
Knowledge regarding Blood Donation among Nursing Students

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ABSTRACT

Blood donation is of paramount importance in global healthcare, with over 100 million blood units contributed annually.

Objectives: To assess the knowledge regarding blood donation among the nursing students.

Methodology: Using a quantitative, non-experimental descriptive survey design and convenient sampling, 30 nursing students from St Thomas college of nursing were selected. Ethical clearance, administrative permission and consent from subjects were taken. Data were collected using a questionnaire from 20/08/2024 to 25/08/2024. Data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The findings of the study showed that out of 30 nursing students, about 80%, 13.3% and 6.7% were average knowledge, poor knowledge and good knowledge respectively.

Conclusion: The good level of blood donation knowledge aspect was neglecting; this fact has to be taken into consideration and it is very essential and important to update the knowledge of the students regarding blood donation.

Keywords: blood donation, knowledge, nursing students.

INTRODUCTION

Blood donation is an indispensable component of health care. It contributes to saving millions of lives each year. There are millions of blood donors all over the world but there are number of countries that do not have adequate number of blood supplies and face the challenges of blood donation all over the world.¹

The first recorded successful blood transfusion took place in England, where doctor Richard Lower saved a dog's life by transfusion of blood from another dog. ² It was not until 1818 that British obstetrician-gynecologist James Blundell successfully transfused human blood into a patient for the first time to treat postpartum haemorrhage.³

Every year, 112.5 million units of donated blood are collected around the world. Nearly half of the world's blood supply is collected in high income countries and the average blood donation rate is 9 times greater in these countries than in low-income countries⁴.

METHODOLOGY

Using a quantitative, non-experimental descriptive survey design and convenient sampling, 30 nursing students from St Thomas college of nursing were selected. Ethical clearance, administrative permission and consent from subjects were taken. Data were collected using a

questionnaire from 20/08/2024 to 25/08/2024. Data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

The analysis of the data revealed that majority (96.7%) of the nursing students were between the age group of 18-21 years, while only 3.3% were 22- 24 years of age group.

With respect to gender, all (100%) the nursing students were females. While considering year of study, majority (66.7%) of nursing students were first year GNM and about 33.3% were second year GNM. With respect to type of family, majority (70%) of the nursing students were from nuclear family and about 30% were from the joint family. While considering place of residence, more than half (56.7%) of the nursing students were from urban area and about 43.3% were from rural area.

With respect to monthly income, more than half (56.7%) of the nursing students had monthly income of 5000-10000 and about 16.7% subjects had monthly income of 11000-15000. In addition, about 13.3% subjects had monthly income of 16000-20000 and above 20000 respectively. While considering blood type, more than half (53.3%) of the nursing students had B blood type, about 26.7% had O blood type and only 20% had A blood type.

With regard to history of donation of blood, about 36.7% of the nursing students were donated blood and about 63.3% subjects had no history of donation of blood. While considering attended any workshop related to blood donation, about 36.7% of the nursing students were attended workshop and about 63.3% subjects not attended any workshop related to blood donation.

After the analysis of the data, the researcher identified that about 80%, 13.3% and 6.7% of subjects had average knowledge, poor knowledge and good knowledge of blood donation respectively.

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	0	0%
Female	30	100%
Year of study		
1 st year GNM	20	66.7%
2 nd year GNM	10	33.3%
Type of family		
Nuclear	21	70%
Joint	9	30%
Place of residence		

Urban	17	56.7%
Rural	13	43.3%
Monthly income		
Rs.5000-10000	17	56.7%
Rs.11000-15000	5	16.7%
Rs.16000-20000	4	13.3%
Above Rs. 20000	4	13.3%
Blood group type		
A	6	20%
B	16	53.3%
AB	0	0%
O	8	26.7%
Have you ever donated blood?		
Yes	11	36.7%
No	19	63.3%
Have you ever attended any workshop related to blood donation?		
Yes	11	36.7%
No	19	63.3%

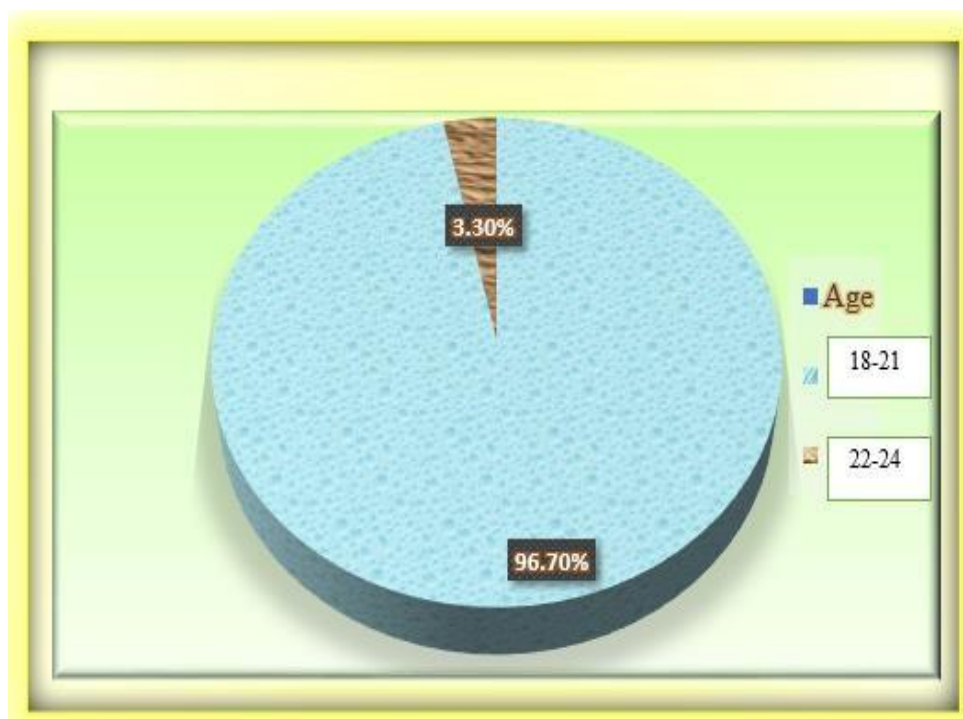


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of subjects according to age

Table-2: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge regarding blood donation
N-30

Knowledge regarding blood donation	Frequency	Percentage
Poor knowledge	4	13.3%
Average knowledge	24	80%
Good knowledge	2	6.7%

DISCUSSION

A cross-sectional study on “Knowledge, attitude and practice regarding blood donation among health personnel in selected blood transfusion services” was conducted at Andhra Pradesh by Shreedevi and et al. It was found that average knowledge of health personnel regarding blood donation had 19%.⁵ In the present study revealed that 80% had average knowledge.

A cross-sectional study on “Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Blood Donors toward Blood Donation” was conducted at Chandigarh by Suchet Sachde, and et al. It was identified that average knowledge regarding blood donation had 35%.⁶ In the present study found that 80% had average knowledge.

A cross-sectional study on “Knowledge regarding Voluntary Blood Donation among Adolescents” was conducted at Haryana by Rashmi and et al. It was identified that good knowledge regarding blood donation had 6.67%.⁷ In the present study showed that 6.7% had good knowledge.

A cross-sectional study on “A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding voluntary blood donation with intervention of self-instructional module (SIM) among non-paramedical college students of selected institute of Rajkot, Gujarat” by Hetal P Makadia and et al. It was identified that average knowledge regarding blood donation had 20%.⁸ In the present study showed that 80% had average knowledge.

A cross-sectional study on “A Study to assess the knowledge and Attitude regarding Blood Donation among adolescents in selected colleges at Nagpur City” by Savita Dhoble and et al. It was identified that about 6.66% and 5% subjects were poor knowledge and good knowledge respectively.⁹ In the present study found that about 13.3% and 6.7% subjects were poor knowledge and good knowledge respectively.

CONCLUSION

The good level of blood donation knowledge aspect was neglecting, this fact has to be taken into consideration and it is very essential and important to update the knowledge of the students regarding blood donation.

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