is 18.47. The 't' value is 27.03 statistically significant at $P \leq 0.001^{***}$. This indicates that the mean difference of 10. It is hypothesized that there is significant in effectiveness of planned teaching programme among late adolescent students (18-20years) regarding blood donation. So the researcher accepted the research hypothesis and it is evident that the planned teaching programme significantly effective in improving the knowledge among late adolescent students (18-20years) regarding blood donation.

KEYWORDS: Effectiveness, Planned teaching programme, Blood donation, Late adolescents

INTRODUCTION

Adolescents are regarded as a unique phase of human development and the parents of near future. The term adolescence is derived from the Latin word “adolescere” meaning to grow, to mature. Blood is a vital and life saving fluid which can neither be manufactured in factories, nor substituted with blood of any other creature. Blood is the fluid of life, growth and health. It transports oxygen, nourishment, hormones and even disease fighting substances from one part of the body to the other. Its loss due to any injury or disease is life threatening. There has been a steady decline of blood donation while the demand for transfusion continues to rise. Recruitment and retention of donors to sustain and increase the donor base are critical for blood banks. Over 80 million units of blood are donated every year but only 38% are collected in developing countries, where 82% of global population resides. Hence, the need to increase the number of voluntary donors to ensure blood freely and without any reward.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

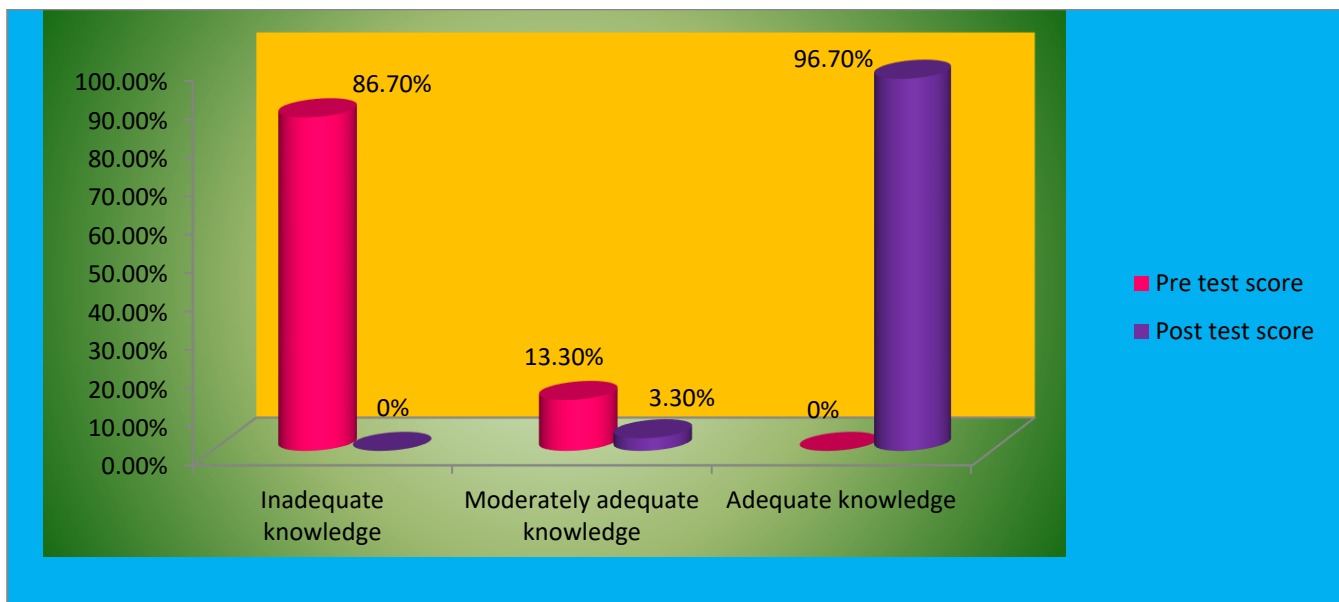
- To assess the knowledge among late adolescent students (18-20years) regarding blood donation, before the planned teaching programme.
- To assess the knowledge among late adolescent students (18-20years) regarding blood donation, after the administration of the planned teaching programme
- To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge among late adolescent students (18-20years) regarding blood donation.
- To associate between post test knowledge score of blood donation among late adolescent students (18-20years) with their selected demographic variables

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Evaluative research approach and one group pre-test and post-test design was used. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study. The total number of study sample consisted of 30 late adolescent students studying in Tagore College of arts and science, Chrompet, Chennai. A questionnaire was prepared comprising set of 25 questions covering the objectives.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

FIG 1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO PRE TEST AND POST TEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE



Regarding pre test level of knowledge majority 26 (86.7%) had inadequate knowledge, 4 (13.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge. Regarding post test level of knowledge majority 29(96.7%) had adequate knowledge, 1 (3.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge.

TABLE NO 1: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRE TEST AND POST TEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BLOOD DONATION AMONG LATE ADOLESCENT STUDENTS (18-20YEARS)

Over all knowledge	Mean	Mean Difference	SD	t' value	Df	p' value
Pre test	8.87	10	1.48	27.03	29	0.001***
Post test	18.47		2.17			

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings most of the students gained adequate knowledge regarding blood donation. Hence the planned teaching programme is found to be effective in terms of gaining knowledge among late adolescent students (18-20years) regarding blood donation.

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