

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme Regarding Awareness of Blood Donation among Non Medical Students in Selected College of Surat City, Gujarat

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Abstract

Background of the Study: Blood has always held mysterious fascination for all and is considered to be the living force of our body. Ancient Egyptians recognized the life giving properties of blood and they used it for baths to resuscitate the sick, rejuvenate the old and infirm, and as a tonic for the treatment of various disorders. Blood is a scarce and precious resource.

AIM of the Study: To Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme Regarding Awareness of Blood Donation among Non-Medical Students.

Material and Methods: In this study Quasi experimental approach was used with one group pre-test post-test design. The planned teaching programme related to Blood Donation of Non-medical students. The study was conducted in the area of selected College of Surat City, Gujarat State. The samples of 30 non-medical students were selected through convenient non probability sampling technique. A Structured Knowledge Questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge of samples. Content validity of the developed tools and Planned teaching programme was established by 5 experts and necessary modification were made as suggested by them. Reliability the tool was ascertained by split half method using Spearman Brown formula Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

Results: The mean pre test knowledge score was 13.67 and mean post-test knowledge score was 21.3. Significance of the difference between pre test and post test knowledge was statistically tested using paired 't' test and it was found significant at 0.05 level ($t=4.37$, $t=2.05$ respectively).

Conclusion: There was significant increase in the knowledge of the samples after administration of the planned teaching programme on Assessment of knowledge regarding Blood Donation among Non medical Students.

Keywords: Blood donation; Non Medical Students.

Introduction & Background of the Study

Blood donation is a behavioral phenomenon and is considered a humanitarian act. The decision to donate blood is motivated by a host of factors, including altruism, social behavior, social pressure and replacement of blood for patients. Donating blood is a simple task with huge reward. It's a simple gesture to help a needy stranger. Blood donation is a noble, selfless service. It gives the donor a feeling of joy and contentment.

Blood donation is a divine act. Mother Teresa has eulogized blood donation as "Helping God". Blood donate for saving precious human lives. When they make this donation, they enjoy supreme bliss. They are Ambassadors of goodwill and universal brotherhood. The most important is that blood donation can save one person to even four lives, because by advances in medicine, the liquid is split into some of its components (plasma, platelets, cryoprecipitate and blood cells), to be applied in different patients according to the needs of each. At the cost of just a pinprick, we can actually help to save four lives.

A blood donation truly is a "gift of life" that a healthy individual can give to others in their community who are sick or injured. We have one life let us make our life more meaningful by donating blood. Blood donation is the mother of all donations. It directly gives life to another human being. It is not only saves one individual but also the entire family of that individual. Donated blood can be lifesaving for persons who have lost large amounts of blood because of serious accidents, new medical and surgical procedures, civil conflicts, and military wars as well as for patients who have become severely anemic because of serious hematological diseases or treatments such as cancer therapy. Therefore, availability of blood is an important concern to the society.

Globally, higher rates of transfusion-transmitted infections have been documented among paid donors. Therefore, they are trying to reduce it as much as they can in many countries. In fact, the World Health Organization and the Council of Europe recommend that blood and blood components should only be collected from voluntary, unpaid repeat donors who can assist blood bank to manage blood supplies and schedule transfusion smoothly.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the knowledge regarding awareness of blood donation among non-medical students before administration of planned teaching programme in selected colleges of Surat, Gujarat.

2. To assess the knowledge regarding awareness of blood donation among non-medical students after administration of planned teaching programme in selected colleges of Surat, Gujarat.

Materials and Methods

In this study, Quasi experimental approach was used with one group pre-test post-test design. The planned teaching programme related to Blood Donation of Non-medical students. The study was conducted in the area of selected College of Surat City, Gujarat State. The samples of 30 non-medical students were selected through convenient non probability sampling technique. A Structured Knowledge Questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge of samples. Content validity of the developed tools and Planned teaching programme was established by 5 experts and necessary modification were made as suggested by them. Reliability the tool was ascertained by split half method using Spearman Brown formula Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

Ethical Consideration

The study was proposed and submitted to the ethical committee, vibrant Nursing College and experts on the committee approved the study. All respondent were carefully informed about the purpose of the study and their part during the study. Informed consent for the study was obtained from all participants. Thus, the investigator followed the ethical guidelines, which issued by the research committee. Necessary permission to conduct the study was requested and obtained from the Vibrant Nursing College, Masma, and The Principal of Vivekananda College. The study was done without any violation of human rights.

Results

Table 1: Mean percentage, standard deviation (SD), Mean difference and percentage gain pre-test and post-test knowledge score of samples on assessment of knowledge on Blood donation. N=30

Area	Max score	Pre test			Post test			% Mean Difference
		Mean score	%	SD	Mean score	%	SD	
Know ledg	30	13.67	45.53%	1.8	21.3	71%	2.2	25.47%

Table1 shows that the mean pre-test knowledge score of area was 13.67(45.53%) and the mean post-test knowledge score was 21.3(71%) with mean difference of 7.64. From the above table itrevealed that the percentage gain in the area was 25.47% with mean difference of 7.64. So, the investigator concluded that there was significance increase in the mean post test knowl-

edge score as compared to mean pre-test knowledge score after the administration of planned teaching programme regarding Blood donation.

Table 2: Mean percentage, standard deviation (SD), Mean difference and percentage gain pre-test and post-test knowledge score of samples on assessment of knowledge on Blood donation. N=30

Knowledge Test	Mean score	Mean Difference	SD	SEM	Calculated 't' test	Tabulated 't' test
Pretest	13.67		1.8	0.33		
		7.64			4.37	2.05
Post test	21.3		2.2	0.40		

(Note: *p<0.05 as well as p<0.01, df=29)

Table 2 reveals the comparison between Pre test and Post test Knowledge score obtained by the sample on assessment of knowledge on blood donation among non medical students. The mean pre-test score was 13.67. And the mean post-test score was 21.3. The table also showed that the standard Deviation of pre test knowledge score is 1.8 and that of the post-test was 2.2. The calculated t was 4.37 and the tabulated t was 2.05 at 0.05 level of significance. From the table 2, it revealed that the mean post test knowledge score was higher than mean pre test knowledge score with the mean difference of 7.64 which was statistically proved that the planned teaching programme on Blood donation is effective in term of knowledge among non medical students. The tabulated t value (2.05) was significantly less than the calculated t value (4.37). So, there was significant increase in knowledge of sample after the administration of planned teaching programme on assessment of knowledge on Blood donation, which was statistically proved and so the null hypothesis H0 was rejected and research hypothesis H1 was accepted.

Discussion

This study addressed to assess the knowledge of the non-medical students before and after administration of planned teaching programme on awareness of blood donation among non medical students in selected college of Surat City, Gujarat State. The investigator used planned teaching programme on awareness of blood donation to assess the knowledge of non-medical students. In this survey, 30 samples participated. The finding of this study has been discussed with references to the objectives and hypothesis. The pre test knowledge score among the non medical students were found less in selected college. This indicates the need of the non medical students for importing necessary knowledge through instrument that was

planned teaching programme. In the post test knowledge score of non medical students regarding blood donation after administration of planned teaching programme, this showed the effectiveness of planned teaching programme.

Finding from the research analysis revealed that pre test score of non medical students so lacking knowledge in selected non medical college which was improved after exposure to planned teaching programme.

Conclusion

On the basis of findings of the study the following conclusion were drawn:

The deficit in knowledge regarding blood donation of non-medical students existed in all the content area in varying degree. The planned teaching programme was found to be effective in increasing the knowledge of non medical students.

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Conflict of Interest – Nil

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