

AN INSIGHT INTO THE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE TOWARDS BLOOD DONATION AMONG THE STUDENTS, HEALTH WORKERS AND GENERAL POPULATION OF HYDERABAD, SINDH

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INTRODUCTION

Adequate and safe blood supply has remained a challenge in developing countries having a huge burden of bleeding disorders.

The evidences indicate that there is a major shortage of safe blood and blood products and there is a high dependency on family replacement and remunerated blood donors.

Thus, identifying motivational factors affecting blood donation and recruitment of safe and low risk donors is necessary.

The growing body of peer-reviewed KAP surveys in developing settings is an important contribution.

AIM

The study aimed at assessing knowledge, attitude and practice towards blood donation in population in order to measure their understanding of blood donation, i.e., motivators and reasons for becoming a blood donor and the myths and fears that might deter blood donation to convert positive attitudes towards blood donation into the practice of volunteering to donate.

METHOD

It was a Descriptive Cross-sectional study conducted from till January 2019 at Diagnostic and Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.

The target population were residents of Hyderabad, Sindh. A pre-tested, semi-structured self-administered questionnaire was used to interview total 350 respondents in which:

- 160 healthcare workers (non-physicians)
- 90 medical students and
- 100 general public
- Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data.

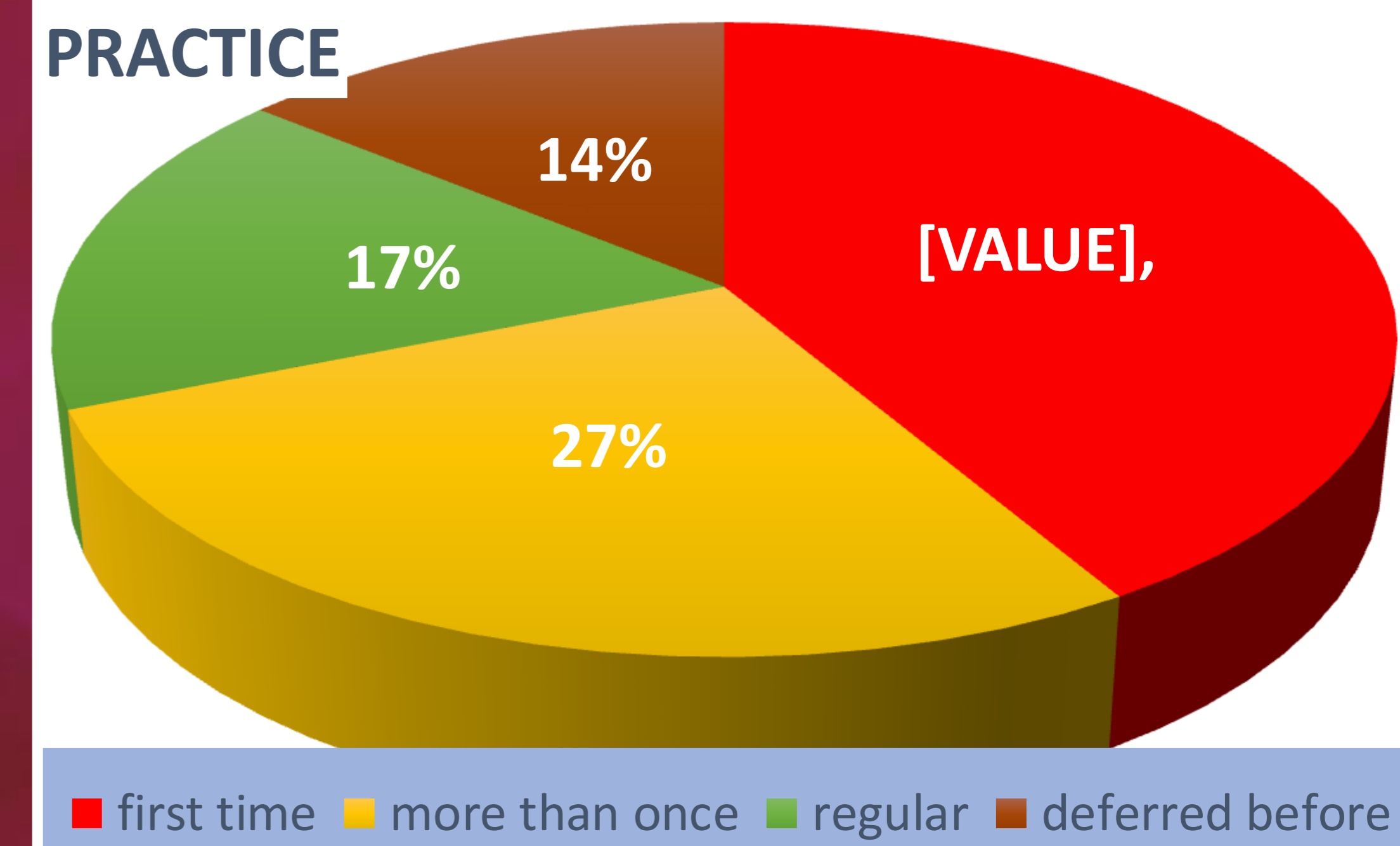
RESULTS

KNOWLEDGE	GOOD	POOR
BLOOD GROUP	67%	33%
SUITABLE AGE &	71%	29%
SCREENING OF BLOOD	43%	57%
DONATION INTERVAL	56%	44%
TRANSFUSION REACTIONS	69%	31%
TRANSFUSION TRANSMISSIBLE INFECTIONS	38%	62%

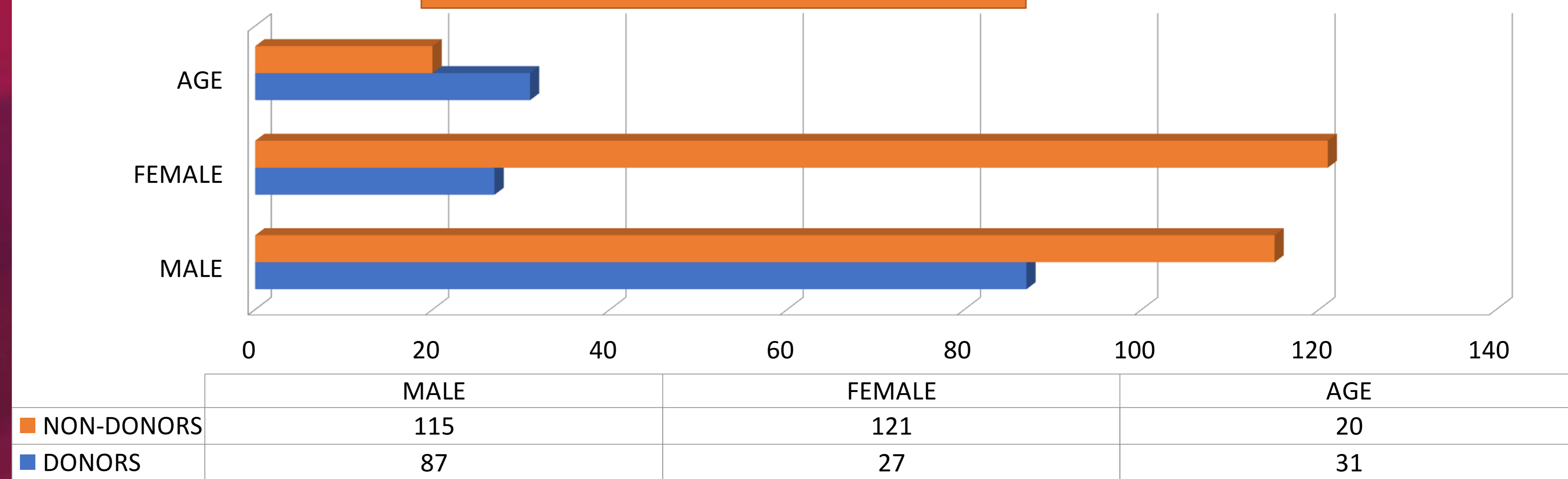
ATTITUDE	NO	%
REASON FOR NOT DONATING		
FEAR OF NEEDLE/ SIGHT OF BLOOD	39	11%
WEIGHT LOSS/ GAIN	61	17%
LEADS TO ANEMIA	137	39%
DECREASES IMMUNITY	74	21%
NO ONE ASKED TO DONATE	144	41%

	HEALTHCARE WORKERS	STUDENTS	GENERAL PUBLIC
KNOWLEDGE	56%	77%	19%
ATTITUDE	64%	56%	48%
PRACTICE	41%	22%	78%

PRACTICE



CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDANTS



CONCLUSIONS

The KAP surveys provide important information about blood donation that can be used to design rationale, targeted strategies, regularly scheduled awareness program and voluntary blood donation campaigns organized at the community level to utilize potential blood donors.

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