



Research Article

A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Blood Donation among the Adolescents of Selected Colleges in Pune City

Authors

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Abstract

Introduction: Blood is described as a connective tissue. It provides one of the means of communication between the cells of different parts of the body and it is composed of a fluid part called plasma and a cellular mass called Corpuscles. The cell mass is also called as formed elements. Blood can save millions of life and young people are the hope and future of a safe blood supply in the world. India needs about 6-7.5 million units of blood annually and every year there is gradually increase in this demand. National blood donation policy of India highlights on the need of supplying safe and quality blood to the needy through collecting blood from regular voluntary blood donors. Ignorance, Fear and miss concepts about blood donations and lack of voluntary blood donation organizations are major constraints in many developing countries to facilitate voluntary blood donation. Considering the estimated shortfall of 3-4 million units of blood annually in India, more awareness must be created among all strata of population, especially among youngsters on importance of blood donation.

The objective of the study were,

- To assess the knowledge regarding blood donation among adolescents of selected junior colleges in Pune city.

Research Methodology

Research Approach: Quantitative Study.

Research Design: Non Experimental Descriptive Survey.

Setting of the Study: Selected Junior College Of Pune City.

Sample: Adolescents Between The Age Group Of 16-18 Years.

Sample Size: 200 Samples.

Sample Technique: Purposes Sampling Technique.

Data Collection: Structured Questionnaire.

The major finding of the study were, 1.5% Adolescents are having good knowledge, 79% Adolescents are having average knowledge, and 19.5% Adolescents are having poor knowledge regarding Blood donation.

Conclusion of the study Maximum Adolescents have average knowledge regarding Blood donation.

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According to WHO an estimated 38% of reported voluntary blood donations are contribute by people under the age of 25. WHO also insist countries to focus on young people to achieve 100 percent voluntary unpaid blood donations.

World Blood Donor Day celebrated on 14th June is an annual event officially designated by world health assembly to recognize and thank millions of voluntary blood donors. The aim is to create wide awareness to the importance of voluntary blood donation and to encourage more people to become regular blood donors.

Need of study

Blood Donation Statistics shows, in the year 2010, Karnataka Only 52% of voluntary blood donation is achieved. In every 100 patients entering the hospital, 7 patients need blood. Females are receiving about 53% and males are receiving about 45% of blood transfusion. About 15% of non-donors have never thought of donating. Everyday more than 38,000 blood donations are needed. If all blood donors donate blood thrice in a year, then blood shortages would be a rare event. A single victim of a car accident would require about 100 units of blood. Most of the cancer patients need blood on a daily basis during their treatment.

The need of blood comes at an interval of every 2 second.

Statement Problem

A study to assess the knowledge regarding blood donation among the adolescent of selected junior collages in Pune city.

Objectives

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding blood donation among the adolescent of selected junior colleges Pune city.

Methodology

Descriptive research was used To assess the knowledge regarding blood donation among the adolescent of selected junior colleges Pune city. The target population who fulfills the inclusion criteria are selected for this study, a non-probability purposive Sampling Technique was used to select 200 samples. A 20 To assess the knowledge regarding blood donation among the adolescent. Each corrected answer was given a score of one and wrong answer zero score. The score between poor 0-7, Average 8-15, Good 16-20 and 20 The tool was validated by 5 experts , Valuable suggestions were incorporated and tool was finalized. Permission was obtained from undergraduate research monitoring committee and institute ethical committee.

The reliability of tool was established by conducting a pilot study. The data collection was conducted for one month in selected junior college of Pune city. The investigators explained the purpose of the study and then gained their confidence by obtaining a written consent from samples. The data collection was done by questionnaire method a separate questionnaire was used for each adolescent .Approximately 20 minutes were spent for each sample. Similarly the same data procedure was followed for the entire 200 samples.

Major Finding

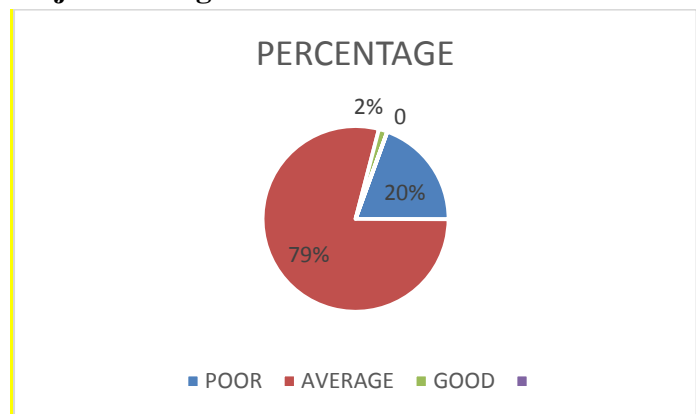


Table No. I- in group majority of adolescents (100%) are under 19.5% adolescents have poor knowledge, 79% adolescents have average knowledge and 1.5% adolescents have good knowledge regarding blood donation.

Implication

The findings of the study have definite implications in nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing Practice

In this study, a structured questionnaire on blood donation was formulated on the basis of the finding in order to improve the knowledge of blood donation. this study to aware about blood donation among adolescents.

Nursing Education

Nursing teachers can use the result of the study as an informative illustration for adolescent students. For student more emphasis can be given regarding the blood donation.

Conclusion

The following conclusions can be drawn from the study findings;

- Student have more knowledge regarding blood donation.
- Student have sufficient knowledge about blood donation and has observe the knowledge is more important for healthy individual.

- From all the data obtained, knowledge regarding blood donation among the adolescents students in average level.

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