



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES REGARDING BLOOD DONATION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE OF SIALKOT CITY

Amyma Roy¹

Affiliations

**Final Year MBBS Student,
Sialkot Medical College, Sialkot**

Corresponding Author:

Email:

Contact #

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Conceptualization of project, data collection, literature search, writing manuscript, statistical analysis, drafting, revision and final approval.

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES: To assess the knowledge, attitude and practices of young people of Sialkot about blood donation.

STUDY DESIGN: Cross-Sectional Study

PLACE OF STUDY: Sialkot City

RESULTS: Out of 100 subjects 58 had donated blood, out of total 61 were males and 39 were females. Among 61 males 42 had donated blood (68%) and among 39 females 16 had donated blood (41%). Out of 58 donors 72% were male. Among 100 subjects 78 know their blood group and the most common blood group among them is B positive (38%) and the second common are O positive and A positive (21%). 67 subjects have the basic knowledge about benefits of donating blood most people get information about blood donation from social media (48%), friends and relatives (28%) and from blood donation camps (10%). Only 12% felt ill effects after donating blood among ill effects mild weakness and headache were common. Among donors 47% had donated blood to unknown people or blood donation foundations. Among 42 donors 61% wanted to donate blood again.

CONCLUSION: 58% of the subjects had donated blood this shows that the blood donation is quite common among young people of Sialkot and majority had donated it to the blood donation camps. Blood donation is common among males and majority of them are aware of basic knowledge about blood donation.

Keywords;

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Introduction

A blood transfusion is a routine medical procedure in which donated blood is provided to you through a narrow tube placed within a vein in your arm.¹ Blood transfusion saves lives and Improves health, however many sufferers requiring transfusion do not have timely get right of entry to safe Blood. The need for blood transfusion may also rise up at any time in

both city and rural areas. The Unavailability of blood has brought about deaths and lots of patients laid low with sick-health.

A Good enough and dependable supply of safe blood can be confident by a stable base of everyday, voluntary, unpaid blood donors. Ordinary, voluntary, unpaid blood donors are also the most secure institution of Donors as the prevalence of blood borne infections is lowest among these donors.

Frequency Of Hypomagnesaemia in Critically ill Patients Admitted to Intensive Care Unit of A Tertiary Care Hospital



Around 118.5 million units of blood are collected globally every year.²

The age for blood donation is 18-45 years but it must not be more than 60 years. According to Punjab Blood Transfusion Authority, the donor must be:

1. In good health (free from hepatitis, CVS diseases, HIV/AIDS etc)
2. Aged 18 years or older but less than 60 years.
3. Weigh at least 45kg
4. Have hemoglobin level of at least 12.5g/dl
5. Not have donated blood in the last 3 months

The time duration between two blood donations should be more than 8 weeks.³ We have conducted the research on the people of age group 18-30 years of age. We chose this age group because we wanted to know the prevalence of blood donation among young population (18-30 years) of Sialkot and basic knowledge about blood donation. The study was conducted in Sialkot having population of 3,894,938 (according to 2017 census).

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Objectives:

To assess the knowledge, attitude and practices about blood donation among young people (18-30 years).

Methodology:

A Cross Sectional study was done among young people (18-30 years) of Sialkot city, in August 2023, with the sample size of 100 individual

A questionnaire was distributed among the 100 individuals and filled by them. The subjects were selected voluntarily.

The personal and demographic information was recorded like name, sex, age, educational status, occupation and marital status. The response forms were then

collected and analysed. Out of 100 response form, 30 were filled online.

The data is then analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) version 2022.

Type of Study: cross-sectional study

Place of Study: Sialkot City

Duration of Study: The study was conducted in July and August 2023.

Sample Size: 100 subjects

Sampling Technique: Simple Random Sampling

Sampling Selection: We selected a shopping mall of Sialkot city on the basis of a lottery. We developed questionnaire based on demographic details and questions in accordance with our research. The questionnaires were filled on the basis of simple random sampling from the subjects who fulfilled our research criteria.

Inclusion criteria:

1. Young people (male and female both) of age 18-30 years.
2. Resident of Sialkot city.
3. People who are willing to participate.

Exclusion criteria:

1. Age less than 18 years.
2. Age more than 30 years.
3. Not resident of Sialkot city.
4. Not willing to participate.

VARIABLES:

1. Independent Variables

- i. Age
- ii. Gender
- iii. Education
- iv. Marital Status \
- v. Occupation

2. Dependent Variables

- i. Those who had ever donated blood.
- ii. Those who were willing to donate blood in future.

Result:

According to the current data, the frequency of blood donation among young people of



age 18-30 years old in Sialkot city is 58%. Among the donors, mostly lie in age group of 18-22 years (46%).

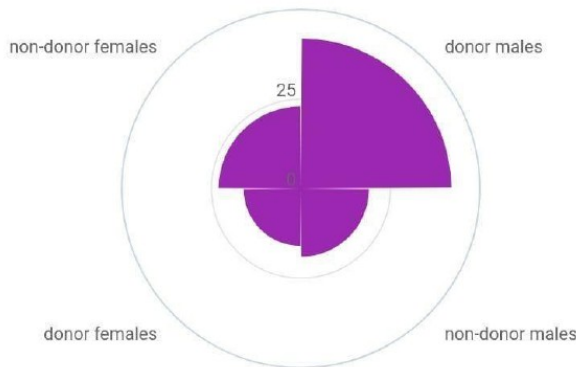


Table: 1, Ratio of Blood Donors among males and females

The rate of blood donation is more in males out of 61 male subjects 42 had donated blood. Among males the rate is 68% as compared to the 41% in females. Among 100 subjects 78% know their blood group.

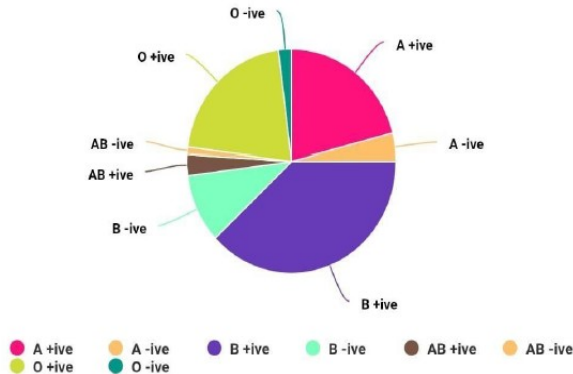


Table: 2, Types of Blood

The most common blood group among the subjects is B positive 38% and both A positive and O positive are 21%. 4% of the subject have A negative. Only one person 1% has AB negative.

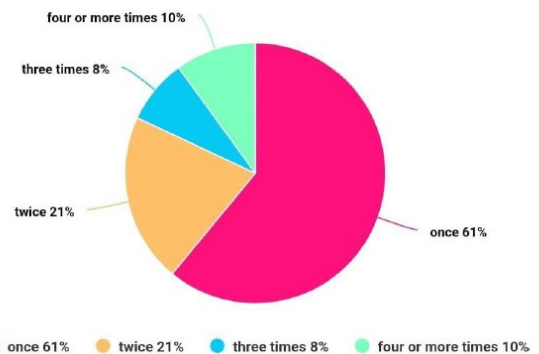


Table: 3, Rate of Donation among 58 donors

Among all the donors, majority had donated blood only once 61%.

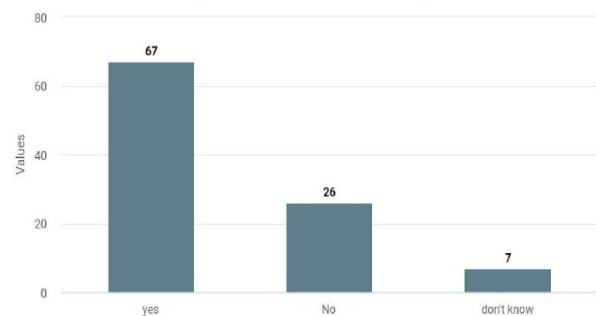


Table: 4, Basic knowledge about donating blood

67% had basic knowledge about benefits of donating blood and they also knew that blood donation has no negative effect on their health.



Table: 5, Knowledge about after how much time you can donate blood again

The correct duration after how much time one can donate blood again is 3 months and 47% knows it correctly.

**Limitations:**

1. Shortage of resources.
2. The result of this study cannot be generalized to the whole population.

Budget: Nil

Disclaimer: None

Conflict of Interest: None

Source of Funding: None

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