




EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BLOOD DONATION AMONG ADULTS OF SELECTED AREAS OF TAMILNADU

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Abstract

Blood transfusion saves lives and improves health, but many patients requiring transfusion do not have timely access to safe blood. Providing safe and adequate blood should be an integral part of every country's national health care policy and infrastructure. Although half of the population in the country is medically fit to donate blood, only 4 in thousand are blood donors. Male female ratio of blood consumption is 40:60 however only 5 percent of the donors are women. Motivation and awareness activities are essential for boosting the blood stocks to meet the needs. In India, the annual collection of blood is only 5.5-6 million units against the requirement of about 8.5 million units. If only 3 percent of India's eligible population donates their blood, there will be no shortage of blood and its components in blood banks. This would mean that a significant number of deaths could be avoided if people donate blood regularly and voluntarily. This study aims to assess the knowledge regarding Blood donation among adults. Quasi Experimental One group Pretest and Posttest design was selected to determine the effectiveness of education on Blood donation. A purposive Sampling technique was adopted to select 100 Samples. The knowledge questionnaire regarding blood donation was used to collect the data. The planned teaching Programme was developed and imparted knowledge to the adults. The result shows that Knowledge score regarding blood donation was improved after Education. The result shown that the mean post-test knowledge score was higher than the mean pre-test score. The mean pretest score was 13.5 and increased to 25.6 during post-test.

Key words: Blood donation, knowledge, Adults

Introduction

Blood Donation is a major concern to the society as donated blood is life saving for individuals who need it. Blood transfusion saves lives and improves health. According to WHO, many Patients requiring transfusion do not have timely access to safe blood, providing safe and adequate blood should be an integral part of every country's national health care policy and infrastructure. WHO recommends that blood ought to be donated by between one and three percent of a country's Population to satisfy the country's need. Yet many countries are far off meeting even the one percent mark and India is one of them with an approximate 15% deficit

composed to the WHO recommendation as per the latest reports. With a population of 1.3 billion to meet the one percent target issued by the WHO India would need donations of 13 million units of blood. In the year 2016- 2017 period there was a shortage of 19 million units of blood collected compared to the 13 million unit target. The shortfall was actually worse than the preceding 2015-2016 period when the deficit stood at 9% composed to 12 million unit target. India was short then of 1.1 million units of blood.



Figure.No. 1 Save a life, give a Blood.

The Government of Tamil Nadu, announced that it has directed all blood banks in Tamil Nadu to use Blood Donation feature to reach out to voluntary donors . There is a huge demand for blood every day all over the world. Acute shortage of voluntary blood donations can lead to lack access for many people to this critical lifeline. In spite of the rapid and remarkable conquests of medical science today, there is no factory that manufactures blood. It is only in human beings that human blood is made and circulated. For those who require blood for saving their lives, sharing from other fellows is the only means. Hence, donation rather voluntary donation is the only way of accumulating blood at safe storage to meet emergency requirements for saving lives. Blood donors are saviors of mankind. But most of them step back due to myths and misconceptions. As nurses it is our responsibility to create awareness among adults and help them to develop right knowledge about blood donation and motivate them to donate blood voluntarily.



Objectives

To assess the sources of Information on Blood Donation

To assess the knowledge on Blood Donation among the adults before structured teaching Programme.

To assess the knowledge on Blood Donation among the adults after structured teaching Programme

Methodology

One group pretest post-test design was adapted, 100 samples were selected through Purposive sampling technique. The planned structured Programme was administered on Blood Donation. The tool was developed by the researcher with the guidance of experts. The questionnaire contained three sections,

1. Demographic Variables
2. Sources of information on Immunization
3. Knowledge regarding the Blood donation among adults

The pilot study was conducted before the main study and it elicited the study was feasible. The tool was found to be highly reliable and valid. During the data collection, the researcher introduced herself to each subject and they were informed about the purpose of the study.

Results

Table:1 Sources of Information regarding Blood Donation

Sources of Information	Frequency N= 100	Percentage (%)
Health Professionals	46	46%
Friends	28	28%
Relatives	16	16%
Mass Media	10	10%

Figure :2 Sources of Information regarding Blood Donation

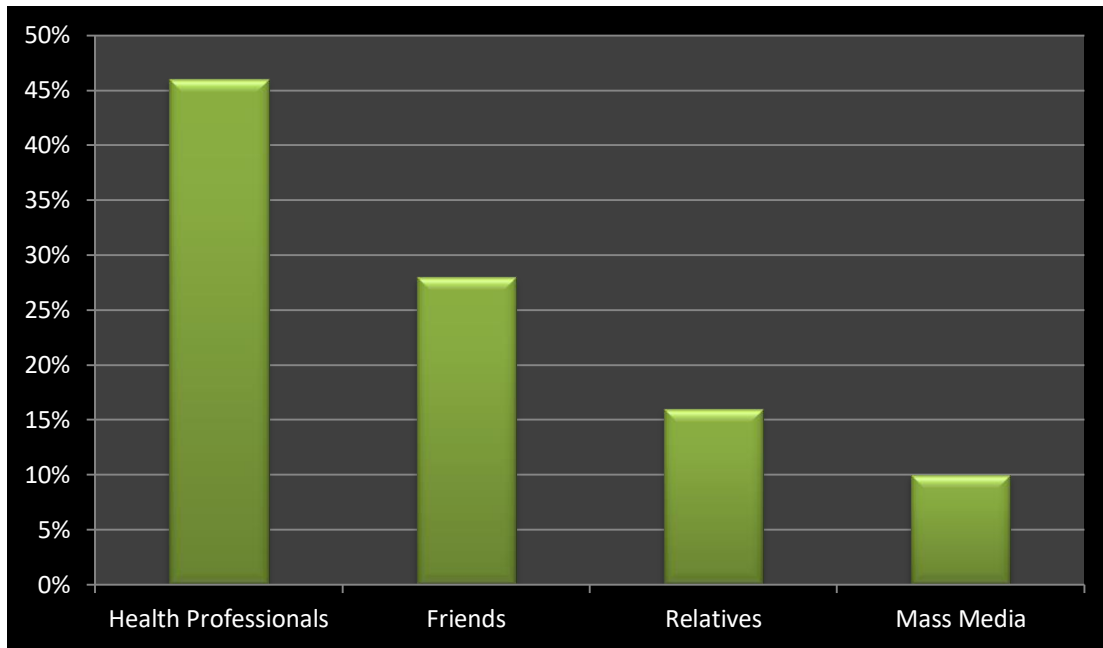
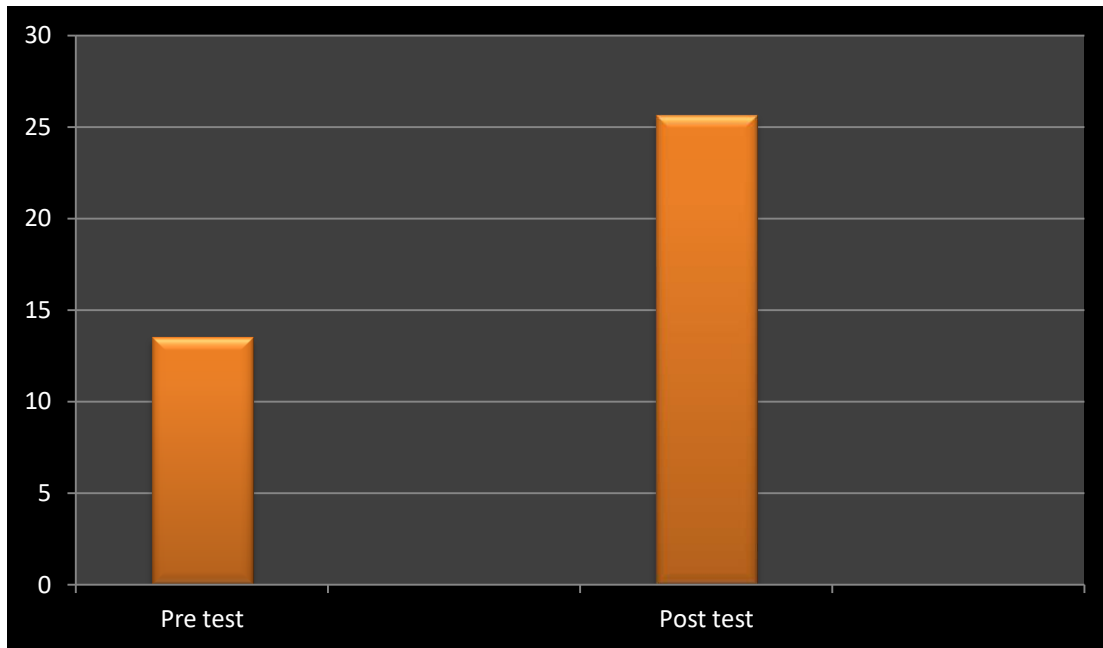


Table. No: 2 Comparison of Knowledge score regarding Blood Donation among Adults.

	Mean	MD	Standard Deviation	't' Value
Pre test	13.5	12.1	4.3	21.1 (p < 0.001)
Post test	25.6		1.36	

Figure. No: 3 Comparison of Knowledge score regarding Blood Donation among Adults.



Discussions

The Present study revealed that mean post test knowledge score was higher than the mean pretest score of respondents in Knowledge regarding Blood donation. The mean pre test score of knowledge score was 13.5 and mean post test knowledge score was increased to 25.6. In this study majority of adults source of information regarding Blood donation is from Health Professionals.

Conclusion

This study suggests that the study population has relatively good knowledge and a favorable attitude about voluntary blood donation. There is a need for ongoing, educational, and motivational activities for encouraging blood donation to donate blood.



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