

Thesis Title Knowledge and Opinions about Autologous Blood Donation
in the Cases of Elective Cesarean Section at Ramathibodi
Hospital

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Degree Master of Science (Human Reproductive and Population planning)

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Date of Graduation 29 May B.E.2533 (1990)

Abstract

The objective of this study was to study the knowledge level, opinions and associated factors related to autologous blood donation in the cases of elective cesarean section at Ramathibodi Hospital. A questionnaire was prepared requesting information about respondents' sociodemographic characteristics, their knowledge and opinions regarding autologous blood donation. After testing the validity and reliability of the questionnaire, the study was carried out during November 1989 to March 1990. A total of 160 pre-operative elective cesarean section cases were interviewed by the researcher using the questionnaires. Data were analysed by percentage, ANOVA, one way analysis of variance by the scheffe method, and Chi-square test.

About the respondent characteristics, 70 percent had age between 20-34 years old, 33 percent were skilled labours, 20 percent were government officer group, 31 percent had bachelor degree and from secondary school as the highest level of education, 46 percent had family income more than 12,000 baht/month, 57 percent were second gravidas, 70 percent were the cases of previous cesarean section, 64 percent were private cases. About the blood donation and transfusion, 93 percent had no experince of blood donation, 91 percent had no experince of blood transfusion. About the source of information related to post-transfusion transmitted diseases, 56 percent knew from television, 43 percent knew from newspaper. The average score of knowledge was 13.77, and average score of the special knowledge about autologous blood donation equal 54 percent. Factors significantly associated with the knowledge level were education, occupation, family income, type of service, and the most of common source of communication had a significance ($P < 0.05$). About the patients' participation of the autologous blood donation program, 84 percent accepted, the hazard of post-transfusion transmitted diseases was the main reason for the acceptance. The acceptances' satisfaction in this program, 99 percent were satisfied, and the main reason was the chance that they could donate their blood to the others.