



Review Article

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BLOOD DONATION AMONG B. SC NURSING I YEAR STUDENTS AT SREE BALAJI COLLEGE OF NURSING, CHROMPET, CHENNAI

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ABSTRACT

Blood is a vital and life saving 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. The purpose of the study is to assess the knowledge among B. Sc Nursing I year students regarding blood donation before and after administering the planned teaching programme and to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge among B. Sc Nursing I year students regarding blood donation. The study method was evaluative research approach and a pre experimental (one group pre test and post test) was used. Randomized sampling technique was used to select the sample. The total sample was 30 students. Pre test and post test knowledge score was assessed by self administered questionnaires. The result of the study concluded that mean and standard deviation of knowledge level score in pre test was 8.87, 1.48 and post test score were 18.47, 2.17. The calculated 't' value was 27.03 which is statistically significant in p value (0.001\*\*\*). It reveals that there was a significant difference in pre test and post test knowledge score. It is evident that the planned teaching programme was significantly effective in improving knowledge regarding blood donation among B. Sc Nursing I year students.

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INTRODUCTION

Donation of blood is a behavioral phenomenon and is always considered a humanitarian act. There has been a steady decline of blood donation while the demand for transfusion continues to rise. Recruitment and retention of donors to sustain and increase the donor base are critical for blood banks. Over 80 million units of blood are donated every year but only 38% are collected in developing countries, where 82% of global population resides. Hence, the need to increase the number of voluntary donors to ensure blood freely and without any reward.

Objectives of the study

- 1. To assess the knowledge among B. Sc Nursing I year students regarding blood donation, before the planned teaching programme.
2. To assess the knowledge among B. Sc Nursing I year students regarding blood donation, after the administration of the planned teaching programme
3. To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge among B. Sc Nursing I year students regarding blood donation.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluative research approach and one group pre-test and post-test design was used. Randomized sampling technique was

used to select the sample for the study. The total number of study sample consisted of 30 B. Sc Nursing I year students.

RESULT

Table with 5 columns: Over all knowledge level, Pre test (F, %), Post test (F, %). Rows include Inadequate (50%), Moderately adequate (51-75%), Adequate (75%), and Total.

The pre test knowledge score of B. Sc Nursing I year students regarding blood donation reveals majority 26 (86.7%) were had inadequate knowledge, 4(13.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge. Regarding post test knowledge score majority 29 (96.7%) were hade adequate knowledge, 1(3.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge regarding blood donation.

Table with 7 columns: Over all knowledge, Mean, Mean Difference, SD, t' value, Df, p' value. Rows for Pre test and Post test.

The pre test knowledge mean score is 8.87 and post test knowledge mean score is 18.47. The 't' value is 27.03 statistically significant at  $P < 0.001^{***}$ . This indicates that the mean difference of 10.

It is hypothesized that there is significant in effectiveness of planned teaching programme among B. Sc Nursing I year students regarding blood donation. So the researcher accepted the research hypothesis and it is evident that the planned teaching programme significantly effective in improving the knowledge among B. Sc Nursing I year students regarding blood donation.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings most of the students gained adequate knowledge regarding blood donation. Hence the planned teaching programme is found to be effective in terms of gaining knowledge among B. Sc Nursing I year students.

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