



## EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF BLOOD DONATION AMONG STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL AT SOTHUPAKKAM, KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT

blood is a fluid which also contains plasma and platelets, which can also be donated, sometimes, whole blood is donated and sometime, plasma or platelets, whatever is required is taken. One may not be aware that there is also a kind of donation known as the cord blood donation. In this study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of blood donation among students in selected school. In this study quantitative, evaluative research approach, experimental one group pretest and post-test research design will select for this study. 100 subjects were selected through simple random sampling techniques. Data were collected with practical structured questionnaires and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

**KEYWORDS:** - *structured teaching programme, knowledge, blood donation, school student*

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### INTRODUCTION

Blood donation is an integral and essential part of our health care system. Without blood donations, many of the medical procedures that we take for granted could not take place. Doctors and surgeons rely on blood donation to carry out a wide variety of life saving and life enhancing treatments on a daily basis. As blood can only be safely stored for a relatively short period of time, hospital blood

stocks need to be continuously refreshed. Red blood cells can only be stored for 35 days and platelets can only be stored for five days.

### Statement of the Problem

Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of blood donation among students in selected school.

### AIM

To evaluate the Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of blood donation among students in selected school.

### Objectives

1. to assess the pre-test and post test score regarding knowledge of blood donation.
2. to evaluate the effectiveness on knowledge of blood donation among higher secondary students.
3. to find out the association between the post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

### Hypotheses

H1 – There will be a significant difference between the pre & post-test knowledge scores regarding knowledge of blood donation among the school students.  
H2 – There will be a significant association between post-test knowledge score with their demographic variables.

### Assumption

1. Majority of eleventh standard school students are lack



of awareness about blood donation.

- Assessing the level of knowledge of higher secondary school students enables to identify the awareness of knowledge of blood donation.

### Research Design

An experimental design was used for pre-test & post-test to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

### Setting of the Study

The study is conducted at government higher secondary school sothupakkam, Kanchipuram district.

### Population

Eleventh Standard students in Government Higher secondary school at sothupakkam, Kanchipuram district.

### Sample Size

100 government higher secondary school students in Sothupakkam have been selected as samples for this study.

### Sampling Technique

Simple random sampling technique by using the lottery method.

### Criteria For Selection of Sample

#### Inclusion criteria

- eleventh standard students
- who are willing to participate in the study

- who know English or Tamil
- who are present at the time of data collection

#### Exclusion criteria

- The students who do not have involvement in the study.
- The students' long absentees in the class.
- The students who are sick in the class.

#### Data Collection

The study was conducted in government higher secondary school at sothupakkam, kanchipuram district. The data was collected for a period of six weeks by using the prepared tools. The tools had been developed based on the study and through review of literature.

#### Reliability

The reliability was checked by interrater method. The reliability was 0.79 after the structured teaching programme paired 't' test was used to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of blood donation among the school students.

#### Data Collection Procedure

The main study was conducted for six weeks among the students who had been studying eleventh standard in government higher secondary school Sothupakkam, Kanchipuram district, and who met the inclusion criteria had been selected by using the simple random sampling technique method.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

**Table 1: Mean And Standard Deviation of Improvement Score for Knowledge of Blood Donation Among School Students**

N=100 S. No	Level of knowledge	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' Value	Confidence Interval
1.	Improvement score	10.53	3.61	29.11	9.84-11.24

P < 0.05

The above table reveals that the mean and standard deviation of improvement score for effectiveness of structure teaching programme of knowledge about blood donation among school students. The improvement score of mean value was 10.53 with the standard deviation of 3.61 and the 't' test value was 29.11 which was statistically significant. The improvement score confidence interval level 9.84-11.24. It implies that the structure teaching programme regarding knowledge of blood donation was effective and showed improvement in knowledge level of school students about the knowledge of blood donation.

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## CONCLUSION

In the pretest out of 100 students, 88 (88%) students had possessed inadequate knowledge and 12(12%) had moderately adequate knowledge. In the post test 35(35%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 65 (65%) had adequate knowledge. The 't' value 29.11 was compared with tabulated table value at the level of P < 0.05 was significant. Thus it was concluded that teaching programme was statistically effective.



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