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A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme (PTP) on knowledge regarding blood donation among nonprofessional college students in selected areas in Jaipur city

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Abstract

Health care professionals including doctors, nurses and paramedical staffs are the guardians of the community. It is the duty of the entire health care establishments to ensure speedy recovery of their patients by providing quality health care.

Objective of the study: 1. Assess the knowledge of student regarding blood donation before and after planned teaching programme 2. Develop and administer planned teaching programme 3. Evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme 4. Identify the association between selected socio demographic variables with knowledge score.

Methodology: An evaluative research approach was adapted in the present study, Context refers to formulation of objectives and hypotheses to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme for patient's regarding blood donation among non profession college students. A pre-experimental design with one group pre-test post-test design was used to evaluate the effectiveness of P.T.P for the present study. A structured knowledge questionnaire was administered for data collection procedure.

Result: The findings of the study reveal that the mean differences of the pre-test and post-test which is statistically significant at .05 levels. Hence it indicates a significant difference and effectiveness of planned teaching programme in terms of knowledge gain by the non professional students. The majority 91.67% of student in pre-test had a Average knowledge score (36-70%) and 8.33% of student had an Poor knowledge score (0-35%) and 00% having good knowledge score (70-100%) where as in post-test the majority 98% student had an good knowledge score, 1.67% Average knowledge score and 00% had Poor knowledge score.

Conclusion: In this present study the sample size were 60. All the samples were male. There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge of the student. After giving plan teaching programme the knowledge of the student is improved.

Keywords: Planned Teaching Programme (PTP), blood donation, areas in Jaipur

Introduction

Blood is a vital and lifesaving fluid which can neither be manufactured in factories, nor substituted with blood of any other creature. At the same time, blood proves to be a good medium for the growth of any organism because of its nutrients and oxygen, thus gets easily infected. Blood is the part of life that is given to those who need it by those who have the resource to satisfy the need. For each patient requiring blood, it is an emergency and the patients could have set back if blood is not available. A single donation from person can help one or more patients. This is possible because whole blood is made up of several useful components. The various blood components are Red Blood Cells, White Blood Cells, Platelets, Plasma and selected Plasma Proteins. Each of these components can be separated from persons donated volume of blood and transfused into a specific patient requiring that particular component. Thus, many can benefit from one unit of blood. India with a population of about one hundred cores is naturally the country which requires lot of blood to save lives of its citizens. It has been quoted that there is a need of about 8 million units of blood every year in our country.

Need of the study: Human blood is an essential element of human life. Blood banks are center to provide adequate and safe blood supply to the community. However, blood supply level fluctuates throughout the year with the level tending to fall during holiday session,

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because the demand remain stable as even increase but the donation decline. In addition strictly enforced screening guidelines and eligibility requirements to make sure that donated blood will not harm the donor, or the recipient, reduces the number of people who are eligible to donate. In the developing countries around 50% of blood donation is made by either direct or paid donors. Therefore, attitude beliefs and level of knowledge associated with blood donation discourage donors from giving blood.

A study in Loges Nigeria found that 47% were afraid to donate because of the possible side effect like weight loss, sexual failure, high blood pressure, sudden death and convulsions. Comparatively, in the present study 49% of the participants show willingness to donate blood for a future assurance of free blood for the donor or his direct family, of 20.3% preferred some kind of non-monetary benefit in the form of certificates of recognition or time off from the officer. Today there are 1.695 blood banks in the country with 45.5% Run by the government. One million people population there is only one government blood bank and it seems that 8 million unit bloods required. It would seem that there is just one government blood bank for a population of more than a million. Rough estimates tells us that eight million units of blood are required. According to WHO, India's total requirement of blood (life saver) calculated on the basis of WHO criterion of 10-11 units per hospital bed in the range of 60,00,000 per year.

Statement of the problem

"A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme (PTP) on knowledge regarding blood donation among non-professional college students in selected areas in jaipur city"

Objective of the study

1. Asses the knowledge of student regarding blood donation before and after planned teaching programme
2. Develop and administer planned teaching programme
3. Evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme
4. Identify the association between selected socio demographic variables with knowledge score

Assumption

1. The planned teaching programme regarding blood donation will improve the knowledge of student.
2. The student may have some knowledge about the blood donation.
3. Filling the communication gap by providing adequate communication techniques.
4. The planned teaching programme will motivate students and accuracy.

Hypothesis

H1: There will be significant difference between pre-test & post-test knowledge scores regarding blood donation among non-professional college students.

H2: There will be significant association between knowledge scores with their selected demographic variables.

Review of the literature

A review of literature is an essential aspect of research. One of the major functions of review of literature is to ascertain what is already known in relation to the problem of interest

and will help in developing a broad conceptual framework into which a research problem will fit.

Literature is presented under the following headings

1. Literature related to knowledge regarding blood donation.
2. Literature related to Planned teaching programme of blood donation.

Literature related to knowledge of blood donation

A study conducted on Knowledge practices regarding blood donation prevalent in medical and paramedical personnel in Muzaffarpur (India) from 15th March 2003 to 15th September 2003, 83 doctors and 83 paramedics were interviewed.

Results of the study was 63 out of 83 doctors were blood donors, whereas 34 out of 83 paramedics were blood donors. Observations of the study were more blood donations from medical doctors are observed in study as compared to the paramedics. Maximum number of non-donors (both medical and paramedical) in the study stated the reason of their non-donation being "no one has ever asked them to donate blood". This implies that even the increased level of awareness on the subject does not result in actual act of donating blood. It would, therefore, not be justified to expect from general public 'humane gesture of preserving life' without creating in them awareness of the importance of voluntary blood donation.

Literature related to planned teaching programme of blood donation

A experimental study was conducted to find the importance of educational brochure and coping strategies which encourages individual to give blood. Results revealed that there was improvement in donation attitude, anxiety, confidence, and intention further the group were more likely to donate blood. The study concluded that exposure to brief educational brochure can enhance prospective donor confidence and increase the likelihood that they will volunteer to give blood.

The knowledge about blood donation was found statistically significant with occupational status and educational levels. The study suggested that the perceptions toward voluntary blood donation could be influenced to a large extent by socio demographic variables of knowledge among population.

Research Methodology

Research methodology is defined as a way to solve the research problem systematically. It explains why a particular method or technique is used or not used in the study. Thus, research results are capable of being evaluated either by the researcher or by others.

Research approach

An evaluatory research approach was used to find out the effectiveness of Planned teaching programme on blood donation among non-profession college students.

Research design

The term Research Design refers to the plan of scientific investigation. The research design selected for present study was pre-experimental research design with one group Pre-test and post-test design.

Variables

Independent variable: planned teaching programme.

Dependent variables: In this study the dependent variables is knowledge of non professional college students regarding blood donation.

Demographic variables: The study also consists of demographic variables; Age group, Religion, Education status, Faculty, Area of living, Gender, etc.

Setting of the study: Setting of the study refers to the area where the study is conducted. The study was conducted in selected college at Jaipur.

Population

In this study, the assessable population is Non-Professional College Students Studying in Gurukul Mahavidyalaya at Jaipur.

Sample and sampling technique

Sample: The sample for the study was 60 Non Professional college Students Study in Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur.

Sampling technique: In this study, purposive sampling techniques.

Criteria for the selection of sample inclusion criteria- Students studying in selected non profession colleges who age between 18-25 years are willing to participate in study.

Exclusion criteria

- Students those who have participated in similar study earlier. Students who are absent or sick at the time of data collection.

Sample size: The sample size was 60 Non Professional college Students Studying in Jaipur.

Delimitations: The study is limited to the non-professional college male students at Jaipur.

Result

Section 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of samples based on demographic variables.

Section 2:

Table 1: Shows in percentage scoring

N = 60

Level of knowledge	Pre-test		Post-test	
	Frequency (0)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (0)	Percentage (%)
Poor (0-35%)	5	8.33	0	0
Average (36-70%)	55	91.67	1	1.67
Good (70-100%)	0	0	59	98.33
Total	60	100.0	60	100.0

The majority 91.67% of student in pre-test had a Average knowledge score (36-70%) and 8.33% of student had an Poor knowledge score (0-35%) and 00% having good knowledge score (70-100%) where as in posttest the

majority 98% student had an good knowledge score, 1.67% Average knowledge score and 00% had Poor knowledge score.

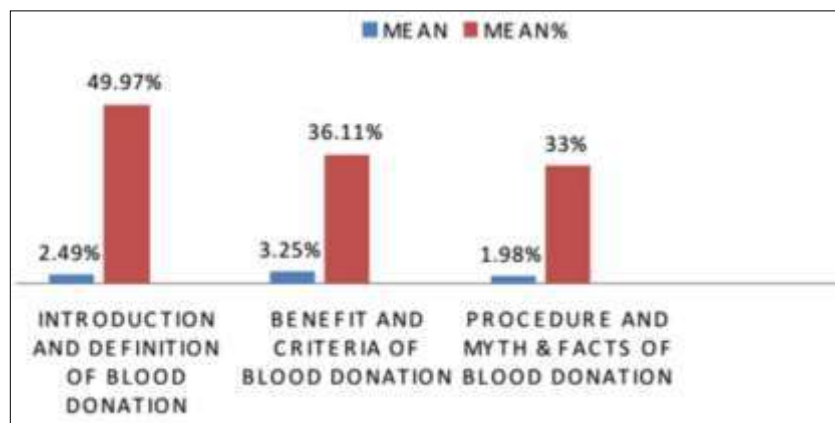


Fig 1: Mean and Mean%

The overall knowledge Planned teaching programme. The introduction and definition of blood donation pre-test & post-test mean percentage are 2.49±49.97 and the benefit and criteria of blood donation mean and mean percentage are 3.25±36.11 and the procedure and myth and facts of blood donation mean and mean percentage are 1.98±33. Mean Pre test group are 9.14±3.63, Post test are 16.86±2.02. the mean difference of pre Vs post group is (7.72) and the t-test was statistically significant as the obtained value (3.753) is higher than the tabulated value (1.97) required for t-ratio

to be significant at .05 level of significance, hence H1 accepted.

Section III: Distribution of association between level of knowledge scores and selected demographics variable: the researcher did the statical analysis for finding the association of demographic variable with knowledge and found that no variable have a significant relationship with knowledge score.

Implication and recommendation: Content of the PTP will help the nursing personnel working in the hospital for reinforcing their knowledge on blood donation among non profession. The study has improved the importance of knowledge in nursing regarding blood donation formulation of Planned Teaching Programme. The nurse administrators should see that enough support is provided in terms of manpower, money and material for disseminating information about blood donation among non-profession student. There is a need for advanced research for improving the nursing services.

A similar study may be replicated with a larger population. A similar study can be conducted with the person come to clinical setting. Community health agencies and many more.

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