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### RESEARCH ARTICLE

## BLOOD DONATION AMONG THE MEDICAL STUDENT OF 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR IN IMAM UNIVERSITY AT 2013

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Blood donation, benefits of blood donation, knowledge of blood donation, imam university, 2<sup>nd</sup> year 2013.

### Abstract

**Background:** Blood donation is a popular treatment and humanity favor for many population .

**Material and method:** 1- Questionnaire and interviews. 2-Type of study: ( descriptive study). 3- Population: ( medical student 2<sup>nd</sup> year of Imam university ). 4- Sample unit: ( group A, B, C ). 5- Sample type: ( systemic sample).

**Result:-** Population knowledge about BD : (96% know, 4% do not know) Knowledge about benefits about BD : (91% know, 9% do not know) Number of donation: 41%

**Conclusion:-** The population knows a lot about blood donation benefit and about 81% of population know where they donate but they should know more about characteristics of person who should donate in the causes of problems after donation.

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### Introduction:-

In this research we are going to discuss about blood donation , we selected this title because some students don't have any idea about blood donation, and our objectives going to be about problems some of students have it like we are going to look how much information they have and also what are their opinion about blood donation , also we are going to look what are the advantages and disadvantages about blood donation , and the benefits of it , then we are going to know what are the causes that prevent the students from blood donation.

This research is different from the other research that we will mention it later , they looked to sociodemographic factors in relation to donation and also they looked to motivation and blood donation and one of them looked about the relationship between personality variables and blood donation , and in our research we are going to focus on the students and their knowledge about blood donation .

### Hypothesis:-

The students know blood donation but they may not know no the benefits of blood donation.

### Objectives:-

1. To determine the population opinion about blood donation.
2. To determine the benefits of blood donation.

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3. To describe the cusseswhich prevent from donation.

### Material and method:-

1. Questionnaire and interviews.
2. Type of study: ( descriptive study).
3. Population: ( medical student 2<sup>nd</sup> year of Imam university ).
4. 4-Sample unit: ( group A, B, C ).
5. 5-Sample type: ( systemic sample).
6. 6-Sample size: ( 123 this number is according to Kerjecie and Morgan cited injohnson and Christensen).

### Result:-

- ❖ In our study, we have found that the number of donation that donate once time and is about 41%
- ❖ The percentage of population that have knowledge is 96%
- ❖ The percentage of population that know the benefit of blood donation is 91% **knows**about it and 9 % **didn't know** about it .
- ❖ The percentage of population opinion on the blood donation 4% was **no** and 96% was **yes**.
- ❖ The knowledge about where donate : (87% know, 13% do not know)
- ❖ no of people have prolpem after donation : 13%

### Discussion:-

In previous study about socidemographic and blood donation demonstrate that older man more likely regular blood donor.

And in blood donor motivation study demonstrates many factors which drive young people for donation also in the personality research study they mention.

That personnel behavior has some effect on extent of donation.

Another study about association of reduction in cardiovascular events on blood donation demonstrate that blood donation has many benefits on blood synthesis and others.

In this study shows that the population have a lot of knowledge about blood donation benefits.

### Conclusion:-

The population knows a lot about blood donation benefit and about 81% of population know where they donate but they should know more about characteristics of person who should donate in the causes of problems after donation.

### Recommendation:-

- ❖ the population should educated more about the centers of blood donation.
- ❖ the regular donation have benefit on the body.
- ❖ should be there some precautions to prevent the problems after donation.

### Questionnaire form:

1- Did you know about blood donation?

Yes No



2- Have you even donate?

Yes No



A- If yes then how many time?

3- Did you donate due to ER causes?

Yes No



4- Do you know benefit of blood donation?

Yes

No

5- Did anybody ask from you to donate?

Yes No

☐

6- Did you have any problem after donation?

Yes No

☐
☐

7-Did you know the characteristic of donors?

Yes No

☐
☐

8- Are you going to donate in future?

Yes No

☐
☐

9- Do you know where to donate?

Yes No

☐
☐

### Literature review:-

#### sociodemographic and blood donation:-

##### Objectives:-

- determine correlation study which have examined how factors predict blood donation.
- The predictive power of sociodemographic factors in relation to donation.

### Conclusion:-

The older males are more likely than other population groups to become regular blood donors.

### Main finding:-

There are many sociological factors affect donation.

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- Blood Donor Motivation: A Phenomenological Study of Young Male Donors:

### Objectives:-

It applied a descriptive phenomenological methodology to explore the factors that motivate young men to repeatedly give blood.

**Conclusion:**

This research explored motivations for regular blood donation, with the objective of informing efforts aimed at facilitating donor retention. Young male blood donors were chosen as the population through which to explore this phenomenon, primarily because older men are the biggest donor group in Australia.

Understanding further young men's reasons for blood donation was regarded as having the potential to help capture this cohort earlier and hence maintain a stable blood supply for the future.

**Main finding:-**

Many factors which drive young people for donation.

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**personality research:-****Objectives:-**

To determine the relationship between personality variables and blood donation.

**Conclusion:-**

They said that personality variables alone are inadequate to explain blood donation behavior.

**Main finding:**

Personal behavior has some effect on extent of donation.

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  8. Possible association of a reduction in cardiovascular events with blood donation:

### Objective:-

To test the iron hypothesis by comparing cardiovascular event rates in whole blood donors compared with non-donor.

### Conclusion:-

The impact of this study is potentially threefold.

First, we have furnished evidence in support of the iron hypothesis. It follows that the results may help to explain the lower CHD rate in women. Finally, we have identified a reason, beyond altruism, for blood donation especially among men. This last point has significant public policy ramifications.

### Main finding:

Blood donation has many benefits on blood synthesis and others.

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6. Predonation water ingestion attenuates negative reactions to blood donation:

### Objective:-

Novice blood donors are at increased risk for unpleasant blood donation-related symptoms (e.g., dizziness, weakness, and lightheadedness), and the experience of such symptoms can contribute to a decreased likelihood of repeat donation. Recent laboratory studies suggest that water ingestion produces hemodynamic effects that may be sufficient to reduce risk of syncope and related reactions during blood donation.

### Conclusion:-

Novice blood donors responded positively to predonation water consumption, and they were able to consume 500 mL in less than 5 minutes. Results of the present study suggest that predonation water ingestion may be a simple and cost-effective strategy to enhance the donation experience and possibly increase donor retention.

### Main finding:-

Some symptoms may develop after donation can effect on extent of donation in future.

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12. Blood Donor Classification Using Neural Network and Decision Tree Techniques:

**Objective:-**

the pattern of blood donors' behaviors based on factors influencing blood donation decision is conducted using online questionnaire. These factors, i.e., altruistic values, knowledge in blood donation, perceived risks, attitudes towards blood donation, and intention to donate blood, are analyzed to find out the possibilities for individuals to become blood donors.

**Conclusion:-**

As a result, it has been found that the model is able to classify donors into the blood donor group with the precision and recall values of 81.7% and 88%, respectively, and classify donors into the nondonor group with the precision and recall values of 53.8% and 41.6% respectively. The accuracy of this model to classify blood donor group is 76.25%.

**Main finding:-**

Classify the blood donor group into donors and non-donors.

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