

## A STUDY TO ASSESS MYTHS PREVALANCE REGARDING BLOOD DONATION AMONG THE PATIENT COMPANIONS AT JODHPUR

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### ABSTRACT

*Introduction:-Blood is a whole world in itself, each component having a specific job – red blood cells transport oxygen throughout the body; plasma transport proteins, including antibodies and clotting factors, and nutrients like glucose for energy around the body; white blood cells constitute defence mechanism against disease, and platelets ensure that bleeding stops. Blood also carries waste products from all the organs to be evacuated from the body The present study design was descriptive in nature, conducted over a period of 4 week. Data were collected from patient companion by using the instrument which consisted of three sections: Section '1'socio - demographic data, section '2'structured knowledge questionnaire regarding blood donation.*

*FINDINGS:-Major finding of study was following Demographic characteristic shows 51.53 % of samples were male, 68.46% samples were Hindu, 29.23% sample belong to higher Secondary, 71.54% of samples did not have any exposure to educational program, 34.61% of sample belongs to 10000-19999 per month income, 53.08% of samples belongs to joint family Among total numbers of sample (15), 07 (46.7%) sample had inadequate knowledge, 05 (33.3%) of sample had moderately adequate knowledge and 03 (20%) of sample had adequate knowledge regarding blood donation among the patient companions with Mean score of 14.6 and S.D. score of 7.41. It was also found that significant association found between knowledge and selected demographic variable regarding blood donation and its myths prevalent among patient companion in terms of Age, Education and previous exposure to any blood donation program at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, null hypothesis “There is no association between knowledge and selected demographic variable regarding blood donation and its myths prevalent among patient companion and the selected demographic variables in terms of Age, Gender, Religion, Education, previous exposure to any blood donation program, Family income, Type of family” was partially accepted for “Gender, Religion, Family income, and Type of family” and partially rejected for “Age, Education and previous exposure to any blood donation program” at 0.05 level of significance.*

**Keywords:** Blood donation, Information Pamphlets, Patient companions, Myths on blood donation.

## INTRODUCTION

Blood transfusion saves thousands of lives every day; Like trauma and burn victims, surgery patients who lose plenty of blood, cancer patients who undergo blood depleting chemotherapy and radiation and people with anemic or clotting disorders. The availability of blood for operations and transfusions is an essential part of our health care system. The life force in all human beings, regardless of color, race or belief, flows through their arteries and veins; it is red liquid which – depends on whether they are well or ill – bears good and bad tidings. Its various components form a highly developed defense and transport system which gives and saves life. Healthy person has healthy blood. Healthy blood can and does save lives. Some 40 – 45% of blood is made up of red blood cells which carry oxygen. The remaining 55 – 60% is plasma with a small proportion of white blood cells for defending the body, Clotting factors and platelets. All the different component of blood can be used and each component plays an important role in saving the lives of different individuals in the community. Myths are stories that are based on tradition. Some may have factual origins, while others are completely fictional. But myths are more than mere stories and they serve a more profound purpose in ancient and modern cultures. Myths are sacred tales that explain the world and man's experience. regarding blood donation lot of myths are popular such as If I donate blood I am susceptible to contract disease like HIV, I have already donate blood once this year, I can't donate again, I am a women, I can't donate blood and one study also support above citrated myths that 94 % of blood donations in the country are made by men while women contribute only 6% .Being a women does not hamper your ability to donate blood.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology refers to the principles and ideas on which researchers bases their procedures and strategies. Methodology is the most important part of any research study which enables the researcher to form the blueprint for the study undertaken.

## RESEARCH APPROACH

Quantitative research approach is used in a present study.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive Research Design was adopted as it found to be appropriate assess myths prevalent regarding blood donation among the patient companions.

## VARIABLES

In this study socio-demographic variables are Age in years, Gender, Religion, Educational qualification, Previous exposure e of any blood donation programme, Family income (monthly), Type of family. Research variables:-knowledge regarding myths of blood donation among the patient companions.

**SETTING OF THE STUDY:** The Study was conducted in wards in Mathura Das Mathur Hospital, jodhpur.

**POPULATION:** The population selected for this study the inpatient department in Mathura Das Mathur Hospital Jodhpur is around 89198 per year and 7000 per month

**SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:** The sampling technique used for the study was Purposive sampling.

**SAMPLE SIZE:** In present study, sample size was 130 patients' companions

#### **DATA COLLECTION TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES:**

A Self structured knowledge questionnaire was selected on the basis of objectives of the study, as it was considered to be the most appropriate instrument to elicit responses from the subjects because the tool is the vital aspect for all kinds of studies. The tool was classified into two sections. **Section A:** The demographic variables were developed with the guidance of research guide and literature review. The demographic variables included in this section were Age in years, Gender, Religion, Educational qualification, Previous exposure e of any blood donation programme, Family income (monthly), Type of family. **Section B:** - General information about Side effect and complication of blood donation, Criteria for donation, Information for blood donation, Myths and belief regarding blood donation.

#### **MAJOR FINDINGS ARE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS**

##### **Section I:-Frequency distribution of sample according to their demographic variables.**

As regarding to age 26.15 % people belong to less than 25 year age group, 37.69% sample belong to 25-35 year age group, 27.69% sample belong to 45-55 year age group and 8.46% belong to age group above 45 year. As regarding to gender 51.53 % of samples were male while 48.47% of samples were female. As reference to religion 68.46% samples were Hindu, 22.30% were Muslims and 09.23% were belongs to other religion. As regarding to Educational Status 14.61% sample not had any formal education, 27.69% belong to secondary level of education, 29.23% sample belong to higher Secondary, and 28.46% sample belong to graduate or above level of education. As regarding to previous exposure of any blood donation program 28.46% of samples had previous exposure and 71.54% of samples did not have any exposure to educational program. As regarding to family income 18.46% of samples belongs to below 9999 per month income, 34.61% of sample belongs to 10000-19999 per month income, 31.53% of samples belongs to 20000-29999 per month and 15.39% of samples belongs to 30000 or above per month family income. As regarding to types of family 46.92% of sample belongs from nuclear family while 53.08% of samples belongs to joint family.

**Knowledge regarding blood donation among the patient companions.**

N = 130

S. No	Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Inadequate knowledge	45	34.61
2.	Moderately adequate knowledge	48	36.92
3.	adequate knowledge	37	28.46

Data presented in above table showed that among total numbers of sample (130), 45 (34.61%) sample had inadequate knowledge, 48 (36.92%) of sample had moderately adequate knowledge and 37 (28.46%) of sample had adequate knowledge regarding blood donation among the patient companions.

**Level of knowledge regarding blood donation among the patient companions in terms of descriptive statistics**

S. No	Level of Knowledge	N	%	Mean score	S.D.
1.	Inadequate	45	34.61	14.6	7.41
	Moderately	48	36.92		
	Adequate	37	28.46		

Above table showed that among total numbers of sample (15), 07 (46.7%) sample had inadequate knowledge, 05 (33.3%) of sample had moderately adequate knowledge and 03 (20%) of sample had adequate knowledge regarding blood donation among the patient companions with Mean score of 14.6 and S.D. score of 7.41

**Association between the knowledge regarding blood donation among the patient companions and their selected demographic variables**

S.N.	Demographics	Below median	Above median	Df	Chi square	“P” value
1	<b>Age in years-</b>					
	Less than 25	6	28	3	27.29*	<0.001
	26-35	30	19			
	36-45	27	9			
	More than 45	8	3			
2	<b>Gender</b>			1	1.442 <sup>NS</sup>	0.229
	Male	40	27			
	Female	31	32			
3	<b>Religion</b>			2	2.66 <sup>NS</sup>	0.264
	Hindu	45	44			
	Muslim	19	10			
	Other	8	4			
4	<b>Educational qualification</b>			1	47.904*	<0.001
	No formal education	19	0			
	Secondary	36	0			
	High-secondary	16	22			
	Graduate and above	0	37			
5	<b>Previous exposure e of any blood donation program</b>			1	62.239*	<0.001
	Yes	0	37			
	No	71	22			
6	<b>Family income</b>					
	Less than 9999	9	15	3	6.132 <sup>NS</sup>	0.105
	10000 to 19999	24	21			
	20000 to 29999	28	13			
	More then 30000	10	10			
7	<b>Types of family</b>			1	1.369 <sup>NS</sup>	0.241
	Nuclear	30	31			
	Joint	41	28			

## DISCUSSIONS & CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusion are drawn from the study Major finding of study was following Demographic characteristic shows 51.53 % of samples were male, 68.46% samples were Hindu, 29.23% sample belong to higher Secondary, 71.54% of samples did not have any exposure to educational program, 34.61% of sample belongs to 10000-19999 per month income, 53.08% of samples belongs to joint family Among total numbers of sample (15), 07 (46.7%) sample had inadequate knowledge, 05 (33.3%) of sample had moderately adequate knowledge and 03 (20%) of sample had adequate knowledge regarding blood donation among the patient companions with Mean score of 14.6 and S.D. score of 7.41. It was also found that significant association found between knowledge and Age, Education and previous exposure to any blood donation program at 0.05 level of significance. It is concluded that there is need to identify the strategies, tools, and techniques to improve knowledge regarding blood donation and its myths. Quality improvement studies are required to be taken up to barrier regarding blood donation. There is a need to find out the ways that would help to develop new policies and programmer to aware population regarding importation of blood donation.

**FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP:** No

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** There are no conflicts of interest

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