

A Study To Evaluate Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme On Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Blood Donation Among B.Sc., Nursing Students At Selected Colleges, Puducherry.

¹Ms. Abinaya. M, ²Mrs. Maheswari.R, ³Mrs. Naimunisa.S, ⁴Dr. Jeyagowri.M ⁴, ⁵Dr. Kavitha.D
¹M.Sc., Nursing student, ²Research guide, ³Co-guide, ⁴Principal, ⁵Vice Principal

Author for Correspondence:

Ms.Abinaya, M,
 Department of Child Health Nursing,
 College of Nursing - East Coast Institute of Medical Sciences,
 Puducherry.
 Email:shigaabi0201@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Blood donation refers to the process of collecting, testing, preparing and storing whole blood and blood components intended primarily for transfusion. College students develop both fine motor and gross motor skills. Social skills are important for students to develop their personality. Solid social skills can help them in personal relationships and a professional career. Behavioral skills are one of the key factors used to assess one's performance and attitude. These skills are often termed as good character, friendliness, maturity, and common sense. **Objectives:** The aim of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation. **Method:** A pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design was used in this study. A total of 50 B.Sc.,Nursing 1st year students were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The tool used for data collection was self structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire. **Findings:** The result of this study revealed that In pretest, majority of adolescents 45(90%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 5(10%) had inadequate knowledge. The mean and standard deviation of the level of knowledge score regarding blood donation among adolescents is 17.18 ± 3.58 and In post- test, majority of adolescents 46(92%) had adequate knowledge and 4(8%) had moderately adequate knowledge. The mean and standard deviation of the level of knowledge regarding blood donation among adolescents is 28.08 ± 2.68 . The calculated paired 't' test value of $t = 19.36$ shows statistically highly significant. In pretest, majority of adolescents 46(92%) had moderately favourable attitude and 4(8%) had favourable attitude. The mean and standard deviation of the level of attitude regarding blood donation among adolescents is 37.40 ± 7.28 . In post- test, majority of adolescents 48(96%) had favourable attitude and 2(4%) had moderately favourable attitude. The mean and standard deviation of the level of attitude regarding blood donation among adolescents is 57.32 ± 4.18 . The calculated paired 't' test value of $t = 17.6$ shows statistically highly significant. Correlation between the post test level of knowledge and attitude score regarding blood donation indicates the positive correlation and shows the results Pearson correlation r- value is (0.675) and p-value is ($p=0.001$) are statistically highly significant. Sources of previous knowledge on blood donation had shown statistically significant and other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant in association of level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation.

Conclusion: This study concluded that structured teaching programme was effective after intervention and improved the students level of knowledge and attitude .

KEYWORDS

Structured teaching programme, knowledge and attitude, blood donation.

INTRODUCTION

Blood donation is the most important and significant of all donations. Human blood is generally considered as product for sustaining life. This is one of the most important things a person can do for humanity. Donated blood helps a person live a healthy life, and donated blood renews the body. Blood is irreplaceable. Therefore, blood donation is the "gift of life" that a healthy person can give to another sick or injured person.

Blood donation is the process of collecting, testing, preparing and storing whole and most blood for transfusion. There are three types of blood donors: unpaid blood donors, family/transplant donors and paid blood donors. A stable base of regular, voluntary and unpaid blood donors ensures an adequate and reliable blood supply. These donors are also the safest donor group because they have the lowest percentage of blood disorders. Blood donation is therefore considered the foundation of blood safety and good practice.

To raise awareness of the need for safe blood and blood products and to thank blood donors for their life-saving gift, countries around the world celebrate World Blood Donor Day every year on June 14. The theme for Blood Donor Day 2023 is “**Dry blood, donate blood, share life, share many times**”. It focuses on patients in need of permanent support and highlights the role everyone can play by providing good blood or a blood transfusion.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Blood loss is one of the major emergency conditions that require the blood to be transfused immediately.

In India, the number of voluntary blood donors increased from 54.4% in 2006-2007 to 83.1% in 2011-2012, with the number of blood units increasing from 4.4 million units in 2006-2007 to 9.3 million units in 2012-2013. In 2016, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India reported a donation of 10.9 million units against a requirement of 12 million units.

World Health Organization has adopted a policy aimed at 100% voluntary blood donation procurement by the year 2020. 2021 statistics, India's annual blood requirement is around 1.5 crore units. In every two seconds, a patient in India needs blood and one out of every three people will need blood in their lifetime. Blood scarcity is frequently encountered in health-care settings and is attributable to an imbalance between increasing demand for safe blood and blood products on the one hand and failure to organize regular blood supply due to misconceptions, perceived harms and risks, and lack of motivation among potential donors. The shortage of blood products has been a major public health problem in India. It is estimated that nearly 12,000 people lose their lives every single day due to the lack of blood products. Supporting a population of 1.4 billion, the present blood transfusion service is fragmented with a little over 3,700 blood centers of which about 70% are located in eight states only. As of 2020, 63 districts in India do not have a blood centre. Space crunch and a burgeoning population have led to the establishment of health care facilities without blood centers on their premises, which in turn depend on nearby blood or storage centers for access to safe blood. According to 2022 study, India blood demand was estimated at 14.6 million units per year, while the supply was 93% of that, or 33.8 donations per 1000 eligible people. This translate to a shortage of one million units per year. In 2023 statistical were noted 2.04 million units of blood collected in state in 2023, up from 1.93 million in 2022. But focus on the health is now steadily boosting their numbers.

Indian red cross society 2022-23, Blood distribution of 51,726 blood/blood components were prepared. The total 17,052 units of blood components were issued free of cost to the patients admitted in Government Hospitals, Thalassaemic and Hemophilic Patients. 13,210 units of blood issued against processing charges to the patients admitted in Private Hospitals/ Nursing Homes.

According to the ministry of health and family welfare in India, the country needs around 14.6 million blood units annually. Blood required for a variety of reasons, including :

- ✓ Treating accidental injuries and burns
- ✓ Treating disease like anemia, leukemia and hemolytic ailments
- ✓ Transfusions for surgical operations.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A study to evaluate the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Attitude regarding Blood Donation among B.Sc., Nursing I year students at selected Nursing Colleges Puducherry.”

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the existing level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among B.Sc -Nursing I year students.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of Structured teaching programme regarding blood donation among B.Sc -Nursing I year students.

3. To establish a correlation between post test level of knowledge and attitude score regarding blood donation among B.Sc- Nursing I year students.
4. To find the association between the pre test level of knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among B.Sc -Nursing I year students with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H1: There will be a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge and attitude scores among B.Sc.,Nursing I- year students regarding blood donation.

H2: There will be a significant correlation between the post-test level of knowledge and attitude among B.Sc.,Nursing I- year students regarding blood donation.

METHODOLOGY

In this present study, Pre - experimental one group pre-test post-test research design was used. 50 students were selected from B.Sc., Nursing I year in College of Nursing East Coast Institute of Medical Science, Puducherry by using purposive sampling technique with the use of self knowledge and attitude questionnaire as the tool.

RESULT

Majority of the B.Sc - Nursing students 47(94%) of study population were in the age group are 18 years, 38(76%) were Female, Educational status 50(100%) were Degree graduate, 43(86%) were Hindu, 43(86%) were Rural, 42(84%) were not had History of blood donation in family members, 45(90%) were Nuclear family, 37(74%) were not had Previous knowledge regarding blood donation, 50(100%) were not had Previously donated blood and Sources of previous knowledge on blood donation 37(74%) were Mobile.

Frequency and percentage wise distribution of pre-test and post-test of the level of knowledge regarding blood donation among B.Sc -Nursing students:

pretest, Majority of B.Sc -Nursing students 45(90%) had Moderately adequate knowledge and 5(10%) had Inadequate knowledge. Where in the post- test, Majority of B.Sc -Nursing students 46(92%) had Adequate knowledge and 4(8%) had Moderately adequate knowledge. The mean pretest Knowledge level was 13.38 ± 2.465 , while the mean post test Knowledge level was 23.86 ± 3.077 with the mean difference of -10.4 .

Frequency and percentage wise distribution of pre-test and post-test of the level of attitude regarding blood donation among B.Sc -Nursing students:

pretest, Majority of B.Sc -Nursing students 46(92%) had Moderately favourable attitude and 4(8%) had favourable attitude. Where in the post- test, Majority of B.Sc -Nursing students 48(96%) had favourable attitude and 2(4%) had Moderately favourable attitude. The mean pretest Attitude score was 35.74 ± 3.498 , while the mean post test Attitude score was 48.16 ± 9.006 with the mean difference of -12.4 .

Table – 1 Effectiveness of Structured teaching programme regarding blood donation among B.Sc - Nursing students.

(N=50)

Group	Test	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean difference	't' value paired -t test	Df	'p' value
Level of knowledge	Pretest	17.18	3.58	-10.9	-19.36	49	0.001** HS
	Post test	28.08	2.68				
Level of attitude	Pretest	37.40	7.28	-19.9	-17.6	49	0.001** HS
	Post test	57.32	4.18				

In pre-test mean score of knowledge was 13.38 ± 2.465 and post- test score was 23.86 ± 3.077 . The calculated paired't' test value of $t = 21.27$ was found to be statistically highly significant at $p < 0.001$ level. This clearly indicated that the structured teaching programme had significant improvement in their post test level of knowledge. In pre-test mean score of attitude was 35.74 ± 3.498 and the post- test score was 48.16 ± 9.006 . The calculated paired't' test value of $t = 8.007$ was found to be statistically highly significant at $p < 0.001$

level. This clearly indicated that the structured teaching programme had significant improvement in their post test level of attitude.

Correlation between the Post test level of Knowledge and Attitude score regarding Blood Donation among B.Sc- Nursing students:

the positive correlation between post test mean and standard deviation score of Knowledge and Attitude was (23.86±3.077) and (48.16±9.006). The pearson correlation r- value is (0.675) and p-value is (p=0.001) are statistically highly significant. This is clearly indicate that B.Sc.,Nursing I year students had adequate knowledge and attitude on blood donation.

Association of the Pre test level of Knowledge regarding Blood Donation among B.Sc -Nursing students with their selected Demographic variables:

Sources of previous knowledge on blood donation had shown statistically significant association. Other demographic variable had not shown statistically significant association with pre test level of knowledge regarding blood donation among B.Sc.,Nursing I year students with their selected demographic variables respectively.

Association between the Pre test level of Attitude regarding Blood Donation among B.Sc -Nursing students with their selected Demographic variables:

Sources of previous knowledge on blood donation had shown statistically significant association. Other demographic variable had not shown statistically significant association between the pretest level of attitude regarding blood donation among B.Sc.,Nursing I year students with their selected demographic variables respectively.

CONCLUSION:

Structured teaching programme was used by investigators to improve the knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among B.Sc., Nursing I year students . This is a grand way to increase the students knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation. Students maximize the knowledge and attitude in the post-test than in the pre-test when their knowledge and attitude were evaluated using the Self – structured questionnaire before and after the structured teaching programme. It stimulates the students to know about the blood donation.

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