

İslami İlimler Fakültesi Öğrencilerinin Kan Bağışına Yönelik Tutumları The Attitudes of the Students of the Faculty of Islamic Sciences Towards Blood Donation

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Amaç:

Bu araştırmanın amacı İslami İlimler Fakültesi öğrencilerinin kan bağışına yönelik tutumlarının belirlenmesidir.

Yöntem:

Tanımlayıcı nitelikte olan çalışmanın evrenini 2018-2019 Eğitim-Öğretim Yılı Bahar Dönemi'nde Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi İslami İlimler Fakültesi'nde öğrenim gören 320 öğrenci oluşturdu. Örneklemine ise araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden evrendeki tüm öğrenciler alındı. Araştırmayı kabul eden 309 öğrencinin kan bağışına yönelik tutumları belirlendi. Araştırma verilerinin toplanmasında "Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu" ve "Kan Bağışı Tutum Ölçeği" kullanıldı. Veriler sayı, yüzde, student t testi ve varyans analizi ile değerlendirildi.

Bulgular:

Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin yaş ortalamalarının 21.87 ± 5.53 olduğu ve %75.1'inin kadın ve %24.9'unun erkek olduğu belirlendi. Öğrencilerin %70.9'unun kan bağışında bulunmak istemesine karşın %41.1'inin bağışta bulunduğu ve %45.3'ünün konuyla ilgili yeterli bilgiye sahip olmadığını ifade ettiği saptandı. Ölçeğin Cronbach-alpha güvenilirlik katsayısı .74 olarak hesaplandı. Öğrencilerin kan bağışı tutumu toplam puan ortalamaları 91.49 ± 15.19 idi. Ölçeğin alt boyutları değerlendirildiğinde; öğrencilerin kan bağışı tutum ölçeği toplumsal ve sosyal sorumluluk, endişe ve toplumsal görüş ve anlayış boyutu puan ortalamalarının sırasıyla 51.29 ± 11.84 , 28.80 ± 5.26 , 12.23 ± 2.33 olduğu belirlendi. Toplumsal ve sosyal sorumluluk alt boyutu ortalamasının kadınlarda daha yüksek ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu saptandı ($p < 0.05$).

Sonuç:

Araştırma sonucunda İslami İlimler Fakültesi öğrencilerinin kan bağışı tutum ve davranışlarının olumlu olduğu görüldü.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kan bağışı, tutum, öğrenci

Abstract

Aim:

The aim of this study is to determine the attitudes of the students of the Faculty of Islamic Sciences towards blood donation.

Materials and Methods:

The universe of this descriptive study consisted of 320 students studying in the Faculty of Islamic Sciences at Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University in the Spring Term of 2018-2019 Academic Year. All the students in the universe who agreed to participate in the study were included in the sample of the study. Therefore, the attitudes of 309 students who admitted taking part in the blood donation study were determined. For this, "Introductory Information Form" and "Blood Donation Attitude Scale" were used in order to collect the research data. The data were evaluated by the number, percentage, student t-test and variance analysis.

Results:

The mean age of the students was found to be 21.87 ± 5.53 , and 75.1% of the participants was female and 24.9% of them was male. Although 70.9% of the students wanted to donate blood, only 41.1% of them donated, and 45.3% of the students stated that they did not have enough information about the subject. Cronbach-alpha reliability coefficient of the scale was calculated as .74. The mean of total blood donation attitude score of the students was determined to be 91.49 ± 15.19 . When the sub-dimensions of the scale were evaluated, the mean score of “social responsibility” sub-dimension, the mean score of “anxiety” sub-dimension, and lastly, the mean score of “social opinion and understanding” sub-dimension were determined to be as 51.29 ± 11.84 , 28.80 ± 5.26 , and 12.23 ± 2.33 , respectively. The mean score of “social responsibility” sub-dimension was observed to be higher and statistically significant in women ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion:

The blood donation attitudes and behaviours of the students of the Faculty of Islamic Sciences were found to be positive.

Keywords: *Blood donation, attitude, student*

Introduction

Blood donation is the process of donating whole blood or at least one of its components (1). There is no alternative other than human to obtain the blood of human origin. Therefore, blood donation is the most primary way to save a person's life (2).

In the vast majority of countries in the world, almost all of the blood supply is provided by voluntary donations. While the ratio of voluntary blood donations to the population reaches 5% in developed countries, this rate is 3.6% in our country (1).

The Turkish Red Crescent continues its activities within the framework of the Law (No. 5624) and the Blood and Blood Products Regulation (No. 27074) published in the Official Gazette which specifies the standards of the establishment of blood donation centres and regional blood centres, devices, materials, personnel, quality management and quality control (3).

The most essential task of blood banks is to provide sufficient and safe blood to society (4). The only source of blood supply is “voluntary blood donors” (5). In this regard, in order to make individuals aware of their social responsibilities, they should be informed and educated so that they could increase their blood donations (6, 7). For these reasons, determining the attitudes of university students who can afford the majority of donations today and in the future is of great importance in terms of increasing blood donation rates and identifying initiatives to encourage blood donation. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the knowledge and attitudes of the students of the Faculty of Islamic Sciences who will guide the people's thoughts and behaviours through this subject with their behaviours and opinions in the future.

Materials and Methods

The universe of this descriptive study consisted of 320 students studying in the Faculty of Islamic Sciences of Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University in the Spring Term of 2018-2019 Academic Year. All the students in the universe who accepted to participate in the study were included in the sample. The percentage of the universal coverage is 96.6%. Attitudes of 309 students who agreed to the study about blood donation were determined in the research. “Introductory Information Form” and “Blood Donation Attitude Scale” were used to collect the research data.

Introductory Information Form:

It consists of a total of 20 open and closed-ended questions including information about their age, gender, class, department, income status, blood donation information, thoughts and behaviours.

Blood Donation Attitude Scale:

This is a 5-point Likert-type scale consisting of 24 items with 3 sub-dimensions. Sub-dimensions are specified as follows: “Social responsibility”, “anxiety” and “social opinion and understanding”. In all three dimensions, question items are scored as “1” strongly disagree, “2” disagree, “3” undecided, “4” agree, and “5” strongly agree. Negative items are defined as follows: 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, and 24. The highest score to be taken from the scale is 120 in total. The increase in the score indicates that the attitude towards blood donation increases positively. It was developed by Çelik and Güven (2015), and its validity and reliability studies were conducted. Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient is .83 (5). In this study, Cronbach-alpha reliability coefficient of the scale was calculated as .74.

Results

It was determined that the mean age of the students participating in the study was 21.87 ± 5.53 and that 75.1% were female and 24.9% were male. It was found that although 70.9% of the students wanted to donate blood, only 41.1% of them donated, and that 45.3% of them did not have adequate information about blood donation. The mean total blood donation attitude score of the students was read at 91.49 ± 15.19 . When the total scores of the scale were compared with the students' gender, class, income, blood donation and willingness to donate, and having sufficient information about blood donation, no statistically significant difference was found ($p > 0.05$) (Table 1).

When the sub-dimensions of the scale were evaluated, it was found that the mean scores of the students' blood donation attitude scale's social responsibility sub-dimension, anxiety sub-dimension, and social opinion and understanding sub-dimension were 51.29 ± 11.84 , 28.80 ± 5.26 , and 12.23 ± 2.33 respectively. The mean of social responsibility sub-dimension was found to be higher and statistically significant in women ($t: 2.271$ $p: 0.012$) (Table 2). There was no statistically significant difference between students' class, income, blood donation and willingness to donate, having sufficient information about blood donation and social responsibility sub-dimension, anxiety sub-dimension, and social opinion and understanding sub-dimension ($p > 0.05$) (Table 2).

Discussion

In this study, it was determined that the blood donation attitudes of the students of the Faculty of Islamic Sciences were positive. In the literature, similar studies evaluating the attitudes and knowledge of university students towards blood donation were found to be parallel with this current study which indicates a positive result for students about blood donation (1, 6, 8).

When the sub-dimensions of the scale were assessed, it was discovered that the average score of “social responsibility” sub-dimension was higher in women. There is only one study in the literature with the “Blood Donation Attitude Scale”. In the study of Efteli, Tuğrul and Ergin, the mean score of this sub-dimension was found to be significantly higher in women (6). Although the findings of the study overlap with similar findings in the literature, men donate more blood than women according to the Red Crescent data (9). There are also studies in the literature proving that men donate more blood to support this inclination (1, 4, 10, 11). Although women have more positive attitudes about blood donation than men, low blood donation rates among women may be caused by the idea of endangering their health by donating blood.

Conclusion

It was determined that the blood donation attitudes and behaviors of the students of the Faculty of Islamic Sciences were positive, that the social responsibility sub-dimension of women was higher than that of men, that although the majority of the students wanted to donate blood, almost half of them donated, and that half of the students did not have enough information about blood donation. Increasing blood donations in our society will only be possible by developing positive attitudes, encouraging young people to donate blood, and carrying out education and information activities particularly during the university years.

Table 1. Comparison of Student's Descriptive Characteristics and Mean Scores of Blood Donation Attitude Scale

Descriptive Characteristics			The Mean Scores of Blood Donation Attitude Scale		Test and p value
	n	%	X	SS	
Gender					
Woman	232	75.1	91.29	15.36	t: 0.120 p: .793
Man	77	24.9	92.11	14.67	
Class					
Preparatory Class	94	30.4	89.68	14.04	F: 1.370 p: .244
1	116	37.9	88.69	17.83	
2	52	16.5	87.98	12.55	
3	47	15.2	92.12	8.70	
Income					
Income lower than the expense	40	12.9	92.95	21.87	F: 1.405 p: .247
Income equivalent to the expense	241	78	90.21	13.55	
Income higher than the expense	28	10.1	89.30	12.44	
Blood Donation		41.1	90.76	13.96	t: 1.440
Yes	26	58.9	88.30	15.33	p: .878
No	183				
Willingness to Donate Blood					
Yes	219	70.9	90.95	14.94	t: 3.086 p: .796
No	90	29.1	85.30	13.77	
Having Enough Information about Blood Donation					
Yes	167	54.7	91.23	16.34	t: 2.567 p: .110
No	142	45.3	87.32	12.39	

Table 2. Comparison of Students' Descriptive Characteristics and Mean Scores of Sub-Dimensions in Blood Donation Attitude Scale

Descriptive Characteristics	Social Responsibility		Anxiety		Social Opinion and Understanding	
	X	SS	X	SS	X	SS
Gender						
Woman	52.42	11.98	28.64	5.12	12.18	2.32
Man	49.95	11.48	29.28	5.65	12.38	2.39
Test and p value	t:2.271	p:0.012 *	t:1.268	p:.262	t:1.169	p:.280
Class						
Preparatory Class	51.52	10.41	28.86	5.06	12.22	2.31
1	51.03	15.40	28.52	5.71	12.20	2.44
2	50.19	8.05	28.45	5.07	12.25	2.61
3	53.20	6.09	29.90	4.41	12.32	2.26
Test and p value	F:1.240	p:.294	F:.794	p:.540	F:.249	p:.910
Income						
Income lower than the expense	54.32	18.80	29.42	6.10	12.12	3.10
Income equivalent to the expense	50.85	10.48	28.64	5.25	12.28	2.24
Income higher than the expense	50.78	9.86	29.28	3.98	11.92	1.77
Test and p value	F:1.506	p: .224	F: .501	p: .606	F: .328	p: .721
Blood Donation						
Yes	52.41	10.26	29.25	5.60	12.13	2.24
No	50.51	12.80	28.48	4.99	12.29	2.39
Test and p value	t:1.390	p: .679	t:1.268	p: .262	t:1.169	p: .280
Willingness to Donate Blood						
Yes	52.45	12.09	29.31	4.86	12.25	2.35
No	48.47	10.76	27.57	5.97	12.17	2.31
Test and p value	t:2.710	p: .604	t:2.656	p: .351	t:.254	p: .934
Having Enough Information about Blood Donation						
Yes	52.53	12.85	29.53	5.77	12.26	2.47
No	50.10	10.20	27.97	4.49	12.19	2.16
Test and p value	t:1.803	p: .472	t:2.599	p: .046	t:.252	p: .253

* p<0.05

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