

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PERCEPTION WITH BLOOD DONATION INTEREST IN PMI, SERDANG BEDAGAI DISTRICT, 2021

Syahferi Anwar

Universitas Haji Sumatera Utara

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Perception, Interest, Blood donation

ABSTRACT

There are still many people who think that donated blood is traded by the Indonesian Red Cross and has a negative opinion on the implementation of blood donors because when people need blood, they still have to be charged a bag fee taken at the blood donation unit. This study aims to determine the relationship between perceptions with interest in blood donation at PMI Serdang Bedagai Regency in 2021. The method used in this study was cross sectional to see the relationship between perceptions and interest in blood donors at PMI Serdang Bedagai in 2021. The sample in this study amounted to 135 people. The type of research used is quantitative research with a descriptive approach. The research instrument used was a questionnaire using a Likert scale. The results of this study indicate that the perception of blood donors is categorized as moderate with a percentage of 72.6% while the majority of donor interest is weak with a percentage of 64.4% with $p\text{-value} = 0.003 < 0.05$ which means that there is a significant relationship between the perception variable and interest in blood donors. at PMI Serdang Bedagai Regency in 2021 by using chi-square analysis. It can be concluded that there is a significant and strong relationship between the variables of perception of blood donors and interest in blood donors, because it is the perception of blood donors that is influencing blood donor interest.

E-mail:

syahferia@gmail.com

Copyright © 2022 Science Midwifery.

1. Introduction

Blood service is a health effort that includes planning, mobilizing and preserving blood donors, providing blood, distributing blood and giving blood to patients for the purpose of curing disease and restoring health (Fitriana SR and Rabby NA, 2013)

Blood transfusion services begin with the mobilization of prospective donors who gather people who are willing to be blood donors, and can be carried out by PMI, UTD, Hospitals, the Community, NGOs, and other agencies as an effort to help smooth the tasks of the Blood Donor Unit, and various donors. Later, a health examination will be carried out related to the feasibility of good quality blood, for example, do not have disease, are physically healthy and are not taking drugs (yustisia A, Sasi W, 2020).

Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO) the cause of death of patients with health problems is caused by the unavailability of blood. Every year almost 50% of donors or around 108 million units of blood are donated and collected in countries with high incomes, namely 20% of the world's population. The public's view of blood donors is still not very good because there are still people who find buying and selling blood in the community where people know that the blood that is donated is free and when we need it, we have to pay a fairly expensive price. (Kompas, 2019).

The lack of blood availability in Indonesia, among others, is constrained by the low awareness of the community to become voluntary donors, so that blood availability in UTD is still low. From the data obtained, North Sumatra is a province that is low in terms of donors but high in blood demand (Kemenkes RI.).

From the results of the study, it was found that the low interest in blood donors was caused by fear of needles, 44.1% of the total respondents were 82 people and then there were 18.6% reasoned blood phobias. and another reason is because of the long distance when they want to donate blood. (uniko)

2. Research Methodology

2.1 Research Design and Type

a. Type of Research

The type of research is descriptive correlation, which is research directed at explaining the relationship between two independent variables and the dependent variable (Notoatmojo 2010), aiming to determine perceptions of blood donor interest.

b. Research design

The design using a cross sectional approach is a non-experimental research to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, by means of an observation approach or data collection at the same time at the same time (Notoatmodjo, 2010) to see perceptions of blood donation interest.

2.2 Research Location and Time

This research was conducted at PMI Serdang Bedagai Regency, because of the large number of requests for blood, the population and samples were sufficient, no previous research had been conducted, as an active blood donor. The time in this research is September 2021

2.3 Population and Sample

The population is the entire object of research or the object being studied (Notoatmodjo. 2010). The population in this study were all people who came to donate blood in August, there were 150 people at the Indonesian Red Cross, Serdang Bedagai Regency. The sample is part of the population to be studied. The sample in this study is using perposive sampling technique is a sampling technique by determining the number of donors based on invitations distributed in the community, the number of respondents is 135 respondents.

3. Research Result

3.1 Demographic Data

TABLE 1
CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT'S PERCEPTION OF BLOOD DONATION INTEREST IN SERDANG BEDAGAI DISTRICT

No	Characteristic Data	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)	
1	Respondent's Age	17 to 32 years old	63	46.7
		33 to 49 years old	52	38.5
		50 to 65 years old	7	9.6
		Total	135	100
	Education	D-3	56	41.5
		S1	79	58.5
		Total	135	100
	Gender	Man	106	78.5
		Woman	29	21.5
		Total	135	100

Based on table 4.1, it can be seen that the majority of the data obtained based on age were 52 people aged 33 to 49 years 38.5% as donors, based on the last education the majority of S 1 were 79 people 58.5%, based on gender who donated blood were men there were 106 people 78.5%.

3.2 Perception Data Analysis

TABLE 2
DONOR PERCEPTION FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION AT PMI SERGAI REGENCY

Perception	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Low	37	27.4
Currently	98	72.6
Total	135	100

Based on table 4.2, the majority of donors' perceptions are moderate, there are 98 respondents 72.6%, while the perception is low, there are 37 people, 27.4%.

3.3 Interest Data Analysis

TABLE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF INTEREST IN BLOOD DONATIONS AT PMI SERGAI REGENCY

Interest	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very weak	4	3
Weak	87	64.4
Currently	44	32.6
Total	135	100

Based on table 4.3, the majority of blood donor interest in PMI Sergai Regency is weak, there are 87 people, 64.4%, with the current interest being 44 people or 32.6%.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION RELATIONSHIP OF PERCEPTION WITH BLOOD DONOR INTEREST AT PMI, SERGAI REGENCY

Variable		Interest						p-value
		Very weak	%	weak	%	currently	%	
Perception	Low	2	1.5	14	10.4	21	15.6	.003
	Currently	2	1.5	73	54.1	23	17	
	Total	4	3	87	64.4	44	32.6	

Based on table 4.4 it is known that the perception of moderate donors with weak interest was the majority of 73 people. The results of the statistical test obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.003 < 0.05$, which means that there is a significant relationship between the perception variable and the interest in blood donation at PMI Serdang Bedagai Regency in 2021.

3.4 Discussion

The results of research conducted at PMI Serdang Bedagai showed that the majority of residents in Serdang Bedagai Regency had moderate perception, namely 72.6%. This indicates that the people in Medium Bedagai still consider that blood donation is a painful thing, using needles that are not new until PMI is considered to have there is a lot of blood stock so that many residents in Serdang Bedagai Regency are not willing to donate blood unless they are forced to because there are families who need blood and at PMI there is no stock for that blood type.

Where this study is the same as the results of research conducted by (Budingsih 2011) it was found that the majority of respondents had moderate knowledge, namely 61.5% regarding blood donation and in this study also the majority of respondents had 58.5% undergraduate knowledge, which according to Noto Atmojo (2010) that knowledge can be influenced by several factors including experience, level of education, beliefs, facilities, income, socio-cultural, age, and sources of information.

Some residents actually have an interest in donating blood but they can't donate blood because they don't meet the requirements to donate blood and are hesitant to donate blood, especially in a pandemic like now they think that by donating blood it's possible to get infected with the covid 19 virus.

The data obtained shows that more male residents have donated blood than female residents. According to Bhalodia et al., in their study stated that women donate blood four times less than men. This is in accordance with the results of this study, the majority of donors are male, there are 106 people out of 135 respondents. Based on the results of statistical tests, the perception of blood donors in PMI Serdang Bedagai PMI Medium Bedagai Regency is included in the moderate category. For positive perceptions in the medium category, 48 people or 51.6%.

The results of this study are supported by research by Sumoko (2012) which states that the knowledge of some people about blood donation is low, so they do not want to donate blood unless they are forced to do it for their own family or friends. There are still many people's assumptions that blood donation is not important, sick when it is taken, does not recover after it is taken, and so on, especially with the current situation with the COVID-19 pandemic, people are increasingly hesitant to donate blood for fear of contracting the virus if they go to PMI. and donate blood. The results of the statistical test of blood donor interest at PMI Serdang Bedagai, PMI Medium Bedagai Regency are included in the weak category. The largest percentage is in the medium category, namely 87 respondents or 64.4%.

A person's interest is said to be moderate if someone wants the object of interest but is not done immediately. The data above proves that the public's perception of blood donation is very influential in increasing interest in blood donors at PMI Serdang Bedagai with a p-value of $0.003 < 0.05$, which means there is a relationship between perception and interest in PMI in Medium Bedagai Regency. This proves that there is a significant relationship between the perception of blood donors with blood donor interest. This research is also corroborated by the statement of Lubis NA, (2014) which states that a lack of understanding about blood donors results in poor perceptions and causes low interest in blood donors.

4. Conclusion

From the results of research conducted on blood donors at PMI Serdang Bedagai Regency in 2021, the results obtained with the majority of perceptions Medium with weak interest in donating and there is a significant relationship between perceptions and interest in blood donors at PMI Sergai Regency in 2021

Reference

- Andriani, Puji. 2016, Pengetahuan Mahasiswa Tentang Donor Darah Di Fakultas Ekonomi Univeersitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo, *Skripsi*, Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo. diakses dari: <http://eprints.umpo.ac.id/2273/> (20 Februari 2021)
- Arikunto, S. 2010, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Dan Praktek*, Jakarta : Rineke Cipta.
- Astuti, W.D. dan Laksono, A.D. 2013, *Keamanan darah di Indonesia: Potret keamanan transfusi darah di daerah tertinggal, perbatasan, dan kepulauan*. Surabaya: Health Advocacy, p: 22.
- Bhalodia, J., et al. 2012, Psychosocial Variables of Highly Motivated Voluntary Blood. *National Journal of Medical Research* 2(1):39-41. Diakses dari: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/> (22 Februari 2021)
- Drever. 2010, *Persepsi Siswa*. Bandung: Grafindo
- Fitriana SR dan Rabby NA, (2013) Question and answer donor darah, PT. Elex Media Komputiondo, Gramedia, Jakarta
- Kompas 2019 Klarifikasi ada mafia lakukan jual-beli hasil donor darah
- Lestari, I.L. 2019, Persepsi Mahasiswa Universitas Riau Terhadap Kegiatan Donor Darah, *Skripsi*, Universitas Riau. diakses dari :<https://jom.unri.ac.id> (5 Mei 2021)
- Lubis, N.A. 2014, Persepsi Mahasiswa Tentang Donor Darah, *Skripsi*, Universitas Sumatera Utara. Diakses dari <https://text-id.123dok.com> (8 Januari 2021)

Science Midwifery

journal homepage: www.midwifery.iocspublisher.org

- Ningrum, I.P. 2017, Perbedaan Pola Perilaku Mendonorkan Darah di PMI Kota Yogyakarta, *Skripsi*, Universitas Gajah Mada, Yogyakarta. Diakses dari: <http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/penelitian/detail/109616> (25 Maret 2021)
- Palang Merah Indonesia 2013. Tentang Donor Darah. Diakses dari: <http://ayodonor.pmi.or.id/> (14 Januari 2021).
- Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor 83 Tahun 2014 Tentang: *Unit Transfusi Darah, Bank Darah Rumah Sakit, Dan Jejaring Pelayanan Transfusi Darah*. Jakarta.
- Sugiyono. 2010, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor 91 Tahun 2015 Tentang: *Standar Pelayanan Transfusi Darah*. Jakarta.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2011 Tentang: *Pelayanan Darah*. Jakarta..
- Sobur, A. 2011, *Psikologi Umum*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia.
- Makiyah, Arfah. 2016, Analisis Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Pentingnya Pengetahuan Donor Darah Bagi Kesehatan diakses dari: <http://eprints.ummi.ac.id/257/> (8 Januari 2021)
- Sumoko, E. 2012, Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan, Sikap Dengan Perilaku Donor Darah Di Unit Transfusi Darah Dr. Fauziah Bireuen Tahun 2019. Diakses dari: <http://repository.helvetia.ac.id> (10 Mei 2021)
- Nugraha, Aditya. 2019, Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan Motivasi mahasiswa fakultas keperawatan universitas riau dalam melakukan donor darah diakses dari: <https://jom.unri.ac.id> (8 Januari 2021)
- Tanzeh, A. 2011, *Metodologi Penelitian Praktis*, Yogyakarta.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 36 Tahun 2009 Tentang : *Kesehatan*
- Walgito, B, 2010, *Pengantar Psikologi Umum*, Yogyakarta : Penerbit Andi
- Yustisia A, Sasi W 2020, Manajemen mutu pelayanan darah bagi teknisi dan mahasiswa teknologi bank darah, Scopindo Media Pustaka, Surabaya