

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Blood Donation among Adults in Selected Areas at Chitradurga

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Abstract: Evaluated the effectiveness of a structured awareness program on knowledge about blood donation among 60 adults in Urban PHC, Chitradurga, Karnataka. Here used a pre-experimental one-group pre test-post test design. Significant improvement in knowledge scores after the awareness program (mean score increased from 14.82 to 20.65). Statistically significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge levels ($p < 0.01$). Significant association between post-test knowledge scores and demographic variables like age, education, religion and occupation. The structured awareness program was effective in improving adults' knowledge about blood donation.

Keywords: Blood donations; Knowledge; Adults

1. Introduction

Voluntary blood donation is crucial for ensuring a safe and sustainable blood supply. WHO recommends at least 1% of a nation's population should donate blood voluntarily. Voluntary non-remunerated donors are considered the safest due to lower risk of transfusion-transmitted infections. Blood donors are screened for health and diseases before donation, and donated blood is tested for blood type, Rh type and infectious diseases. Blood scarcity is a common issue due to lack of motivation, misconceptions, and inadequate organization.

2. Objectives

- 1) To assess the pre test knowledge scores of Adults regarding blood donation.
- 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of Structured teaching programme on knowledge scores of Adults regarding blood donation by comparing the pre test and post test knowledge scores.
- 3) To determine the association between pre test knowledge scores among Adults regarding blood donation with their selected demographic variables.

3. Methodology

In the present study, evaluative research approach was selected; Pre experimental one group pretest post test design was adopted. The structured questionnaire was developed to collect the data. The main study was conducted at Urban PHC, Chitradurga, Karnataka among 60 adults; Selected by using Non probability convenient sampling technique, descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze the data.

4. Results

Table I: Demographic Characteristics of Adults

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1. Age		
a. 21-30 years	13	21.7
b. 31-40 years	15	25.0
c. 41-50 years	17	28.3
d. 51-60 years	15	25.0
2. Gender		
a. Male	32	53.3
b. Female	28	46.7
3. Religion		
a. Hindu	12	20.0
b. Christian	9	15.0
c. Muslim	39	65.0
4. Educational status		
a. No formal education	7	11.7
b. Primary education	21	35.0
c. Secondary education	10	16.7
d. PUC	16	26.7
e. Graduate	6	10.0
5. Occupation		
a. private employee	14	23.3
b. Government employee	10	16.7
c. Home maker	16	26.7
d. Coolie	20	33.3
6. Type of family		
a. Nuclear family	41	68.3
b. Joint family	14	23.3
c. Extended	5	8.3
7. Family income per month		
a. Below Rs.10000	37	61.7
b. Rs.10001-20000	12	20.0
c. Rs.20001-30000	6	10.0
d. Rs.30001 and above	5	8.3
8. Source of information		
a. Mass media	22	36.5
b. Health personnel	19	31.7
c. Friends and relatives	10	16.7
d. Others	9	15.0

Volume 14 Issue 6, June 2025

Fully Refereed | Open Access | Double Blind Peer Reviewed Journal

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Table II: Knowledge Level of Adults regarding the Blood Donation

Knowledge level	Pre test		Post test	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
a. Inadequate knowledge	37	61.7	0	0.00
b. Moderate knowledge	23	38.3	43	71.7
c. Adequate knowledge	0	0.00	17	28.3

Knowledge aspects	No/-of Items	Maximum Score	Mean	Mean%	SD
a. General concept of blood donation	10	10	5.22	52.2	1.585
b. Uses of blood donation	14	14	6.52	46.57	2.095
c. Affects of no donating blood	6	6	3.08	51.3	1.109
Overall	30	30	14.82	49.25	3.501

Table III: Comparison of the Knowledge Level of Adults.

Knowledge aspects	Pre test		Post Test		Mean difference	t value	Inference
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
General concept of blood donation	5.22	1.585	6.85	1.363	1.633	5.982	S
Uses of blood donation	6.52	2.095	9.57	1.872	3.050	8.125	S
Affects of no donating blood	3.08	1.109	4.23	0.998	1.150	5.593	S
Overall knowledge	14.82	3.501	20.65	2.893	5.833	9.544	S

Table IV: Association of the Knowledge Scores of Adults with the Demographic Variables

Variables	Knowledge Level		Chi square	Df	P value (0.05)	Inference
	Below Median	Above Median				
1. Age in years						
a.20-30 years	4	9	0.286	3	0.963	NS
b.31-40 years	6	9				
c.41-50 years	6	11				
d.51-60 years	5	10				
2. Gender						
a. Male	7	25	5.192	1	0.023	S
b. Adults	14	14				
3. Religion						
a. Hindu	5	7	0.894	2	0.639	NS
b. Christian	4	5				
c. Muslim	12	27				
4. Education of Adults						
a. No formal education	4	3	2.575	4	0.631	NS
b. Primary education	7	14				
5. Occupation						
a. Private employee	10	10	7.91	3	0.048	S
b. Government employee	0	10				
c. Home maker	6	10				
d. Coolie	5	9				
6. Type of family						
a. Nuclear family	12	29	5.046	2	0.08	NS
b. Joint family	5	9				
c. Extended family	4	1				
7. Family Income per month						
a. Below Rs.10000	14	23	1.746	3	0.627	NS
b. Rs.10001-20000	5	7				
c. Rs.20001-30000	1	5				
d. Rs.30001 and above	1	4				
8. Source of information						
a. Mass media	14	8	14.39	3	0.002	S
b. Health personnel	5	14				
c. Friends and relatives	2	8				
d. Others	0	9				

The finding of the study revealed that the demographical variables are Age: 28.3% (41-50 yrs), 21.7% (20-30 yrs), Gender: 53.3% males, 46.7% females, Religion: 65% Muslims, 20% Hindus, Education: 35% primary, 26.7% PUC, Occupation: 33.3% coolie workers, 26.7% homemakers. Hence that Significant improvement in knowledge scores after intervention (14.82 to 20.65).

Significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge levels ($p < 0.01$). Significant association between post-test knowledge scores and demographic variables like age, education, religion, and occupation ($p < 0.05$).

5. Implication

- Nursing Practice: Provide simple and clear structured awareness programs on blood donation for adults.
- Nursing Education: Educate adults and nursing students about blood donation; offer in-service education programs for nurses.
- Nursing Administration: Motivate nurses to attend conferences, workshops, and training programs on blood donation; arrange regular in-service education programs.
- Nursing Research: Encourage nurses to conduct research studies on blood donation to inform decision-making and policy formulation.

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