

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding blood donation among the students of selected colleges of Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune

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Abstract

Introduction: Blood is the vital and life saving fluid which can neither be manufactured in factories, nor substituted with blood of any other creature. For those who require for saving their lives, blood donation is only means. **Objectives:** The study was conducted to assess the knowledge of students regarding blood donation before and after giving planned teaching programme and also to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme by comparing pre and post-test scores on knowledge regarding blood donation.

Materials and Methods: In order to achieve the desired objectives of the present study Quantitative research approach with Quasi-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was adopted. The study consists of 100 samples which were selected by non probability convenient sampling method. Data collection was accomplished by using structured questionnaire. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The demographic result shows that all participants were in the age group of 16-18 years. All samples were from 11th standard. Majority (56%) of participants were male. 67% of participants had previous knowledge regarding blood donation and major source of information was from newspaper and books. None of them had donated blood. The pre-test analysis result shows that majority of the participants (58%) had very poor knowledge regarding blood donation, 36% of them had average knowledge and very few students (6%) had good knowledge regarding blood donation. The post-test analysis result shows that majority of the students (63%) had average knowledge regarding blood donation and 37% of them had good knowledge regarding blood donation. None of them had poor knowledge regarding blood donation. It shows improvement in knowledge score. The mean of pre-test score was 7.08 with standard deviation 3.58 and post-test score was 12.51 with standard deviation 2.89. The post-test score was higher than the pre-test score. Z-Test was calculated. Z-value was found 11.83 and Z-table value was 1.96, since calculated Z-value was greater than tabulated Z-value, null hypothesis was rejected. It shows that there was a significant difference in level of knowledge regarding blood donation before and after planned teaching programme. This reveals that planned teaching programme was effective.

Conclusion: The study shows that college students had inadequate knowledge regarding blood donation and they did not donate the blood. After planned teaching programme there was an improvement in knowledge level regarding blood donation. It shows that there is a need to provide information regarding blood donation to college students. So that they will donate the blood voluntarily and save the life.

Keywords: effectiveness planned teaching programme, knowledge, blood donation, students

Introduction

Blood can save millions of life, and young people are the hope and future of safe blood supply in the world. According to WHO, South East Asia's estimated blood requirement is about 16 million units per year, but it collects just about 9.4 million units annually, leaving a gap of 6 million units. India with the huge population of over 1 billion is lagging behind in blood collection. India has 2433 blood banks that can collect 9 million units of blood annually, but collect only 7 million. Nowadays, Blood donation is still one of the main component of care and treatment which needed every minute to replace blood lost because of accident, to treat shock, for minor and major surgeries, for burn victims patient suffering from anemia, during childbirth for the mothers, for children suffering from ailments like thalassaemia, hemophilia, leukemia & blood cancer. A single donation from person can help one or more patients. Nothing is comparable to the

preciousness of human blood. Hence, increase the level of knowledge regarding blood donation is the topmost priority to reduce the shortage of blood donors in the world. The first step to attaining the goal is to perform a study to assess the level of knowledge regarding blood donation by conducting a planned teaching programme among the youngsters as they are the backbone of the country will bring changes in the world.

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge of students regarding blood donation before giving planned teaching programme.
- To assess the knowledge of students regarding blood donation after giving planned teaching programme.
- To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme by comparing pre and post-test scores on knowledge regarding blood donation.

Materials and Methods

In order to achieve the desired objectives of the present study Quantitative research approach with Quasi-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was adopted. The validity was done by the experts from nursing field, Reliability was done by test-retest method ($r=0.8$), which suggest tool was reliable. Pilot study was done by 10 samples. The study was conducted in Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Junior College Dhankwadi, Pune.

The study consists of 100 samples which were selected by non probability convenient sampling method. Data collection was accomplished by using structured questionnaire. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results

Data was analysed as per the objectives.

Table 1: Analysis of Demographic Data (n=100)

Sr. No		Data	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Age	A) 13-15 years	00	0%
		B) 16-18 years	100	100%
2	Gender	A) male	56	56%
		B) female	44	44%
3	Education	A) 11 th standard	100	100%
		B) 12 th standard	00	0%
4	Previous knowledge of blood donation	A) yes	33	33%
		B) no	67	67%
5	Sources of previous knowledge of blood donation	A) T.V.	09	27.2%
		B) Newspaper &book	16	48.4%
		C) None	08	24.2%
6	History of blood donation	A) Yes	0	0%
		B) No	100	100%

The response was gathered from a total of 100 students voluntarily participated in the study. The demographic result shows that all participants were in the age group of 16-18 years. All samples were from 11th standard. Majority (56%)

of participants were male. 67% of participants had previous knowledge regarding blood donation and major source of information was from newspaper and books. None of them had donated blood.

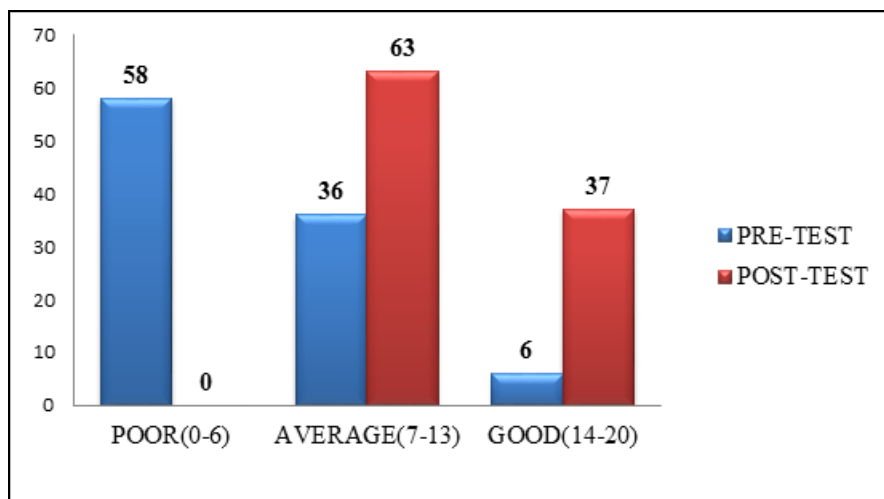


Fig 1: Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of participants.

The pre-test analysis result shows that majority of the participants (58%) had very poor knowledge regarding blood donation, 36% of them had average knowledge and very few students (6%) had good knowledge regarding blood donation. The post-test analysis result shows that majority of the

students (63%) had average knowledge regarding blood donation and 37% of them had good knowledge regarding blood donation. None of them had poor knowledge regarding blood donation. It shows improvement in knowledge score.

Table 2: Z-Test for Assessing Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme Regarding Blood Donation

Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	Z-Calculated Value	Z-Table Value	Df
Pre-Test	7.08	3.58	11.83	1.96	99
Post-Test	12.51	2.89			

The mean of pre-test score was 7.08 with standard deviation 3.58 and post-test score was 12.51 with standard deviation 2.89. The post-test score was higher than the pre-test score. Z-

Test was calculated. Z-value was found 11.83 and Z-table value was 1.96, since calculated Z-value was greater than tabulated Z-value, null hypothesis was rejected. It shows that

there was a significant difference in level of knowledge regarding blood donation before and after planned teaching programme. This reveals that planned teaching programme was effective.

Conclusion

The study shows that college students had inadequate knowledge regarding blood donation and they did not donate the blood. After planned teaching programme there was an improvement in knowledge level regarding blood donation. It shows that there is a need to provide information regarding blood donation to college students. So that they will donate the blood voluntarily and save the life.

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