



# “A CO-RELATIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS KNOWLEDGE AND KNOWLEDGE ON PRACTICE REGARDING BLOOD DONATION AMONG THE EMPLOYEES OF SELECTED INSTITUTES OF NADIAD CITY, GUJARAT.”

Vishwa Patel<sup>1</sup>, Sheril Ruth<sup>2</sup>, Vivaksha Parmar<sup>3</sup>, Jinal Parmar<sup>4</sup>, Mital Mahida<sup>5</sup>, Vaishali Damor<sup>6</sup>, Nidhi Patel<sup>7</sup>.

Ms. Prakruti Patel<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1-7</sup>Final Year B.Sc. Nursing students, Dinsha Patel College of Nursing, Nadiad.

<sup>8</sup>M.sc Nursing tutor, Dinsha Patel College of Nursing, Nadiad..

[prakrutip10@gmail.com](mailto:prakrutip10@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

A co-relational study to assess the knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding blood donation among the employees of selected institutes of Nadiad city, Gujarat. Sample size for the present study was consisting of 100 employees. The instrument used for the data collection is self-structured questionnaire. The result of the present study was that the finding of the study reveals that the majorities of the employee's 46% were having Average Knowledge, 45% were having Good Knowledge and 9% were having Poor Knowledge. The Knowledge on Practice scores show that there are 27% respondents in the category of Good, 70% respondents are in the category of Average and 3% respondents are in the category of Poor. The study conducted overall, employee's level of knowledge and knowledge on practice was Adequate.

**Keywords:** Institute, Blood donation, Knowledge, Knowledge on Practice, Employees.

## INTRODUCTION:

The accessibility of safe blood and blood product is a captious factor in improving health care in our country, lack of voluntary blood donation is a major challenge. This could be due to lack of knowledge in community people, unfavorable attitude and unwillingness towards voluntary blood donation. Thus, the main aim behind this study was to assess knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding blood donation among employees of selected institute in Nadiad city, Gujarat..

Blood donation is the voluntary process. You agree to have blood drawn so that it can be given to someone who needs a blood transfusion. Blood donation is all about the gifting life to other peoples. And blood is an essential part of our body. The donor has to go through physical test and this test to prevent infectious disease through transfusion. There are 4 types of blood groups found: A, B, AB and O. Blood group “AB +ve is the universal recipient and “O –ve is the universal donor. Each type is either Rh+ve or Rh-ve. Blood donation is the pain free process that runs for about 10-15 minutes. During a blood donation, you will give around 470 ml of whole

## OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To assess the level of knowledge regarding blood donation.
- 2) To assess the level of knowledge on practice regarding blood donation.
- 3) To find out the association between knowledge and knowledge on practice with demographic variable.
- 4) To find out the co-relation between knowledge and knowledge on practice.

## ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1) The employees may have some knowledge regarding blood donation.
- 2) The employees may have some knowledge on practice regarding blood donation.
- 3) There may be association between knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding blood donation among employees with selected demographic variable.
- 4) There may be co-relation between knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding blood donation among employees with selected demographic variable.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS:

**Research Approach:** Non experimental descriptive approach.

**Research Design:** Co-relational study design.

### Research Variable:

- 1) **Research Variable:** Knowledge regarding blood donation and Knowledge on Practice regarding blood donation.
- 2) **Demographic Variable:** Age, gender, education status, occupation, source of information regarding blood donation, previous history of blood donation.

### Instrument for data collection:

Data collection tool has been prepared in 3 section 1) questionnaire about the socio demographic variable 2) questionnaire about the assessing knowledge regarding blood donation.3) questionnaire about the assessing knowledge on practice regarding blood donation.

**Study Population:** employees of different institutes.

**Study Sample:** employees of different institutes who are present at time of data collection.

**Study Setting:** 08 institutes of Nadiad city, Gujarat.

**Study Size:** 100 employees of different institutes.

### Sample Criteria:

#### Inclusion criteria:

- 1) Participants who are willing to participate in this study.
- 2) Participants of both genders.
- 3) Participant's age group between 20 to 60 years.
- 4) Participants who are available at the time of data collection.
- 5) Participants who can understand the language English.

#### Exclusion criteria:

- 1) Participants who are not available at the time of data collection.
- 2) Participants who are unable to co-operate throughout the study.

**Sampling Technique:** Probability simple random sampling technique is used.

**Tool for data collection:**

**Section: A** comprises the socio demographic variable.

**Section: B** comprises the questionnaire about the knowledge regarding blood donation.

**Section: C** comprises the questionnaire about the knowledge on practice regarding blood donation.

**RESULT:**

### Socio-Demographic Performa for Employees

**N = 100**

SL NO.	Demographic Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age (in years)		
	a. 21-30 year	25	25.0
	b. 31-40 year	12	12.0
	c. 41-50 year	35	35.0
	d. 51-60 year	28	28.0
2	Gender		
	a. Male	52	52.0
	b. Female	48	48.0
3	Education		
	a. Diploma	1	1.0
	b. Graduation	36	36.0
	c. Post-Graduation	38	38.0
	d. Doctorate	25	25.0
4	Occupation		
	a. Teaching	82	82.0
	b. Administrative	18	18.0
5	Source of Information		
	a. Peer Group	26	26.0
	b. Media	32	32.0
	c. Family Member	22	22.0
	d. Others	20	20.0
6	Previous History of Blood Donation		

a. Only 1 time	29	29.0
b. More than 1 time	42	42.0
c. Never	29	29.0

With regards to Age 25(25.0%) of teaching institute employees are belongs to age 21-30 years, 12(12.0%) teaching institute employees are belongs to age 31-40 years, 35(35.0%) teaching institute employees are belongs to age 41-50 years and 28(28%) teaching institute employees are belongs to age 51-60 years.

With regards to Gender 52(52.0%) of teaching institute employees are male and 48(48.0%) teaching institute employees are females.

With regards to Education 1(1.0%) of teaching institute employees having diploma education, 36(36.0%) of teaching institute employees having graduation education, 38(38.0%) of teaching institute employees having post-graduation education and 25(25%) of teaching institute employees having doctorate education.

With regards to occupation 82(82.0%) of teaching institute employees are teaching staff and 18(18.0%) of teaching institute employees are administrative staff.

With regards to source of information 26(26.0%) of teaching institute employees are taking from there peer group, 32(32.0%) of teaching institute employees are taking from media, 22(22.0%) of teaching institute employees are taking from their family members and 20(20.0%) of teaching institute employees are taking from other sources.

With regards to previous history of blood donation 29(29.0%) of teaching institute employees are having only 1 time history, 42(42.0%) of teaching institute employees are having more than 1 time history and 29(29.0%) of teaching institute employees are having no history of blood donation.

#### **Assessment of knowledge regarding blood donation among teaching institute employees.**

SL NO.	Knowledge Regarding Blood Donation	Frequency(100)	Percentage (%)
1	Poor	9	9.0
2	Average	46	46.0
3	Good	45	45.0

**Assessment of knowledge on practice regarding blood donation among teaching institute employees.**

SL NO.	Knowledge on Practice Regarding Blood Donation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Poor	3	3.0
2	Average	70	70.0
3	Good	27	27.0

**Association between knowledge regarding blood donation with their selected demographic variable.**

N = 100

Demographic Variable	Categories	Knowledge Regarding Blood Donation			Total	Chi Square	D F	Table Value	S/ NS
		POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD					
1. Age	a) 21-30 year	1	10	14	25	8.761	6	12.59	NS
	b) 31-40 year	3	5	4	12				
	c) 41-50 year	4	14	17	35				
	d) 51-60 year	1	17	10	28				
2. Gender	a) Male	4	24	24	52	0.238	2	5.99	NS
	b) Female	5	22	21	48				
3. Education status	a) Diploma	0	0	1	1	2.71	6	12.59	NS
	b) Graduation	3	15	18	36				
	c) Post-Graduation	4	20	14	38				
	d) Doctorate	2	11	12	25				
4. Occupation	a) Teaching	5	38	39	82	4.94	2	5.99	NS
	b) Administrative	4	8	6	18				
5. Sources of information regarding blood donation	a) Peer group	1	13	12	26	6.694	6	12.59	NS
	b) Media	3	10	19	32				
	c) Family member	3	11	8	22				
	d) Others	2	12	6	20				
6. Previous history of blood donation	a) Only 1 time	2	13	14	29	1.546	4	9.48	NS
	b) More than 1 time	3	19	20	42				
	c) Never	4	14	11	29				

S = Significant

NS = Non-Significant

The above table depicts association between level of knowledge regarding blood donation among selected institute employee with their selected demographic variables. In the reference to the association of knowledge regarding blood donation among selected institute employee with their demographic variables there was not significant association between knowledge score with their variable.

**Association between knowledge on practice regarding blood donation with their selected demographic variable.**

N = 100

Demographic Variable	Categories	Knowledge on Practice Regarding Blood Donation			Total	Chi Square	D F	Table Value	S/ NS
		POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD					
1. Age	a) 21-30 year	0	14	11	25	14.326	6	12.59	S
	b) 31-40 year	0	10	2	12				
	c) 41-50 year	0	29	6	35				
	d) 51-60 year	3	17	8	28				
2. Gender	a) Male	2	41	9	52	5.239	2	5.99	NS
	b) Female	1	29	18	48				
3. Education status	a) Diploma	0	1	0	1	4.411	6	12.59	NS
	b) Graduation	1	24	11	36				
	c) Post-Graduation	0	27	11	38				
	d) Doctorate	2	18	5	25				
4. Occupation	a) Teaching	2	56	24	82	1.536	2	5.99	NS
	b) Administrative	1	14	3	18				
5. Sources of information regarding blood donation	a) Peer group	1	19	6	26	1.928	6	12.59	NS
	b) Media	1	21	10	32				
	c) Family member	0	17	5	22				
	d) Others	1	13	6	20				
6. Previous history of blood donation	a) Only 1 time	2	22	5	29	5.123	4	9.48	NS
	b) More than 1 time	1	30	11	42				
	c) Never	0	18	11	29				

S = Significant

NS = Non-Significant

The above table depicts association between level of knowledge on practice regarding blood donation among selected institute employee with their selected demographic variables. In the reference to the association of level of knowledge on practice regarding blood donation among selected institute

employee with their demographic variables there was significant association between knowledge score with their age variable.

### Co-relation between knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding blood donation

SL NO.	Variables	f	%	f	%	f	%	Pearson Co-relation
1	Knowledge Regarding Blood Donation	9	9.0%	46	46%	45	45%	0.280
2	Knowledge on Practice Regarding Blood Donation	3	3.0%	70	70.0%	27	27.0%	

Co-relation is significant at the 0.01 level (Pearson Correlation).

The above table depicts co-relation between level of knowledge regarding blood donation among selected institutes employees with their level of knowledge on practice. In the reference to the co-relation of level of knowledge regarding blood donation among selected institutes employees with their level of knowledge on practice regarding blood donation among selected institutes employees there was a weak positive co-relationship between knowledge score and their knowledge on practice score.

### DISCUSSION:

The findings of the study obtained from statistical analysis based on the data of the review of literature, assumptions which were selected from the study and discussed in relation to similar studies conducted by other researchers. The purpose of the study was to assess the knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding blood donation among the employees of selected institutes of Nadiad city in Gujarat. Level of knowledge 9(9.0%) of teaching institute employees had poor knowledge, 46(46.0%) of teaching institute employees had average knowledge, 45(45.0%) of teaching institute employees had good knowledge. Level of knowledge on practice 3(3.0%) of teaching institute employees had poor knowledge, 70(70.0%) of teaching institute employees had average knowledge, 27(27.0%) of teaching institute employees had good knowledge. Association between level of knowledge regarding blood donation among selected institute employee with their selected demographic variables. In the reference to the association of knowledge regarding blood donation among selected institute employee with their demographic variables there was not significant association between knowledge score with



their variable. Association between level of knowledge on practice regarding blood donation among selected institute employee with their selected demographic variables. In the reference to the association of level of knowledge on practice regarding blood donation among selected institute employee with their demographic variables there was significant association between knowledge score with their age variable. Co-relation between level of knowledge regarding blood donation among selected institutes employees with their level of knowledge on practice. In the reference to the co-relation of level of knowledge regarding blood donation among selected institutes employees with their level of knowledge on practice regarding blood donation among selected institutes employees there was weak positive co-relationship between knowledge score and their knowledge on practice score.

## **CONCLUSION:**

Knowledge and Knowledge on Practice regarding blood donation among the employees of selected institutes of Nadiad city were main study was performed. The assessment of knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding blood donation measure among employees revealed that co-relational strategy was effective in order to assess the knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding blood donation among employees.

**Conflict of Interest:** Nil (There is not any conflict of interest between all the authors).

**Source of Funding:** Self (Contributed by all authors).

**Ethical Clearance:** Taken from institutional Ethical committee.

## **Statement of inform consent:**

Yes informed consent form of the study was taken from sample before data collection.

## **Acknowledgement:**

Special thanks to all the participants of the study and respected principal of the selected institutes for permitting us for research data collection.

## **REFERENCES:**

- 1) Urgesa K, Hassen N “Knowledge, attitude and practice regarding voluntary blood Donation among adult residents of harar town, Eastern Ethiopia” Publication: Journal of Blood Medicine, Volume-8 15 February, 2017.

<https://www.dovepress.com>

2) Devendra kumar “ importance of blood donation and why you should donate.” July 19, 2016.

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/haematopoiesis>

3) Prasanna “blood donation essay / essay on blood donation for students and children in English.”  
June 1, 2020.

<https://www.google.com/images?imgurl>

4) Anand N., Inban p “A study on knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding blood Donation In an urban community, Chennai.” Publication:public health review – international journal of public health Research. January – February 2018 volume no.5

<https://publichealth.medresearch.in/index.php/ijphr/article/view/78/121>

5) Shivcharan Singh Gandhar “ Assess the knowledge regarding blood donation Among students.”

Publication: researchgate

January 2019.

<https://www.Researchgate.net/publication/338336595>

