

A Study Regarding the Profile of Blood Donors Coming To Blood Bank Government Sivagangai Medical College and the Incidence of Repeat Blood Donors among Them

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| Received: 15.02.2019 | Accepted: 25.02.2019 | Published: 28.02.2019

DOI: [10.36348/sjm.2019.v04i02.019](https://doi.org/10.36348/sjm.2019.v04i02.019)

Abstract

This study analyses the profile of blood donor such as their age, sex, educational status and socio-economic status, their willingness for repeat blood donation. The blood donors who came to donate blood at blood bank, Govt. Sivagangai Medical College in the year 2018 were the sample population of the study. This analysis will help in implementation of steps to convert voluntary blood donor to routine repeat blood donors which will reduce the scarcity of blood.

Keywords: Blood donors, statistics, sivagangai district.

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INTRODUCTION

Blood transfusion saves so many lives but there is an imbalance between the supply and demand of blood. A statistics conducted among the blood donors in Sivagangai district. Implementation of the steps and ideas discussed in this study will give a way to succeed in our goal of reducing the scarcity of blood.

Aim

Scarcity of blood is the current problem increasing the number of blood donors and making them repeat routine blood donors will solve the problem. This study aims at analyzing the profile of blood donors and making them repeat blood donors.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The blood donors coming to donate blood at Blood Bank, Govt. Sivagangai Medical College in the year 2018 were the sample population. This data is regarding age, sex, educational status and socio-economic status, their willingness for repeat blood donation were analyzed in this study.

RESULTS

For the year 2018 the total numbers of blood donors were 3418. Among them 3115 were male and 303 were female (Table-1).

Next 722 donors belong to 18 to 20 age groups, 2033 donors belong to 20 to 30 years of age. 513 donors belong to 30 to 40 years of age and 150 donors belong to more than 40 years category (Table-2).

Table-1: Blood donors according to sex

Sex	No. of people
Male	3115
Female	303
Total	3418

Table-2: Blood donors according to age group

Age in years	No. of people
18-20	722
20-30	2033
30-40	513
More than 40	150
Total	3418

Among 3418 donors, 323 donors were uneducated, 942 donors were studied up to school

education and 2153 were studied college education (Table-3).

Table-3: Blood donors according to educational status

Educational status	No. of people
Uneducated	323
School education	942
College education	2153
Total	3418

Among 3418 donors, 963 were willing for repeat blood donation. But among them only 242 were donated blood more than 2 to 3 times in the year 2018.

Among 3418 donors 342 donors belong to low socio economic group, 2761 donors belong to middle socio economic group and 315 donors belong to high socio economic group (Table-4).

Table-4: Blood donors according to socio economic status

Socio economic status	No. of people
Low socio economic group	342
Middle socio economic group	2761
High socio economic group	315
Total	3418

DISCUSSION

From the above data, we came to know that male donors were more in number where as female donors were very less, because most of them were anemic. So correction of anemia in female population is very important social problem for not only making them fit for blood donation, but also to improve their quality of life [1]. This is similar to the study by Debductta Halder of Kolkata.

Next age wise 18-20 years and 20-30 years of age groups were donated blood more [2]. This fact is similar to Dutta's study. Their young age group, broad mindedness to help others, less medical problems making them more in number. This is the Target population for blood donation which has to be motivated.

Next coming to education, higher education status leads to more donors [3]. This is similar to Uma's Chennai's study. So the uneducated and under educated population needs more motivational and awareness programs to alleviate their fear regarding blood donation is important.

Coming to repeat blood donation, even though 963 people were willing for repeat blood donation only 243 repeatedly donate blood. This may be due to lack of time, lack of opportunity and lack of motivation.

So we have to take steps such as sending reminder SMS for the willing donors after 3 months of their blood donation, rewarding them gifts, making birthday wishes and making them to donate on their birthday will lead them to repeat blood donation [2]. Motivational speech during blood donation camp will be very useful.

CONCLUSION

This study is very useful for improvement of number of blood donors and making voluntary blood donors into repeat routine blood donors. Creating a strong voluntary donor base with donor inventory will be very useful [4].

Implementation of the steps and ideas discussed in this study will give a way to succeed in our goal of reducing the scarcity of blood.

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