

“A Study To Assess The Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Anaemia Among Voluntary Blood Donors Of Selected Blood Banks At Vijayapur”

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Abstract

Background

According to WHO, an estimated 38% of reported voluntary blood donations are contributed by people under age of 25. WHO also insists countries to focus on young people to achieve 100% voluntary unpaid donation. In world wide the total blood transfusion is 92 million units which include all type of blood group, among that 45% of donors are under the age of 25 and 40% donors were women belong to 25 different countries, where as in India only 6% of women have contributed for blood transfusion.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding anemia among voluntary blood donors.
- To assess the attitude regarding anaemia among voluntary blood donors
- To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude scores regarding anaemia among voluntary blood donors
- To determine the association between the knowledge score regarding anaemia with selected socio demographical variable.
- To determine the association between attitudes regarding anaemia with selected socio demographical variable.

Methodology

The study used a non-experimental methodology, a descriptive survey research design, and a convenient sampling technique. 100 blood donors were given the Self administered knowledge questionnaire & Attitude scale along with inclusion and exclusion criteria, in order to gather data from respondents. The tool had 20 items that assessed The Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Anemia. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to describe the outcomes.

Results

Mean knowledge score among the study participants who had inadequate knowledge was 5.8, score among the study participants who had moderately adequate knowledge was 12.8, and score among the study participants who had adequate knowledge was 17.3. The overall mean knowledge score of the voluntary blood donors regarding anemia was 10.8 overall means attitude score was 48.7 among the study participants. Among the study participants who had negative attitude, mean attitude score was 43.56, and among the study participants who had positive attitude was 55.13. There was no association between attitude and socio demographical variables such as age, gender, marital status, occupation, income, habit, source, blood donated, and no. of times blood donated but attitude level was highly associated with diet.

Interpretation and Conclusion

There was no association between attitude and socio demographical variables such as age, gender, marital status, occupation, income, habit, source, blood donated, and no. of times blood donated but attitude level was highly associated with diet. From the above all outcomes, one can understand that voluntary blood donors had some knowledge regarding anemia and some of them had positive attitude towards anemia

Key Words: Knowledge, Attitude, Anemia, Blood banks.

I. INTRODUCTION

According to WHO, an estimated 38% of reported voluntary blood donations are contributed by people under age of 25. WHO also insists countries to focus on young people to achieve 100% voluntary unpaid donation. In world wide the total blood transfusion is 92 million units which include all type of blood group, among that 45% of donors are under the age of 25 and 40% donors were women belong to 25 different countries, where as in India only 6% of women have contributed for blood transfusion. Anemia is the most extreme health problem like mortality and morbidity in the world. And majority of the studies have expressed that anemia specially iron deficiency and megaloblastic anemia is more common in voluntary blood donors. Which can be replaced with sufficient amount of nutrient which is going to be more useful in future donation.

II. OBJECTIVES

- To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding anemia among voluntary blood donors.
- To assess the attitude regarding anaemia among voluntary blood donors
- To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude scores regarding anaemia among voluntary blood donors
- To determine the association between the knowledge score regarding anaemia with selected socio demographical variable.
- To determine the association between attitudes regarding anaemia with selected socio demographical variable.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

- H1: There will be significant association between knowledge score regarding anemia with selected demographic variable.
- H2: There will be significant association between attitude scores regarding anaemia with selected demographic variables.

Assumptions

- Blood donors may have inadequate knowledge and attitude regarding anemia.
- Blood donors need more knowledge and good attitude regarding anemia.

Delimitations

The Study will be delimited to;

- The study is delimited to assessment of knowledge and attitude regarding anemia
- No effort will be taken by the investigator to assess the level among voluntary blood donors

III.MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Approach

Quantitative research approach was used for this study.

Research Design

Non experimental descriptive survey research design was used for this study

Variable:

- **Research variables:** Knowledge and attitude
- **Demographic variable:** Age, gender, marital status, occupation, income, habit, source of information, blood donated, and no. of times blood donated.

Inclusion Criteria:

- The voluntary blood donors of 18-45 years of age group.
- Voluntary Blood donors who are able to read and write English and Kannada.
- Voluntary Blood donor who are interested to participate in study.
- Voluntary Blood donors who are present at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria

- Blood donors' who are more than 45 year of age group.
- Blood donors who are not willing to participate

Setting of the study

Selected Government and Private Hospitals of Vijayapur city

Study Population

Blood donors of Vijayapur district.

Sampling Technique

Convenient sampling technique was used for this study

Sample size

The samples for the present study were 100 blood donors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTRUMENTS

The data collection instrument is divided in to 3 parts:

Part I: Structured questionnaire for socio-demographic al variables

Part II: Self-Administered Knowledge Questionnaire

Part III: Self-administered attitude scale

DATA ANALYSIS

Data will be analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Descriptive statistics

1. Frequency and percentage distribution were used to analyze the demographic data of patients with alcohol dependence.
2. Mean and standard deviation to identify the level of psychosocial stress and coping abilities among patients with alcohol dependence.

3. Distribution of scores of level of psychosocial stress and coping abilities among patients with alcohol dependence.

Inferential statistics

1. Chi-square test used for association of level of psychosocial stress and coping abilities with selected demographic variables of patients with alcohol dependence.

IV.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1- Demographic variables of respondents

Age

Maximum of the study participants 27(27.0%) were in the age group 23-30, followed by 25(25.0%) were in the age group 17-22. Out of 100, 24(16.7%) each of the study participants were in the age group 31-35 and 36 and above

Gender

Maximum no of study subjects 72(72.0%) were males and remaining 28(28.0%) were females.

Marital status

Majority 61(61.0%) of the study subjects were married and remaining 39(39.0%) were unmarried.

Diet

Majority 40(40.0%) of the study participants were mixed diet, followed by 35(35.0%) vegetarians, and remaining 25(25.0%) were Non-vegetarians.

Education status

Maximum 55(55.0%) of the study participants were graduates, 22(22.0%) were studied secondary education, 12(12.0%) had primary education, and remaining 11(11.0%) had informal education

Occupation

Majority of the study participants 49(49.0%) were self employed, 16(16.0%) unemployed, 15(15.0%) government employee, 9(9.0%) were doing agriculture work, and 11(11.0%) were labors.

Income

Majority 34(34.0%) of the study participants had income between 1001-15000Rs/month, 27(27.0%) had income between 5000-10000Rs/month, 24(24.0%) had income between 15001-20000Rs/Month, and remaining 15(15.0%) had income more than or equal to 20001.

Habit

Majority 35(35.0%) of the study participants were smokers, 24(24.0%) were alcoholic, 16(16.0%) had any other habit, and 25(25.0%) had no habits at all.

Source of information regarding anemia

Majority 34(34.0%) of the study participants heard about anemia through friends, 28(28.0%) by relative, 23(23.0%) by health personnel's, and very few 15(15.0%) by mass media.

Blood donation

Majority 63(63.0%) of the study participants had not donated blood, and only 37(37.0%) of the study participants donated blood.

No. of times blood donated

majority 63(63.0%) of the study participants had not donated blood , 14(14.0%) had donated blood one time, 8(8.0%) two times, 7(7.0%) three times, and remaining 8(8.0%) donated blood more than three times.

Correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding anemia among the voluntary blood donors

		Knowledge	Attitude
Knowledge	Pearson Correlation	1	0.079
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.434
	N	100	100
Attitude	Pearson Correlation	0.079	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.434	
	N	100	100

Correlation between knowledge and attitude of study participants regarding anemia was 0.079 (No correlation) and is not statistically significant.

Association between knowledge level and attitude level regarding anemia among the voluntary blood donors

Level of Knowledge	Attitude level		Total (p-Value>0.05)
	Negative	Positive	
Adequate	14	11	25
Inadequate	26	19	45
Moderately	15	15	30
Total	55	45	100

Association between knowledge level and attitude level was not significant among the study participants.

II. Evaluation of knowledge of voluntary blood donors regarding of anemia

SI NO	Knowledge level	Frequency	Percentage
1	Inadequate	45	45.0
2	Moderately Adequate	30	30.0
3	Adequate	25	25.0
Total		100	100.0

Majority 45(45.0%) of the study participants had inadequate knowledge, 30(30.0%) of the study participants had moderately adequate knowledge, and remaining 25(25.0%) had adequate knowledge.

Association between knowledge levels of study participants regarding anemia among voluntary blood donors

there was no association between level of knowledge and socio demographical variables such as gender, blood donated , and no of times blood donated but level of knowledge was highly associated with age , marital status, diet, education status, occupation, income, habit, and source.

III. Evaluation of attitude of voluntary blood donors regarding of anemia

Majority 55(55.0%) of the study participants had negative attitude towards anemia, and remaining 45(45.0%) had positive attitude.

Association between attitudes of study participants regarding anemia among voluntary blood donors

There was no association between attitude and socio demographical variables such as age, gender, marital status, occupation, income, habit, source, blood donated, and no. of times blood donated but attitude level was highly associated with diet.

V.CONCLUSION

Majority 45(45.0%) of the study participants had inadequate knowledge, 30(30.0%) of the study participants had moderately adequate knowledge, and remaining 25(25.0%) had adequate knowledge. there was no association between level of knowledge and socio demographical variables such as gender, blood donated, and no of times blood donated but level of knowledge was highly associated with age, marital status, diet, education status, occupation, income, habit, and source. Majority 55(55.0%) of the study participants had negative attitude towards anemia, and remaining 45(45.0%) had positive attitude. There was no association between attitude and socio demographical variables such as age, gender, marital status, occupation, income, habit, source, blood donated, and no. of times blood donated but attitude level was highly associated with diet. A planned teaching programme a video assisted teaching programme a comparative study can be done between rural and urban voluntary blood donors to assess their knowledge and attitude regarding anemia.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST- None declared

ETHICALCLEASENCE- Ethical Clearance Certificate was obtained by Institutional Ethical Committee.

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