

PLASMA DONAR APPLICATION

INTRODUCTION

Finding ways to recruit apheresis donors is crucial. The aim of this study was to provide a quantitative analysis of the motivations of regular plasma/platelets donors (PPDs) in comparison with those of regular whole blood donors (WBDs), in a voluntary and non-remunerated context. Study Design and Methods . Motives to donate blood and demographic. first question concerned motivators for blood donation. Several sources were used in selecting and formulating the proposed answer choices.

In order to select answer choices for the present survey, we also reviewed the survey tools used by other researchers to study blood donation motivators, as well as of the results presented in 24 separate studies. Some statements- "someone close to me has received one or more blood transfusions in the past," "it is my civic duty/a way to help out the community," "I think there is a strong need for blood products"-have figured in a large number of studies.

LITERATURE SURVEY

1.Kelly Holloway(june2022,published in VOX BLOOD):

To address a national concern over the sufficiency of plasma, Canadian Blood Services (CBS) initiated a proof-of-concept programme with three new source plasma collection centres, aiming to demonstrate a cost-effective template for future source plasma collection and to alleviate the concerns and risks associated with the dependence on the United States. This study uses social capital as a framework to assess the success of the proof-of-concept collection centres. Materials and methods: One-

hundred and one qualitative interviews with source plasma donors in three new source plasma centres in Canada were carried out. Results: CBS played a critical role in motivating whole-blood donors to switch to plasma donation by building on their identity as a donor and facilitating access. Community was central to ensuring that donors returned. The importance of the social network was apparent through relationships participants developed with staff and through the relationships that staff had with each other. Donors wanted to understand more about the uses of plasma so that they could promote donation through their social networks outside the centre. Conclusion: Campaigns to convert existing blood donors to plasma donors should build on their identity as a donor and structure the centre as a safe and welcoming place. To retain donors, blood collection agencies should emphasize community by facilitating staff ability to work well together and connect with the donor.

2. Ali Abbasian-Hosseini(May26,Conference Paper):

Literature on plasma donation in a voluntary non-remunerated setting has assessed motivations and deterrents for plasma donation, indicating that plasma donors want to help others or save lives and are motivated by the blood collection agencies' (BCAs') need for plasma. Plasma can be donated more frequently than whole blood, which facilitates a routine and relationships with staff.

3. Gregory Howell(May 26,Assistant for AA-H):

Regular plasma donors work to fit donation into their lives. Given the need for plasma, there has been some scholarship measuring BCAs' efforts to convert donors from whole blood to plasma donors and retain them as ongoing donors. BCAs are encouraged to build retention through providing social and informational support and structuring the donation process to encourage interpersonal relationships.

4. Antony beurel(Aipril 2022,Published in Thesis):

For decades, the involvement of populations in blood donation has been a major health issue in the world. In recent years, the sharp increase in the need for plasma-derived products has made it difficult for non-remunerated collection systems, such as the French Blood Establishment, to ensure national self-sufficiency. This thesis aims to mobilize knowledge and techniques from the human and social sciences, more specifically from social psychology, to develop applied solutions to better convert blood donors to plasma donation. To do this, we carried out three studies during which the motivations and barriers to plasma donation of blood donors were evaluated. An intervention built around the theory of planned behavior and the implementation of intentions was tested in the following two experiments. The objective of this intervention was to reduce barriers to donation, increase the intention to donate, and promote conversion to plasma donation.

5. Petra gyuris(Sep 2021,Published as his articles):

Blood donation is considered as one of the purest forms of altruism. Plasma donation, in contrast, despite being a similar process, is mostly a paid activity in which donors are compensated for their contribution to the production of therapeutic preparations. This creates a so-called “plasma paradox:” If remuneration is promised for a socially useful effort, volunteers with altruistic motives might be deterred. At the same time, regular plasma donors who pursue the monetary benefits of donation might drop out if remuneration stops. The same controversy can be caught in the messages of most plasma donation companies as well: They promise a monetary reward (MR), and at the same time, highlight the altruistic component of donation. In this study, we tested the assumption that emphasizing the social significance enhances the willingness to

donate blood plasma more effectively than either MR or the combination of these two incentives. This had to be rejected since there was no significant difference between the three scenarios. Furthermore, we also hypothesized that individuals might be more motivated to donate plasma if there is a possibility of offering an MR toward other socially beneficial aims.

6. Olga Ciepiela(Oct 2017,published in transfuser sci):

Transfusion of blood-derived products is often used as a life-saving treatment, and being a blood donor should be common, especially among medical professionals. Thus, an awareness of one's own blood type in medical students should be common. Our aim was to assess if students of the Medical University of Warsaw know their blood type and how many of them are registered blood donors. Material and methods: A survey was conducted in a group of 1121 students. The survey included questions addressing awareness of the students' blood type, the frequency of blood types in Poland, being a blood donor, and willingness to become a blood donor. Results: Of all students, 86.8% knew their blood type and 13.2% did not. Approximately 30.2% of students in the survey declared that they are blood donors, 57.9% had only considered becoming a blood donor and 11.9% had not even considered becoming a blood donor.

7. johanne Charbonneau(Aug 2017,published in J.clin)

The demand for therapeutic plasma-derived products poses a challenge to blood collection agencies (BCAs). In 2014-2015, the volume of plasma sent for fractionation met 17.7% of Quebec's needs for immunoglobulins. This article aims to offer an exploration of the paths blood donors follow in order to become plasma and platelet donors . Study design and method: This analysis is based on semi-structured interviews with 50 PPDs in Quebec, Canada. Our analysis focused on the occurrence of events and

the presence of contextual elements identified through: factual data on PPDs; and what PPDs identified as being an influence on their donation experience. This information was synthesized using a typology of trajectories. Results: Six typical trajectories have been distinguished, first by the presence or absence of blood donation as a family tradition. Of the latter 31 donors, some pointed instead to inherited family values as having a significant influence on their commitment. Donors' careers were then distinguished as having started early or late. Sub-types then appeared with the addition of other contextual elements, motivation profiles, and circumstances under which the conversion to apheresis donation occurred

Problem Fit Canvas

CUSTOMER STATE FIT: To explore our product to customer, What can we make for them, and how it suitable for them.	CUSTOMER LIMITATIONS: The application provides the details about the plasma donars available nearer to them, if the user distance from the donar, the plasma will not provided to them.	AVAILABLE SOLUTION: To solve the Distance maintenances problem, Only one solution is there, Which is, To create and implement our Application to all over india.
PROBLEMS & PAINS: The main problem for the application is to maintain the user level. because the donars only applied for the donation, if every user register in this app, there will be a problem occurs	SOLUTION GUESS: We planned to implement our applications in all Hospitals and medical colleges. This will let know about the uses of the application	HOW WE DIFFER FROM We planned to give an ads on every user friendly apps, News papers. Giving awareness to all patients.
WHO IS YOUR CUSTOMER Patients, Plasma donars are our customers	LIMITATIONS TO BUY This is not a certain need in all peoples life, so there is no limitations.	Communication Barrier There will creating the server will be difficult and maintenance will be lagging.

Conclusion

Our findings suggest the existence of diversified donor trajectories, and confirm the importance of conducting more in-depth analyses of the sequence of events occurring along PPDs

career. BCAs should develop strategies carefully tailored to different potential clienteles if they wish to convert whole blood donors to apheresis donation, and also focus on recruiting and retaining young PPDs.