

# A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Blood Donation among Undergraduate Students in Selected College at Gurugram, Haryana

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**Abstract:** *Human blood is a vital constituent of human life which is universally recognized as the most valuable element that sustains life and there are no substitutes to blood as yet* **Research Design:** *Quantitative research approach and* **Setting:** *selected college, Gurugram.* **sampling techniques,** *convenient sample was used* **Data was collected by using a structured knowledge questionnaire and rating scale scheduled from this till this at selected college, Gurugram. **Sample size** *60 students* **Level of knowledge regarding blood donation among undergraduate students highest percentage (75%) of undergraduate students were having average knowledge, only (13.33%) were having good knowledge and (11.66%) were having below average knowledge regarding blood donation. Mean, Mean Percentage and SD of knowledge of undergraduate students regarding blood donation show that out of 23 the maximum obtainable Mean score was (11.21 ± 2.81) which was 18.69%. it reveals that undergraduate students had below average knowledge regarding blood donation.****

**Keywords:** Blood, disease, undergraduates students

## 1. Introduction

Human blood is a vital constituent of human life which is universally recognized as the most valuable element that sustains life and there are no substitutes to blood as yet <sup>(1)</sup>. Blood is a particular body fluid that transports nutrients and oxygen to cells and moves away the metabolic waste from the cells <sup>(2)</sup>. Blood is scarce; its demand far outweighs the supply Delhi NCR alone faces a shortage of 100,000 units per year. Blood is perceived as the most precious gift under certain situations and therefore blood donation is certainly an act of utmost humanity. However, too many people are unaware of the blood donation procedure and therefore, cannot help others even if they can. This indicates that large international organizations should mainly emphasize upon people to facilitate their communities as donors. According to WHO, there are an estimated 100 million blood donation each year. As mentioned, blood can save millions of lives, where young people are the hope and future of safe blood supply in the world. Young students are healthy, dynamic, active and receptive and constitute a greater proportion of the population. They have to be encouraged, inspired and motivated to donate blood voluntarily

## 2. Need of the Study

Blood donation is a major concern to the society and donated blood is life saving for individuals who need it. Blood is scarce. There is a shortage to active blood donors to need of increase blood demand. One of the biggest challenge to blood safety particularly is providing safe and adequate quantities of blood and blood components is essential, to enable a wide range of critical care procedures to be carried out in hospitals According to WHO it is estimated that donation by 1% of population can meet a nation's basic

requirement for blood, which means that Haryana state with a population of 25.35 million, currently need around 253,514 units of blood. But since Haryana is producing 336,081 units of blood, it is exceeding the basic requirement of blood by 24.56%

## 3. Statement of the Problem

A Descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among undergraduate students in selected college at Gurugram, Haryana.

### Objectives

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding blood donation among undergraduate students (18-22 yrs)
- 2) To assess the attitude regarding blood donation among undergraduate students (18-22 yrs)

### Research variables:

The qualities, properties, or characteristics identified in research purpose and objectives that are observed or measured in a study.

Variables for the present study were knowledge and attitude of undergraduate students regarding blood donation.

**Research setting** Data was collected from the undergraduate students (18-22yrs) in selected college at Gurugram.

**Sampling technique** **Non-Probability** Technique  
Convenient sampling was used in the present study.

Sample size: 60 undergraduate students of selected college, Gurugram, Haryana.

Table 1: Demographic Profile, N = 60

Table 4.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of undergraduate students according to their baseline characteristics, N = 60

Characteristics	Category	Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
Age in years	18 – 22 years	46	76.6 %
	23 – 27 years	9	15 %
	28 – 32 years	5	8.3 %
Gender	Male	55	91.6 %
	Female	5	8.3 %
	Transgender	-	-
Religion	Hindu	57	95 %
	Christian	1	1.6 %
	Sikh	2	3.3 %
	Muslim	-	-
Type of community living in	Rural area	20	33.3 %
	Urban area	40	66.6 %
Even felt need of donating blood	Yes	36	60 %
	No	24	40 %
Attended any type of educational programme regarding blood donation	Yes	15	25 %
	No	45	75 %
Suffer from any blood borne disease	Yes	1	1.6 %
	No	59	98.3 %
History of blood donation in family / relatives	Yes	18	30 %
	No	42	70 %
Know your haemoglobin	Yes	25	41.6 %
	No	35	58.3 %

Section A

**Background data :** it consists of 8 items for obtaining baseline information from the undergraduate students like age, gender, type of community, Religion, type of family, attended and any type of educational programme regarding blood donation, suffering from blood borne diseases, History of blood donation in family relative, know your haemoglobin etc.

Section B

Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the required data for knowledge. There were 23 questions for the undergraduate students. The scoring procedure was; for correct answers the score was one and for incorrect answers the score was zero.

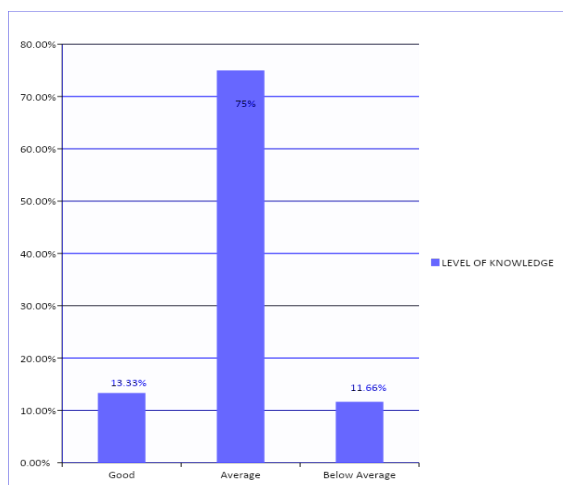


Figure 4.10: Cylindrical diagram showing percentage wise distribution of undergraduate students according to their level of knowledge

Section C

**Rating scale:** The purpose of the tool is to assess the attitude of undergraduate students regarding blood donation. The tool consists of 18 items to assess the undergraduate student’s attitude. The questions are based on rating scale. The answer was divided into 5 categories i.e. “strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree and strongly disagree” scoring given for positive response was (5) (4) (3) (2) (1) respectively and for negative response was (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

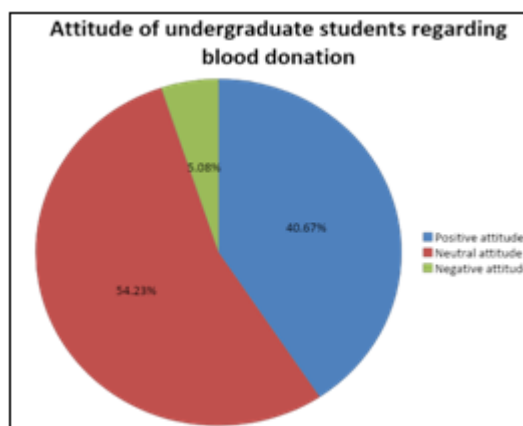


Figure 4.11: Pie Diagram Showing Percentage Wise Distribution of Attitude of Undergraduate Students Regarding Blood Donation

The findings are summarized as follows:

- Highest percentage (76.6%) of the undergraduate students were under the age group of 18-22 years.
- Highest percentage (91.6%) of undergraduate students were males.

- Highest percentage (95%) of undergraduate students belonged to Hindu religion.
- Most (66.6%) of undergraduate students belong to urban communities.
- Most (60%) of undergraduate students belonged to “NO” that they didn't ever feel the need of donating blood.
- Most (75%) of the undergraduate students were belongs to “NO” they had not attended any educational programme regarding blood donation.
- Majority (98.3%) of the undergraduate students were belongs to “YES” that they suffer from any blood borne disease.
- Majority (70%) of the undergraduate students were belongs to “NO” that they don't have a history of blood donation.
- Most (58.3%) of the undergraduate students were belongs to “NO” that they don't know their haemoglobin.
- Level of knowledge regarding blood donation shows that highest percentage (75 %) of undergraduate students were having average knowledge, only ( 13.33 % ) having good knowledge and (11.6%) having below average knowledge regarding blood donation.
- Mean, Mean percentage and SD of knowledge of undergraduate students regarding blood donation show that out of 23 the maximum obtainable Mean score was (11.21 ± 2.81) which was 18.69%. It reveals that undergraduate students had below average knowledge regarding blood donation.
- Attitude regarding blood donation shows at most (40.67%) of the undergraduate students had the positive attitude, (54.23%) had neutral attitude and (5.08%) had negative attitude regarding blood donation. It reveals that most of the undergraduate students had a neutral attitude regarding blood donation.

#### 4. Conclusion

- From the findings it can be concluded that the highest percentage (76.6%) of undergraduates belonged to the age group of 18-22 years and most (91.6%) were males and majority (66.6%) of undergraduate students belonged to urban communities.
- Knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation shows that the majority of undergraduate students were having average (75%) knowledge and neutral attitude (54.23%).

#### 5. Implications

##### Nursing service:

- The study finding will help the nursing personnel to understand the undergraduate's knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation.
- Nursing personnel should also have personal knowledge regarding the attitude of students and community, for that they should organize camps for blood donation knowledge and attitude.
- It develops a positive attitude in students and nursing staff.

##### Nursing research:

- The finding of the study can be utilized for conducting research using larger sample
- It can include other people and population as family members, workers

#### References

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