

Original Research Article

Knowledge, attitude and practice regarding blood donation among medical students of Tamil Nadu- a cross sectional study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Blood can save millions of life. Blood transfusion is one of the most crucial interventions in conditions like trauma, childbirth, and various other medical and surgical life-saving procedures. In spite of extensive efforts and a number of blood donation programs being organized worldwide, the availability of blood remains too short to meet the demand. Students of health education form a potential source of eligible regular voluntary donors and also play a crucial role in motivating potential donors from the general population.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted among the medical students and interns of Government Thiruvannamalai Medical College in July 2018. Universal sampling was done for this study. A pretested structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Data entry and analysis was done using SPSS software version 21.

Results: Out of 460 students, 53.3% have adequate knowledge about blood donation. 57.8% of students have positive attitude towards blood donation. Only 31.4% of them have donated blood before and anaemia was found to be the main reason among non-donors for not having donated blood.

Conclusions: More than half of the students have adequate knowledge and positive attitude towards blood donation. Less than one-third have donated blood. It is recommended that there is a need to adopt strategies to sensitize and motivate them towards voluntary blood donation early in their medical career.

Keywords: Blood donation, Medical students, Knowledge, Attitude

INTRODUCTION

“Blood connects us all” was the theme of the world blood donor’s day 2018 and one cannot reiterate the truth behind this enough. The importance of human blood lies in the very fact that it is the elixir of life and has no substitute for it. Thus access to safe blood is the key to an effective health care and blood donors are the basis of a safe blood supply. The source of donated blood at present is a combination of voluntary donors and replacement donors; however voluntary remunerated donors remain the cornerstone. Against 8.5 million units/year requirement, the availability is only 4.4 million units/year.¹ Thus there is a serious mismatch between demand and availability of blood in the country. Hence

arise the need for motivation of voluntary blood donors on regular basis.

As per WHO standards, India’s demand for blood and blood components should be 1% of total population.² This goal can only be achieved by recruiting adequate number of voluntary blood donors. There are various barriers to donating blood that influence the behaviour of people towards blood donation such as cultural backgrounds, socioeconomic factors and the knowledge or the lack of with regards to blood donation. Habitually the people in the medical field are looked upon as people with the ultimate knowledge regarding issues pertaining to the medical issues including blood donations. We presume that medical students in particular owing to their

education can be a valuable resource to become voluntary non replacement blood donors when compared to the general population. They also prove to be a source of good motivation and spread the propaganda in the near future. With this background this study was conducted to determine knowledge attitude and practice regarding blood donation among medical students of government Thiruvannamalai Medical College in Tamil Nadu.

METHODS

This cross sectional study was conducted among the medical students and interns of Government Thiruvannamalai Medical College, Thiruvannamalai during a period of 31 days from 1st to 31st July 2018. A total of 500 students were enrolled by universal sampling. Those who refused to participate and those who could not be contacted during the data collection period were excluded from the study. A pretested structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Four sections namely socio-demographic variables, knowledge, attitude and practice regarding blood donation were included. Informed verbal consent was obtained and confidentiality was assured. The study was approved by the institutional ethics committee, Government Thiruvannamalai Medical College, Thiruvannamalai.

The participant's level of knowledge was assessed through a set of 28 questions. Maximum score a

respondent could get was 28 and the score obtained out of 28 was calculated for each participant. Adequate knowledge was classified as having a score of 12 and above (mean=12).

The respondents attitude regarding blood donation were assessed using 19 statements out of which 7 positive statements, scored 3 [agree], 2 [neutral], 1 [disagree] and 12 negative statements scored 1 [agree], 2 [neutral], 3 [disagree]. Mean score obtained being 48, those who scored ≥ 48 were assumed to have positive attitude in comparison to the rest.

The data collected was entered using SPSS software version 23 and analysed using frequency, mean and percentage. Chi-square test was used for testing the significance between the proportions.

RESULTS

The study sample consists of 460 medical students in the age group of 18-31 years. The mean age of respondents was 21 years. The response rate was 92%. More number of females participated in the study [58% vs 42%]. Majority of the participants were Hindus. Participant's knowledge towards blood donation is represented in table 1.

Table 1: Knowledge towards blood donation (n=460).

Knowledge	Correct response	Incorrect response
	N (%)	N (%)
Minimum age	409 (88.9)	51 (11.1)
Maximum age	161 (35.0)	299 (65.0)
Minimum weight	132 (28.7)	328 (71.3)
Minimum Hb	154 (33.5)	306 (66.5)
Frequency	308 (67.0)	152 (33.0)
Universal donor	321 (69.8)	139 (30.2)
Universal recipient	345 (75.0)	115 (25.0)
Volume of blood collected	255 (55.4)	205 (44.6)
Preferred blood donor	261 (56.7)	199 (43.3)
Blood components used	124 (27.0)	336 (73.0)
Disease does not spread via donation	428 (93.0)	32 (7.0)
Diet after donation	418 (90.9)	42 (9.1)
Medical leave permissible for donation	219 (47.6)	241 (52.4)
Duration of replenishment for lost volume of blood	122 (26.5)	338 (73.5)
Hours after alcohol consumption	199 (43.3)	261 (56.7)
Hours after smoking	267 (58.0)	193 (42.0)
1 unit of blood to individuals	137 (29.8)	323 (70.2)
Optimum temperature	123 (26.7)	337 (73.3)
Needle size used for donation	252 (54.8)	208 (45.2)
Who can donate blood	232 (50.4)	228 (49.6)
Not an adverse effect after donation	277 (60.2)	183 (39.8)
Not an contraindication for donation	207 (45.0)	253 (55.0)

On the basis of the scoring scale described earlier the proportion of students having adequate knowledge about

blood donation was 53.3%. Around 57.8% of respondents had a positive attitude towards blood donation. Majority

were willing to become a voluntary blood donor in future and motivate family members in doing the same. Most of the students stated the reason as of not donating blood as either not being fit or the absence of an opportunity to do so. Only 30% of respondents had ever donated blood.

Amongst those who had donated blood over 50% had donated more than once. The main reason cited for not having donated was either anaemia or not having an opportunity to do so.

Table 2: Attitude towards blood donation (n=460).

S. No.	Statement	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
		N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
1	Blood donation is safe	15 (3.3)	67 (14.5)	378 (82.2)
2	Blood donation is painful	259 (56.3)	126 (27.4)	75 (16.3)
3	Blood donation is harmful to health	416 (90.4)	34 (7.4)	10 (2.2)
4	Never had an opportunity to donate blood	254 (55.2)	80 (17.4)	126 (27.4)
5	Blood donation is long and boring	366 (79.6)	73 (15.8)	21 (4.6)
6	I'm afraid of needles	275 (59.8)	70 (15.2)	115 (25.0)
7	I'm not fit to donate	223 (48.5)	83 (18.0)	154 (33.5)
8	Blood will be misused by the blood bank	283 (61.5)	124 (27.0)	53 (11.5)
9	Blood will be wasted	295 (64.1)	113 (24.6)	52 (11.3)
10	Fear that too much blood will be collected	316 (68.7)	75 (16.3)	69 (15.0)
11	Blood donors should receive compensation	235 (51.1)	112 (24.3)	113 (24.6)
12	Prefer to donate any one in need	24 (5.2)	68 (14.8)	368 (80.0)
13	Main motive to donate is to save a life and serve the society	21 (4.5)	33 (7.2)	406 (88.3)
14	Will motivate family members to donate blood	20 (4.3)	61 (13.3)	379 (82.4)
15	Blood donation will cause anemia	274 (59.6)	100 (21.7)	86 (18.7)
16	Lose immunity after blood donation	337 (73.3)	85 (18.4)	38 (8.3)
17	Blood donation is against my religious belief	406 (88.2)	27 (5.9)	27 (5.9)
18	Blood in blood bank is safe	54 (11.7)	142 (30.9)	264 (57.4)
19	Will become a voluntary regular blood donor	61 (13.3)	148 (32.1)	251 (54.6)

Table 3: Practice regarding blood donation (n=460).

Practice	Frequency	%
Have you ever donated blood		
Yes	138	30
No	322	70
If yes, how many times (n=138)*		
Once	63	45.6
More than once	75	54.4
Reason for not donating**		
Anemia	88	36
No opportunity	70	28.6
Not fit	46	19
Underweight	18	7.4
Others	22	9
Have you encouraged anyone to donate blood (n=380)+		
Yes	199	52.4
No	181	47.6

*: No of respondents who had donated blood; **: multiple responses were allowed; +: missing response.

It was found that age had a significant association to knowledge regarding blood donation. In particular those ≥ 21 years had adequate knowledge than their counterpart. Sex and religion failed to prove a significant association with blood donation. Through this study it was revealed that age and sex had a significant association with

attitude towards blood donation. Those ≥ 21 years had a positive attitude towards blood donation. The female sex had a more negative attitude and outlook towards donation of blood. Religion failed to have an association with blood donation.

Table 4: Association between sociodemographic variables and blood donation.

Sociodemographic variables		Knowledge		P value	Attitude		P-value
		Adequate N (%)	Inadequate N (%)		Positive N (%)	Negative N (%)	
Age (years)	<21	89 (36.3)	111 (51.6)	0.001	93 (35)	107 (55.2)	0.005
	≥21	156 (63.7)	104 (48.4)		173 (65)	87 (44.8)	
Sex	Male	107 (43.7)	86 (40)	0.426	123 (46.2)	70 (36.1)	0.029
	Female	138 (56.3)	129 (60)		143 (53.8)	124 (63.9)	
Religion	Hindu	220 (89.8)	194 (90.2)	0.547	239 (90.5)	175 (90.4)	0.986
	Christian	13 (5.3)	10 (4.7)		14 (4.5)	9 (4.6)	
	Muslim	10 (4.1)	11 (5.1)		12 (4.5)	9 (4.6)	
	Others	2 (0.8)	0		1 (0.5)	1 (0.4)	

DISCUSSION

Despite extensive research with regards to blood and its substitute, a true substitute for this life savior is yet to be found. Thus with the growing demands for blood in the trauma care and other fields of health care the need for remunerable voluntary blood donors is inevitable. Medical students being a source of easily accessible and readily available donors can prove as a true asset if duly motivated.

In our study 53.3% have adequate knowledge about blood donation which is comparable to the study done by Ponmari et al and significantly higher than the study done by Manikandan et al, Sanayaima et al and contrary to the study done by Alisha et al (9%).^{3-5,8} By organising CME periodically, their doubts regarding voluntary blood donation should be cleared and they should be encouraged to donate blood on regular basis.

The present study indicates majority of the participants never donated blood and observed positive attitude (57.8%) which is comparable to the study done by Manikandan et al but higher than the study conducted by Sanayaima et al.^{4,5} Therefore, different fears, ignorance, lack of information and motivation may serve as important issues to be addressed when organizing blood camps. Around 28% of the participants cited the fact of not having an opportunity in donating blood. This must be overcome by sensitizing the students regarding the activities of the college. It was found through the study that age had a significant association with both knowledge and attitude towards blood donation, in particular those ≥21 years. This might be due to the fact that the current lineage of progeny is well informed and aware of the situation with regards to the subject. Blood donation practices were found to be significantly higher among males and were comparable to the study conducted by Danasikaran et al and other.⁶⁻¹⁰ Most of the students were willing to donate blood which was higher than the findings of Manikandan et al and Kowsalya V et al.^{4,11} Blood donation practices which is low among females may be attributed to a greater reliance on parental permission, anemia and the willingness on the part of the female students before they can make their decisions.

Religion failed to have a significant association with blood donation in terms of knowledge or attitude, substantiating the fact that the noble act of blood donation is indeed secular.

CONCLUSION

It was found in this study that though over half of the respondents had adequate knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation and intended to become donors in the future, only a far from few had actually donated in the past. With regards to practice, males were found to be active donors rather than females. Age had a significant association with both knowledge and attitude towards blood donation while sex had an association with practice regarding blood donation.

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