



**DETERMINAN PERILAKU MAHASISWA DENGAN MOTIVASI DONOR DARAH DI  
ASRAMA BIAK KOTA JAYAPURA**

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**Abstract**

Background: Motivation to donate blood to teenagers can be done if teenagers have good knowledge, attitudes, family support, support from health workers, support from dormitory administrators regarding this matter. Therefore, literacy about blood donation must be promoted so that teenagers are empowered as voluntary donors because blood is a fluid in the body which functions to transport oxygen needed by cells throughout the body, supply body tissues with nutrients, remove metabolic waste substances, regulate the immune system. Purpose: research is about knowledge, attitudes, actions, family support, support from dormitory administrators and support from health workers regarding blood donation. Method: The research method used is an analytical survey (cross-sectional study). The research was conducted at the Biak Dormitory in August-September 2023. The population was 72 people, sampling using the Slovin formula obtained 62 people. Simple random sampling technique (simple random sampling). Questionnaire research instrument. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis. Presented in table form after which it is narrated. Results: The results of the study were more males, 37 people (59.7%), late teens (18-25 years) as many as 53 people (85.5%), there were still those who did not want to donate blood, 42 people (67, 7%), lack of knowledge 42 people (67.7%), lack of preparedness 36 people (58.1%), good family support 32 people (51.6%), good support from health workers 44 people (71%), support There are less than 39 dormitory administrators (62.9%), and their motivation is good.

**Keywords: Determinants, motivation, donors, blood, teenagers**

**INTRODUCTION**

Blood is a fluid in the body that functions to transport oxygen needed by cells throughout the body (Indonesian Ministry of Health Data and Information Center 2018). Blood transfusion is an important component of the health care system in every country and patients who require blood transfusion services as part of the clinical management of their condition have the right to expect that sufficient and safe blood will be available to meet their needs. However, this is not always the case, especially in developing countries. To recruit and retain sufficient regular unpaid voluntary blood donors, donor motivators and

barriers must be understood. No less important for this purpose is knowledge about blood donation (Mohammed and Essel 2018).

Blood donors must also be in good health and not have certain diseases that can be transmitted through blood. Apart from that, there are several other conditions that a blood donor should not have, such as suffering from certain diseases. Such as diabetes, cancer, heart disease, lung problems, impaired kidney function, having high blood pressure/low blood pressure because it will endanger the donor himself (Yuliana. 2021).



Research in Nepal on blood donation. Approximately a quarter of students do not know about the aspects of blood donation and more than half of students think that the blood that has been collected will be sold by the blood transfusion unit to those who need a transfusion. A very common reason given by students for not donating blood is that the student is not required to donate blood by the party in need. Not only that, students are also afraid of needles, the side effects of donating blood, and the effects of infection. Some students cannot donate blood because they do not meet the criteria for donating blood and do not have permission from their parents to donate blood (Amatya 2013).

Information about the blood donation process reveals the myths and fears related to blood donation. People are motivated to donate when they are well informed about the process and the life-saving benefits of blood (WHO 2010). According to research (Asamoah-akuoko L, Hassall OW 2017), found that the main deterrent to blood donation in sub-Saharan Africa is fear due to lack of knowledge and discouraging cultural and religious beliefs about blood donation.

Currently, the need for blood at the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) Jayapura City is still in short supply, participation is needed from all parties in filling blood bags at the PMI Jayapura City branch. (Cenderawasih Pos 2022).

## METHOD

The research method used is an analytical survey, which is a survey or research that tries to explore how and why health phenomena occur using a cross-sectional survey design. The population of this study was all students in the Biak Dormitory, 72 people calculated using the Slovin formula to get 62 people. Simple random sampling technique (simple random sampling). Primary data was obtained from interviews with respondents using a questionnaire, secondary data supporting research results was obtained from

the chairman and secretary. As for literature review and journal references. Data processing techniques use editing, coding, entry, cleaning, and tabulating. After that, the data is input to the laptop PC. Data analysis uses contingency correlation by reading the symmetric measure table, approximate significance  $p$  value  $< 0.05$  there is a significant relationship if  $> 0.05$  then there is no significant relationship. (Notoatmodjo S 2010a). The correlation value of 0.00 - 0.199 is very weak; 0.20 - 0.399 weak; 0.40 - 0.599 moderate/fair; 0.60 - 0.799 strong; 0.80 1.00 is very strong.

## RESULTS

The Biak Numfor Student Dormitory in Jayapura is an asset of the Biak Numfor Regency Government which was founded around the 1970s during the leadership of Regent Hendrik Wiradinata. The initial establishment of this hostel was to develop human resources for children in Biak Numfor Regency as Mansonanem (smart people) and leaders (Mananwir) in Biak Numfor Regency. At that time, Mr. Hanok Arwam, Sam Kapisa and friends took the initiative to write to the Tjendrawasih Bay Regional Government regarding the construction of a dormitory for students from Biak who were studying at Cenderawasih University in Jayapura.

## Knowledge

Table 1.1 Crosstab table of knowledge variables with blood donation motivation

		Motivation		Amount (%)
		No (%)	Yes (%)	
Knowledge	Not Enough	15 (36,6)	26 (63,4)	41 (100)
	Good	9 (42,9)	6 (57,1)	21 (100)
Amount		24 (38,7)	38 (61,3)	62 (100)

Source : Primary Data, 2023

Table 1.2. Symmetric Measures Table  
Symmetric Measures

Value	Approximate Significance



Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.061	.631
N of Valid Cases		62	

### 1. Attitude

Table 2.1 Crosstab table of attitude variables with blood donation motivation

		Motivation		Amount(%)
		Not (%)	Yes (%)	
Attitude	Negative	16 (44.4)	20 (55.6)	36 (100)
	Positive	8 (30.8)	18 (69.2)	26 (100)
Amount		40 (64,5%)	22 (35,5%)	62 (100)

Source : Primary Data, 2023

Table 4.2. Symmetric Measures Table  
Symmetric Measures

Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.137	Approximate Significance .275
N of Valid Cases		62	

Source : Primary Data, 2023

### 2. Support from Dormitory Management

Table 3.1. Crosstab table of dormitory management support variables with blood donation motivation

		Motivation		Amount (%)
		Not (%)	Yes (%)	
Support from Dormitory Management	Does not support	12 (30.8)	27 (69.2)	39 (100)
	Support	12 (52.2)	11 (47.8)	23 (100)
Amount		24 (38.7)	38 (61.3)	62 (100)

Source : Primary Data, 2023

Table 3.2. Symmetric Measures Table  
Symmetric Measures

Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.208	Approximate Significance .095
N of Valid Cases		62	

### DISCUSSION KNOWLEDGE

The Approximate Significance value (p value) is 0.631, this value is greater than 0.05 (0.631 > 0.05), so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between knowledge and blood donor motivation. The correlation value obtained is 0.061, which means that the strength of the relationship between adolescent knowledge and donor motivation is very weak. Why is the correlation value so weak because there are 26 (63.4%) people who have less knowledge but have motivation to donate blood.

The research results are not in line with Wardati's 2019 research on factors influencing blood donation behavior in the blood transfusion unit of Dr. Hospital. Fauziah Bireuen in 2019. The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a p value of 0.006 < 0.05. This means that there is a relationship between knowledge and blood donation behavior in the Blood Transfusion Unit of Dr. Hospital. Fauziah Bireuen in 2019.

Motivation is a complex concept because humans are complex creatures. In fact, we are not even aware of all of these motivations (Quinn, 1995) in (Notoatmodjo, 2010). John Elder (et.al) 1998 defines motivation as the interaction between behavior and the environment so that it can increase, decrease or maintain behavior. Intrinsic motives will encourage us to do activities to fulfill our pleasure and not because we want to get praise.

The source of information is important because the source of information influences the knowledge factor in behavior. The more sources of information obtained, the wider a



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 person's knowledge will be. Whether knowledge is good or not depends on each individual in understanding and accepting the information received.

Blood donation is a process of taking donor blood carried out by a blood bank technician at a UTD, which is then stored in the blood bank as blood stock and then used for blood transfusions. Blood donors are people who donate blood or its components to patients for the purpose of curing disease and restoring health (Permenkes, 2015)

Pre-donation information must be provided or presented to all donors, explaining the blood donation process, the risks associated with infections transmitted through blood transfusions and the donor's responsibility to inform them of any risks they may have honestly and correctly (Permenkes no. 91 of 2015).

Blood donation has many benefits for the health of the recipient and the health of the donor, including: maintaining heart health; increases red blood cell production; helps lose weight; obtain psychological health, and detect serious illnesses (PMI, 2013). As a result of blood donation, the amount of blood volume in the body decreases, so that a body that experiences a decrease in blood volume will respond to the marrow to immediately form red blood cells (erythrocytes). Blood that has been taken in a certain volume will immediately react by producing new blood cells, so that blood circulation can return to normal within a few minutes to an hour (Komandoko, 2013). Usually around 250cc to 350cc of blood is taken, approximately 7-9% of body weight and this process takes approximately 8-12 minutes.

Knowing is defined as remembering material that has been studied previously. Included in this level of knowledge is remembering something specific and all the material studied or stimuli that have been received. Therefore, knowing is the lowest level of knowledge. (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

#### **ATTITUDE**

The Approximate Significance value (p value) is 0.275, this value is greater than 0.05 ( $0.275 > 0.05$ ), so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between attitude and blood donor motivation. The correlation value obtained is 0.137, which means that the strength of the relationship between teenagers' attitudes and donor motivation is very weak.

The research results are not in line with Wardati's 2019 research on factors influencing blood donation behavior in the blood transfusion unit at Dr. Hospital. Fauziah Bireuen in 2019. The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a p value of  $0.000 < 0.00$ . This means that there is a relationship between attitudes and blood donor behavior in the Blood Transfusion Unit of Dr. Hospital. Fauziah Bireuen in 2019.

The research results found that the majority of respondents had a positive attitude and were motivated to donate blood, namely 18 people (69.2%). Turning attitudes into real action must always require support from family, friends, health workers, affordable facilities and not forgetting increasing knowledge through health literacy. This research is similar to that previously conducted by Janice and Sary, namely 78.1% and 66.7% of respondents had good attitudes (Janice, 2009) and (Sary, 2017). Attitudes are influenced by knowledge, thoughts, beliefs and emotions. A good attitude does not necessarily lead to blood donation because each person's actions are influenced by personal decisions even though they are given the same stimulus (Sary, 2017).

According to Notoatmodjo (2010) it has four levels, namely: a. Perception, understanding and selecting various objects in connection with the action to be taken; b. A guided response can carry out something in the correct order and according to an example. c. A mechanism is when someone has done something correctly automatically, or something has become a habit. d. Adoption (adoption) adapting is a practice or action that has grown well. This means that the action has



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been modified without reducing the truth of the action.

Blood donation activities are an obligation of every community as a form of concern for other people. Many people don't know about the health benefits of blood donation. There are even people who are reluctant to donate blood because they are worried about the side effects it causes. In fact, by donating blood, the blood cells in the body are replaced more quickly with new ones. Within 24 hours after donating, blood volume will return to normal. Blood cells will be formed again within 4-8 weeks. So, donors don't need to worry about a shortage of blood (Susanto, Dwi Heri. (2012).

There are two factors that influence attitudes, namely: 1. Individual intrinsic factors including: personality, intelligence, talents, interests, feelings, as well as a person's needs and motivation. 2. Extrinsic factors include: environmental, educational, educational, economic and political factors. Apart from that, there are various factors that influence the formation of attitudes, including: personal experience, other people's culture, mass media, educational institutions or institutions and religious institutions, as well as emotions within individuals (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

So far, we have seen that "health" is a complex concept, meaning different things to different people. We have also seen that the degree of "feeling well" is closely related to a person's ability to reach their full potential. In turn, these are influenced by a variety of factors which can be broadly classified as behavioral factors dealing with individual health behaviour, and larger social, economic and environmental factors such as social support networks, employment, income and housing (Ewless Linda & Simnett Ina. 1994).

**HOUSEHOLD MANAGER SUPPORT**

The Approximate Significance value (p value) is 0.095, this value is greater than 0.05 (0.095 > 0.05), so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between support from dormitory administrators and blood donor

motivation. The correlation value obtained is 0.208, which means that the strength of the relationship between support from dormitory administrators and donor motivation is weak.

The researcher's assumption is that the relationship is weak because there are still dormitory administrators who have not been involved or even participated in blood donation activities. While these activities are carried out by the PMI organization, health agencies, even government and private partners and donors. There were 27 people (69.2%) who said that there was no support from the hostel management but had good motivation to donate blood.

Motivation is not something that we can directly study, so many experts study motivation by examining human needs. Needs are an imbalance experienced by humans, and because basically humans do not like imbalance, we will try to fulfill our needs so that there is balance. (Notoatmodjo. 2010).

This theory which emphasizes what attracts someone to behave or drive theory explains motivation in a circular movement. Humans are encouraged to behave in certain ways to achieve their goals so that balance is achieved. Another theory included in process theory is expectation theory. It is said that a person's motivation to do something depends on 1) how confident the person is about the relationship between effort and success, and 2) the relationship between success and the reward that will be obtained, and 3) how valuable the reward is to him. If the relationship between effort and achievement is high and the relationship between achievement and reward is high and the reward is of high value for a person, then he will be encouraged to carry out this behavior.

The dormitory management is part of the coordination line with the dormitory management so whatever is done requires advocacy, support or assistance to someone who has problems to improve healthy living behavior for the dormitory residents. In order to





improve the healthy living behavior program in Asrma, it is necessary to carry out advocacy as a persuasion effort.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### CONCLUSIONS

1. The table value of symmetric measures p value ( $0.0631 > 0.05$ ) means that there is no relationship between knowledge and motivation to donate blood. The correlation value of 0.061 means that the strength of the relationship between knowledge and motivation to donate blood is very weak.
2. The table value of symmetric measures p value ( $0.0275 > 0.05$ ) means that there is no relationship between attitude and motivation to donate blood. The correlation value of 0.137 means that the strength of the relationship between attitudes and motivation for blood donation is very weak.
3. The table value of symmetric measures p value ( $0.095 > 0.05$ ) means that there is no relationship between support from dormitory administrators and motivation to donate blood. The correlation value of 0.208 means that the strength of the relationship between support from dormitory administrators and motivation to donate blood is weak.

### SUGGESTIONS

1. Biak Dormitory Manager  
For the administrators of the Biak dormitory, they need to advocate to the leadership of PMI Jayapura City so that there will be activities in the dormitory using communication models, information and education about blood donation, blood donation campaigns and increasing motivation to donate blood.
2. PMI Jayapura City  
Can partner with dormitory administrators to synchronize activities within the dormitory environment which can be carried out simultaneously with PMI Jayapura City.
3. Teen Dormitory Breeding

Increasing blood donation knowledge through health literacy, motivating yourself and others with positive things.

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