

Assessment of Knowledge and Practices of Voluntary Blood Donation Among Pharmacy Students; A Cross-Sectional Survey from Lahore, Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the current knowledge and practices regarding voluntary blood donation among pharmacy (Pharm-D) students of Lahore, Pakistan.

Methods: A cross-sectional quantitative survey was performed among Pharm-D students of two private and two public sector universities of Lahore, Pakistan in January 2018. Total 600 students were included in the study by convenient sampling technique. Data was gathered by a self-administered well-designed questionnaire and was analyzed by using SPSS version 23.

Results: The level of knowledge among majority respondents (61.3%) about different aspects of blood donation was found to be good. The results revealed that despite having good knowledge, a significant number of the respondents (65.2%) were not practicing blood donation. The major reasons identified for poor blood donation practice were inconvenient environment and lack of facilities for the donors.

Conclusion: There exists a gap in converting the good knowledge of respondents into practice of voluntary blood donation. Effective programs should be initiated to promote and aware people regarding the necessity of blood donation.

Keywords: Voluntary blood donation, donors, knowledge, practice.

Authors' Contributions

1,2 Conception & Study Design, Data Collection.

3 Drafting, Critical Review.

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INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is first in terms of highest number of road accidents in Asia while ranked 48th in the world, stated by different reports [1]. Blood transfusion is the first step in the resuscitation of victims of road accidents and injuries [2]. On the other hand, blood transfusion is regularly used in cases of surgery, trauma, gastrointestinal bleeding and childbirth to replace major blood losses. Moreover, patients with genetic disorder, such as thalassemia need regular supplies of safe blood to replace their deficient blood [1].

According to the statistics, one in seven hospitalized patients need blood [3]. While many hospitals and clinics remains in constant need of blood donors. On average, our body has around 4-5 litres of blood and a person can donate blood after every 3-4 months [4]. Every year on June 14, people around the world donate blood in honor of World Blood Donor Day, a celebration to raise awareness for the need of blood and to thank all voluntary donors [5]. As stated by the World Health Organization, blood donations can help patients with life-threatening conditions to live longer, support surgeries, and help patients in emergency conditions [6]. Millions of lives can be

saved by providing safe and adequate amount of blood in the hour of need. But the safe and good quality blood transfusion services are still under concern in developing countries that emphasizes on the need of a joint effort by Blood bank centers and medical professionals to promote safe practice of blood donation [5].

The total requirement of blood transfusion is approximately 1.5 million bags per annum in Pakistan but only 60% of this is collected in the blood collection centers [7]. The major reasons highlighted for insufficient blood donations are lack of proper knowledge and misconceptions about blood donation process [8]. Other barriers that influence the behavior of people towards blood donation are the cultural beliefs in some ethnic groups [9]. Apart from cultural myths, inconvenient environment of blood collection centers, low quality of services and fear of needle also contribute to factors related to insufficient blood donation [10]. The surveys regarding knowledge and practices may help blood donation centers to develop future policies to motivate people to donate blood regularly and to inspire non donors to start donating blood. Voluntary unpaid blood donors are safest group of blood donors and they could be a source of sustainable national blood supplies sufficient for the country's blood demand [11]. Limited studies are present that evaluated awareness and practices of voluntary blood donation among medical students that needs to expand as this population can be a very good source of quality blood if motivated to donate blood voluntarily [12].

Therefore, the present study aimed for determining the current level of knowledge and practices of Pharm-D students of Lahore regarding blood donation. By obtaining valid insight into the knowledge and practice of voluntary blood donation in the targeted area we can develop an understanding of overall practice among pharmacists.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A cross-sectional quantitative survey was performed to evaluate the knowledge and practices of voluntary blood donation among Pharm-D (Doctor of Pharmacy) students studying at four different universities of Lahore, Pakistan. Among those four universities, two universities were public sector (Punjab University and University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences) and other two were of private sector

(University of Central Punjab and Superior University). The study was conducted for period of one month *i.e.* January 2018 by employing convenient random sampling technique. Total 600 Pharm-D students were enrolled in the study, 150 students from each university irrespective of gender and year of study.

A well-structured questionnaire was prepared that was divided into three sections. Section-1 was about the demographic data whereas Section-2 and Section-3 contain 15 and 9 questions regarding knowledge and practice of voluntary blood donation respectively. Data was analyzed by using SPSS version 23. Descriptive and inferential statistics were applied to tabulate the results. Chi-square test was used to investigate association between dependent and independent variables. Scoring was done for evaluating knowledge and practice level that was categorized as good and poor. Each correct response was given score 1 while every incorrect response was scored 0. Total knowledge score ranged between 0-11 in which score from 0-6 was considered as poor knowledge while knowledge scores more than 6 was considered as good. By the same way practice was assessed where total score ranged from 0-5. Practice scores from 0-3 was considered as poor while the score more than 3 was considered as good practice level [12].

RESULTS

Table 1 showed the demographic characteristic of the study participants. Total 600 Pharm-D students were included in the study. The mean age of the respondents was 20.1 ± 1.46 . Most of the participants 311 (51.8%) were male. Only 38 (6.2%) respondents were married and most of the respondents 167 (27.8%) were from Pharm-D 4th professional year. Blood group B⁺ was found most prevalent.

Knowledge About Voluntary Blood Donation

Majority of the respondents (69%) were of the belief that regular blood donation is beneficial for health. About 43.3% of the respondents thought they will get infected if they donate blood while a significant proportion (73.8%) of participants were of the view that screening of blood prior to blood donation is necessary. Only 41.3% of the total respondents knew about the criteria of blood donation and most of the students (61.5%) responded that safe blood

donations practices are available in Pakistan. Only 22.6% respondents believe that donating blood is not necessary. On the other hand, 91.2% respondents

believe that donating blood saves many lives and about 54% of the respondents accepts blood donation as religious obligation (Table 2).

Table 1. Demographic Data of Students.

Demographics		Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age (years) mean (SD)		20.1 (± 1.4)	
Age	18	52	8.7
	19	193	32.2
	20	135	22.5
	21	131	21.8
	22	3	0.5
	23	86	14.3
Gender	Male	311	51.8
	Female	289	48.2
Marital Status	Single	562	93.7
	Married	38	6.3
Family Income	<14000	46	7.7
	<20000	116	19.3
	<30000	150	25.0
	<35000	288	48
Education Status	Pharm-D 1 st year	144	24
	Pharm-D 2 nd year	118	19.7
	Pharm-D 3 rd year	88	14.7
	Pharm-D 4 th year	167	27.8
	Pharm-D 5 th year	83	13.8
Blood Group	A+	119	19.8
	A-	62	10.3
	B+	164	27.3
	B-	54	9.0
	AB+	65	10.8
	AB-	15	2.5
	O+	99	16.5
	O-	22	3.7

Table 2. Descriptive Analysis of Student Knowledge.

Statement	Yes n (%age)	No n (%age)	Don't Know n (%age)
Regular blood donation has medical benefits?	414 (69.0)	95 (15.8)	91 (15.2)
Can a person acquire infection after blood donation?	260 (43.3)	237 (39.5)	103 (17.2)
Screening of the blood is necessary prior to blood donation?	443 (73.8)	71 (11.8)	86 (14.3)
Do you know about blood donation criteria?	248 (41.3)	236 (39.3)	116 (19.3)
Are safe blood donation measures practiced in Pakistan?	369 (61.5)	89 (14.8)	142 (23.7)
Is donating blood unnecessary?	136 (22.6)	410 (68.3)	54 (9.0)
Donating blood saves many precious lives?	547 (91.2)	36 (6.0)	17 (2.8)
“More blood more life” this theme is right for world blood donor day?	473 (78.8)	66 (11.0)	61 (10.2)
Are males more likely to donate blood than female?	467 (77.8)	52 (8.7)	81 (13.5)
Religion urges us to donate blood?	324 (54.0)	118 (19.7)	158 (26.3)
Pregnant or lactating mothers cannot donate blood?	315 (52.5)	146 (24.3)	139 (23.2)

Table 3. Association Between Knowledge and Demographics.

Statement	Response	Gender					Total	P-Value
		Male		Female				
Regular blood donation has medical benefits?	Yes	232(74.6%)		182(63.0%)			414 (69.0%)	0.002
	No	34(10.9%)		61(21.1%)			95 (15.8%)	
	Don't Know	45(14.5%)		46(15.9%)			91 (15.2%)	
	Total	311 (100%)		289(100%)			600 (100%)	
Can a person acquire infection after blood donation?	Yes	113(36.3%)		147(50.9%)			260 (43.3%)	<0.001
	No	145(46.6%)		92(31.8%)			237 (39.5%)	
	Don't Know	53(17.0%)		50(17.3%)			103 (17.2%)	
	Total	311(100%)		289(100%)			600 (100%)	
Are males more likely to donate blood than females?	Yes	257(82.6%)		210(72.7%)			467 (77.8%)	0.001
	No	15(4.8%)		37 (12.8%)			52 (8.7%)	
	Don't Know	39(12.5%)		42(14.5%)			81 (13.5%)	
	Total	311(100%)		289(100%)			600 (100%)	
Religion urges us to donate blood?	Yes	196(63.0%)		128(44.3%)			324 (54.0%)	<0.001
	No	49(15.8%)		69(23.9%)			118 (19.7%)	
	Don't Know	66(21.2%)		92(31.8%)			158 (26.3%)	
	Total	311(100%)		289(100%)			600 (100%)	
		Education Status						
		Pharm-D 1 st year	Pharm-D 2 nd year	Pharm-D 3 rd year	Pharm-D 4 th year	Pharm-D 5 th year		
Screening of your blood prior to blood donation is necessary	Yes	116 (80.6%)	81 (68.66%)	55 (62.5%)	123 (73.7%)	68 (81.9%)	443 (73.8%)	0.003
	No	9 (6.2%)	21 (17.8%)	18 (20.5%)	14 (8.4%)	9 (10.8%)	71 (11.8%)	
	Don't Know	19 (13.2%)	16 (13.6%)	15 (17%)	30 (18%)	6 (7.2%)	86 (14.3%)	
	Total	144 (100%)	118 (100%)	88 (100%)	167 (100%)	83 (100%)	600 (100%)	
Are safe blood donation measures practiced in Pakistan?	Yes	81 (56.2%)	85 (72.0%)	55 (62.5%)	89 (53.3%)	59 (71.1%)	369 (61.5%)	0.015
	No	28 (19.4%)	13 (11%)	14 (15.9%)	24 (14.4%)	10 (12%)	89 (14.8%)	

	Don't Know	35 (24.3%)	20 (16.9%)	19 (21.6%)	54 (32.3%)	14 (16.9%)	142 (23.7%)	
	Total	144 (100%)	118 (100%)	88 (100%)	167 (100%)	83 (100%)	600 (100%)	
Is donating blood unnecessary?	Yes	20 (13.9%)	36 (30.5%)	35 (39.8%)	35 (21%)	10 (12%)	136 (22.7%)	<0.001
	No	111 (77.1%)	78 (66.1%)	39 (44.3%)	113 (67.7%)	69 (83.1%)	410 (68.3%)	
	Don't Know	13 (9%)	4 (3.4%)	14 (15.9%)	19 (11.4%)	4 (4.8%)	54 (9%)	
	Total	144 (100%)	118 (100%)	88 (100%)	167 (100%)	83 (100%)	600 (100%)	
Donating blood saves many precious lives	Yes	138 (95.8%)	103 (87.3%)	71 (80.7%)	153 (91.6%)	82 (98.8%)	547 (91.2%)	<0.001
	No	6 (4.2%)	12 (10.2%)	12 (13.6%)	6 (3.6%)	0 (0%)	36 (6%)	
	Don't Know	0 (0%)	3 (2.5%)	5 (5.7%)	8 (4.8%)	1 (1.2%)	17 (2.8%)	
	Total	144 (100%)	118 (100%)	88 (100%)	167 (100%)	83 (100%)	600 (100%)	
"More blood More life" is this theme right for World Blood Donor Day?	Yes	114 (79.2%)	99 (83.9%)	60 (68.2%)	127 (76%)	73 (88%)	473 (78.8%)	0.009
	No	13 (9%)	14 (11.9%)	17 (19.3%)	16 (9.6%)	6 (7.2%)	66 (11%)	
	Don't Know	17 (11.8%)	5 (4.2%)	11 (12.5%)	24 (14.44%)	4 (4.8%)	61 (10.2%)	
	Total	144 (100%)	118 (100%)	88 (100%)	167 (100%)	83 (100%)	600 (100%)	
Are males more likely to donate blood than females?	Yes	110 (76.4%)	99 (83.9%)	56 (63.6%)	125 (74.9%)	77 (92.8%)	467 (77.8%)	<0.001
	No	7 (4.9%)	7 (5.9%)	17 (19.3%)	20 (12%)	1 (1.2%)	52 (8.7%)	
	Don't Know	27 (18.8%)	12 (10.2%)	15 (17%)	22 (13.2%)	5 (6%)	81 (13.5%)	
	Total	144 (100%)	118 (100%)	88 (100%)	167 (100%)	83 (100%)	600 (100%)	
Religion urges us to donate blood?	Yes	79 (54.9%)	62 (52.5%)	50 (56.8%)	83 (49.7%)	50 (60.2%)	324 (54%)	<0.001
	No	14 (9.7%)	38 (32.2%)	22 (25%)	29 (17.4%)	15 (18.1%)	118 (19.7%)	
	Don't Know	51 (35.4%)	18 (15.3%)	16 (18.2%)	55 (32.9%)	18 (21.7%)	158 (26.3%)	
	Total	144 (100%)	118 (100%)	88 (100%)	167 (100%)	83 (100%)	600 (100%)	

Association Between Knowledge and Demographics of Participants

Gender of the study participants was found to be statistically associated with the response regarding knowledge of voluntary blood donation as majority of the male participants (74.6%) showed the better knowledge about the benefits of blood donation as compared to females ($p=0.002$). About 46.6% males

knew that donating blood will not infect the person ($p<0.001$) and majority (82.6%) of them stated that males more often donate blood ($p=0.001$) as compare to females.

A difference in responses was also observed among participants based on their educational year of Pharm-D. Most students of final year (81.9%) responded that blood screening is important before

donation of blood (p=0.003). About 72% of the students of Pharm-D 2nd year responded that safe blood donation practices are available in Pakistan (p=0.015) while majority of the respondents from Pharm-D final year(83.1%) believe that donating blood is not unnecessary (p<0.001) and almost all (98.8%) of them knew that donating blood saves many lives (p<0.001). The students of final year (92.8%) responded that males more often donate blood than females (p<0.001) and about 60.2% were of the view that donating blood is the religious obligation (p<0.001) (Table 3).

Practice of Voluntary Blood Donation

Out of the total only 27.8% had ever donated blood. Most students (75%) responded that they will not donate blood as a paid donor. Surprisingly, about

63.8% of them had never attended any educational or awareness program regarding blood donation and interestingly 34.3% of the students explained fear of pain while donating blood. About (77%) were willing to donate blood in their future (Table 4).

Association Between Practice and Demographics

In comparison to the male students, blood donation practice was found poor among females where only (16.6%) were reported who donated blood once in life (p<0.001). A significant proportion of the females (45.3%) were not donating blood due to the fear of pain (p<0.001).

Comparatively most of the students of Pharm-D 1st year (72.2%) do not had a fear of pain while donating blood (p=0.019) and most of them (93.1%) were willing to donate blood in future (<0.001) (Table 5).

Table 4. Practice of Voluntary Blood Donation.

Statement	Yes n (%age)	No n (%age)
Have you donated blood before?	167(27.8)	433(72.2)
If you got paid, will you donate blood	150(25.0)	450(75.0)
Have you ever attended any educational program on blood donation?	217(36.2)	383(63.8)
Do you afraid of pain while donating blood?	206(34.3)	394(65.7)
You are willing to donate blood in future?	462(77.0)	138(23.0)

Table 5. Association Between Practice and Demographics.

Statement	Response	Gender		Total	P -Value
		Male	Female		
Have you donated blood before?	Yes	119(38.3%)	48(16.6%)	167 (27.8%)	<0.001
	No	192(61.7%)	241(83.4%)	433 (72.2%)	
	Total	311(100.0%)	289(100.0%)	600 (100.0%)	
Do you afraid of pain while donating blood?	Yes	75(24.1%)	131(45.3%)	206 (34.3%)	<0.001
	No	236(75.9%)	158(54.7%)	394 (65.7%)	
	Total	311(100.0%)	289(100.0%)	600 (100.0%)	
Are you willing to donate blood in future?	Yes	256(82.3%)	206(71.3%)	462 (77.0%)	0.001
	No	55(17.7%)	83(28.7%)	138 (23.0%)	
	Total	311(100.0%)	289(100.0%)	600 (100.0%)	

		Education Status						
		Pharm-D 1 st year	Pharm-D 2 nd year	Pharm-D 3 rd year	Pharm-D 4 th year	Pharm-D 5 th year		
Are you afraid of pain while donating blood?	Yes	40 (27.8%)	34 (28.8%)	31 (35.2%)	61 (36.5%)	40 (48.2%)	206 (34.3%)	0.019
	No	104 (72.2%)	84 (71.2%)	57 (64.8%)	106 (63.5%)	43 (51.8%)	394 (65.7%)	
	Total	144 (100%)	118 (100%)	88 (100%)	167 (100%)	83 (100%)	600 (100%)	
Are you willing to donate blood in future?	Yes	134 (93.1%)	85 (72.0%)	56 (63.3%)	118 (70.7%)	69 (83.1%)	462 (77.0%)	<0.001
	No	10 (6.9%)	33 (28.0%)	32 (36.4%)	49 (29.3%)	14 (16.9%)	138 (23.0%)	
	Total	144 (100%)	118 (100%)	88 (100%)	167 (100%)	83 (100%)	600 (100.0%)	

Table 6. Level of Knowledge.

Knowledge	COV	Frequency (%)
Poor	0-6	232 (38.7%)
Good	>6	368 (61.3%)
Practice	COV	Frequency (%)
Poor	0-3	391 (65.2%)
Good	>3	209 (34.8%)

*COV = Cut of Value

Level of Knowledge

The overall knowledge of most of the respondents (61.3%) about different aspects of blood donation found to be good but the level of practice was reported poor among (65.2%) of the studied population (Table 6).

DISCUSSION

The present study aimed to assess the knowledge and practice of voluntary blood donation among students of Lahore. The results obtained by the study revealed that sufficient number of students has good knowledge about blood donation but most of the respondents are not practicing the blood donation activities. Different countries of the world like Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Nepal, India and Ethiopia had conducted various studies on knowledge and practice of voluntary blood donation. A study conducted in Saudi Arabia reported results contrary to the results of our study. The results suggest that there was lack of basic knowledge of blood donation criteria among population [13]. Another study conducted in King

Abdul Aziz Medical City also showed results contrary to our study. The reasons for poor level of knowledge was lack of general information regarding blood donation policies among the surveyed individuals [5]. A study conducted in Iran showed results different to our study, as their knowledge about blood donation was unsatisfactory [14]. Different studies conducted in India showed similar trend about knowledge and practice regarding blood donation [15, 16]. A study conducted in Ethiopia also revealed similar results about knowledge and practice of blood donation [17].

A study conducted among students of Nigeria showed similar results of knowledge and practice about blood donation. Although the results showed poor level of practice but among the donor participants the ratio for male and female donors was same, contrary to our study in which males were more likely to donate blood than females [18]. Similar results about knowledge and practice of blood donation was revealed by a study conducted among medical undergraduates in India [19]. Another report conducted in medical institute of neighbor country India revealed good level of knowledge and practice among the study

participants. The reason for good level of practice was the concern of the participants for the well-being of others [20]. A study conducted in Saudi Arabia shows that the percentage of females with good level of knowledge was more while our results showed males were more aware than females [16].

Various studies conducted around the country reported similar results regarding knowledge of blood donation [11, 12, 21, 22], but their level of practice was comparatively good than the participants of our study. The reason for practicing blood donation was to help the relatives and friends in the hour of need. Most of the studies conducted in Pakistan reported that males were more likely to donate blood than females, this result corroborated with the result of our study [2, 12, 21, 23]. Different studies reported that participants responded to donate more blood in their future, this is also in accordance with the results of our study [11, 22]. A study survey from rural areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa revealed contrary results about blood donation knowledge among rural population. There was an association between the knowledge and gender, because male participants were more aware than females. The reason reported for poor knowledge was that no one ever talked to them about blood donation [24].

Although the participants had good knowledge, their level of practice is not up to the mark. Most of the people donate blood only when their relatives were in need of blood. So there is a requirement for inspiration among the youth by sorting out instructive workshops about blood donation. Appropriate measures ought to be adopted for actual blood screening, teaching the public about the health advantages of consistent blood donation and propelling the individuals for this obligation. A major gap is observed in practice of female donors. In order to increase the practices of blood donation it is necessary to build a safe and positive image of the donor in public so that females can equally participate in this activity. Convenience of approach to blood donation centers and provision of basic facilities are necessary to be provided to encourage female donors. Medical students and health care institutes can play pivotal role in creating awareness programs on voluntary blood donations among community, especially females. Government can also play its role in promoting blood donation practices by arranging blood donation camps with proper basic facilities in public sectors and by conducting awareness

programs about blood donation among the general population of the country.

CONCLUSION

Study concluded that the level of knowledge among pharmacy students was good but there exists a gap in converting that knowledge into practice that needs to be fully addressed. Inconvenient environment and lack of screening facilities were the major reasons for poor practice of blood donation.

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