



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING BLOOD DONATION AMONG STUDENTS OF B.SC NURSING FIRST YEAR AT TEERTHANKER PARSHVNATH SCHOOL OF NURSING, AMROHA.

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Abstract: This is a study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year at Teerthanker Parshvnath School of Nursing, Amroha. The target population for the study was the students of B.Sc Nursing first year at Teerthanker Parshvnath School of Nursing. A total of 30 samples were selected using Proportionate stratified random sampling technique. Research design was descriptive survey design. The data was collected from the students by using a self-structured questionnaire and rating scale regarding blood donation. The multiple-choice questions including socio-demographic proforma and structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding blood donation were used to assess the level of knowledge; rating scale was used to assess the attitude among the students of B.Sc Nursing first year students. A correlation coefficient test was done to find out the relationship between knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation; A chi-square test was done to analyse the association between the level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year with their selected demographic variables. The study findings show that 23.34% of students had adequate knowledge, 70% had moderate knowledge and 6.67% had inadequate knowledge. 53.34% had adequate attitude and 46.66% had moderate attitude and 0% had inadequate attitude regarding blood donation; There was a positive correlation between the level of knowledge and the attitude of students towards blood donation ($r=0.0173$); there is an association between the level of knowledge and attitude with selected demographic variables. $p > 0.05$ level is significant.

Keywords: Effectiveness, knowledge, Attitude, blood donation

I. INTRODUCTION

“We cannot live only for ourselves. A thousand fibers connect us with our fellow men.”

– herman melville

Blood donation has long been taught of as an act of altruism. From a single donation alone, three blood components may be derived useful to specific patient needs. A pack of blood may prolong the lives of patients with blood loss, leukemia, hemophilia, maternal deliveries, major traumatic injuries and even those who are for transplants. Similarly, blood donation is considered as a vital measure in emergency preparedness for disaster and an essential component in the efficiency of the health care delivery system. There are certain parameters that must be observed for a person to donate blood which may include an ideal body weight, blood pressure, pulse rate; Hemoglobin values of at least 125 gm/dL and most importantly; without existing medical conditions like cancer, cardiac diseases, STDs, lung diseases, or those exposed on high risk occupation among others.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are:

- To assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year.
- To find out the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year.
- To determine the association between the level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H1: There will be significant relationship between the level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year.

H2: There will be an association between the level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year with their selected demographic variables.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

A descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. Surveys are carried out for the purpose of providing an accurate portrayal of a group of subjects with specific characteristics. This study is intended to ascertain the knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc (N) first year.

RESEARCH SETTING

Setting is the physical location and conditions in which data collection take place in a study. The study was conducted in Teerthanker Parshvnath School of Nursing, Amroha offering B.Sc Nursing degree.

PILOT STUDY

Pilot study is a small scale version or trial run of the major study. The purpose is to find the feasibility of the study, clarity of language of tool and also to find out the difficulties in conducting the main study. The pilot study was conducted at Teerthanker Parshvnath School of nursing on 24-02-2022 among 3 students. A written permission was obtained from the concerned authority and the students prior to the study. 3B.Sc (N)I Year students were selected proportionate stratified random sampling technique from Teerthanker Parshvnath School of Nursing, Amroha. The respondents were assured of the confidentiality of their identity and the tool was administered. It was conducted in a similar way as final data collection. The average time taken to complete the test was 30 minutes. The study was found feasible, practicable and acceptable. No modifications were made to the tool or to the study design after the pilot study.

DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE

Data collection is the gathering of information needed to address a research problem. Permission was obtained from the concerned authority for conducting the study prior to data collection. Subjects were selected according to the selection criteria. Informed consent was obtained from the sample. Data was collected on 1-03-2022 among 30 students. The investigator visited the college on the given date and was introduced to the students by the class coordinator. The purpose of the study was explained to the students and confidentiality of their identity and responses was assured in order to ensure their cooperation and prompt response. The average time taken to conduct the test was 30 minutes, Questionnaire was administered to 30 students studying in B.Sc (N) I Year at Teerthanker Parshvnath School of Nursing , Amroha.

III. RESULT AND INTERPRETATION

Table -1. Level of knowledge regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year. (N = 30).

S.NO	INADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE		MODERATE KNOWLEDGE		ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE		TOTAL	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	02	6.67	21	70.00	07	23.33	30	100

Table -2. Level of attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year. (N = 30).

S.NO	INADEQUATE ATTITUDE		MODERATE ATTITUDE		ADEQUATE ATTITUDE		TOTAL	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
LEVEL OF ATTITUDE	0	0	14	46.67	16	53.33	30	100

Table-3. Relationship between the level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year.

	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	CORRELATION	REMARKS
KNOWLEDGE	12.13	3.07	0.0173	Correlated
ATTITUDE	33.26	5.536		

Table-4. Association between the level of knowledge regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year with their selected demographic variables.

Variables		Level of knowledge						Chi square	Table value	S/NS
		Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate				
		F	%	F	%	F	%			
Age in years	18 -20	02	6.67	10	33.33	06	20	23.0631	2.120	S
	21 – 23	00	00	08	26.67	01	3.33			
	24 – 25	00	00	03	10	00	00			
Gender	Male	01	3.33	13	43.33	02	6.67	15.0673	2.228	S
	Female	01	3.33	08	26.67	05	16.67			
Religion	Hindu	01	3.33	17	56.67	04	13.33	18.342	2.179	S
	Muslim	01	3.33	04	13.34	03	10			
	Christia n	00	00	00	00	00	00			
	Jain	00	00	00	00	00	00			
Area of residence	Rural	02	6.67	13	43.33	03	10	15.5999	2.228	S
	Urban	00	00	08	26.67	04	13.33			
	Semi urban	00	00	00	00	00	00			
Previous knowledge on blood donation	Yes	00	00	11	36.67	01	3.33	17.3336	2.228	S
	No	02	6.67	10	33.33	06	20			
Source of information	Mass media	00	00	03	10	00	00	28.6692	2.074	S
	Medical personnel	00	00	06	20	01	3.34			
	NGO	00	00	01	3.33	00	00			
	Others	00	00	01	3.33	00	00			
Previous experience of blood donation	Yes	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.00	2.228	N S
	No	02	6.67	21	70	07	23.33			

Table-5. Association between the level of attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year with their selected demographic variables.

Variables		Level of Attitude						Chi square	Table value	S/NS
		Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate				
		F	%	F	%	F	%			
Age in years	18 -20	00	00	09	30	09	30	43.2675	2.101	S
	21 – 23	00	00	04	13.33	05	16.67			
	24 – 25	00	00	01	3.33	02	6.67			
Gender	Male	00	00	11	36.67	05	16.67	13.7153	2.228	S
	Female	00	00	03	10	11	36.66			
Religion	Hindu	00	00	11	36.67	11	36.67	14.5	2.074	S
	Musli m	00	00	03	10	05	16.66			
	Christi an	00	00	00	00	00	00			
	Jain	00	00	00	00	00	00			
Area of residence	Rural	00	00	11	36.67	07	23.33	15.5999	2.228	S
	Urban	00	00	03	10	09	30			
	Semi urban	00	00	00	00	00	00			
Previous knowledge on blood donation	Yes	00	00	04	13.33	08	26.67	13.0665	2.228	S
	No	00	00	10	33.33	08	26.67			

	No									
Source of information	Mass media	00	00	01	3.33	02	6.67	0	2.228	N S
	Medical personnel	00	00	03	10	04	13.34			
	NGO	00	00	00	00	01	3.33			
	Others	00	00	00	00	01	3.33			
Previous experience of blood donation	Yes	00	00	00	00	00	00	29.0085	2.074	S
	No	00	00	14	46.67	16	53.33			

IV. DISCUSSION

Objective-1: To assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year.

The study findings show that 23.34% of students had adequate knowledge, 70% had moderate knowledge and 6.67% had inadequate knowledge. 53.34% had adequate attitude and 46.66% had moderate attitude and 0% had inadequate attitude regarding blood donation.

Objective-2: To find out the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year.

H1: There will be significant relationship between the level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year.

There was a positive correlation between the level of knowledge and the attitude of students towards blood donation ($r=0.0173$).

Objective-3: To determine the association between the level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year with their selected demographic variables.

H2: There will be an association between the level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among students of B.Sc Nursing first year with their selected demographic variables.

Association between level of knowledge with their demographical variables, where chi square value of knowledge and age was 23.0631 and table value was 2.120 and as a result both were significant. Chi square value of knowledge and gender was 15.0673 and table value was 2.228 and as a result both were significant. Chi square value of knowledge and religion was 18.342; table value was 2.179 and as a result both were significant. Chi square value of knowledge and area of residence was 15.5999; table value was 2.228 and as a result both were significant. Chi square value of knowledge and previous knowledge on blood donation was 17.3336; table value was 2.228 and as a result both were significant. Chi square value of knowledge and source of information was 28.6692 and table value was 2.074 and as a result both were significant. Chi square value of knowledge and previous knowledge was 0 table value was 2.228 and as a result both were non-significant.

Association between level of attitude with their demographical variables, where chi square value of attitude and age is 43.2675 and table value is 2.101 and as a result both are associated. Chi square value of attitude and gender is 13.7153 and table value is 2.228 and as a result both are associated. Chi square value of attitude and religion is 14.5 table value is 2.074 and as a result both are associated. Chi square value of attitude and area of residence 15.5999; table value is 2.228 and as a result both are associated. Chi square value of attitude and previous attitude on blood donation is 13.0665; table value is 2.228 and as a result both are associated. Chi square value of attitude and source of information is 0 and table value is 2.228 and as a result both are not associated. Chi square value of attitude and previous attitude is 29.0085 table value is 2.074 and as a result both are associated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A similar study can be undertaken on a larger sample of students of different education.
- A study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on blood donation among college students.
- A similar study can be undertaken among adults in the rural community.
- A similar study can be conducted among different healthcare professionals.

CONCLUSION

The study findings show that 23.34% of students had adequate knowledge, 70% had moderate knowledge and 6.67% had inadequate knowledge. 53.34% had adequate attitude and 46.66% had moderate attitude and 0% had inadequate attitude regarding blood donation; There was a positive correlation between the level of knowledge and the attitude of students towards blood donation ($r=0.0173$); there is an association between the level of knowledge and attitude with selected demographic variables. $p > 0.05$ level is significant.

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