

A Study On Low Numbers Of Blood Donors With Special Reference To Mumbai City

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Abstract:

This paper talks about the reasons of low rate of blood donation in India with reference to Mumbai City. This paper explains the problems and challenges faced by government to promote blood donation. Suggestion to the problem and challengers are also prescribed in the research paper.

Keywords: Blood Donation, Awareness of blood donation, Mumbai Hospitals and Donor

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Blood donation is a voluntary process and hence money is not provided in India as well as Mumbai city.

In some places of India 450ml of blood is donated however in Mumbai area 350ml of blood is only collected. A person can donate blood in every 3 months according to the medical terms however in many camps in Mumbai a donor is asked to donate blood only after 6 months.

Maharashtra had a surplus donation due to its high education and awareness programs. There are currently 61 blood banks in Mumbai city which are operating on authorized basis.

Mumbai city was the highest amongst the donation rate in the state. The requirements were fulfilled however sometimes there is still shortage of blood.

As per the data collected the main donors of blood were married and used to come even with their spouses. After them came the students. Donation can be done after 18 hence there were less students compared to married.

1.2. GAP between demand and supply of blood

About 60 million trauma induced surgeries are performed in the country every year. It is a witness to more than 1,200 road crashes every day.

The 230 million major operations, 331 million cancer-related procedures like chemotherapy and 10 million pregnancy complications require blood transfusion. Other than these there are many more reasons such as normal blood loss in a person for a period of time which can be cured.

These people listed here cannot donated blood as they are facing their own issues which makes the number of fresh donors very less.

Education rate in India is very lesser compared to other developed countries hence blood donors are not aware about their merits after donation.

Mumbai is economical capital of India and has a high education rate and hence awareness about blood requirement is recognized by the citizens.

From 2013 to 2017 India has a wastage of 2.8million units of blood. In 2016-2017 alone over

6.58 lakh unit was discharged, and the worrying part is that 50% of the wasted unit was plasma that has longer shelf life of one year as compared to blood cells of 35-40 days.

This mainly due to lack of facility provided in health centers and due to mistreatment of blood.

Both private sectors as well as government sectors spread awareness about blood donation programs. In Mumbai on 1st October every year National voluntary blood donation day is celebrated, and hence various governmental schools participate in it. Banners and papers are spread everywhere so that people get aware about the issue existing in their area.

Government of Maharashtra spends a huge amount on education and hence every student's gets to know the value of blood and its donations. In the year 2010 all theatres of Mumbai city zone had to show the little girl advertisement on blood donation awareness presented by the government. The video is of 45 seconds long and is about a little girl who thanks every person she sees as she has thalassemia and is surviving only because of blood donors.

1.3. Questions asked before donating blood in Mumbai.

A form is filled by the questionnaire who manages the donating process. The questions included -:

- 1.Name of the donor
- 2.Age of the donor
- 3.Dob of the donor
- 4.Profession of the donor
- 5.Weight of the donor
- 6.Medical history
(if any medical history is found than they take precautions accordingly. Treatment of risky medical issues such as HIV, TB, CANCER and mainly questioned. These questions are designed to take precaution and check the health of the donor.)
- 7.Intake of alcohol before 24 hours of donation is not allowed and details about when and how many times the donor smokes in a day. Tattoo if any will be questioned.
- 8.Checking of blood pressure
- 9.Finger prick test

(the test is performed to check the hemoglobin level of the donor which should be in a normal range while donating. It is also done to confirm the blood group of the donor.)

10.Your sign will be taken on your information sheet to confirm everything is right.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **Thakur A, Chauhan HS, Acharya B. (2015)** The requirement for blood and blood items is expanding all through the world, and appropriate medicinal consideration is just conceivable if this developing need is met by a higher pace of donations. When all is said in done, if sheltered and sufficient blood isn't gathered through deliberate blood donation, blood security, and thus, individuals' wellbeing will be compromised.
- **Semenza JC, Domanović D. (2013)** Regardless of noteworthy advancement in the field of clinical sciences, enrollment of safe blood donors and keeping up an adequate inventory of safe blood stays a challenge
- **Aslani Y, Etemadyfar S, Noryan K. (2010)** There is quite often a dire requirement for blood to spare an actual existence; in this way, it is basic that emergency clinics and earnest centres consistently have prompt access to a specific measure of blood and its related items. The previously mentioned underscores the significance of enrollment of safe blood benefactors. To guarantee the best clinical results, proper and safe blood and blood items ought to be gathered and promptly accessible to be utilized in uncommon ailments.
- **Jalalian M, Latiff L, Hassan ST, Hanachi P, Othman M. (2010)** Considered self-revealed helpers, obstructions of blood donation and announced that blood benefactors who knew about the medical advantages of blood donation were all the more ready to give blood later on. Different examinations have likewise inspected the components affecting and anticipating blood donation and even created instruments (surveys) to research these elements. Many these examinations have concentrated on overall public or simply the blood contributors. College understudies' disposition, information, and conduct towards blood donation have been

concentrated to a less degree.

- **Germain M, Gélinas S, Delage G. (2004)** Youthful and instructed individuals are viewed as more secure blood contributors since the lingering danger of transfusion-transmissible contaminations is thought to be lower in this populace. Regardless of the way that the gave blood consistently experiences broad fitting testing according to proposals by the World Health Organization, the remaining danger of transfusion-transmissible diseases is constantly present. This is mostly because of the window time frame, i.e., the period among contamination and recognition of the infection by research facility tests. For instance, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) can be transmitted by transfusion of blood regardless of whether the blood unit is test-negative for HIV. This is to a great extent because of a window period during which antibodies against HIV are not discernible.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

3.1. PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH:

(WHO) WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION records the data provided by 195 countries and territories out of which 119 countries were not up to their requirements of blood donations, India was one of those 119 nations which failed to collect their demand.

In 2018 India required a total of 13.4million units of blood out of which only 11.45million units of blood was collected. Nearly 2million units of blood was less which is equivalent to 60 tankers. People even die due to not receiving blood on time.

Government had introduced various plans at various places which led to increase in donors year after year however each year we were short of demand.

3.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH:

- To understand the reason of low rate of blood donors in Mumbai
- To know the awareness of blood donation in Mumbai

3.3. METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION:

- **Primary data** is collected through questionnaire filled by 100 respondent.

- **Secondary data** is collected from Journals, Magazines, Newspapers and various Websites.

3.4. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design deployed was exploratory research design. It is descriptive in nature.

3.5. DELIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH

The research is conducted in Mumbai city zone by filling questionnaire from 30 donators and 70 non-donators.

3.6. LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH

The research has physical and economical constraint. Not every blood bank provided us the data and hence their staff had to be asked personally. Pedestrians from various areas were non-cooperative.

3.7. DATA ANALYSIS METHODS

Data is collected from various people irrespective of their gender, age, status and from various websites were taken to know the exact statistical data to generalize the findings and draw conclusions of the research study.

4. FINDINGS

- Common reasons for not donating bloods are:
 - People are afraid of needles
 - People are busy, so have no time for donating blood
 - Afraid of weakness after donation
 - People think they may get sick easily hence after donation they will get weak
 - Their blood is not rich enough for donation
 - They need to earn for their house and if any disease caught them who will take care of them
 - Women get menstruation hence they get weak and their hemoglobin level are also low because of which they are not eligible to donate blood
- India has a huge population, but the donors are very less
- Every year the demand is increasing gradually
- Most of the people are not aware about the scarcity of the blood
- People who have faced problems of blood before in their life, are ready to donate

- Mumbai is still a better place according to the statistics compared to other states.
- Blood donation is a voluntary process and hence money cannot be provided
- Special benefit given only to donors. Amount for blood in Mumbai at average is 1200 per bag (350ml), however a donor who has the donating certificate can collect the same amount of blood at a very cheap rate of Rs. 200-250 per bag (350ml).

5. CONCLUSION

Most of the people living here are either busy or selfish as they have time and are healthy but do not want to donate. People are unaware about the demand of blood and its scarcity. India is way behind to other countries in saving their citizens and making them aware of it. Many people want to donate but are not able to donate it because they are not healthy. Scarcity of blood is increasing, but Government is not considering it. Mostly while operation to maintain the inventory of the blood bags in the hospital, patient relative or friend must donate equal numbers of blood bags which had been used in the operation. Donors just get certificate after donation, they do not get any extra facility which will motivate them to donate blood.

6. SUGGESTIONS

- Government should spread more awareness through various media.
- Awareness should be spread in such way that person who is donating blood should also get the knowledge about positive impact of blood donation on that person. For example,
 - Donating blood reduces the risk of cancer and reduces risk of damage to liver and pancreas.
 - A blood bag can save up to 3 lives.
 - An Obese person can also donate blood on a regular basis to reduce weight and stay fit.
 - Blood donation also purifies the bloods, as new blood is generated.
- Government can take help University students through NSS, NCC, DLLE etc.
- Facility like half day leave or full day leave should be provided.

- In Tirupati to promote blood donation, they have special scheme if a person donated blood he gets the darshan directly without standing in any queue. Similar scheme should be made across India.

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